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THE GULL

Golden Gate Audubon Society Berkeley, California Volume 75 Number 1 January 1993

OUR CHALLENGE

Golden Gate Audubon is fortunate, as Audubon chapters go. We have dedicated officers and directors, wonderful volunteers who lead field trips, count birds at Christmas, help staff the office, and active members who respond to fund appeals, write letters and every day show that we truly are "Americans Dedicated to Conservation."

We often act by challenging others to join us in preserving and enhancing wildlife and wildlife habitat. For example, we worked hard to bring into being the California Audubon Legislative Affairs office in Sacramento, even though it meant another financial drain on our resources. We pledged several times the financial contribution expected of us, challenging the other California Audubon chapters to join in funding the new project. As a challenge to government and private funding sources to recognize the importance of protecting the Marin Islands, we early on pledged \$25,000 toward purchase of the Islands as National Wildlife Refuge lands. We have pledged funds for the purchase of Gateway Valley in Orinda, challenging our neighbors and our local governmental agencies to save that place from golf courses and hotels.

We challenge ourselves (meaning all of us as members of Golden Gate Audubon and the Audubon movement nationally) to fight in the local agencies, the legislatures and the courts for wildlife and habitat. We have been doing this for 76 years.

We are fortunate to have had the financial resources available to make and meet these challenges. Our \$5.50 per member share of your annual dues to National Audubon pays less than half of our annual operating budget. The rest of our operations, and all of our land acquisition and environmental litigation, are funded from your contributions and bequests to Golden Gate Audubon. As official Washington emerges from twelve years of antipathy to the Audubon Cause there is still much for us to do on the local and state levels. I challenge each of you to continue to contribute financially to our future successes in preserving our environment.

STEVEN G. MARGOLIN, President

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SUTTER BUTTES

Join wildlife biologist Don Schmoldt who will present an insight into the unique Sutter Buttes area at our January 14, 1993 program in San Francisco. The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Josephine Randall Museum located at 199 Museum Way in San Francisco.

(continued on page 16)



FIELD TRIPS CALENDAR

Saturday, January 2—Palo Alto Baylands. Leader: Dan Murphy (415/564-0074).

Wednesday, January 13—Mini-trip to Arrowhead Marsh. Leaders: Anna Wilcox (510/351-9301) & Jean-Marie Spoelman.

For details on the above, see *The GULL* for December.

Saturday, January 16—Lodi, Woodbridge Rd. and Staten Island. Meet at 8:30 a.m. in the parking lot of Rocky's Restaurant at the intersection of I-5 and State Hwy. 12. From the Bay Area take Hwy. 580 and continue east beyond Tracy to I-5. Go north about 14 miles beyond Stockton to the intersection of Hwy. 12. (An alternate route would be to take Hwy. 12 out of Fairfield and Rio Vista to the intersection of I-5.)

We will caravan to the Lodi sewage ponds for rare shorebirds and then to Staten Island for sandhill cranes and waterfowl, including tundra swans and snow geese. Dress warmly and be prepared for rain. Bring lunch and liquids. Leader: *David Yee (209/951-1526). (✓)

*Noteworthy: David Yee, who has led this trip for GGAS for the past eight years, has been a Regional Editor for the American Birds magazine for the past five years.

Saturday, January 16—Carrizo Plain. Meet in the town of Cholame (on Hwy. 46 midway between Kettleman

City on I-5 and Paso Robles on Hwy. 101. Lodging is available in both cities.) From the Bay Area drive south on I-5 to Kettleman City, then west for 28 miles on Hwy. 41 to the intersection of Hwy. 46. Continue west on 46 to Cholame. Or, from the Bay Area drive south on Hwy 101 to Paso Robles, then east for 24 miles on Hwy. 46 to Cholame. (In the event of valley fog, Hwy. 101 might be the prudent choice.) Driving time is four and one-half to five hours, so we suggest you plan to arrive Friday evening to be ready for a full day of birding on Saturday. (Fill your gas tank before leaving Paso Robles or Kettleman City in preparation for approx. 100 mi. of car caravanning.)

We will caravan from Cholame to Carrizo Plain. The leader reports that the area is excellent this year for a wide variety of raptors. Mountain Plovers, longspurs, and Sandhill Cranes are usually seen. Not only will we see birds, but we will also learn about the geology of the area from Eben McMillan, the leader, and a lifelong resident rancher. The San Andreas Fault is very much in evidence and is an outstanding feature here. Much of the area has been purchased by the Nature Conservancy to establish a refuge.

This trip is limited to 25 participants, and will be cancelled if there is bad weather. For reservations, trip confirmation, and notice of meeting time call Russ Wilson (Field Trips Committee Chmn. 510/524-2399). Bring

Send address changes to office promptly; Post office does not forward *THE GULL*. Monthly meetings: second Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Joint membership — local and national \$30 per year (individual); \$38 (family); includes *AUDUBON* Magazine and *THE GULL*; to join, make checks payable to National Audubon Society and send to GGAS office to avoid delay in receiving *THE GULL*. Membership renewals should be sent directly to the National Audubon office. Subscriptions to *THE GULL* separately \$10 per year; single issues \$1. High school and college student membership \$20 per year. Senior citizen individual \$21, senior citizen family \$23. Associate Membership in Golden Gate Audubon Society, \$10 per year.

The Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. was established January 15, 1917,
and became a chapter of National Audubon in 1948.

The *Gull* deadline is the first of the month for the following month, and July 15th for September issue.

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a lunch, liquids, warm clothes, and perhaps a scope. Leader: Eben McMillan. (✓)

Sunday, January 17—Grizzley and Joice Islands Wildlife Area. Take I-80 east to Fairfield, and exit on West Texas St. Continue for about one-half mile to the City Park, and meet in the parking lot near the entrance at 8:30 a.m. We will caravan from there to the refuge. We should see a variety of waterfowl, shorebirds, and marsh birds. Bring lunch and scope if you have one. Leader: Peter Allen (415/892-8063). \$ (✓)

Saturday, January 23—Dillon Beach. Meet at 9 a.m. in front of the old Bank of America building in the town of Tomales on Hwy. 1 (Tomales is about 18 miles north of Olema.) From there we will caravan to Lawson's Landing (possible entrance fee). We may see three species of loons, Red-necked Grebes, White Pelicans, Brants, Snowy Plovers and Golden Plovers. Bring lunch, warm clothes, rain gear, and a scope if you have one. Leaders: Ken Ackerman and Gloria Markowitz (415/892-2910) \$ (✓)

Saturday, January 23—Birding on the Bay by Sailboat. (Limited to those who have made prior reservations.)

Sunday, January 24—Upper San Leandro Reservoir, Moraga. Meet at 8 a.m. in the Valle Vista Staging Area for a one-half day trip. Take Hwy. 24 to Orinda and exit on Moraga Hwy. Continue approx. four miles to Canyon Rd. Turn right at traffic signal and continue 1.2 miles to Valle Vista Staging Area on left.

Grassy hills, pines, oaks and open water provide varied habitats for landbirds and wintering waterfowl. We will hike about four miles in hilly terrain. Leader: David George (510/339-0765) (✓)

Saturday, January 30—Panoche Valley. Meet at 8 a.m. at the intersec-

tion of Hwy. 25 and J-1 in Paicines, 12.5 miles south of Hollister. From there we will drive east to I-5 south of Los Banos. In the past we have seen Mountain Plovers, Mountain Bluebirds, Ferruginous and Rough-legged Hawks, Vesper Sparrows and Lewis' Woodpeckers.

Considering the distance involved in this trip be sure to fill your gas tank before leaving Hollister, and carpool from the Bay Area if possible. Bring lunch and warm clothes. Rain cancels. (Many participants stay over in Los Banos and join the Sunday field trip.) Leader: Chris Carpenter (510/569-9281 day) (510/521-0898 eve). (✓)

Sunday, January 31—Los Banos State Refuge. Meet at 8 a.m. at the refuge headquarters located three miles north of Los Banos on Henry Miller Rd. We will look for White-faced Ibis, Sandhill Cranes, Bald Eagles, and a variety of waterfowl.

Allow two and one-half to three hours driving time from the Bay Area. Considering the distance involved in this trip be sure to fill your gas tank before starting, and carpool if possible. Bring lunch and warm clothes. Leaders: Peter and Dolores White (510/229-1714). (\$2.25 State Refuge entrance fee.) (✓)

Sunday, January 31—Lake Merritt, Oakland. Meet at 9 a.m. at Grand Ave. and El Embarcadero by the Greek Colonnade. Bring binoculars, scope, and field guide if you have them. This is an excellent opportunity to observe wintering ducks and grebes at close range and to study their field identification. This trip is recommended for beginners and is wheelchair accessible. Trip ends at noon. Rain cancels. Leader: Joan Zawaski (415/433-1700 days; 510/530-2427 eve.) (✓)

Saturday, February 6—Lake Merced, San Francisco. meet at 9 a.m. at the south end of Sunset Blvd. in the Lake Merced Circle. (Muni bus service

is available.) This is a good time to see wintering grebes and other waterfowl. Lunch is optional for this one-half day trip. Leader: Naomi Sveningsen (415/584-6233)

Wednesday, February 10—Mini-trip to Coyote Hills Regional Park. Meet at 9 a.m. in the parking lot by the Visitors' Center at the end of the road. From the East Bay take I-880 south to Rt. 84/Dumbarton Bridge exit. Go west and take Ardenwood/Newark Blvd. exit. Continue on Ardenwood three quarters of a mile to Commerce Dr. and follow the signs to Coyote Hills (on Patterson Ranch Rd.). From San Francisco take Hwy. 101 south beyond Redwood City, cross the Dumbarton Bridge and exit on Paseo Padre Pkwy.; go north one mile to Patterson Ranch Rd. and follow signs to Coyote Hills.

We will be looking for three species of teal and other wintering waterfowl. Bring lunch and a scope if you have one. Leaders: Anna Wilcox (510/351-9301) and Jean-Marie Spoelman \$ (✓)

Trips marked with a \$ go to parks or other sites which require an entrance fee.

Carpooling arrangements will be attempted for trips marked (✓).

Problems: If you need a ride or can take a passenger, or if you need information and have difficulty reaching a field trip leader, call Russ Wilson, Field Trips Committee Chmn. (510/524-2399).

—FIELD TRIPS COMMITTEE

ARMCHAIR ACTIVISTS

Once a month they came home from work, take pen in hand (or more likely, boot up the word-processor), look over their letter of the Month Club briefing sheet, and whip out a couple of letters to elected officials. Or they write to the editor as part of the Media Master Team, or make a phone call for the Telephone Rapid Response Team.

With the clear directions for content from the Conservation Committee and the targeting of objectives from the coordinator, members unused to activism find it easy to act. With a small amount of time each month, members satisfy their socio-environmental conscience. Everyone wants an unspoiled environment, but with jam packed lives, not everyone finds time to sort out the issues and actually get off the message that needs to be sent.

Letters and phone calls are very important in letting government officials know that there are lots of us out here who care and who vote. GGAS has had strong impact many times in letter writing campaigns. This Armchair Activist program's organized approach should improve our effectiveness. The Armchair Activist is expanding with endorsements from National Audubon and over 60 Audubon Chapters in many states. This network will grow in importance, and will be needed to keep the new administration on course and to avoid environmental compromises.

Why not become an Armchair Activist this month? Call (510) 843-2222 and help.



NOVEMBER OBSERVATIONS

The big news this month is **sardines**. Not that this is a column devoted to piscatory delights. But the ocean off S.E. Farallon was alive this fall with birds, mammals and fish, all presumably occasioned by large schools of juvenile sardines. Sardines, a staple of the Pacific coastal economy and foodchain, were fished out in the 1940's and haven't been seen since. This reappearance could bode well for all, particularly breeding seabirds whose formerly huge populations biologists speculate were due to the presence of juvenile sardines. We may be witnesses to profound changes in an ecosystem (PRBO).

As indicated above, there were large numbers of seabirds observed off of S.E. Farallon including a high count of 750 Black-vented Shearwaters on November 11. The high count prior to this year was twenty-four (PRBO). It's been a stellar year for Black-vented's with several thousand just off-shore in Monterey Bay earlier this fall, and reports from as far north as Point Reyes. A deep-water pelagic trip on the 14th reported two **Cook's Petrels**, three **Wilson's Storm-Petrels** and two **Xantus' Murrelets** (THK). An Ancient Murrelet found dead under a power pole in Alviso on the 8th, a possible raptor kill, was the first record for Santa Clara County (PJM). Another individual off the Hayward shoreline from the 10th to the 14th when it too was found dead caused quite a stir—murrelets in the Bay are definitely an uncommon sight (NB, RF, RJR, CPe). The **Brown Booby** on S.E. Farallon was present through the 25th (PRBO).

A **Tricolored Heron**, but the second record for Northern California and the first sighting since one at Honey Lake

in 1971, appeared west of Santa Rosa on the 7th and was last reported on the 19th, becoming increasingly difficult to see as its tenure drew to a close. A total of fifty-six Cattle Egrets were widespread throughout the period. A not exceptionally high tide flushed a Yellow Rail out of a Marin County marsh on the 22nd. It survived, but one of two Black Rails seen at the same time was lunch for a Great Egret (RS).

A Whooper Swan at Klamath Basin NWR on the 30th is though perhaps to be the individual that wintered there last year (StH). This is an Asian species that has shown up a couple of times in California, but whose natural occurrence is called into question because these are birds that are kept in captivity and escapes cannot always be ruled out. Lots of Eurasian Wigeons: twenty-two (mob) scattered about plus an additional nineteen at Gray Lodge on the 21st (LLu); but very few Redheads, a duck that used to be reasonably common at certain locations along the coast, but which is becoming increasingly scarce, another victim of shrinking nesting habitat. It's a little frightening that there didn't appear to be a single Canvasback at Gray Lodge on the 21st (AD). A pair of **Tufted Ducks** was at Lake Merced on the 26th (PJM); pairs of Harlequin Ducks at Pt. Reyes (JDi, mob) and Sea Ranch (ShH); and single Oldsquaws at Abbott's Lagoon (RMS fide KWe, RS, LeE), Foster City (PJM), Moss Landing (PEG) and Bodega Bay (NTC).

The **Wilson's Plover** continued to be seen sporadically at Moss Landing (mob); and the **Eurasian Dotterel** was last reported from Pt. Reyes on the 21st (mob). On S. E. Farallon, a Spotted Sandpiper seems to have settled in for the winter, the first one ever to do so (PRBO). A late Pectoral Sandpiper was at Bolinas Lagoon on the 17th (KH); a

Stilt Sandpiper and two Ruffs were reported from Lemoore near Fresno and were thought to be the same birds seen there last year (RH fide KH). Two Rock Sandpipers returned to Princeton Harbor on the 7th (JMD, LLu, mob); another was seen at Pigeon Pt. on the 14th (StR); and a fourth was reported from Mendocino County on the 28th (DT). An immature Franklin's Gull was found at the Lodi Sewer Ponds on the 13th and apparently ranged as far as Woodbridge Road and Staten Island in the Delta where it was seen during the subsequent week (DGY, JMS, mob). An observer in a boat spotted a first year Glaucous Gull at Elkhorn Slough on the 15th (PEG). A very late Sabine's Gull was spotted off Sea Ranch on the 29th (ShH).

An immature male *Selasphorus* hummingbird, probably a Rufous, was reported from San Lorenzo on the 30th (KGH). There was an eruption of Lewis' Woodpeckers in Solano and Yolo Counties with up to thirty-seven reported (GF_i, EDG). A smattering of sapsuckers passed by: Yellow-bellied in San Francisco on the 15th (ASH); Red-naped at Stanford on the 19th (StR); and Williamson's at Bolinas on the 17th (KH). And a few flycatchers appeared briefly: Hammond's in Pescadero (RSTh); Dusky-capped at the Big Sur River (CHo), Santa Cruz (SA, JM) and El Granada (BS fide RSTh); Eastern Phoebe on S.E. Farallon (PRBO); and Tropical Kingbird at Bolinas (KH), Año Nuevo (fide DP, JBH) and Pillar Point (BS fide RSTh). Late-season records of Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Swainson's Thrush were reported from S.E. Farallon (PRBO). A Townsend's Solitaire was seen in El Granada on the 16th (BS fide RSTh). There seem to be very good numbers of Varied Thrushes around this winter, good news after

several winters where the population appeared to be slipping. A Northern Shrike at Sacramento NWR on the 28th was south of its normally expected winter range (KG).

Warblers continued to be seen in small numbers: A Tennessee at Half Moon Bay (RSTh, AME); a total of eight Nashvilles; a Lucy's in San Francisco (BD fide ASH); a Chestnut-sided at Coyote Creek (MJM); eight scattered Palms plus a total of thirty during October and November on S.E. Farallon (PRBO); a Black-and-white at Bolinas Lagoon (RS); and American Redstarts from SF (ASH), Half Moon Bay (RSTh) and Muir Beach (RS).

The male Rose-breasted Grosbeak continued to come to a feeder in Woodside (KG_i); another was seen in San Francisco from the 18th to the 24th (DZ). An Indigo Bunting was on S.E. Farallon on the 3rd (PRBO); and a Dickcissel was reported from San Rafael on the 1st (LSt fide CLF). Sparrows are back in winter profusion: lots of Swamp, lots of White-throated, a few of everything else. Five American Tree Sparrows seemed like a good showing (RS, RSTh, PRBO, DP), plus a single Clay-colored (RSTh, MFe), Brewer's (RSTh), Vesper (BS fide RSTh), Sharp-tailed (StR) and Harris' (PRBO). A Lapland Longspur and a Snow Bunting were reported from S.E. Farallon (PRBO). Three Yellow-headed Blackbirds in Thornton (JO'N); Red Crossbills in Bolinas and El Granada (KH, BS fide RSTh); and Evening Grosbeaks in Santa Rosa (DN, mob), San Mateo (PJM) and Point Reyes Station (LLu, KB) round out the month.

Christmas Counts approach, the results of which are a constant reminder that bird life if anything is at its most prolific in the winter time around here. How lucky we are!

OBSERVERS: Steve Allison, Nora Bain, Ken Burton, Nancy T. Conzett, J. Michael Danzenbaker, Ann Dewart, Jack Dineen, Alan M. Eisner, Lee Elias, Carter L. Faust, Mark Fenner, Mike Feighner, George Finger, R. Freeman, Kevin Gilmartin, Philip E. Gordon, Edward D. Greaves, Kevin Guset, Keith Hansen, Rob Hansen, J. B. Haven, Stephen Haydock, Shawn Hayes, Kevin G. Hints, David Hofmann, Craig Hohenberger, Mark Homrighausen, Alan S. Hopkins, Theodore H. Koudakjian, Leslie Lieurance, Michael J. Mammoser, J. McDonagh, Joe Morlan, Peter J. Metropulos, Dan Nelson, Courtney Peddle, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, David Powell, Robert J. Richmond, Steve Rotterborn, Barry Sauppe, Jean-Marie Spoelman, Rich Stallcup, Linda Stewart, Robert M. Stewart, Scott B. Terrill, Ronald S. Thorn, Dorothy Tobkin, Kaynor Weishaupt, David G. Yee, Debby Zito. Data thanks to Joe Morlan and the Northern California Rare Bird Alert. Point Reyes Bird Observatory reports thanks to Peter Pyle.

—ANN DEWART

CONSERVATION NOTES THE VALUE OF CALIFORNIA WETLANDS

The Campaign to Save California Wetlands has published an analysis of the economic benefits of California wetlands (August 1992). The study was done by four students in the Graduate School of Public Policy, UC Berkeley and was funded by the San Francisco Foundation, Columbia Foundation and Compton Foundation, Inc. A copy is available at the GGAS office, or can be obtained for \$5 from the Campaign to save California Wetlands, P.O. Box 20651, Oakland, CA 94621-0651.

From the introduction:

“Wetlands are rich ecological systems that bridge the gap between aquatic and land environments. They provide crucial habitat for hundreds of plant and animal species, and millions of Californians visit them to fish, hunt or simply to admire their beauty. Wetlands also can mitigate floods, prevent erosion, and filter pollutants, Yet most wetlands in California and throughout the nation have already been destroyed. Only about 9% of California’s original wetlands remain—approximately 454,000 out of some 5 million acres.

“It is relatively easy to calculate the economic benefits of the development projects or farming operations which destroy wetlands, using conventional economic analysis. It is far more difficult to measure the benefits which undisturbed wetlands provide. Often these benefits are disbursed throughout distant communities (e.g. flood control) or are not traded on markets (e.g. recreation.) We often know intuitively that undeveloped wetlands are valuable, but we hesitate to place a dollar value on their preservation. The difficulty of

Bird Alerts in Northern California

Arcata	707-826-7031
Modesto	209-571-0246
Monterey	408-449-6100
Morro Bay	805-528-7182
Sacramento	916-481-0118

measuring the value of wetlands and incorporating this value into economic decision-making has led to inappropriate development and accelerated wetland destruction. There are several economic methods which allow us to estimate dollar values for the most important functions of wetlands. When viewed in its entirety, the economic literature clearly establishes that wetlands are an economically valuable resource, the depletion of which should be weighed by society as seriously as any other loss of real resources."

This study is a significant one, and will be useful in bolstering presentations to officials and the public.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Our occasional correspondent Rob Kavanaugh of Olympia, Washington, writes "I am more convinced than ever that hunting the Band-tailed Pigeon in California must stop. (But they plan to shoot again this year!) These birds can not survive clearcutting, drought, pesticides and shooting, too!" He enclosed a letter from Clait E. Braun, Wildlife Research Leader, Colorado Division of Wildlife. Excerpts are of interest:



"I recently returned from a trip to Washington where (I) examined forest landscapes from the air and ground. It was impressive to see large recent clearcuts and regenerating forests (most more than 20 years of age) that went from riparian zones along major drainages to the crests of mountains and to the alpine. Ground examination revealed that most areas have been managed to decrease deciduous shrub/trees species reinvasion and to plant "desirable" conifers (usually Douglas-fir). My superficial analysis suggests that feeding habitat (most importantly) and secure nesting sites for Band-tailed Pigeons have been massively impacted. Thus, one can hypothesize that numbers of pigeons have been decreased because of inadequate secure nesting sites and inadequate food necessary for fledging of young or production of more than one nesting attempt each season. These hypotheses are testable.

"Further, my superficial analysis suggests the declines in pigeon numbers are long term and may not be reversible. Band-tailed Pigeons are not going to become extirpated but populations may not be huntable in the foreseeable future if I am only half correct. This is because of low recruitment potential provided if everything were normal. This could be easily modeled.

"I further hypothesize that hunting of Band-tails nesting in Washington (and possible Oregon) is "mining" the breeding population. We know that Band-tails are long lived and that reproductive potential is low (1-2 eggs per nest, 1-3 nesting attempts per season). If nesting success is reduced because of poor sites (younger trees) and inadequate food (reduction of berry producing plants), then recruitment is probably insufficient to maintain the population

even in the absence of hunting. I hypothesize that pigeon populations in high rainfall forests are 'flying a tight line' between stability and catastrophe because of poor food resources caused by rapid canopy closure of the forest. Thus, any increase in mortality (hunting, trichomoniasis-caused losses) of adults or change in recruitment of young results in major population fluctuations."

CALIFORNIA OFFICIALS

If you want to express concern about hunting Band-tail Pigeons in California write to:

Daniel Connelly

Upland Game Coordinator

or

Daniel Blankenship

Wildlife Management Division

Department of Fish and Game

P.O. Box 944209, 1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95844-8090

HABITAT "CONSERVATION"

The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was created in 1973 to safeguard America's most threatened animals and plants. Its mission is to ensure that populations of such species increase until they are out of danger of extinction.

In 1982, over the protests of environmentalists and biologists, a controversial amendment—Section 10(a), the "Habitat Conservation Plan" (HCP)—tore a major hole in the ESA for the construction industry. The HCP theory states that killing endangered species (called "incidental take") and destroying their habitat becomes legal if nearby land is preserved and fees from real estate are used to fund restoration of disturbed areas and somehow create suitable substitute habitat.

The Habitat Conservation plan was first used on San Bruno Mountain, near San Francisco. Large developers found an environmental contractor to do biological studies favoring the HCP

amendment, and that firm now enjoys a 30-year restoration contract. However, a decade later, the habitat restoration, creation and substitution programs are failing. HCP funding has never reached projected levels, ensuring only a lack of maintenance, while hillsides scarred by a now bankrupt developer sit unrestored and eroding.

We can learn from the fight against the first HCP. Fearing the Endangered Species Act would be repealed unless another "safety valve" exemption from its requirements was created, conservationists and others let the original HCP compromise pass, thus setting a legal precedent that ushered in widespread and indiscriminate use of this loophole.

A further concern is the expiration of the Endangered Species Act in the fall of 1992. The bill touted as the strongest proposal for renewing it—HR 4045 (sponsored in the House by Rep. Gerry Studds, D-MA)—would better fund and in some ways strengthen the ESA. However, HR 4045 currently has dangerous flaws, since it accepts the "Habitat Conservation Plan" concept and even plans a fund to finance the creation of many more HCPs nationwide. The bill is vague and retreats from the ESA's original intent to ensure that endangered species populations increase beyond the danger of extinction. Environmentalists must insist on an ESA reauthorization bill that aims to repeal the HCP amendment, or at least adds important commonsense controls to restrict the use of the HCP exemption by:

- Requiring success with appropriate pilot restoration projects before approval of full-scale HCPs;
- Increasing citizens' participation and power in HCP planning and oversight;
- Guaranteeing restoration funding and performance;
- Performing much needed independent scientific monitoring of HCP programs, and:

- Adding strict enforcement and retroactive cancellation provisions for any HCPs shown to be damaging endangered species or their habitats.

Bay Area Land Watch (BALW)—which fought the original Habitat Conservation Plan on San Bruno Mountain, and is now documenting the failures of it and other HCPs—supports further controls, with the goal of repealing the HCP amendment. BALW shares information and political experience with the public, legislators, the conservation community and anyone concerned about a proposed HCP in their area. Tours of San Bruno Mountain are also available.

For more information contact:

Bay Area Land Watch
 . P.O. Box AO
 Brisbane, CA 94005
 (415) 467-6631

(from *BAY AREA ACTION*, Vol. 3, No. 6)

BACK YARD BIRDER

Sometimes you see a new bird species in your travels that has escaped you in your own “back yard.” In Ireland I spotted an oystercatcher, fortunately an unmistakable bird. Oystercatchers are found worldwide, except in high arctic regions. They are usually along coastlines with a few species feeding in inland pastures. I saw the *Haematopus ostralegus*, one of the six members of the family. It closely resembles the American Oystercatcher in plumage (the reason I knew what I was seeing) but its bill is more orange and its eyes are red.

There are two species of oystercatchers in North America, the American and the Black. The American is found along the Atlantic coast where its range now extends to New Jersey, along the gulf coast and to Baja California. It is here that a subspecies, Frazar’s, will interbreed with the Black. The American is a most handsome shorebird wearing a black hood, brown back and white

belly with sturdy, pinkish long legs atop feet with 3 front toes and no hind toe. It studies the beaches with a yellow eye surrounded by a fleshy red eye ring. Its bill, more than twice as long as its head, is long, red-orange and laterally compressed. This unusual bill is specially adapted for penetrating the shells of bivalves and snipping their strong adductor muscles. Anyone who has tried to shuck oysters will appreciate the immense challenge this offers a rather small (17”) bird. In under 30 seconds an oystercatcher can pop open its dinner with ridiculous ease. There are two basic techniques: Stabbing or hammering. Stabbers are stealthy, sneaking up on mollusks and plunging their bills between the shells before a bivalve can “clam up.” The meat is then chiseled from the shell, shaken free and eaten. Hammerers pry a bivalve from its moorings with their chisel-like bill tip. The shell is then shattered with a series of accurate, short, powerful blows, pried apart and the morsels gobbled up. These methods are learned by the young from their parents, who continue to feed and tutor their young long after they have fledged. Oystercatchers also eat limpets, sea urchins, and seaworms. A large crab is dealt with by flipping it on its back, killing it with a stab to its central nervous system before hammering the shell to get at this delicacy. Its too bad these uncommon birds are so wary that your only view may be a fleeting glimpse of a dark shorebird flashing bold white wing stripes as he swiftly disappears. However, the American is making a comeback.

Along our California coast we see the Black Oystercatcher, whose range extends from the Aleutian Islands south to Baja. The Black is also unmistakable, being the largest black shorebird we see; the Black Turnstone is half its size. While the American inhabits sandy beaches and mud flats, “our” Black

prefers the thrill of rocky outcroppings with waves crashing as it searches for mollusks. You may hear this noisy and restless bird before you see it. Its sharp "wheep" can be heard when startled. As it walks rather sedately, occasionally making slow, jerky movements, it may warble melodious trills. Black Oystercatchers are excellent swimmers and divers, good skills when living perilously close to rough water. They can also run rapidly and often will wade belly-deep to feed.

Neither the American nor the Black builds much of a nest. The American merely makes a hollow in the sand of a dry flat beach, well above the high-water mark. It has no lining but is sometimes ringed with bits of shells and is always on a small mound from which incubating birds can watch for intruders. Human competition for beaches probably has led to their decline. The Black makes its depression above high tide in weedy turf, beach gravel or a rocky depression, always with a clear view. It is usually lined with rock shards or shells. Not very comfy but the 2 to 3 young are usually running around well just 3 days after hatching. By 30 days they begin removing limpets and mussels from rocks with their bills. They are more precocious than their cousins, the Americans, who are fed by their parents and cannot try for oysters until their bills toughen, about 60 days. Their parents leave bits of food and they will also eat insects.

Since I'll be spending more time at Bodega Bay, I intend to keep my eyes peeled for the unique Black Oystercatcher, the object of many a birder's life list.

—MEG PAULETICH

REFLECTIONS: EARTH SUMMIT

By now you have all read various articles about the June 1992 Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro. You have heard about what did happen, what didn't happen, what should have happened. You've heard the summit labeled both a success and a failure. You are optimistic that progress must have been made and pessimistic knowing that major obstacles to improving our environment still remain.

I was honored to be a delegate to both the official U.N. Earth Summit and to the NGO forum and have to admit that these two historical meetings left me awestruck and inspired. I was impressed with the enormous amount of hard work put forth by the thousands of people from some 180 countries around the world. I was thrilled to shake hands with environmental heroes like Jacques Cousteau and to witness the signing of the global Biodiversity Convention. Yet I was embarrassed at the petty selfishness and isolationist stands of the U.S. Administration. I was surprised and disturbed by the numerous angry confrontations between representatives from poor countries and those from wealthy countries. In fact and retrospect, the Earth Summit and the NGO forum were framed by precisely this increasingly difficult struggle between grand global visions and mean local realities.

Nowhere was this conflict more evident than on the issues loosely grouped together under the heading of "population." The governments in general failed to address the specific issue of population growth while the NGO's did not really know what to do with the issue and so stuck it in a treaty on women's issues. Until governments and NGO's stand up and face the issue of *too many people* relying on *finite resources* and begin to come up with

some realistic solutions, the struggle between local, short-term realities and global long-term visions will only intensify.

In Rio, the government delegations were satisfied to vaguely refer in non-binding agreements to the need to stabilize population growth. Similarly, the NGO community was relieved to subordinate the population issue under women's rights, apparently forgetting that the problem of population growth is equally caused by men and must be equally resolved by men. Women's groups were rightfully angry that they are sometimes blamed for the world's overpopulation, yet they were reluctant at best to solicit help from other kinds of groups. In the midst of it all was an unlikely and probably unintentional coalition between radical right-wing forces who claim that any and all birth control is immoral and radical left-wing forces that see a plot to control poor people behind every effort at family planning.

An NGO treaty concerning women's health, reproductive rights and family planning issues was hammered out by NGO representatives over the course of twelve hot days in a stifling tent in downtown Rio. This treaty does a very good job of focusing on some of the basic needs of women worldwide, needs and rights which must be addressed now by governments and NGO's alike. The treaty does not, in my view, address the need for all people everywhere to consider the impact of their private and personal actions on the natural environment. We simply cannot wait until all people are equal in rights and riches to begin to protect the earth that supports us; we will run out of options before that time arrives. We must work towards equality among humans and societies *while* working to restore the health of the planet's ecosystems.

Perhaps my perspective is different

from that of other delegates due to my having gone immediately from the urban frenzy of the Rio meetings to several months of work in some of the most pristine and beautiful natural areas in South America. After weeks of hearing rich and poor governments and organizations blame each other for the ills of the world, I sat in lush cloud forests where only the chatter of invisible birds and distant monkeys could be heard. I met with local people and realized that they, without exception, love the natural world and feel a part of it. They want to know something more about it and are proud that what they have is something the world treasures. They also want better lives for themselves, but they do not necessarily base their definition of "better" on how many cars and televisions they may accumulate. They want health and happiness for their families and generally want to be left alone. Most want fewer children than their parents had, and most expect their particular governments to figure out a way to take care of their basic health and security needs. They talked about the terrible crime and pollution of the big cities and agreed that their simple lives were far better without the complexities and contamination of urban life.

And yet, we can't all go back and live in the forest. Cities are here to stay and reality is increasingly complex. So, we must look to those individuals and groups that have brought a global vision to the local reality and have begun to not only talk about solutions but are actually doing something to implement solutions. We must look to cities in the developing world like Curitiba, Brazil, where leader and citizens have worked hard together on creative and realistic schemes to cut pollution, recycle waste, ameliorate transportation and return beauty to urban blight. We must look to cities in the developed world like

Austin, Texas where citizens recently rejected the business-as-usual chant that strong environmental protection would hurt the economy and voted instead and overwhelmingly (by a two to one margin) to support citizen-initiated referenda and multi-million dollar bond packages to protect water quality of life which necessarily includes a healthy environment. They are willing to pay the price, whether that means consuming less, bearing fewer children, paying higher taxes or accepting constraints on their lifestyles.

The effectiveness of the treaties formulated at the Rio meetings will depend on the people who implement them, and the people who implement them must be held accountable to the rest of the world. By working within political systems and across political systems, dedicated environmentalists worldwide are realizing that environmental problems will not be solved by either governments or organizations but rather by individuals who commit themselves to personal action.

—JANE LYONS

Jane Lyons is the coordinator of the Sharing the Earth Project. She represented Audubon's Population Program at the Earth Summit.

ESTUARY

The GULL welcomes a new environmental publication, *ESTUARY*, from the San Francisco Estuary Project and Friends of the San Francisco Estuary, a non-profit organization, P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604, or (510) 286-4392. Its first issue is attractive and informative and promises to be bi-monthly, soon monthly. Price is not mentioned. They will gladly send you a sample copy.

ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL

The following are excerpts from a letter to the San Francisco Commission on Animal Care and Control from GGAS member Barbara Deutsch:

"I am the owner of a healthy, beautiful, affectionate cat adopted seven years ago. On advice of veterinarians, mine have always been indoor cats. I never allow them out during early morning or late afternoon, when birds feed most actively, and I am more watchful than any other cat owner I know. Still, birds have been killed; a hummingbird, a goldfinch, and a Swainson's Thrush among them.

The area where I live has many opportunities for cover and protection, and it harbors relatively few cats, perhaps seven in two blocks. A number of us act to discourage a cat from leaving its own premises. Nevertheless, I find dead mockingbirds, sparrows, grosbeaks and warblers. I watch in helpless dismay when the nests are raided; when a maimed tanager is unable to fly south with its kind, when the immature Robin tires to bathe on one leg, shunned by others; when the Bushtit can scarcely navigate, its tail gone.

"One neighbor keeps a cat outdoors, wearing a bell (supposedly to deter its hunting). For six years it has decimated the birds. This past week it killed the last Hermit Thrush and the last Northern Flicker that had come for the winter. Those who would have appreciated these beautiful birds, perhaps for the first time, many school children among them, have lost the opportunity. We who took daily pleasure in seeing them, and who listened for the Flicker's distinctive cry, will miss them throughout the months they would have been present; we wonder if there will be others next year, and we question

whether it is even fair to hope they come.

“With losses like these where people allow pets to prey, if cats can also roam in public parks and open space, what safety is there for the great variety of birds living in and migrating through San Francisco? According to research stations in the Bay Area, the numbers of migratory birds have dropped drastically and, upon examination, birds show symptoms of unusually severe stress. San Francisco does not, to my knowledge, make any official effort to study or preserve its bird life as do some other places; but from my own experience and acquaintance, I believe resident bird populations are suffering gravely as well.

“I would urge this commission to use its full authority to remove feral cats from all public property, and to do so without delay. I also ask that it advocate licensing of pet cats in the city. I make these requests out of concern for my own cat’s welfare, out of a desire that our bird life be perpetuated, and out of awareness that human welfare is implicated in the matter.

“Cats—breed with unnatural rapidity, they hunt without relationship to need. They also carry and spread serious diseases. Uncontrolled cats, feral or not, represent a rapidly increasing hazard to human health and to the health of protected pets, as well as being intolerable predators of the birds that still must contend against natural enemies.

“This being the world’s only sizeable city bearing the name of St. Francis of Assisi, I should like to see the commission charged with the care of the city’s animal life attempt to make us more deserving of our name.”

NEW IN OUR LIBRARY

The Endangered and Endemic Birds of the Dominican Republic by Annabelle Stockton Dod, Cypress House, Fort Bragg, CA, illustrated.

GGAS member Anabelle Dod has, in this charming book gathered the tales, myths and scientific facts about the birds of the Dominican Republic. Recently retired and now living in Berkeley, she was, with her husband, Donald D. Dod, in conservation governmental programs for more than twenty years. She was for nine years in charge of the ornithology section of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santo Domingo. Her work has been published in *American Birds*, *Notulae Naturae*, and *Defenders*.

The book is an ornithological document as well as a cultural treasure. Robert Arbib of *American Birds* writes: “Your stories about endangered and endemic birds of Hispaniola are most interesting. They are a good mix of popular and scientific facts, which makes for good educational material. Keep up the good work.”

The book may be purchased for \$13.50 (postpaid) from Mrs. Dod, 2201 Woolsey St., Berkeley, CA 94705.

A COLORING BOOK?

California County Birder’s Coloring Book, 1992
Kern River Research Center

Now available from GGAS is the new **California County Birder’s Coloring Book**, a hot fund-raising item from the Kern River Research Center. This delightful book provides you with a map of California for each species, allowing you to color in the county where you have seen a particular species. Goals can be simple, from a Red-tailed Hawk or a Mourning Dove in every county to 100, 200, or why not 300 species in

each of our 58 counties (even Alpine?). All known species of occurrence in California at the time of printing were included in taxonomic order from Red-throated Loon to House Sparrow, with rarities in the back, and blank maps for new arrivals.

The Kern River Research Center is a small, but growing nonprofit organization located in the Kern River Valley in northeastern Kern County near the Nature Conservancy Preserve. Its goal is to conduct and facilitate research on selected plant and animal species and on community interactions. Long-term projects include studies of endangered species such as the Yellow-billed Cuckoo and the Willow Flycatcher, and monitoring populations of birds and other wildlife on riparian restoration sites along the Kern River.

The California County Birder's Coloring Book, \$12.00, is available at the GGAS office, or at the Kern River Research Center, P.O. Box 990, Weldon, CA 93283 (619-378-3345) or through Helen Green (526-5943), or Janet Wessel (939-2499).

A GLOBAL MARSHALL PLAN

Vice-President-Elect Al Gore, labeled an "environmental extremist" by some, proposes the goal of "the establishment, especially in the developing world—of social and political conditions most conducive to the emergence of sustainable societies." These conditions are to include equitable land ownership, human rights, nutrition and medical care, literacy and political freedom. If that goal and those conditions do not an extremist make, how about these five strategies: (1) population stabilization; (2) creation and dissemination of "environmentally appropriate technologies" in a "Strategic En-

vironmental Initiative;" (3) changes in economic yard sticks to include environmental consequences in the calculus of nations; (4) international agreements on critical global issues; and (5) worldwide education on global environmental problems and solutions?

All this extremism is set out in Mr. Gore's *Earth in the Balance—Ecology and the Human Spirit*, a 368 page Houghton Mifflin selection written and published before the author's election to the vice presidency. Different readers will find the meat in different parts of the book. The first eight chapters describe environmental crises that are truly global in scope, including global warming, overpopulation, and extinction of species and ecosystems. This will be an eye opener for some, a handy compilation for others. A lengthy philosophical and religious discussion of global environmentalism follows, providing an interesting glimpse of Mr. Gore's beliefs and commitment. The last 73 pages expound on the proposed "Global Marshall Plan."

It is a delight to find that our next Vice President can both think and write, although a better editing job would make the book more satisfying to read. The work is repeatedly repetitively redundant. Mr. Gore favors the heavy-handed simile set in coupled paragraphs, a rehetorical device at first boring, then irritating. But these are minor faults. Mr. Gore's messages are of the highest import, and a framework for policy analysis, discussion and action is the reader's reward for making it through to page 295.

Buy the book, or borrow it, and read it. (Okay, you can skim the exposition of the problem, and even skip the middle section, if you like, but read all of Chapter 15.) Discuss the specifics of the Global Marshall Plan. Write to your newspapers and legislators. Mr. Gore has given us the outline of a solution to

our problems. Focusing our attention on the problems and proposing solutions is the work of an environmental extremist only if Mr. Gore speaks and no one responds. Let us take up the challenge.
 STEVEN G. MARGOLIN

Sutter Buttes. .

(continued from page 1)

Sutter Buttes represents the island biogeography theory right in our own backyard. As a small, isolated "island" in the Sacramento Valley agricultural "sea," the potential exists for unique species of plants and animals to develop. Schmoldt will share his knowledge of the geology, plants, birds and other wildlife of the Sutter Buttes. He will also talk about the birdlife in the Wildlife Refuges nearby: Gray Lodge, Delevan, Sacramento and Colusa.

Schmoldt coordinated the program known as the "Middle Mountain Foundation" for two and a half years. This program was prompted by local ranchers who were interested in having naturalists lead organized natural history tours of the privately owned lands of the Sutter Buttes.

Speaker Don Schmoldt is currently a wildlife biologist for the consulting firm LSA. He has also worked for the California Department of Fish and Game and the Washington Department of Game. Schmoldt describes himself as an avid birder who has led natural history expeditions from Alaska to Baja for the past twelve years.

—JOELLE BUFFA

MUSEUM DIRECTIONS

From the east: go west on 14th St. across Market, up the hill until 14th St. veers left and becomes Roosevelt Way. Continue one quarter mile. Museum Way is on the left.

From the East Bay: exit the freeway at Fell and turn left at Masonic, then same as for the north.

From the north: go south on Masonic, across the Panhandle, up and over the hill where Masonic merges with Roosevelt Way. One block ahead on the right is Museum Way.

From west and south: take Portola to Upper Market, head downhill, turn left at the signal at Clayton St. Go uphill on Clayton, turn right at the second signal (17th St.) then make the first left onto Roosevelt Way. Continue a quarter mile. Museum Way is on the right.



ALASKAN WOLF ALERT

If you are concerned about the proposed extermination of wolves in Alaska the following are telephone numbers for officials and agencies. The area code for all is 907:

- Governor465-3500
- Dept. of Fish and Game465-5156
- Bureau of Tourism465-2010
- Chamber of Commerce586-2323

- Wildlife Conservation465-4190
- Alaska Airlines Customer
Complaint Dept.1-800-828-9328

**SPRING BIRDING CLASSES
IN SAN FRANCISCO**

Evening birding classes taught by **Joe Morlan** will be starting Jan. 26, 27 and 28. All classes meet 7-9:30 p.m. in room 222, Marina Middle School, 3500 Fillmore at Bay St. Free parking is in the school lot off Bay St. on the east side of the building.

The instructor is co-author of *Birds of Northern California* and compiler of the recorded Northern California Rare Bird Alert sponsored by the Golden Gate Audubon Society. Slides illustrate all classes and the text for all classes is *Field Guide to the Birds of North America* by the National Geographic Society.

***Field Ornithology I** meets on Tuesdays. It is an introduction to birds and birding, combining basic field skills with the study of bird ecology, biology and behavior. Part B starts Jan. 26 and ends March 16. Part C starts March 23 and ends May 18.

***Field Ornithology II** meets on Wednesdays. It is a continuing in-depth study of the identification and status of North American water birds, including cranes, rails and shorebirds. Part A starts Jan. 27 and ends March 17. Part B starts March 24 and ends May 19.

***Field Ornithology III** meets on Thursdays. It is a continuing study of land birds including woodpeckers, flycatchers and swallows. Part A starts Jan. 28 and ends March 25. Part B starts April 1 and ends May 27.

These classes are endorsed by the Golden Gate Audubon Society. Optional field trips on weekends may be arranged by the instructor. Please bring binoculars and field guides to class if you have them.

Fees are \$55 for each eight week course. Students need not take Part A to enroll in Part B or Part C classes.

Pre-registration is recommended. For information call the City College of San Francisco, Community Services Office at (415) 267-6514 or (415) 561-1840.

GIFTS and BEQUESTS

FOR GGAS

In Memory of

Delpha de Timofeev
Katie (Catherine) Pigford
Alla Schmidtz

For GGAS LEGAL FUND

FOR AUDUBON CANYON RANCH

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The Society welcomes gifts in general or gifts in honor of or in memory of relatives and friends. Such gifts will be used as specified by the donor or, if unspecified, at the discretion of the GGAS Board of Directors. This includes their use for general GGAS activities or for special programs of the Society including Audubon Canyon Ranch of which GGAS is a sponsor. Please send your gift in the form of a check made out to Golden Gate Audubon Society, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, Suite G, Berkeley, CA 94702. All gifts are tax deductible. The Society is also appreciative of any bequests. Such bequests should specify as recipient the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. All gifts, donations and bequests will be acknowledged in *The Gull* as well as personally on behalf of the Society by the Secretary.

NEWS FROM OUR RANCH

Audubon Canyon Ranch (415) 868-9244
 Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA 94970
 Wildlife Sanctuaries & Centers for Nature Education
 under joint sponsorship of Golden Gate, Madrone, Marin
 and Sequoia Audubon Societies
 Gary Holloway, President

**GOLDEN GATE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE AUDUBON
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 Steven Margolin, *ex officio* Dan Murphy
 Nicki Spillane Bruce Walker

Each new year brings change. Why not make your resolution for the coming year one of increased involvement. If your interest is field trips or conservation watch this newsletter for opportunities to get involved. If your interest is in education ACR offers a fantastic opportunity, become a Ranch Guide at our Bolinas Lagoon Preserve. You can share your interest in nature, develop your own knowledge and help interpret the natural features of the Ranch for weekend visitors. Join our Ranch Guide Class of '93. Free training sessions are scheduled between February 6 and March 13. They focus on the ecology and history of the heronry, the ponds and the Ranch. In return for your free training, we expect you to make a commitment to spend four weekend days at the Ranch during both the 1993 and 1994 public seasons.

Or maybe you just want to get a touch of education. Join our "Experts Talk Ticks" at the Bolinas Lagoon Preserve on Friday evening, Feb. 26. You'll instantly become your neighborhood expert on Lyme disease. There is a \$5 fee for this class.

Register for **Ranch Guide Training or The Experts Talk Ticks** at (415) 868-9244.

On the other hand a Guided Nature Walk at the Bouverie Audubon Preserve in Glen Ellen might be just what you want this year. Enjoy the Sonoma hills on a half-day walk (9:30

a.m. to 1:30 p.m.) with one of our BAP docents. Walks are scheduled for Feb. 13, Mar. 13 and 27. Register at (707) 938-4554.

—DAN MURPHY

BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Plans are being made to organize a Breeding Bird Atlas for Alameda County. GGAS, in cooperation with Ohlone Audubon will begin as soon as possible. Many participants will be needed to complete this project. If you are interested you may call Lina Prairie, a committee member, for information. You may leave a message for her at GGAS office (510) 843-2222 or call her at (510) 549-3187.

JANUARY SEED SALE

Our wholesaler has raised his price on millet and attributes it to the poor harvest this year because of the midwest drought. For this sale GGAS has decided not to pass the increase on and will hold to our old price schedule.

Our suet cake supplier has increased the size of his product from 7 to 16 oz. and the price from \$3.25 to \$4.50.

If sunflower seed hulls have been a problem for you, a new product may appeal to you: Sunflower seed chips at \$23 for 25 lbs. The heart of the sunflower seed is by far the most favored and nutritious food for small as well as larger birds. It is favored, too, by people who feed birds because with sunflower chips there is little or no waste.

Your order, with your check payable to GGAS, and a self-addressed stamped envelope, should be mailed to arrive by Jan. 22. Pick-up 1-4 p.m. Friday, Jan. 29 or from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 30 at the GGAS office in Berkeley.

GGAS BIRD SEED AND FEEDER SALE

ORDER AND PREPAY BY JANUARY 22
 PICK UP ON FRIDAY JAN. 29, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Telephone (day) _____ (evening) _____

SEED	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
GGAS' OWN PREMIUM MIX	20 lbs. \$10.00	
<i>Contains only red and white millet and black oil sunflower seed.</i>	50 lbs. \$19.00	
VOLKMAN WILD BIRD SEED	20lbs. \$ 9.00	
<i>Composed of only red and white millet—no sunflower seeds (no squirrels)</i>	50 lbs. \$16.00	
BLACK OIL SUNFLOWER SEED	25 lbs. \$15.00	
	50 lbs. \$25.00	
BLACK OIL SUNFLOWER CHIPS	25lbs. \$23.00	
<i>(New item—no waste!)</i>		
NIGER (THISTLE SEED)	5lbs. \$10.50	

FEEDERS

DROLL YANKEE 16"	\$28.00	
THISTLE FEEDER	\$10.00	
HUMMINGBIRD (window)	\$10.00	
ZINGER (saucer style)	\$15.00	
HUMMINGBIRD (16 oz. bottle)	\$12.00	
SUET CAGE (2"×5"×5")	\$ 5.50	
SUET CAKE (16 oz.)	\$ 4.50	
FEEDER POLE (sectional)	\$16.00	

Be sure to include your check with a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

SUB-TOTAL	_____
ADD .0825% TAX	_____
TOTAL	_____
CONTRIBUTION TO GGAS	_____
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Pick up in Berkeley at the GGAS office.



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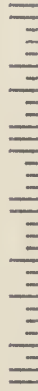
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