

The Mountain Chickadee

Newsletter of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society
Volume 48 Number 4, December, 2019



Photograph by Tom Taylor

Upcoming Activities Mark Your Calendar

Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, February 12, 2020
Wednesday, March 11, 2020
Wednesday, April 8, 2020

See next page for details, or check our [Website](#)
or anticipate an Eblast!
Sign up for Eblasts on our [Website](#)

Birding Field Trips

Every Saturday

Randall Davey Audubon Center

December 14, 2019 – January 5, 2020
Christmas Bird Counts

Sunday, January 26

Rosy Finches of Sandia Crest

Saturday, February 8

Bosque del Apache/Ladd Gordon Areas

Details on next page,
or check out our [Website](#)



Black Rosy Finch

Making Our Buildings Bird-Friendly

Birds are under threat from many things: climate change, habitat loss and widely used chemical pesticides. But remarkably, collisions with buildings kill hundreds of millions of birds a year in North America, second only to the 2.4 billion killed by cats.

Birds' vision contributes to the problem. Most birds, with eyes on the sides of their heads, have little depth perception, and judge their speed by the passing of objects to their sides. To them, towering buildings with mirrored glass look like another part of the sky. Glass reflecting trees and shrubs may appear as a likely place to seek shelter. And in some light, the space behind glass may appear black, creating the illusion of a "passage" to fly through. Meanwhile, poorly located bird feeders and baths magnify the threat posed by home windows.

Since the amount of glass determines how many birds a building will kill, much of the effort to create bird-friendly buildings focuses on making glass easier for birds to detect. Conservationists are working with architects and local governments to increase the use of translucent and shaded glass, as well as tapes, films and ceramic "frits" that can cover glass in various patterns, creating windows that birds can see but humans still find visually pleasing. In Albuquerque, a new visitors center being built at the Valle de Oro National Wildlife Refuge will have fritted windows to minimize potential bird collisions.



Bird-friendly sunshades
Photo by Gregory Bernson

Such measures, if adopted during the design phase, raise construction costs minimally, if at all. And bird-friendly window technology can also compliment efforts to improve energy efficiency.

Bright lights often lure birds that migrate at night into collisions with buildings, too. Reducing exterior lighting or turning off lights during the spring and fall migrations can cut down on mortality. But wind turbines and transmission towers pose a growing threat to birds as well, perhaps especially so here in New Mexico, where efforts are under way to dramatically increase the electricity generated by wind. Transitioning to renewable energy is a crucial goal, but so is building wind turbines and power lines away from migration routes and breeding areas. Unfortunately, despite voluntary federal guidelines, wind turbines nationwide continue to be located near important bird areas. And experimental approaches such as shutting down turbines temporarily when flocks of birds approach have yet to be proven effective. Wind turbines are one manmade structure that will require redoubled efforts and much closer monitoring to reduce bird deaths.

Want to make your home bird-friendly? See Page 3

Audubon Activities

Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday February 12, 2020

A Birding Photo Journey: Personal Highlights from Across the Country, Tom Taylor

Join chapter board member Tom Taylor as he takes a birding photo-tour across the country, starting with the seasonal behavior of birds in New Mexico and Arizona before capturing spring songbirds of the Texas coast and upper Midwest.

Wednesday, March 11, 2020

River of Birds - Vera Cruz, Mexico, Robert Templeton

Since 2006 Robert Templeton has worked as a writer and educator at the Veracruz River of Raptors, a coastal count site in central Mexico that records 4.5 million raptors each fall. Through video, photos and maps, he will present timing and population data from the count, and explore questions such as how climate change is affecting the migration.

Wednesday, April 8, 2020

Birds of the Chiricahua Mountains, Renata Golden

Renata Golden will talk about the birds of southeastern Arizona's Chiricahua Mountains, and the best places to see them. In addition to Cave Creek Canyon, learn about lesser-known spots such as Horseshoe, Sulphur and Whitetail Canyons. She will also share information on the results of Christmas Bird Counts in the Chiricahuas over the last 20 years.

Evening programs will be held at 6:30 on the second Wednesday of February, March and April. These free illustrated talks on bird conservation and other topics concerning the natural world are held in the new Henderson Pavilion at the Randall Davey Audubon Center and Sanctuary, at the end of Upper Canyon Road in Santa Fe. Abundant parking is available; **bring a flashlight**. Everyone is welcome and the building is wheelchair accessible. A brief update of environmental issues and chapter activities precedes the program.

Field Trips

Every Saturday

Randall Davey Audubon Center

Every Saturday, a naturalist will lead a walk around the RDAC grounds, an Audubon Important Bird Area, at 8:30 AM. Binoculars can be provided. Dress appropriately. All welcome. For information, call: 983-4609.

December 14, 2019 - January 5, 2020

Christmas Bird Counts

The National Audubon Society began the Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) in 1901. These counts provide important information about wintering bird populations. There are close to 30 counts held in the state of New Mexico and the Sangre de Cristo Chapter participates in 10 counts in its area. The CBCs will be held between mid-December and mid-January. Novices are welcome and will be paired with more experienced birders. For

information on Christmas Bird Counts around New Mexico, including the Santa Fe area, click here: [NMChristmasCounts](#) Contact the leaders of each count you want to participate in to make arrangements.

Sunday, January 26 Rosy Finches at Sandia Crest

Leader: Tom Jervis
505-988-1708
Jervidae@cybermesa.com

A fun trip to Sandia Crest to see Rosy Finches and other winter montane species, and watch the banding operation. We'll spend the morning inside the Crest House and if the weather is cooperative, take a walk through the snowy woods to see what may be around. We will carpool from Santa Fe. Meet on the west side of the

Santa Fe Place Mall outside of the Hobby Lobby at 8:30 AM. Let the leader know if you plan to come so that notice of any changes in the trip plans can be communicated.

Saturday, February 8 Bosque del Apache/ Ladd Gordon Areas

Leader: Linda Mowbray,
505-989-8295
birdinglinda@yahoo.com

On this long one-day trip we should see large numbers of Snow Geese and Sandhill Cranes, plus raptors and other waterfowl. Appropriate for all levels of birders. Spotting scopes are useful. Contact leader for meeting time and place.

Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society Field Trips are designed to promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife and their habitats. Our aim is to cultivate awareness of outdoor ethics in an atmosphere of friendly companionship. Field trips are free and open to the public. Some area entry fees are required and driving costs are shared. Participants are expected to carpool whenever possible. On all field trips, wear walking shoes and clothing appropriate for the weather. Bring water, lunch, and binoculars. No pets, please. Always call the trip leader before the trip. Trips may be cancelled for a variety of reasons.

Audubon New Mexico Randall Davey Audubon Center and Sanctuary

The grounds at the Randall Davey Audubon Center are open Monday to Saturday, 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, closed Sundays (and in January). Stroll the gardens as birds visit the birdfeeders, or walk the trails and enjoy the natural beauty and serenity of the 135-acre wildlife sanctuary. Additionally, the Davey Center is an environmental education center and offers a variety of educational events. Please check their [website](#) for details. The Center is located at the end of Upper Canyon Road on the far east side of Santa Fe.



Historic House Tours

Step back in time as you stroll through the old Santa Fe style home (originally a lumber mill built in 1847 by the U.S. Army) of the artist Randall Davey (1887-1964). This docent-led tour will give you an opportunity to view some of Davey's most spectacular works of art, as well as a beautiful collection of Spanish Colonial and European antiques. Tours are held each Friday at 2:00 PM. Reservations are recommended. Cost is \$5 per person. For information call 505-983-4609. Click [here for registration and more details](#).

Sangre de Cristo Chapter Will Sponsor Science Classes for Grade Schoolers

The Board of the Sangre de Cristo Chapter of the Audubon Society has agreed to sponsor Audubon NM's outdoor science curriculum for students in three separate classes at Cesar Chavez Elementary School in Santa Fe. The program will involve both classroom and field sessions - including two trips per year for each class to the Randall Davey Audubon Center - and will expose approximately 75 students in third, fourth and fifth grades to the nature-oriented science curriculum. Although Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society's funds are limited, the Board hopes to be able to expand the program in the future.

Like Birds? Join Audubon!

Sangre de Cristo Chapter: <https://audubonsantafe.org/>
Audubon New Mexico: <https://nm.audubon.org/>

How to Make Your House Bird-Friendly

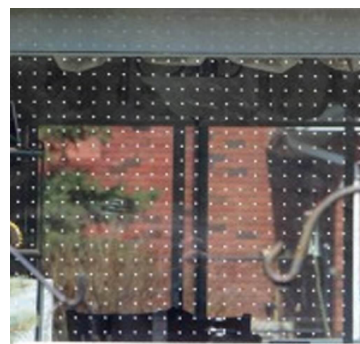
By Bruce Dale, Central New Mexico Audubon Society

Up to a billion birds are killed annually in window collisions across North America. Small buildings, such as homes, are a leading danger, especially for migratory songbirds. Fortunately, there are things you can do as a homeowner to make your windows bird-safe. First, check the location of your bird feeder. Feeders (and bird baths) should be positioned as close to a window as possible - within 18 inches. This creates a safe landing target, as well as a safe launch pad for the birds. You can even buy feeders that will stick to the window with suction cups.

Another option is to put up a window screen. If the window came with a screen that fits on the exterior of the glass, install it. But a screen can be anything that creates interference with the reflections on the glass. A simple curtain made with twine and pine cones suspended in front of the window works well and has a natural look. Ribbons or string with ornamental doodads attached has a decorative flair. Various screen products can be purchased online at birdscreen.com. Visual markers placed directly on the glass also will work if they are closely spaced.



Ready-to-hang curtain of fine nylon monofilament lines



Bird-friendly adhesive dots on the exterior of a window

Unfortunately, most decals sold in nature shops are not effective and interfere too much with your view. But there are products tested and approved by the American Bird Conservancy that most people will find quite acceptable. ABC BirdTape and Feather Friendly dots are affordable and very effective. These and other approved items are listed at birdsmartglass.org and can be ordered online.

And if you have kids, let them decorate a window with stripes and squiggles using tempera paint. It's nontoxic and can easily be removed after migration season. By making your windows bird-safe, you can have confidence that the migratory birds that stop over in your yard in spring and fall will return next season.

Environment News

Where Our Hummingbirds Go

Although hummingbirds occupy almost all of North America during summer months, these tiny birds remain tropical at heart and most do migrate. The majority fly to Mexico or Central America for the winter, making impressively long journeys, especially considering the diminutive size of these birds.

Like other birds, hummingbirds migrate south in search of flowers, insects and other food sources. Many make this journey during the late summer and fall, spurred not by hunger or falling temperatures but by decreasing daylight hours. In late winter and early spring, they return north to breeding grounds in the United States and Canada, where summer food supplies are abundant.

For its size, the three-inch-long Rufous Hummingbird, familiar to many birders in the Santa Fe area, makes one of the longest migratory trips in the bird world. Its 3,900-mile journey is roughly equal to 78.4 million body lengths. (The Arctic Tern's one-way journey of 11,000 miles, by comparison, is less than 52 million body lengths.) The Rufous Hummingbird's migration route forms a clockwise loop: The birds leave their Mexican wintering grounds in early spring, following the Pacific Coast to Washington State and Canada by May. After a short sojourn in the North, they travel south through the Rocky Mountains; many pass through New Mexico. Rufous Hummingbird populations are on the decline due to habitat loss.

Another local visitor, the Black-chinned Hummingbird, occupies a large portion of the western United States during the summer. This is one of the most adaptable hummers found in our country, occupying a wide range of habitats, including urban areas. After breeding, many adult birds will move toward higher elevations to feast on mountain flowers before heading south in the fall. Most travel to western Mexico, although some overwinter along the Gulf Coast. Populations of Black-chinned Hummingbirds are on the rise, likely due to the popularity of backyard hummingbird feeders and this bird's tolerance for varied habitats.

American Bird Conservancy

Are Birds Running Out of Food?

Although there are not many long-term studies on insects in North America, the studies done have revealed sharp declines in certain species and even entire groups. And dropping insect populations impact many birds. Excepting seabirds, 96 percent of North American bird species feed insects to their young, and strictly insectivorous species seem to be particularly hard hit. Caterpillars alone are an important food source

for at least 310 North American bird species. But direct consumption aside, insects are also critically important to birds in other ways. More than 85 percent of flowering plants require animal pollination; in most cases this job is done by insects. Many birds, for example, eat small fruits or seeds, and a lot of these are from insect-pollinated plants.

Many scientists believe agricultural alchemy plays a big role in insect declines. Today, the world's most widely used agricultural pesticides are neonicotinoids, neurotoxins absorbed and stored in plant tissues so they repel insect pests. Neonics, as they are also known, are



now banned in the European Union because of their impact on honeybees. A number of U.S. states have also introduced legislation attempting to prohibit or limit their use, although most corn-growing acreage in the United

States is still treated with neonics. Persistent and water-soluble, the compounds are highly toxic to a broad range of insects and other invertebrates. And they reach well beyond farm fields, leaching into watersheds, rising up in dust and soaking into soil adjacent to farms, toxifying insect food plants there. Although these insecticides are considered less dangerous to many vertebrates than are other pesticides, an ABC study in 2013 determined that a single neonic-coated seed can kill a bird the size of a Blue Jay.

Proving a direct link between bird declines and pesticides' impact on their insect food is difficult given other factors also at play, including habitat loss, climate change and the direct physical effects of the chemicals on birds. But a study published in the journal *Nature* in 2014 was the first to "provide direct evidence that the widespread depletion of insect populations by neonicotinoids has knock-on effects on vertebrates." That study, in the Netherlands, found that rapid declines in Eurasian Skylarks, Barn Swallows, Western Yellow Wagtails and other insect-eating farmland birds were likely "the result of a depletion of the birds' food — insects."

From farm fields to alder plantations to remaining rainforest, conservationists now ponder, with a sense of urgency, humans' unintended and intentional impacts on insects and birds. Exactly what insect declines mean for birds, and for us, is an emerging picture, but many species seem to be telling us something we may have taken for granted before: There can't be birds without bugs.

American Bird Conservancy

Climate News

Air Travel - It's Hard on The Air

Greenhouse gas emissions from commercial air travel are growing at a faster clip than predicted in previous, already dire, projections, according to new research — putting pressure on airline regulators to take stronger action. The United Nations forecasts that airplane emissions of carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, will reach just over 900 million metric tons in 2018, and then triple by 2050. But new research from the International Council on Clean Transportation found that emissions from global air travel may be rising more than 1.5 times as fast as the U.N. estimate.

“Airlines are becoming more fuel efficient. But we’re seeing demand outstrip any of that,” said Brandon Graver, who led the new study. “The climate challenge for aviation is worse than anyone expected.”

Airlines in recent years have invested in lighter, more fuel-efficient aircraft, and have explored powering their planes with biofuel. Overall, air travel accounts for about 2.5 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions - a far smaller share than emissions from passenger cars or power plants. Nevertheless, one study found that the rapid growth in plane emissions could mean that by 2050, aviation could take up a quarter of the world’s “carbon budget,” or the amount of carbon dioxide emissions permitted to keep global temperature rise to within 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.

The world’s fastest-growing airports are in emerging economies; 12 of the top 30 were in either China or India. Still, the new data found that flights from airports in the United States were responsible for almost one quarter of global passenger flight-related carbon dioxide emissions. China was the next biggest source of these emissions, followed by the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. The study underscored the heavy carbon-dioxide footprint of domestic flights, often left out of negotiations over global emissions-reduction targets.

Governments have pledged to take major steps to improve their fuel economy. Under a plan adopted by the U.N. three years ago, airlines will voluntarily offset most of the growth in their carbon dioxide emissions beginning in 2020. (Carbon offsets compensate for emissions by canceling out greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere in the world; for example, by paying for a renewable energy program.) “This will really put pressure on the aviation industry to be much more ambitious,” said Annie Petsonk, international counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund. “They’re beginning to understand that for most people who fly, aviation is the biggest part of their personal carbon footprint.”

New York Times

Children Will Be Most at Risk from Climate Change

The health effects of climate change will be unevenly distributed and children will be among those especially harmed, according to a new report from the medical journal *The Lancet*. The report compared human health consequences under two scenarios: one in which the world meets the commitments laid out in the Paris Agreement and reins in emissions so that increases in global temperatures remain “well below 2 degrees Celsius” by the end of the century, and one in which it does not. The report found that failing to limit emissions would lead to health problems caused by infectious diseases, worsening air pollution, rising temperatures and malnutrition.

“With every degree of warming, a child born today faces a future where their health and well-being will be increasingly impacted by the realities and dangers of a warmer world,” said Dr. Renee N. Salas, a clinical instructor of emergency medicine at Harvard Medical



School and lead author of the United States policy brief that accompanied the report. “Climate change, and the air pollution from fossil fuels that is driving it, threatens the child’s health starting in the mother’s womb, and only accumulates from there.”

Children are especially vulnerable partly because of their physiology. Their hearts beat faster than adults’ and their breathing rates are higher than adults’. As a result, children absorb more air pollution given their body size than an adult would in the same situation.

New York Times

A New Sense of Urgency?

The Oxford Dictionary announced that its Word of the Year 2019 is “climate emergency.” A climate emergency is defined as “a situation in which urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change and avoid potentially irreversible environmental damage resulting from it.” The dictionary publisher noted that this year, heightened public awareness of climate science and the myriad implications for communities around the world have led to a growing and intentional shift in the language that people use, imbuing “the defining issue of our time” with a new gravity and greater immediacy.



President's Column

Tom Jervis

In October, the National Audubon Society released a report on bird species in peril, yet another reminder — if we needed one — that climate change is not only real, it is happening on our watch.

Coming on the heels of the September Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology report that documents a nearly 30 percent decline in the overall numbers of birds in North America, Audubon's October report serves to emphasize that climate change is not some hypothetical scenario of the future. It is here and now. People who feed birds here in Santa Fe already have noticed that there seem to be fewer birds at their feeders, and the recent scholarly reports not only lend credence to those impressions but suggest that the worst is yet to come.

While the Cornell report also blames habitat loss, shifting food webs and cats as causes of the overall decline, climate change is the big thing, and it is something we can help to remedy. Supporting the development of renewable energy; reducing our use of energy or making our next car a plug-in or hybrid; planting native plant species; reducing, reusing and recycling; perhaps even having fewer children; all these actions can help reduce the threat to the earth's climate and the birds that depend on it.

We love birds because they bring nature close to us. Now these creatures are telling us that we must change. We have for too long blithely gone about our lives without much thought that there might be limits to our use of resources. It will take a major shift in our thinking and our lifestyles, but if we start now, we can do it.

In the early 1970s, we recognized the pollution threat to our air and water, and reformed our laws to clean up our act. That was a major project, and we largely succeeded. But those were local problems, amenable to local solutions. Climate change is global and will require the collective efforts of people all over the world. Nevertheless we have to start where we are and with the decisions that we make every day. Take action, let your voice be heard and make sure it is heard at the ballot box, too.

I have a pin from the early 1970s. It shows the blue orb of Earth as seen from the Moon. The accompanying slogan, "Love it or leave it," is as true today as it was 50 years ago.

You Can Help Climate Watch

By Albert Shultz

This year our chapter joined Climate Watch, a long-term bird survey organized by the National Audubon Society. Eleven observers counted birds at 141 locations across north-central New Mexico. As we move toward winter, it's time to begin planning our next set of winter counts, and we hope to have even more participants. We welcome all birders. If you are willing to devote one day this season to birding for Climate Watch, it can make a difference!

Like the Christmas Bird Counts, Climate Watch is a community science project — it relies on volunteer participants who simply like watching and counting birds. Bird counts for Climate Watch take place in two seasons: a winter count between January 15 and February 15, and a summer count between May 15 and June 15. The initial species of interest are bluebirds, nuthatches, goldfinches and towhees; these birds were chosen because they are familiar, easy to find and identify, and potentially sensitive to a changing climate.

Basically, all of these target species that are seen or heard by one to three observers in a five-minute period are counted in a designated circular area 200 meters in diameter. This protocol helps ensure statistical consistency of Climate Watch count data. While any single count may not encounter any of the target species even in suitable habitat, given a large number of counts over years or even decades, population densities and trends will combine to make a meaningful dataset for use by many scientists. Bird researchers, climate scientists and National Audubon staff are studying how they expect bird populations to respond to climate change across the United States, and Climate Watch count data will help test and refine their predictions.

Interested in birding for Climate Watch? Contact Albert Shultz, Climate Watch Coordinator for the Sangre de Cristo Chapter of the Audubon Society:

Email: shultzaw@gmail.com

Phone: 505-757-2754(h) 505-699-1521(c)

Mail: PO Box 339, Glorieta NM 87535

And for further details on the Climate Watch program, see: [Audubon Climate Watch](#)



Political Issues

Let Your Representatives in Washington
Know How You Feel!

See contact info on the next page!

Caja del Rio Is Threatened

Caja del Rio is a 107,000-acre plateau southwest of Santa Fe that is one of the most ecologically rich and significant wildlife corridors in New Mexico. Managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, it consists of piñon-juniper savanna and blue grama grassland, with canyons plunging into the Santa Fe River and other tributaries of the Rio Grande. The plateau and canyons are vital habitat for a diverse range of plants and animals, including burrowing owls, Cassin's sparrows and the gray vireo, a threatened songbird.

However, there are currently proposals for a highway, utility lines and the nation's highest bridge across Caja del Rio. The proposed highway to the Los Alamos National Laboratory is perhaps the biggest threat, but the area is also facing challenges ranging from illegal dumping and vandalism of sacred sites to poaching, unregulated shooting and off-road misuse.



Caja del Rio
Photo by Jim O'Donnell

Caja del Rio is a national treasure and deserves permanent protection. These are sacred lands for residents of the area's pueblos, too, who must play a key role in how the lands are used. The [New Mexico Wilderness Alliance](#) is working with local pueblos and other communities to determine the most appropriate combination of potential administrative and legislative designations. One such designation would be a National Conservation Area (NCA), mandated by Congress to conserve, protect, enhance and manage public-land areas for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Among other things, NCAs feature exceptional recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic and archaeological resources. Parts of the Caja plateau may also be eligible for wilderness designation and/or Wild and Scenic River status. This is the right time to begin planning for permanent protection of Caja del Rio.

New Mexico Wilderness Alliance

Terrero Mine Update

A company that has proposed a mine in the Santa Fe National Forest near the Pecos Wilderness Area is still in the first stage of applying for a prospecting permit to

drill for ore samples, a step intended to confirm to investors and regulators that the site is viable.

According to the timeline originally proposed by an Australian company, New World Cobalt, through its U.S.-based subsidiary Comexico LLC, public hearings on the exploration permits were to begin as early as last month. But Comexico's applications to both the New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division and the National Forest Service are still pending due to the company's delays in providing required cultural- and natural-resource reports. Opponents of the mine now expect that hearings might not begin until after the first of the year.

Under the terms of the General 1872 Mining Act, Santa Fe National Forest officials cannot stop Comexico's plan to search for copper, zinc and gold at the site in eastern Santa Fe County near Terrero. However, Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham has sent a letter to the Forest Service opposing the company's plans, and Santa Fe County's commissioners recently unanimously adopted new regulations requiring applicants for large-scale sand, gravel and hard-rock mining operations to provide information about subsidiaries, previously owned and operated projects, and any enforcement actions against them. They also must submit a plan that describes the location, geology and ecology at the site, and mining methods to be used, along with a technical and financial feasibility assessment, including an estimate of reclamation costs and schedules. In addition, the rules mandate a greenhouse gas analysis and a plan to offset emissions.

Meanwhile, commissioners in San Miguel County have pledged to work with Santa Fe County to protect the Pecos River watershed and its tributaries. Grassroots opposition to the mine is being led by the Upper Pecos Watershed Association, <https://pecoswatershed.org>.

New Clean-Car Rules for New Mexico

Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham announced that New Mexico will join 14 other states in adopting clean-car standards requiring new cars sold here to emit fewer greenhouse gases. The standards also mandate an increasing percentage of cars to have zero emissions. Lujan Grisham made the announcement in September at Climate Week in New York City, where U.S. governors met to discuss states advancing ambitious climate action in the face of federal inaction. The move came on the heels of the announcement that the Trump administration is revoking California's authority to set fuel-efficiency and greenhouse-gas standards stricter than federal standards. California and nearly two dozen other states are suing the administration over the attack.

Sierra Club

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Sangre de Cristo Audubon Board of Directors 2019

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We recognize that Sangre de Cristo Audubon represents a landscape that has been occupied for millennia by peoples of diverse cultural backgrounds. We honor that diversity and believe that just as we strive to protect biodiversity, we must include and respect the diversity of the many people and cultures that call northern New Mexico their home.

New Mexico Rare Bird Alert is on the Web

[New Mexico Rare Bird Alert](#)

Matt Baumann, Compiler
mbaumann22@gmail.com

Report sightings to
505-264-1052 (leave a message) or contact the compiler

Audubon en Español

Audubon ha lanzado su sitio web en español para conectar con las audiencias hispanas y disfrutar juntos de la naturaleza y la protección de las aves y sus hábitats. Visita Audubon en Español (<http://www.audubon.org/es>).

Es de nuestro reconocimiento que la Sociedad Audubon de Sangre de Cristo es digna representante de un precioso pedazo de tierra que ha sido ocupado durante milenios por personas de raíces culturales diversas. Respetamos profundamente dicha diversidad y creemos que del mismo modo bregamos por la protección de biodiversidad, debemos incluir y honrar la diversidad de los muchos pueblos y culturas que reconocen el norte de Nuevo Mexico como su propio hogar.

Contact your Congressional Representatives
Let them know that protecting the environment is important to you!

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