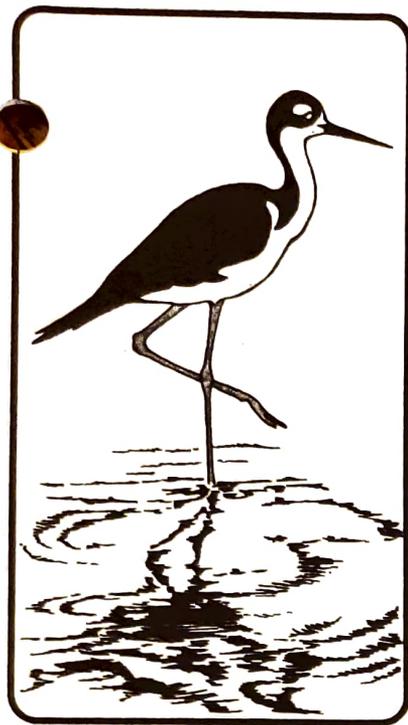


The Stilt

Vol. 13 No. 2

Summer 1994



Drawing by Vicki R. Jennings

The California Least Tern Proposed Protection for S. F. Bay Nesting Site

by
Janet Tashjian Hanson
Valerie L. Layne
and Patricia Carlson

The closure of the Alameda Naval Air Station was part of a nationwide cutback in defense following the end of the Cold War. The fate of three Bay area naval bases prompted widespread protests and haggling over the long-term use of the properties. Moffett Field Naval Air Station is now administered by NASA, with no plans for commercial development. A special commission, including our own Board Member, Dr. Howard Cogswell, is still meeting to decide future use of the Presidio in San Francisco. However, those of us most interested in bird conservation are focused on the eventual long-term use of Alameda Naval Air Station, because out among the runways resides the most successful breeding colony of endangered California Least Terns north of Santa Barbara.

In May of this year, we learned from Leora Feeny, a member of our Science Advisory Board and a Least Tern specialist, that the Fish and Wildlife Service has requested 970 acres of land and water of ANAS, for the purpose of creating a wildlife refuge.

Status of the Least Tern in California

The Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum*, is the New World counterpart of the Old World's Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*) (A.O.U. 1983). The California Least Tern (*S. a. browni*) is one of arguably five races of *antillarum*, but the geographic isolation of *browni* adequately justifies its status as a subspecies (Wilbur 1974).

It is now known that the California Least Tern breeds along the Pacific Coast, from San Francisco Bay south to Baja California and winters from Baja south along the coast of Central America and northern South America (A.O.U. 1983). In the Bay Area, incidental sightings of

Least Terns were recorded in Alameda in 1923, but the northernmost confirmed nesting colony was in Moss Landing, Monterey County, in 1907 and 1910. They were considered a vagrant species north of Monterey as late as the 1950's (Sibley 1952).

Grinnell and Miller (1944) describe the preferred nesting habitat of the California Least Tern as "sandy, upper sea-beaches, or, rarely, inside mud-flats". But even at that date, their breeding success was suffering, "owing to almost complete human use of suitable beaches." This brief statement summarizes the causes that have led to the near extinction of the Least Tern in North America, in particular the California subspecies. Former nesting sites have either been developed or have disturbance levels far in excess of the birds' tolerance levels for breeding. As evidence of their desperation for nesting sites, some eastern birds have tried to build nest scrapes atop shopping centers with flat gravel roofs (unsuccessfully). And since 1977, *browni* has been nesting at Venice Beach in Los Angeles County, one of the highest use beaches on the west coast. They suc-

In this issue

- The California Least Tern*
- Sunol Regional Wilderness*
- Volunteer Opportunities*
- Book Review*
- Raffle*
- Annual Meeting & Board Elections*

San Francisco Bay
Bird Observatory
P.O. Box 247
Alviso, CA 95002
(408) 946-6548

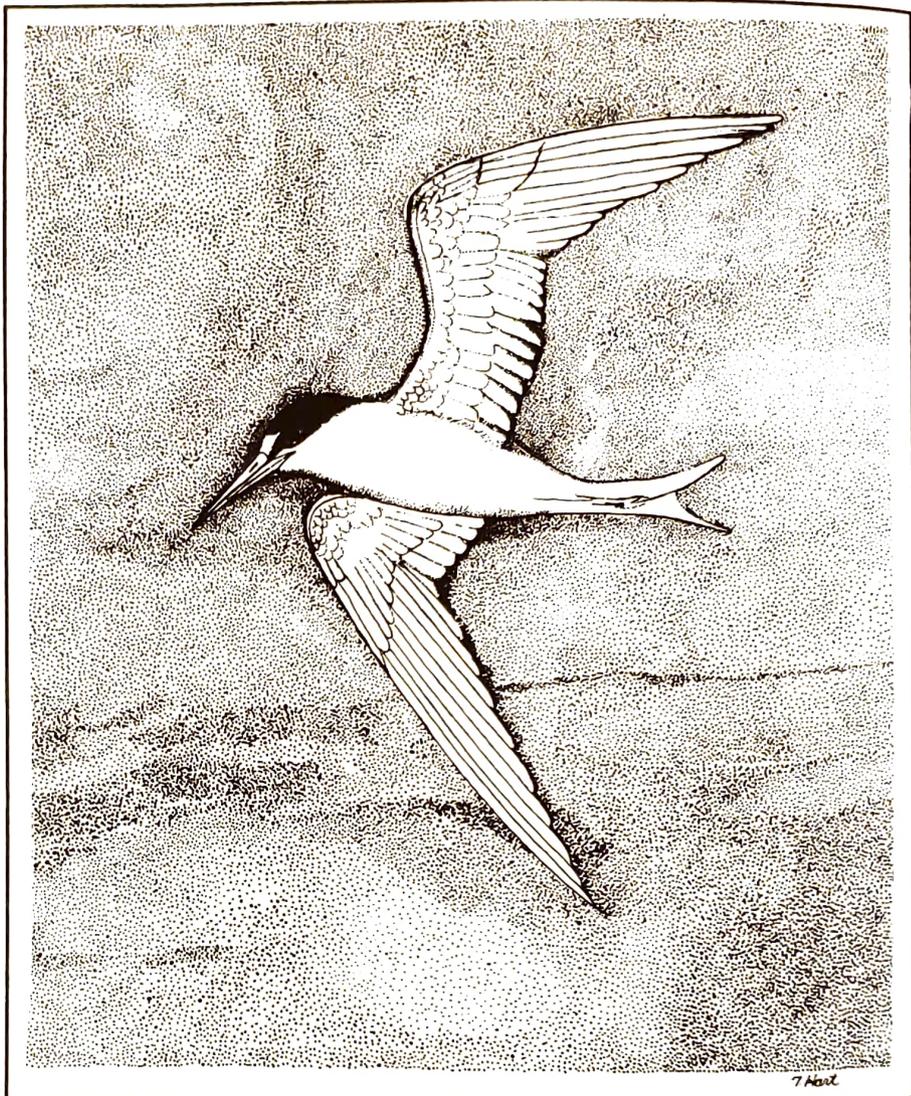
ceed only with constant monitoring and chain-link fence (Massey et al 1992). Other hazards include predation from either introduced species, such as rats and cats, or native species, like raptors and crows, that take a toll on eggs and chicks (Burger 1984, Erickson 1985). Pollutants may also be adversely affecting their reproductive success (Hagen 1975). As a result, the California Least Tern was placed on the federal endangered species list in October of 1970 and on the state endangered species list the following June.

In San Francisco Bay, breeding was first recorded in 1967 (Chandik and Baldrige 1967). However, it may have taken place before 1967 and gone unnoticed (Wilbur 1974). Since "discovery" of breeding in 1967, nesting colonies of Least Terns have been recorded at 9 sites in the Bay Area: in San Mateo County at Bair Island; in Contra Costa County at A Chemical in Port Chicago and the PG&E plant in Pittsburgh; in Alameda County at Coyote Hills Regional Park, Hayward Regional Shoreline, the Baumberg area, Oakland International Airport, Bayfarm Island (200 pairs in 1972, habitat destroyed the next year; Bender 1973) and the Alameda Naval Air Station. The changing locations of colony sites contributes to the species reputation of having little colony site fidelity. They may return to a colony site where they successfully raised young the year before, only to be discouraged by human use, presence of predators, or disappearance of the habitat altogether due to development.

Nesting Least Terns were first recorded on Bair Island in San Mateo County in 1969 (Anderson 1970). The South Bay Institute for Avian Studies (a.k.a. SFBBO) began monitoring the Least Tern colonies at Coyote Hills and Bair Island in 1980 and continued until the birds abandoned the colony sites, in 1982 and 1984, respectively.

The Colony At Alameda Naval Air Station

The nesting colony at the Alameda



Naval Air Station is at the northern limit for the breeding range of the California Least Tern, and has been one of the most successful colonies in the state. In 1992, 2,106 pairs nested in California and produced approximately 1,400 fledglings (Caffrey 1993). The ANAS colony consisted of 130 pairs, producing 215 fledglings (NAS Alameda Environmental Office). The reproductive success at ANAS was 1.65 - 1.83 fledglings per pair, while that of the state overall was only 0.65 - 0.69 fledglings per pair (Caffrey 1993). This occurred in spite of the fact that there was a 123% increase in the number of breeding pairs recorded in the state from 1987-1992. The overall increase in breeding pairs is a direct result of the efforts being made to protect the species.

The low fledgling production per pair in 1992 is attributed to preda-

tion and El Nino. An ENSO (El Nino/Southern Oscillation) event results in decreased prey availability to the birds in the southern part of the state. During these weather patterns, water along the coast becomes warmer and small fish move north to cooler waters. Remaining prey species may be too large for the chicks to ingest, so many in southern locations may starve. In 1992, this may account for the comparatively better success rate of the ANAS colony. At such a time, the northern colony sites become indispensable to the overall survival of the species. When the 1984 El Nino occurred, it took 5 years for the Venice Beach colony to recover (Massey, et al 1992).

The success of the colony at Alameda Naval Air Station is due in large part to the impressive protection/monitoring program

established for the birds by the U.S. Navy in the early 1980's.

When the number of nesting pairs dwindled to 3, primarily due to feral cat predation, a non-lethal electric fence was placed around the colony site. In addition, a field biologist was hired every year to monitor the terns daily during the breeding season.

On 12 March 1994, a one-day symposium was held in Alameda on the future use of ANAS's natural resources. The entire morning was devoted to discussion of the Least Tern's use of ANAS. The afternoon session covered other species' use of the property, including Brown Pelicans, Caspian Terns and Harbor Seals. This informative meeting was sponsored by Golden Gate Audubon Society, College of Alameda, Bay Area Audubon Council, East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission, Save San Francisco Bay Association, and the U.S. Navy. It was partially funded by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's "San Francisco Bay Program". Copies of the proceedings will soon be available at a very reasonable cost from GGAS (phone (510) 843-2222).

The Proposal

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has requested that the U.S. Navy grant 970 acres of the Alameda Naval Air Station (including the Least Tern colony site and some submerged areas) to be set aside as a National Wildlife Refuge. The East Bay Regional Parks District has also requested some of the same acreage (including the colony site). There is opposition from commercial interests. The City of Alameda has requested that the Navy postpone making any decision (the original deadline was May 30).

SFBBO Reports:

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Anderson, C. and M. Rigney. 1981. California least tern breeding survey - South Bay Institute for Avian Studies report to USFWS.

Naslund, N., E. Creelman, and J. Klingman. 1982. California least tern breeding survey - South San Francisco Bay. San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory report.

The Navy has expressed a willingness to listen to community opinion. Our readers may wish to express their own in writing to:

Honorable John H. Dalton
Secretary of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20350-1000

It is important to send copies of your letter or a postcard to the following three addresses:

Sherri W. Goodman
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Environmental Security
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20302-8000

Bob Bayer
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Economic Conversion
Room 3D 854
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20301

Alameda Reuse Authority
Base Conversion Department
City of Alameda
Naval Air Station
Postal Directory, Bldg 90
Alameda, CA 94501

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- Sibley, C. G. 1952. The birds of the south San Francisco Bay region.
- Wilbur, S. R. 1974. The literature of the California Least Tern. Spec. Sci. Rep. Wildlife No. 1975 U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington.



DO YOU HAVE A FAVORITE BIRDING SPOT ON THE BAY? SEND IT TO SFBBO!

Sunol Regional Wilderness

by Richard Carlson

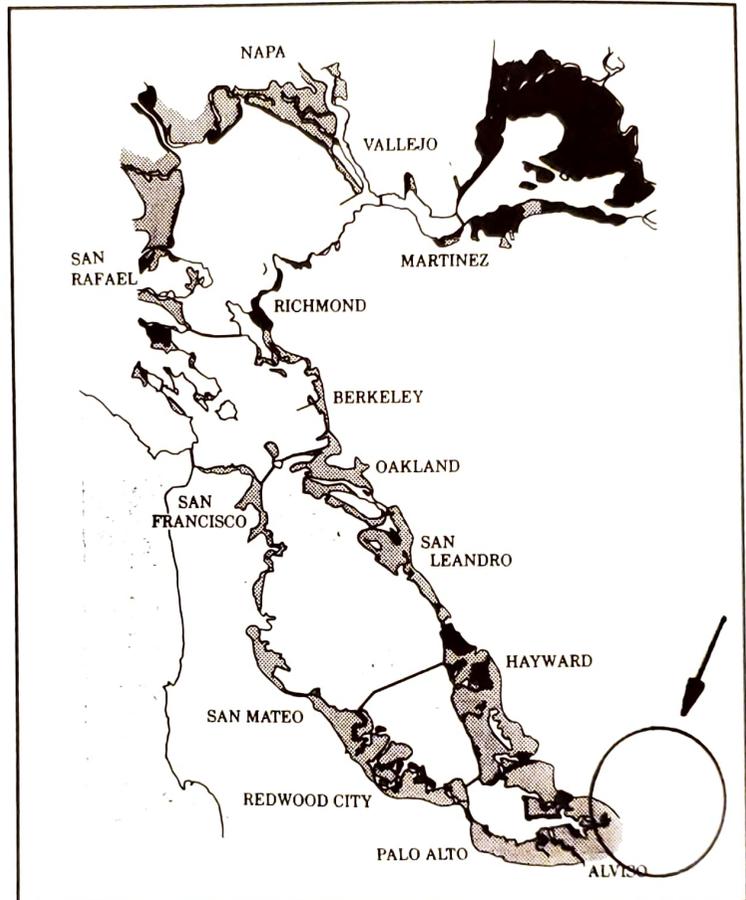
The Sunol Regional Wilderness is one of the wildest parks in the Bay Area. It combines excellent birding with superb wildflowers, exciting hikes and fantastic views. Because the park is so huge, about 5,000 acres surrounded by empty ranch land, it is true wilderness. You will see few people on weekends and no one during the week or off the trails. On one hike, I surprised a Golden Eagle dining on a rabbit. The eagle was only ten feet away, which is a sight I will never forget as the bird glared at me and then heavily lifted off and flew away.

The park lies on the western side of the Diablo range. Take the Calaveras Road exit southeast off I-680, and then go left on Geary to the park entrance. The park is spectacular from February through May. Be sure to put it on your calendar now.

Park in the picnic area, and start enjoying the Oriole, Bunting, Grosbeak, Wren and Flycatcher chorus if you're there early on a mid-April morning. There are a series of trails along small streams. This is nearly East-Coast birding — wet and rich with birds. Canyon Wrens are in the rocks, and House and Bewick's Wrens are along the streams. Wilson's, Orange-crowned and Black-throated Gray Warblers are in the thickets.

The road leads east along the creek to Calaveras Reservoir. You need a scope to see the Reservoir well, but there are Bald and Golden Eagles in the winter, as well as a variety of ducks and geese.

If you really want to get off by yourself, get a permit at the park entrance for Welch Creek Road, which was on your left on the way in. Welch Creek Road is a steep, treacherous, poorly paved, one lane track that goes nearly straight up into the hills. If you dare look,



Wind Poppies cascade off the canyon walls. My favorite hike is to park near the top, on the left, and hike back to a narrow deer track that wends its way to the north. This deeply forested area is populated by Warbling and Solitary Vireos, Black-headed Grosbeaks, House, Canyon and Bewick's Wrens, and Lazuli Bunting. Ash-throated Flycatchers are also common in this area. If you are lucky, you'll find Golden Eagles and Northern Pygmy Owls.

If you find the right deer track, you will climb to the ridge leading to McGuire Peaks. This ridge is full of Western Bluebirds, Black-throated Gray Warblers, and Hutton's Vireos in an open oak forest. The trail to the peaks goes west and around the north side of the peaks. I usually take the trail

to the top and then the track back down the ridge. (Be careful, but even my wife has made this circuit). The trail up to the peak is full of such flowers as Shooting Star, plus more Bluebirds, Bunting and even Purple Finch. The south side of the peak is full of Rufous-crowned Sparrows. The north side of the ridge has clouds of White-throated Swifts, Cliff, Barn and Violet-green Swallows. There is also good hawk watching. The area has many Red-tails, but there are also Prairie Falcon, American Kestrel, and an occasional Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Richard Carlson is an active volunteer with SFBBO and is currently serving on the Board of Directors.

San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory

1993 Annual Report

This year the San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory (SFBBO) completed its twelfth year of operation in the South Bay. During that time our goals have remained the same: to protect, understand, and enhance the native avifauna, and involve and educate the members. Our field studies are primarily conducted in the South San Francisco Bay. When completed, the data or reports are available to local agencies for use in making decisions. The observatory is a growing research institution run by a small staff with a multitude of able volunteers.

When 1993 began, the SFBBO Board of Directors had the unenviable position of replacing the Executive Director, Dianne Kopec. Replacement would be difficult since Dianne was a popular and efficient Director who had successfully organized the Shorebird High-tide Roost Study, funded by the San Francisco Estuary Project and the Strong Foundation. In August, the Board split the position and

hired two new co-directors, Janet Tashjian Hanson (Research Director) and Pat Carlson (Administrative Director). During the last half of 1993, our challenge has been to master the inner workings of the observatory, to familiarize ourselves with the myriad agencies with jurisdiction over baylands with whom we liaison, to make sure short term obligations are being met, to revive some important volunteer-run projects, to continue work on long term projects, such as the SFEP report, and to look ahead to future projects.

Our short term research goals are met. The San Jose and Sunnyvale contracts to monitor Mallard and Guadalupe Sloughs, respectively, for signs of avian botulism were fulfilled and the reports delivered. A survey of the birdlife at Pillar Point, San Mateo County, for the Nature Conservancy was completed and the report delivered. A short report on nesting waterbirds in the vicinity of the east end of the San Mateo Bridge was

delivered to Harding Lawson Associates, as part of an Environmental Impact Report for Caltrans. The field work for the Shorebird High-tide Roost Study came to a close; the report on the latter study will be delivered in 1994 to the San Francisco Estuary Project. The twelfth year of survey of the colonially nesting waterbirds in the South Bay employed volunteers in the late spring and into the summer. In addition to monitoring the colonies, our staff and volunteers noted signs of red fox, and introduced species that has had devastating effects on our local avifauna. All data went into our annual report to the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, as part of our ongoing Cooperative Agreement.

None of these projects could be conducted without the help of our enthusiastic volunteers, who spent hours in the field collecting the data and many more hours entering and checking the data at our headquarters or at home.

*Pat Carlson
Janet Tashjian Hanson*

President's Report

Every fall the Board of Directors and staff meet to evaluate the preceding year and set goals for the upcoming year. It seems in the fall of 1992 as we set our goals for 1993 we had very high expectations. In addition to completing all of our current work and writing the corresponding in-house reports, we decided to write a 10 year summary of our work on colonial breeding birds and publish 3 papers (California Gull, Knapp, and Shorebird). And, all of this was listed under goal number one. The five other major goals set for the 1993 season were; #2 increase membership, #3 expand research, #4 expand the number of science advisors, #5 revitalize the research committee, and #6 improve our facilities and equipment.

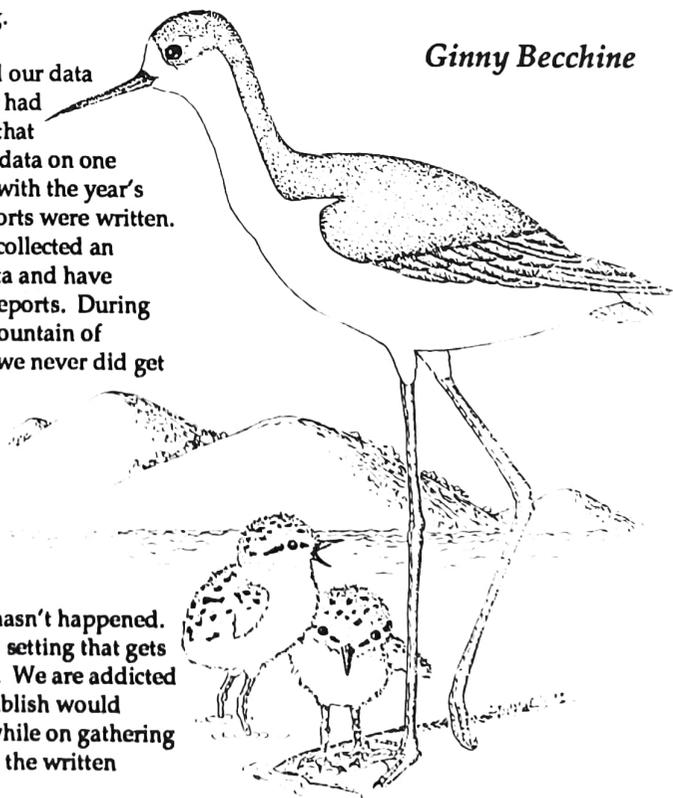
So in the Fall of 1993 when the board and staff took a look at how well we performed during 1993, it was goal #1 that required the most scrutiny. In reviewing goals 2-6 we felt that overall we had done well. We had held a membership drive and more importantly revamped our membership system. We held off on expanding our research, since we realized our number 1 goal was to get current work done and papers written. Several excellent new science advisors were

brought on board and the research committee was reorganized. We held a fund raiser and with the proceeds purchased a canoe. But, what we didn't do was publish anything.

As always we completed our data collection. Although we had some land access issues that limited our collection of data on one study, we were pleased with the year's work. Our in-house reports were written. Over the years we have collected an enormous amount of data and have written many in-house reports. During 1993 we added to this mountain of information. However, we never did get around to the additional paper work and of course nothing was published. It has been our goal for years to publish a journal article and we took a hard look at why this hasn't happened. It has been our own goal setting that gets us off on the wrong foot. We are addicted to data collection. To publish would mean backing off for a while on gathering data in order to focus on the written

word. So, our 1994 goals were set with this in mind.

Ginny Becchine



1993 Financial Report

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	\$13,058
Liabilities	\$2,008
Equity	\$11,050

INCOME STATEMENT

Income

Capital Fund Contributions	\$870
Contract Studies	\$37,700
Other Contributions	\$4,696
Dividends	\$664
Fund Raising	\$2,567
Grants	\$12,394
Interest	\$111
Membership	\$3,665
Promotional Income	\$762

TOTAL INCOME \$63,429

Expenses

Advertising	\$42
Auto	\$343
Boat	\$1,098
Bank Service	\$120
Computer Supplies	\$366
Dues	\$307
Fund Raising Expenses	\$1,277
Insurance	\$1,786
Maintenance	\$205
Newsletter	\$727
Office	\$1,348
Subcontractors	\$315
Payroll Taxes	\$2,234
Payroll	\$51,483
Postage	\$794
Printing	\$397
Professional Fees	\$1,194
Project Costs	\$3,959
Promotional Expenses	\$724
Taxes	\$19
Telephone	\$3,038
Utilities	\$2,196
WFO Conference	\$192

TOTAL EXPENSES \$74,165

NET INCOME (\$10,736)

Volunteer Opportunities

Avian botulism affects countless waterfowl and other birds every year in California. In cooperation with the cities of San Jose and Sunnyvale, SFBBO monitors the occurrence of avian botulism in Mallard and Guadalupe Sloughs. Any dead animals or sick/injured birds can increase the severity of a disease outbreak, so we collect all three on our monitoring forays. The dead animals are disposed of at the local Humane Society, the sick and injured birds are taken to waterbird rehabilitation specialist Kappy Sprenger (Kappy treated more than 100 birds from our botulism surveys last year - THANKS for all your hard work Kappy!) or to Wildlife Rescue, Inc. of Palo Alto. Volunteers are needed to assist with boat surveys. **SPACE IS LIMITED**; call Valerie at the office (408)946-6548 to reserve a seat in the boat. All trips last an average of 2-4 hours. Dress in layers, bring drinking water and a snack, if needed (don't forget a change of clothes!). Meeting place is the Cannery building in Alviso, call for directions.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION OF SURVEY</u>
Sun Aug 07	11:45 am	Mallard Slough
Thu Aug 11	2:15 pm	Guadalupe Slough
Sat Aug 13	2:15 pm	Mallard Slough
Sat Aug 20	10:45 am	" "
Sat Aug 27	1:45 pm	" "
Sat Sep 03	9:45 am	" "
Fri Sep 09	11:45 am	" "
Sat Sep 10	2:15 pm	Guadalupe Slough
Sat Sep 17	9:15 am	Mallard Slough
Sat Sep 24	12:15 pm	" "
Sat Oct 01	8:30 am	" "
Thu Oct 06	10:15 am	" "
Sat Oct 08	12:15 pm	Guadalupe Slough
Sat Oct 15	8:00 am	Mallard Slough
Sat Oct 22	10:15 am	" "
Sun Oct 30	7:00 am	" "
Sat Nov 05	10:00 am	Guadalupe Slough
Sun Nov 06	8:30 am	Mallard Slough
Sun Nov 13	7:00 am	" "
Sat Nov 19	9:15 am	" "

BLACK SKIMMERS NEST IN THE SOUTH BAY!

On June 3rd, two pairs of Black Skimmers were found roosting on opposite sides of the bay. SFBBO biologist Valerie Layne found one pair in Santa Clara County while on a survey for the Colonial Breeding Bird Study, and Bob Richmond found the other pair in Alameda County. Both pairs have since hatched chicks. As far as we know, there are no other records of this species nesting in northern California. The success of both "colonies" is being monitored by Valerie, Bob and Peter Metropulos, and the results will be published at a later date.



Book Review

by Terry Hart

Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Monterey County, California Edited by Don Roberson and Chris Tenney

The recently published Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Monterey County is an excellent resource that provides valuable information on the birdlife of Monterey County. From 1988 to 1992 volunteer researchers conducted field surveys in 5-kilometer blocks throughout the county. The block system was the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid. Evidence of breeding behavior was documented for 178 species. The atlas, written by a team of six authors, is a compilation of fieldwork supplemented with published records. Each species account is accompanied by a distributional map, an assessment of the current status of the species, a discussion of its historical occurrence in the county, and a summary of its local breeding biology. The text is well written and informative with much local information about the timing of nesting and patterns of occurrence. Many line drawings, by 14 different artists, enhance the text. Although the book is too large to carry into the field, it is a worthwhile reference that will contribute to the understanding and conservation of California avifauna.

Available in soft cover for \$24.00 or hard cover for \$51.00. Price includes tax and shipping. To order, make your check payable to MPAS and send to:
 MPAS, P.O. Box 985, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

SFBBO and Wildlife Rescue Raffle

*Win the Grand Prize in the 1994 Donation
Drawing To Benefit SFBBO And Wildlife
Rescue And You And A Friend Will Spend
One Week On The Beaches Of The
Beautiful Island Of Maui.*



Grand Prize

*A one-week fun in the sun vacation for two in
Maui, Hawaii. Suntrips package includes airfare,
lodging and car with unlimited mileage.*

*And many other exciting prizes - all tickets eligible
for Grand Prize.*

Promotional package from Suntrips includes:

*Round-trip airfare for two from San Francisco
Rental car with unlimited mileage
Seven nights at the Kaʻanapali Beach Hotel*

The 1994 raffle drawing will be September 21, 1994. Included in this year's prizes are kayaking on Elkhorn Slough, round of golf at the Boulder Creek Golf and Tennis Club, passes to the Monterey Bay Aquarium, sunset cruise, 2 nights at the Inn by the Lake and many others.

This year SFBBO will have a members only presentation and drawing at the SFBBO Annual Meeting October 8 (see picnic details). The person who sells the most tickets will receive a prize. Also, for each book of tickets you sell or buy, you will be entered in a SFBBO drawing. Details to follow when you receive your tickets.

Last year the SFBBO and Wildlife Rescue Raffle brought in over \$800 to SFBBO. We have been invited to participate with Wildlife Rescue again on this annual fund-raiser. For every raffle ticket we sell, SFBBO receives half.

Let's get busy and sell those tickets! If you need more tickets, please call Pat Carlson, (408) 946-6548.

1994 Picnic and Annual Meeting

It's time for some fun and fellowship at our annual picnic. Again we at SFBBO want to say "thank you" to the wonderful volunteers we work with during the year. Come and enjoy the warm winds sweeping across the Alviso Marsh, hear what we are planning for the next year and elect new board members at our short annual meeting.

- DATE:** Saturday, October 8, 1994
- TIME:** 4:00 PM Visit the Observatory, Bird the Levee
5:00 PM BBQ/Potluck
6:00 PM Annual Meeting, Election, Drawings
6:30 PM Sarah Warnock, of the National Biological Survey, will speak on "Wintering Ecology of Western Sandpipers in the San Francisco Bay."
- PLACE:** SFBBO Headquarters in Alviso
- FOOD:** SFBBO will supply the drinks, hamburgers, condiments, utensils and grills. Please bring either a salad or dessert to share.

Calendar of Events

July 25

Last day of 1994 Colonial Breeding Bird Survey.

August 6, Saturday

Bair Island survey trip. See above.

August 16, Tuesday, 7 p.m., SFBBO

Meeting, Board of Directors (open to all members with RSVP, call to confirm date and time).

August 20, Saturday

Tentative shorebird survey??

September 21, Wednesday, Palo Alto

Wildlife Rescue/SFBBO Raffle

October 8, Saturday, 4 p.m. - 7 PM, SFBBO

SFBBO Annual Meeting and Picnic. See adjacent article.

October 14, Friday, 6 p.m., Berkeley

SFBBO presentation to the SFSU Avian Studies Group, reviewing results of 1992-1993 High-tide Shorebird Roost Study. Call SFBBO for directions.

November 10, Thursday, 7:30 p.m., San Mateo

Presentation to Sequoia Audubon.

Board Elections

At the October Annual Meeting three directors will be elected to serve three year terms on the SFBBO Board. The nominating committee proposes the following slate for the open positions on the Board of Directors:

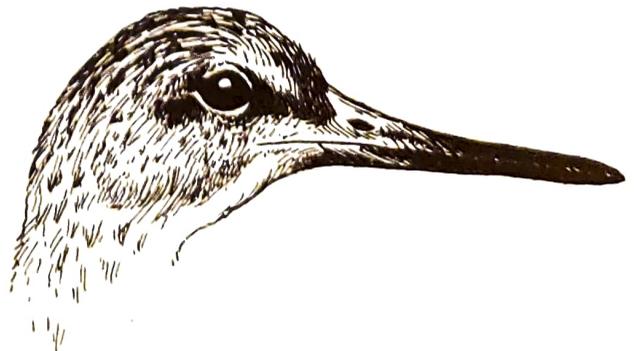
Howard Cogswell - Incumbent, Professor Emeritus from Hayward State University, author of *Waterbirds of California*, a Board member of the Western Field Ornithologist's and has served as director and long standing member of the SFBBO Research Advisory Board.

Robin Smith - She has been an active member and volunteer for Sequoia Audubon Society since 1992, serving on their board and as education chairperson. She has recently been an active volunteer for SFBBO surveying and banding California gulls and working on the shorebird roosting study.

Lou Young - Incumbent, SFBBO Director since 1985 serving as president and treasurer. A longtime birder and active member of SFBBO with a particular concern for the ecology of the South Bay.

Fall 1994 Shorebird Survey

This is first call to volunteers to participate in a fall census of shorebirds in the south bay, with access and many details yet to be worked out. Tentative dates include August 20, September 17 and October 15. It would greatly help the staff to measure member support for such a project. If you wish to be on the list for "Shorebird Version 2.0", please call the office at (408) 946-6548.



San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory

P.O. Box 247, Alviso, CA 95002 (408) 946-6548

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Lou Young - *Vice-President*
Richard Carlson - *Treasurer*
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Dr. William Bros
Tom Expersen
Jan Dierks
Paul Jones
Susan Stout

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Janet T. Hanson
Research Director
Patricia K. Carlson
Administrative Director
Valerie L. Layne
Biologist

Researcher Associates

Terry Hart - *Banding Coordinator*
Jan Dierks
Peg Woodin

Newsletter Editor

Susie Formenti

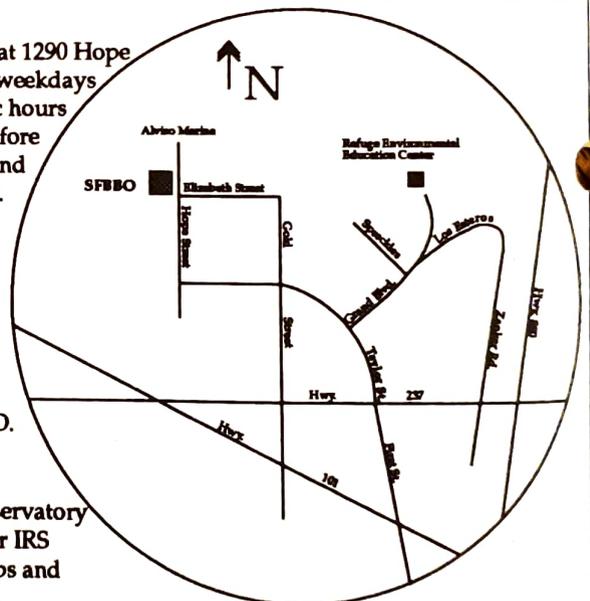
Science Advisory Board

Elaine Harding-Smith - *San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge*
John Kelly - *Audubon Canyon Ranch, Cypress Grove Preserve*
Dave Shuford - *Point Reyes Bird Observatory*
Bob Richmond - *Hayward Regional Shoreline*
Peter Metropulos - *Subregional Editor, American Birds*
Leora Feeney - *Biological Field Services*

The Bird Observatory is located at 1290 Hope St. in Alviso. The office is open weekdays and some weekends, but specific hours vary with our field schedule. Before stopping in, call (408) 946-6548 and check when we will be available.

The Board meetings are open to the membership and are held monthly. Call the Observatory office for dates and times. The newsletter is a quarterly publication. Send contributions to the editor: Susie Formenti, P.O. Box 247, Alviso, CA 95002.

The San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory is a non-profit corporation under IRS statute 501(c) 3. All memberships and contributions are tax deductible.



We invite your membership in the San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory. To join, please complete and mail this form with payment to SFBBO, P.O. Box 247, Alviso, CA 95002. Make checks payable to SFBBO.

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