

# The Mountain Chickadee

Newsletter of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society  
Volume 48 Number 2, June, 2019



Photograph by Tom Taylor

## Upcoming Activities Mark your Calendar

### Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, September 11th

#### To Be Announced

Check our [Website](#)

or anticipate an Eblast!

(You can sign up for Eblasts on our  
[Website](#))

### Field Trips

Every Saturday

**Randall Davey Audubon Center**

Sunday, June 9

**Orilla Verde**

Saturday, June 22

**Caja del Rio**

Saturday, July 13

**Capulin Spring**

Sunday, August 18

**Eldorado— Gallina Park Greenbelt**

Sunday, August 25

**Santa Fe Ski Basin**

September TBA

**Los Luceros**

Details inside.

Check out our [Website](#)

## Climate Change: What it Means for Our Birds

Gordon Smith

We know climate change is upon us, and the list of negative impacts is rapidly growing. Here in the Santa Fe region, the fallout from gradually warmer and drier weather will become increasingly severe as this century wears on. Many birds will be affected; some will survive and some won't. Here are sketches of two of our local species that will likely feel harsh effects from climate change.

### Lewis's Woodpecker:

Named for Meriwether Lewis, the first European to see it in 1805 during the famed Lewis and Clark mapping expedition, the Lewis's Woodpecker is the most unwoodpeckerlike woodpecker you'll ever see. It forages like a flycatcher, from a perch, and flies like a crow, which it is often mistaken for. Its striking markings include a green back and a pink belly. And like many animals, it often behaves in ways that suggest it's more intelligent than people have traditionally given it credit for.

It often mates for life. It stores acorns and pine nuts in crevices and furrows of cottonwood trees, often modifying them to fit holes by removing the shells and shaping them. And it has excellent recall of its hiding places; when acorn and red-headed woodpeckers discover one of its caches, the Lewis's Woodpecker defends its treasure aggressively.

Found year-round in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico, Lewis's Woodpecker favors open woodlands near streams, including the Rio Grande. It nests in holes and crevices in dead or dying trees, mainly Ponderosa Pines and Cottonwoods. And that is where climate change threatens to catch up with it.

As the southwest gradually becomes even warmer, rainfall in our region is expected to decrease, while fire danger will rise. Catastrophic crown fires already have decimated Ponderosa forests in the Jemez Mountains and elsewhere in recent years. Meanwhile, dwindling runoff, especially in the spring and early summer, is reducing the streamside Cottonwoods that the Lewis's woodpecker also relies on. The nuts and insects that sustain this species are likewise becoming less abundant.

In other words, if climate change continues as expected, our Lewis's woodpeckers will eventually have little to eat and nowhere to go.



Continued on page 5

# Audubon Activities

## Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, September 11

### To Be Announced

Evening programs will be held this fall at 6:30 on the second Wednesday of September, October and November. with illustrated talks on bird conservation and other topics concerning the natural world in the new Henderson Pavilion at the Randall Davey Audubon Center and Sanctuary at the end of Upper Canyon Rd. in Santa Fe. Abundant parking is available. Everyone is welcome. There is no charge and the building is wheelchair accessible. A short 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.

### Sunday, June 9 Orilla Verde

Leader: Jerry Friedman  
505-753-1946, 505-929-6925  
jerry\_friedman@yahoo.com

On this half-day trip we'll be looking for raptors and a variety of songbirds. Participants can informally gather at DeVargas Mall (in front of Starbucks) at 6:45 AM to arrange car pooling before driving to the Rio Grande Recreation Area Visitor's Center in Pilar for an 8:00 AM departure. Contact leader for trip status and information

### Saturday, June 22 Caja del Rio

Leader: Mary Ristow 505-690-7336,  
mristow@newmexico.com.

This half-day trip requires high-clearance vehicles and will not take place if the roads are muddy. Possible bird species include Black-throated Sparrow, Cactus Wren, Gray Vireo, and Scott's Oriole. Limit of 12 participants. Call or email the leader **no more than two weeks before the trip** to register and discuss details of the trip.

### Saturday, July 13 Capulin Spring

Leader: Tom Taylor  
505-424-3238, [tn21tay@comcast.net](mailto:tn21tay@comcast.net)

This half-day trip will explore birding opportunities at high altitude on the east side of the Sandias. The group will make an extended stop at Capulin Spring, where a wide variety of western birds congregate at an easily seen distance. Plumbeous Vireos, Hermit Thrushes, Band-tailed Pigeons, Cassin's Finches, and a variety of western warblers are expected. The party will then continue birding on the way to the Crest House. A National Forest entrance fee or pass will be required for each vehicle. Meet at 7:00 AM in the Albertson's parking lot (corner of Zia and St Francis). Due to the limited viewing area near the springs the trip is limited to 6 participants. Reservations will only be taken by email beginning June 30 and they will be prioritized by the date and time that the email is received.

### Sunday, August 18 Eldorado—Gallina Park Greenbelt

Leader: René Laubach 413-358-3363,  
[renelaubach@gmail.com](mailto:renelaubach@gmail.com)

Observe piñon-juniper and grassland bird species along the trails of Eldorado's Gallina Park Greenbelt. The walk will encompass 3.7 miles on flat and gently rolling terrain along Eldorado's border with state trust and Rancho Viejo lands. The walk itself will be from 8 a.m. to 10 or 10:30 a.m. Limited to 12 participants. Contact leader for meeting time and place.

### Sunday, August 25 Santa Fe Ski Basin

Leader: Tom Taylor, 505-424-3238  
tn21tay@comcast.net

This half-day trip is at high altitude with moderate to steep hiking. However, good birding should readily be found due to the mixed flocks found this time of year. Townsend's and Wilson's Warblers, Warbling Vireos, plus both kinglets and Gray Jays are anticipated. Appropriate for all levels of birders. Meet at DeVargas Mall (in front of Starbucks) at 7:00 AM or at the ski basin at 7:45 AM. Contact leader for trip status.

### September Los Luceros

Leader: TBA  
Visit the historic hacienda on the Rio Grande for residents and fall migrants. Check the [Sangre website](#) for information later in the year.



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. 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](#).

## Henderson Pavilion Dedication

David J Henderson was the first Executive Director of Audubon New Mexico and served in that capacity from 1984 to 2007. His dedication to New Mexico's birds, wildlife, and habitats will be honored with the dedication of the David Jay Henderson Pavilion at the Randall Davey Audubon Center and Sanctuary on August 6, 2019 from 5:00 to 7:00 PM. David was a force of nature and served New Mexico and Audubon as well as a force **for** nature.



## You Can Join Climate Watch

This past winter our chapter joined Climate Watch, a long-term bird survey organized by National Audubon Society. Twelve observers counted birds at 105 locations across north-central New Mexico between January 15 and February 15. The summer count season for Climate Watch runs from May 15 to June 15, and we hope to have even more participants.

Like the Christmas bird counts, Climate Watch is a community science project – it relies on volunteer participants who simply like watching and counting birds. Over years (and hopefully decades), these observations 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 these predictions.

The initial species of interest were bluebirds and nuthatches, chosen because they are familiar, easy to find and identify, and potentially sensitive to a changing climate. Now National Audubon has added five more species to the program, two of which are regular in our region: Lesser Goldfinch and Spotted Towhee.

A point-count protocol -- counting all birds seen and heard by one to three observers in a five-minute period in a circular area 200 meters in diameter -- helps ensure statistical consistency of Climate Watch count data. Clearly, any single point count may not encounter any target species, even in suitable habitat. But given a large number of counts over a long time period, it should be possible to develop reliable information on population densities and trends.

Initially, Climate Watch is using eBird to compile records for the target species by date and location. Participants in Climate Watch can submit lists during either the summer or winter count seasons. Be sure to enter the target species name in the "comments" field when submitting your info via eBird. The first two years of data have already suggested some refinements to the bird-population models that were based on initial analysis of large datasets, primarily eBird records.

If you are willing to devote one day this season to birding for Climate Watch, it can make a difference! For more information, including designated locations for counting, contact Albert Shultz, Climate Watch Coordinator for Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society: [shultzaw@gmail.com](mailto:shultzaw@gmail.com), or 505-757-2754(h), 505-699-1521(c)

Albert Shultz

## Help Needed!

From June 24-27, the Red River Community House is holding a Nature Camp for children in the community. They would like to have someone come and talk to the kids about birds. Not a lot of expertise is required, just a love of birds and basic knowledge of birds and their habitat requirements. If you are interested, contact Kay Wendell ([kaywendell@mac.com](mailto:kaywendell@mac.com)).



# Environment News

## Forest Regeneration Is at Risk

Climate change has led to an increase in wildfires, and the warming planet is making it more difficult for forests to bounce back. Ecologists from the University of Montana studied low-elevation forests in the western United States to see how wildfires



affected two conifer species: the Ponderosa Pine and the Douglas Fir. They found that mature trees can survive in changing climates, but the warmer environment is inhospitable to seedlings. As the forests are thinned of their older, seed-producing trees and seedlings fail to take root, these conifer forests are at risk of dying out. The loss of these conifers may lead to vegetation and ecosystem transitions in the American West.

(Davis, K. T., et al. Wildfires and climate change push low-elevation forests across a critical climate threshold for tree regeneration. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. doi:10.1073/pnas.1815107116 (March 11))

American Scientist May-June, 2019

## Condors Returning to the Northwest Coast



California Condors, which were first listed as endangered in 1967, under the precursor to the Endangered Species Act, are slated to be reintroduced for the first time in the Pacific Northwest.

Under the [proposal](#) recently released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the new population will be released in Redwood National Park

The USFWS, National Park Service and the Yurok Tribe, partnering in the reintroduction effort, are undertaking a National Environmental Policy Act process to evaluate various options and examine the possible environmental effects for establishing a condor release facility in the park.

While California Condors once ranged from southern British Columbia in Canada to Baja California, by 1987 the birds only existed in captivity. Conservation and reintroduction efforts by USFWS and others helped turn the remnant population of 27 captive birds into a wild population of nearly 300 California Condors in central and Southern California, northern Arizona and southern Utah, with about 175 more still in captivity.

The Wildlife Society

## Good News for Mexican Gray Wolves

The United States Fish & Wildlife Service released the results of its annual wild Mexican Gray Wolf population count today, revealing that the number of wolves has increased to a minimum of 131 wolves. This increase of 12% from last year comes despite a record number of wolf deaths for the recovery effort in 2018, and ongoing critical concern for genetic diversity in the wild population.

Wolf advocates braced for the news, while the annual count was delayed due to the partial government shutdown and as a sweeping delisting edict was issued for Northern Gray Wolves by the Trump administration. With today's release of the count results, wolf supporters across the country express cautious hope.

In Arizona and New Mexico, where the wolves currently roam in the U.S., state agencies have stymied the release of well-bonded, adult pairs with pups since 2006, despite public pressure. The recovery team, has instead focused on cross-fostering, an experimental technique that places pups from captivity into active, wild dens. The technique has had marginal success, and its effectiveness for promoting genetic diversity is not realized until the pups are of breeding age.

"While we are pleased with the increase in the Mexican Wolf population, we cannot emphasize enough how important it is that we see a stronger commitment to recovery from the US Fish and Wildlife Service – that means more packs introduced sooner, rather than later," said Sandy Bahr with the Sierra Club. "The Service must focus on the science and recovery, disregarding the political obstacles previously erected by state game agencies."



Wolves breed only once a year. The count must occur in January and February to capture the population at its most stable point. The federal government shutdown nearly threatened this important checkpoint for assessing recovery of Mexican Wolves. Mexican Wolves are at tremendous risk due to their small population size, limited gene pool, threats from trapping, and illegal killings.

[Mexican Wolves](#)

## Are Clever Males Preferred as Mates?

There is considerable value in choosing a smart mate. The suggestion that mate choice has thus shaped the evolution of cognition has been around since Darwin's time, but testing this hypothesis is difficult. Researchers have found that female budgerigars shifted their preference to previously nonpreferred males after these males demonstrated the ability to solve a problem that stumped the originally preferred males. This preference shift was specific to problem-solving and to choosing males.

Science, 11 January, 2019

# Climate News

## Our Birds (continued from P 1)

### Pinyon Jay:

As members of the Corvidae family, Piñon Jays are considered among the most intelligent birds anywhere. They have a complex social organization and inhabit Piñon-juniper forests in flocks that can exceed 500. Foraging flocks post sentries that keep an eye out for intruders, and some birds live their entire lives as part of the same flock. They nest in Piñon pines and, although omnivorous, primarily eat Piñon-pine seeds. They are in fact almost entirely dependent on these trees, and use Piñon-juniper forests essentially as if this habitat was a single giant organism, moving to new areas when old ones burn, die off or fail to produce a good crop of seeds.

But throughout the west, Piñon-juniper forests have declined as trees were cut down for grazing lands. The population of Piñon Jays declined 85 percent between 1970 and 2014, and climate change will likely hasten this disturbing trend. Studies have shown that in times of drought, even a slight increase in temperature leads to increased bark beetle infestations and the rapid decimation of entire stands of Piñon trees—and drier, warmer weather is in our future. Not to mention larger and hotter forest fires. Some leading models of climate change predict that there will be an almost complete loss of conifers in the Southwest over the next 80 years.

Northern New Mexico – including the area around Los Alamos—is one of the last strongholds of the Piñon Jay. But our forests are as vulnerable to climate change as any, and the outlook for these bold, noisy birds is murky at best.



Photo: Charlie Slocumb

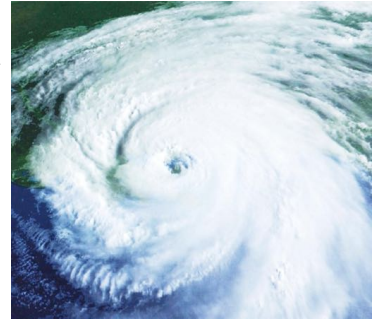
## An Unexpected Advantage

Human activities are altering Earth's environment in many ways. Will other species be able to adapt in the face of rapid change? Adaptation requires genomic variability, but declining populations lose diversity, which casts doubt on adaptation as a survival mechanism in today's world. Researchers now report a case of rapid adaptation to pollution in Killifish, apparently enabled by introduction of a non-native relative within the last 30 generations. This related species, possibly carried in ship ballast water, appears to have provided advantageous genetic variability that has allowed the native fish to adapt to its increasingly polluted environment.

Science, 3 May, 201

## EPA Document Tells Communities to Brace for Climate Change Impacts

The Environmental Protection Agency published a [150-page document](#) at the end of April with a straightforward message for coping with the fallout from natural disasters across the country: Start planning for the fact that climate change is going to make these catastrophes worse. Under the rather anodyne title: "Planning for Natural Disaster Debris," the report clearly lays out the case that weather anomalies are related to climate change and that things are going to get worse.



Multiple recent studies have identified how climate change is already affecting the United States and the globe. In the western United States, for example, regional temperatures have increased by almost 2 degrees Fahrenheit since the 1970s, and snowmelt is occurring a month earlier, extending the fire season by three months and quintupling the number of large fires. Another scientific paper, co-authored by EPA researchers, found that unless the United States slashes carbon emissions, climate change will probably cost the United States hundreds of billions of dollars annually by 2100.

"This EPA guidance is clearly telling the public you need to start dealing now with disasters that are being made worse by climate change and will be made even worse due to climate change," said Amit Narang, regulatory policy advocate at the group Public Citizen. "It's pretty troubling to me to see the head of EPA saying the exact opposite thing."

To some extent, the new document reflects the advances scientists have made attributing extreme events to climate change since a landmark analysis was published in 2004 looking at a deadly European heat wave the year before. "The science has really developed in the last decade, in particular, around the influence of global warming on extreme events," said Noah Diffenbaugh, a professor and senior fellow at Stanford University who studies the climate system. For starters, he said, researchers are constantly gathering more data and studying more weather events, so that the observational record has grown over time. Computing power and modeling capabilities have improved. And there also has been an explosion of research on the topic, as scientists have developed frameworks for better evaluating the role of climate change in specific events. The result, he said, is a growing body of research that details how human-caused climate change is contributing to record heat, more-intense storms, more-severe flooding and other events.

"It's very clear from multiple lines of evidence that we are already being impacted by the global warming that's already happened," Diffenbaugh said.

Washington Post 4/27/2019



## President's Column

Tom Jervis

### Journey to the Edge of the World.

Two weeks ago, Carlyn and I returned from a 10-day expedition to Svalbard. Not a familiar destination, it lies due north of Norway and a bit east of northern Greenland. The main population center is Longyearbyen, at 78 degrees north, well north of Utqiagvik (Barrow) Alaska and closer to the north pole than McMurdo Sound is to the south pole. For us, its very remoteness was a major attraction. This is a land where nature is dominant.

We are drawn to places like this. In the U.S., we often find ourselves camping in remote deserts, high mountains, or visiting National Parks which, despite the crowds, can provide solitude and immersion in the natural world for those who seek it and are willing to work a little bit for it. These extreme environments also bring evolution's lessons into clear focus in their endless and fascinating diversity.

We are not trying to prove ourselves against the natural world, (on this trip we were on a ship with a cook and hot showers—we were not roughing it) but we revel in being able to observe nature in its natural state, with the wildlife interacting with each other and the environment to make a living. We marveled at the almost complete lack of plant life—there is not even enough to support mice and other small rodents, so no raptors or other small carnivores like weasels either. There are reindeer but they are small and stunted. Terrestrial birds are scarce. The short food chain is almost entirely dependent on the sea underlain by the planktonic bounty provided



by the Gulf Stream. Seals, Walrus, whales, and a number of species of birds depend on the ocean; Polar Bears depend (mostly) on seals, the Arctic Fox preys on the birds and their eggs and scavenges for whatever else it can find. We were able to observe the wildlife in an environment that is also spectacularly beautiful. It was a wonderful experience.

Svalbard, like other island groups is a laboratory for the study of evolution. In this extreme place wildlife prospers and goes about its business, largely ignoring the few humans it encounters. It is a living lesson in the perseverance of nature. But even in this place at the edge of the world, where nature seems largely unspoiled, the effects of climate change are visible and worrying. Glaciers are receding. Polar bears depend on sea ice, and that is declining. Strange weather patterns affect the lives of people and wildlife—our trip itinerary was influenced by an uncharacteristically late ice buildup. What will become of this place is uncertain, a lesson we can apply to our own existence in the New Mexico desert. Nature in some form will persist here as well as there, but our place in it remains uncertain as well.

## Adam Ruins Everything - Including Cats

Last month, The American Bird Conservancy hosted a Cats Indoors webinar by Director of Invasive Species Grant Sizemore. He detailed the importance of keeping cats indoors. The recording can be viewed at the link below. Also, Adam Conover from TruTV's Adam Ruins Everything has produced several videos illustrating the need to keep cats indoors for their safety and the safety of wildlife. [Click here!](#)

American Bird Conservancy

## Avian Knowledge Network

The Avian Knowledge Network (AKN), which centralizes bird survey data and makes it available for use, recently released AKN version 2.0. With a new, more user-friendly website, the AKN presents a toolkit to allow you to enter and manage your own data, discover and download data, and find and utilize resources such as conservation measures, environmental review guidance, interactive maps and models, and siting tools, including updated and expanded Phenology and Observations Map tools. In addition, AKN rolled out a new Federal Avian Data Center (previously referred to as the National Node). [Click Here!](#)

American bird Conservancy

## Visit Ethyl!

Ethyl the Whale, named for polyethylene plastic, arrived to the Santa Fe Community College campus Monday, April 22, in honor of Earth Day. The life-sized (82-foot) whale sculpture is made of hand-recycled plastic in an effort to bring awareness to the ever-growing urgency of the impact plastics have on our environment. Santa Fe Community College together with Meow Wolf, the artist collective that brought Ethyl to SFCC campus, urged the community to forgo the use of plastics for one whole day on Earth Day.

Ethyl will be at SFCC's campus for the foreseeable future. We hope you will visit! [Read More.](#)



# Political Issues

## Governor Michelle Lujan-Grisham Vetoes Gila Diversion Funding!

On April 5, Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham took a big step toward protecting the wild Gila River when she vetoed \$1.698 million in funding requested by the Interstate Stream Commission for diversion planning and design.

A hearty thank-you to the Governor for taking this major step forward to fulfill her pledge to end work on the Gila River diversion project.

In her plan for the state's water, released last year, the Governor stated she will "end work on the Gila River Diversion Project" given that "there is little to show for the millions of dollars spent on staff, lawyers and studies" with only one year left to secure approval of the project. She supported use of the Arizona Water Settlements Act funds for water efficiency, conservation and restoration projects.

We encourage Governor Lujan Grisham to take the additional steps to finally end work on this wasteful diversion project and instead fund community water projects to ensure a secure water supply for everyone in southwest New Mexico.

Please [thank the Governor today](#) for the veto and support her pledge to use Arizona Water Settlements Act monies to fund priority community water projects throughout southwest New Mexico rather than an unjust and environmentally damaging diversion project.

Gila Conservation Coalition

Let Your Representatives in Washington Know How You Feel!  
See contact information on the next page!



## House Sets Spending Levels for 2020 Appropriations

Top-level funding for programs in the U.S. Department of the Interior and related agencies would see an increase in Fiscal Year 2020 under spending approved in late May by the House Appropriations Committee. These caps, known as 302(b) discretionary spending allocations, have been set for each of the House's 12 appropriations bills.

Under the House caps, the appropriations bill covering the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Forest Service would see a 4.5% increase in FY 2020, to approximately \$37.2 billion. The Administration's recommendations for the FY 2020 budget would decrease funding for these agencies, in some cases significantly.

The Senate has not yet released its allocations for its appropriations bills, but they will likely be lower. Ultimately, the House and Senate will need to reach an agreement on funding levels for appropriations bill to be passed.

Laura Bies, The Wildlife Society

## White House Changes Course, Backs Push for \$200M in Everglades Funding

After receiving letters and prodding by Florida's state and federal lawmakers, President Donald Trump changed course via Twitter on May 20th, announcing his support of a \$200 million push to fund projects aimed at restoring Florida's Everglades.

"My Administration will be fighting for \$200 million for the Army Corps Everglades restoration work this year. Congress needs to help us complete the world's largest intergovernmental watershed restoration project ASAP! Good for Florida and good for the environment."

— Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) May 13, 2019

Miami Herald, May 14, 2019

## Mission Demolished

The Bureau of Land Management hit a new symbolic low this week when it pointedly decided to cut the following sentence from the traditional boilerplate that appears on its press releases: "The agency's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of America's public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

The pettiness of this Administration is boundless. Someone in the BLM actually decided to cut this sentence, apparently objecting to the heretofore unobjectionable notion that the government should steward our lands for future generations.

Natural Resources Defense Council

Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society  
P. O. Box 22083  
Santa Fé, NM 87502-2083

## Sangre de Cristo Audubon Board of Directors 2019

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Mary Ristow  
Tom Jervis

## [Visit our all new and informative Web site](#)

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!

Senator Martin Heinrich  
U. S. Senate  
303 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
202 224-5521 (office)  
202-224-2841 (fax)  
Toll free 1-800-443-8658  
Santa Fé Office 988-6647  
[www.Heinrich.senate.gov/](http://www.Heinrich.senate.gov/)

Senator Tom Udall  
U. S. Senate  
531 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
202.224.6621 (office)  
202.228.3261 (fax)  
Santa Fe Office 988.6511  
[www.TomUdall.senate.gov/](http://www.TomUdall.senate.gov/)

Congressman Ben Ray Lujan  
U. S. House of Representatives  
2323 Russell HOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
202-225-6190 (office)  
202-226-1331 (fax)  
Santa Fe Office 984-8950  
[www.Lujan.house.gov/](http://www.Lujan.house.gov/)