

The Mountain Chickadee

Newsletter of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society
Volume 48 Number 1, March, 2019



Photograph by Tom Taylor

Upcoming Activities Mark your Calendar

Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, March 13
Wednesday April 10

To Be Announced

Check our [Website](#)
or anticipate an Eblast!
(You can sign up for Eblasts on the site)

Field Trips

Every Saturday
Randall Davey Audubon Center

Saturday & Sunday, March 23-24
Percha & Caballo State Parks

Saturday, April 13
Dusky Grouse: Los Alamos Ski Area

Saturday, May 25
Bandelier: Frijoles Canyon

Sunday, June 9
Orilla Verde

Saturday, June 22
Caja del Rio

Details inside.

Check out our [Website](#)

Birds: Spiritual Messengers of the Skies

Anyone who has seen the striking bird figures on historic Pueblo pottery, or gazed at the ghostly bird shapes pecked into rock at many archeological sites around New Mexico, can surmise that birds were of interest to the native peoples who have lived for centuries in the Southwest. The true extent to which birds were and are crucially embedded in the culture of these early inhabitants is explored in a compact but highly informative exhibit at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, entitled "Birds: Spiritual Messengers of the Skies."

From owls, ducks, eagles and hummingbirds to cranes, crows, turkeys and macaws, more than 100 species played a role in the rituals, ceremonies and folklore of the Pueblo people and their ancestors, according to information included in the exhibit. In these societies, birds were understood to have a sacred strength stemming from their ability to connect the sky and the earth as they alternately perched on branches and soared into the clouds. And their powers were celebrated in many ways.

Bird figurines more than 3,000 years old have been discovered in the Southwest. And bird-shaped pottery jars, often in the likeness of ducks, were made by ancestral Pueblo people beginning around 1,300 years ago. Many regional cultures also honored their avian kin by drawing bird images and feather patterns on pottery and on kiva walls, and by carving flutes from eagle and heron bones. Meanwhile, domesticated turkeys were prized for their meat and eggs as well as their feathers, which were used to make clothing and blankets.

In fact, bird feathers had special significance to these ancients. Shamans used them as couriers to send messages to the spirits. Hummingbird feathers in particular were used to appeal to the gods for rain, a practice that continues in the hummingbird dances at many pueblos today. Owl feathers, symbols of knowledge and prophecy, were used to keep evil spirits away. Eagle feathers signified strength and freedom.

The belief in the power of birds extended in some cases even to non-native species. More than 1,000 years ago, scarlet macaws and their feathers were widely traded throughout central New Mexico and the Chaco Canyon area – far north of the bird's range. These colorful tropical parrots were considered signs of prestige.

The exhibit, which includes dozens of objects made of clay, stone, bone and other materials, notes that studying the relationship between birds and native peoples does more than illuminate ancient spiritual practices. "By discovering how people used birds in secular and ceremonial contexts, archeologists are able to glean information about trade routes, population movements, diversity in social status, food procurement and many other facts about life in the Pre-Colonial period," one panel states.

"Birds: Spiritual Messengers of the Skies" will be on exhibit through September 30 in the lobby of the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, 7 Old Cochiti Road in Santa Fe. The center's hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Gordon Smith

Audubon Activities

Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, March 13, Wednesday, April 10

To Be Announced

Evening programs are held at 6:30 PM on the second Wednesday of February, March, and April with illustrated talks on bird conservation and other topics concerning the natural world in the Education building 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.

Saturday & Sunday, March 23-24 Percha & Caballo State Parks

Leaders: Linda Mowbray, 505-989-8295
BirdingLinda@Yahoo.com
Mary Ristow 505-690-7336,
mristow@newmexico.com.

This over-night trip will include birding up and down the Rio Grande at Percha and Caballo State Parks for residents and early migrants. Contact Leaders **no more than two weeks before the trip** for further information and for meeting time and place.

Saturday, April 13 Dusky Grouse: Los Alamos Ski Area

Leader: Joe Fitzgibbon
505-920-4100
fitzgibbon@newmexico.com

This trip involves a two-mile walk above 8,000 feet from the Pajarito Ski Area to Canada Bonita. Target bird is Dusky Grouse with the possibility of seeing Three-toed Woodpeckers, Red-naped and Williamson's Sapsuckers, Ruby-crowned and Golden-

crowned Kinglets, and Brown Creepers. Limited to 12 participants. Call or email the leader **no more than two weeks before the trip** to register and discuss details of the trip.

Saturday, May 11 International Migratory Bird Day Spring Counts

Leaders:
Santa Fe: Sheila Gershen, 505-988-3143
Los Alamos: Mouser Williams,
505-850-6670
Rio Arriba: Dale Stahlecker, 505-670-2138
San Miguel: Cassidy Ruge, 505-425-2757

This is an event to document and assess the spring migration. Less experienced birders will be placed with more experienced birders. Contact a leader two weeks before the count. Some counts are accompanied by an evening potluck, where participants can meet fellow birders and share the day's experiences.

Saturday, May 25 Bandelier: Frijoles Canyon

Leader: Joe Fitzgibbon
505-920-4100
fitzgibbon@newmexico.com

This half-day trip to Bandelier National Monument starts at the park headquarters in Frijoles Canyon. We will look for tanagers, warblers, vireos, grosbeaks, and hope to identify several empidonax flycatchers through their vocalization. Suitable for all skill levels with easy but appreciable walking. Lunch optional. A National Park Service entrance fee or pass

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.



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.

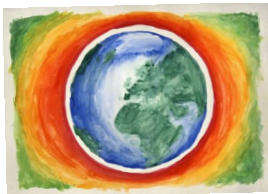


Historic House Tours

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](#).

Saturday April 13-Sunday the 14th Wilderness First Aid

8am-5pm, Randall Davey Audubon Center
Whether spending time in the backcountry is your passion or your profession, you should never ask, "What do I do now?" In this 2 day course you will learn skills and abilities to make sound decisions in emergency situations. Hosted by REI and NOLS Wilderness Medicine. Saturday April 27



Earth Day at the Railyard

12-4pm, Railyard Park

Join Audubon NM for a fun day of celebration and conservation! We'll have a booth show-casing hands-on activities, information on our work, and different ways you can help birds.

May 4th

Audubon Day at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology

10am-2pm, At the **Center for New Mexico Archaeology** 7 Old Cochiti Rd.

This collaborative event among Audubon New Mexico, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, and the Center for New Mexico Archaeology celebrates birds, their role in our world, and their significance within Native American cultures of the Southwest. The celebration commences with viewing of the exhibit "Birds: Spiritual Messengers of the Skies," currently on display at CNMA.

The exhibit illustrates how Native Americans have used bird forms and images in Southwestern pottery over thousands of years, into present times, as well as some of the Southwest's major bird species. Join us for hands-on activities, live demonstrations from local artists, rehabilitated raptors, lectures, and more! Free and appropriate for all ages.



Monarchs; Some Up, Some Still Down

Every winter, monarch butterflies in Canada and the northeastern and midwestern United States flock to the pine and fir forests of central Mexico to hibernate, covering trees and turning hectares of forest orange and black. This year, the butterfly population overwintering in Mexico more than doubled, according to World Wildlife Fund Mexico, which helps lead the annual count. This famous group of migrating monarchs has been struggling in recent years, with an all-time low arriving in 2013-14. This year's uptick reflects a boost from mild climatic conditions in the United States last year, which allowed more monarch larvae to survive and mature there and eventually make the 4000-kilometer journey to Mexico. Another possible cause: Increasing numbers of Americans have planted milkweed, monarch caterpillars' food source, which has been threatened by the widespread use of herbicides in U.S. agriculture. Meanwhile, the population of monarch butterflies that lives west of the Rocky Mountains and overwinters on the California coast continues to decline, with an 86% drop reported this year. [Maybe they went to Mexico?]

Science 8 February, 2019

Environment News

The Largest Living Thing is Shrinking

If you define the world's single biggest organism by mass, that honor goes to a tree grove in Utah. All 47,000 aspen trees are genetically identical clones that sprout from a single root system. The grove, named Pando (Latin for "I spread"), covers 106 acres and clocks in at 13 million pounds — a mass equivalent to about 45 adult blue whales.

But the Pando clone is in peril. The organism is aging. Estimates — we have no method of firmly fixing its age — put Pando's root system as old as the [last ice age](#), tens of thousands of years ago, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture; individual trees could be more than 130 years old. Upstart offshoots, however, are rare, a deficit that conservationists attribute to heavy browsing by deer and cattle

Researchers in Utah attempted to protect a section of the grove, as [New Scientist reported in 2016](#). Paul Rogers, an ecologist with Utah State University and the Western Aspen Alliance, and his colleagues, fenced in about one-sixth of the grove to keep grazers out. The first three years, Rogers told [New Scientist](#), were promising. The young offshoots began to grow back.

A new study in October in the journal *PLOS One* recasts those findings in a grimmer light. The researchers fenced in half of Pando, and that larger area is failing, the study concludes. The mule deer may be able to jump over the fence or may have found its weak point, the authors say. "While Pando has likely existed for thousands of years, it is now collapsing on our watch," Rogers said in a statement. "One clear lesson emerges here: We cannot independently manage wildlife and forests."

Washington Post 18 October, 2018

Coyotes with Blue-eyed Mutation Show Up in California



California residents have spotted and photographed blue-eyed coyotes (*Canis latrans*) throughout the state, from Sacramento to Santa Cruz. The species usually

has golden-brown irises. Biologists say the blue eyes are likely caused by mutation. A blue-eyed coyote was first spotted in Northern California's Point Reyes National Seashore last spring by a photographer and guide. Since then, people have noticed blue eyes in at least four other coyotes in about a 100-mile radius of the first sighting. Scientists hypothesize a gene mutation for eye color occurred in a coyote several generations ago, and these newly detected blue-eyed coyotes are descendants from the original. [Read more](#)

The Wildlife Society

The First Trillion Watts

Global wind and solar developers took 40 years to install their first trillion watts of power generation capacity, and the next trillion may be finished within the next five years. That next trillion will cost \$1.2 trillion by 2023, almost half of the price-tag for the first.

That's the conclusion of research by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, which estimated the industry reached the 1-terra watt

milestone sometime in the first half of the year. That's almost as much generation capacity as the entire U.S. power fleet, although renewables work less often than traditional coal and nuclear plants and therefore yield less electricity over time.

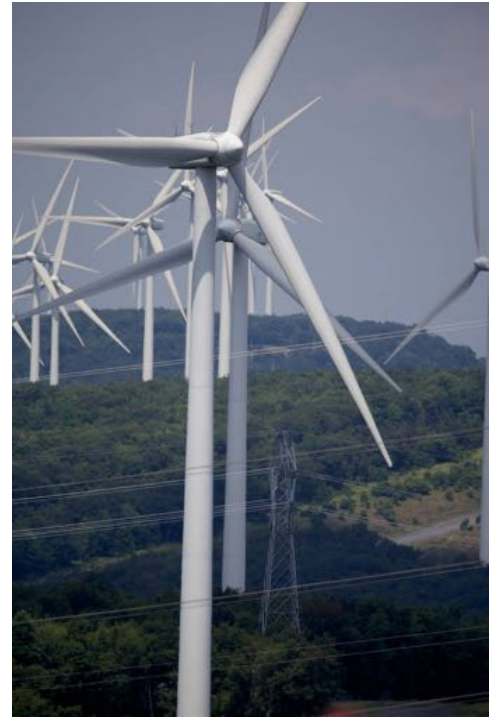
The findings illustrate the scale of the green energy boom, which has drawn \$2.3 trillion of investment to deploy wind and solar farms at the scale operating today. "Hitting one terrawatt is a tremendous achievement for the wind and solar industries, but as far as we're concerned, it's just the start," said Albert Cheung, Bloomberg NEF's head of analysis in London. "Wind and solar are winning the battle for cost-supremacy, so this milestone will be just the first of many."

Even so, the terrawatt of installed capacity for renewables marks substantial growth for an industry that barely existed at the start of the century. More than 90 percent of all that capacity was installed in the past 10 years, reflecting incentives that Germany pioneered in the early 2000s that made payouts for green power transparent for investors and bankers alike.

Wind made up 54 percent of the first terrawatt but solar is expected to overtake wind in early 2020. China has led the world in installing solar power over the last five years holding 34 percent of global solar capacity and it'll continue to be the world's largest market for both power sources, reaching 1.1 terrawatts in the country by 2050.

"As we get into the second and third terrawatts, energy storage is going to become much more important," Cheung said. "That's where we see a lot of investment and innovation right now."

Bloomberg News



Climate News

Climate Change Was Behind 15 Weather Disasters in 2017

A drought scorched the Great Plains, causing wildfires and \$2.5 billion in agriculture losses. Catastrophic floods submerged more than a third of Bangladesh. Record-shattering heat waves killed scores of people in Europe and China.

These were among 15 extreme weather events in 2017 that were made more likely by human-caused climate change, according to in-depth studies published in December in the [Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society](#). At least one episode — a devastating marine heat wave off the coast of Australia that cooked ecosystems and damaged fisheries — would have been “virtually impossible” without human influence, scientists said.



“People used to talk about climate change as a very complex and difficult problem of the future — something that would happen in places far away and on long time scales,” said Jeff Rosenfeld, the Bulletin’s editor in chief. “But hurricanes and wildfires and bleaching and drought . . . they’re happening to us right now, and we face new and challenging risks of how they’re going to affect us in the future.”

Martin Hoerling, a NOAA scientist and co-editor of the report, said “the human fingerprint is more evident.” “The climate of

Earth keeps moving further and further from the world which many of us, and certainly our parents, were initially accustomed to,” Hoerling said.

Scientists have traditionally been wary of blaming any individual event on climate change. The global climate is a complex system, and the consequences of humans pumping atmospheric greenhouse gas levels to nearly twice their preindustrial average can be difficult to disentangle. Most conversations about climate’s impact did not get more specific than global averages and seasonal shifts.

But thanks to improved data collection and increasingly sophisticated climate models, researchers can see the influence of climate change on specific disasters, such as six days of rain over northeast Bangladesh.

“It is now possible, with confidence, to determine how much an extreme weather event has been affected by human activities,” Hoerling said. “It is a key step toward better understanding the economic consequence of climate change, since extreme events are often associated with the most dire losses in property and life.”

For people who are interested in learning how climate change is altering their environment, Hoerling has a very direct explanation. “It is making weather worse and creating a more hostile environment for thriving,” Hoerling said. From the Arctic, where sea ice is shrinking, to coastal regions, where storm surge is higher, to heat waves in urban centers, where some lack the means to stay cool, the list of ways climate change is affecting us, Hoerling says, “is lengthy.”

Washington Post, December 12, 2018



Managing an Unwelcome Effect

One of the biggest challenges presented by climate change is water resource management. In the western United States, the storage and release of water by the mountain snowpack is a critical component controlling the summertime flow of headwaters of California’s major reservoirs. Researchers have described how mountain snowpacks will be affected by climate change in that region and how that can be expected to influence peak water volume, peak timing, accumulation rate, and melt rate of water discharge. Among other effects, they project that by the end of the century, peak snowpack timing will occur 4 weeks earlier and peak water volume will be 80% lower under a high-greenhouse gas-emissions scenario.

Geophys. Res. Lett. 10.1029/2018GL080308 (2018).
Reviewed in Science 14 December 2018

The Meteorological Future is Here

Climatologists have predicted that anthropogenic climate change will cause more and more intense rainfall (along with other meteorological extremes), and it seems like that is occurring, but have precipitation patterns really changed enough to be objectively noticeable? Researchers have now presented data showing that this impression does accurately reflect reality. They show that heavy rainfall events now occur more frequently than they did only 40 years ago in most of the world, except in Central Africa, where record-dry months have become more common. These trends are consistent with the changes in mean monthly precipitation expected to accompany climate change and should become more extreme in the future.

Geophys. Res. Lett. 10.1029/2018GL079439 (2018).
Reviewed in Science, 11 January 2019

Climate Change claims its first Mammal

The last time anyone saw a [Bramble Cay melomys](#), a rodent round in body, long in whisker and lumpy in tail was in 2016. Without plants providing food and shelter, the scientists believe, the rodents succumbed to local extinction. The lack of plants, in turn, was probably caused by a rising sea that swept over the island during storms and high tides

Washington Post 02/20/2019



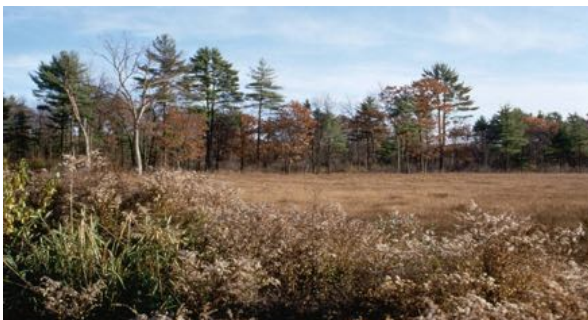
President's Column

Tom Jervis

As you read this, the New Mexico Legislature will be rushing through its normally chaotic last two weeks. There already have been disappointments: an increase in the maximum royalty rates for gas and oil extraction to be the same as those in Texas was killed in committee. Yet there is still hope for HB 206, a New Mexico Environmental Review Act that would help ensure openness and public involvement in the permitting process that is often conducted in the dark with only the special interests of industry at play. These are but two examples of legislation that reflects an attitude that Government is of the people and should be responsive to the people—and in every case, protection of the environment is always in the interest of the people of this State and this Country. As the case of the royalty rates shows, we will not see the end of special interest politics right away, but for the first time in eight years, our Governor is behind these efforts.

Another mark of progress is the recent overwhelming passage by the Congress of a public lands bill that permanently authorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund and reauthorizes the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, a product of the progressive movement of the early 20th century that has been the bedrock of bird conservation for a century. The lands legislation also expanded the boundaries of several National Monuments and established a number of new Wilderness Areas—the highest form of land protection available for public lands.

Both of these observations are evidence that there still are men and women in Government who believe that Government has a positive role to play in protecting the environment and protecting people. These people show that, despite a President who considers a Government of laws at best an inconvenience, there is hope that the really big problems of climate change and increasing economic inequality can and will be addressed. Progress will not be uniform but the arc of history is on our side. A safe and verdant environment can be attained, and it is up to us to continue to bend the arc in that direction.



A New Path for Humanity

Scientific evidence of an ecological and climatic crisis caused by human actions is compelling, yet humanity is largely continuing on its current, heavily resource-dependent path. Eileen Crist, of Virginia Tech, argues that the main reasons why humanity is not changing course lie in a human-centric worldview that discounts the value and needs of nonhuman life. As a result, placing limits on consumption appears oppressive, and technological solutions gain supremacy over efforts to reduce human impacts. Resolving the ecological and climatic crisis will instead require humanity to scale back its impacts. This will only be possible if we humans re-imagine ourselves as part of the ecosystem.

Science 14 December, 2018

Udall, Haaland Introduce ANTIQUITIES Act to Protect America's National Monuments from Unlawful Attacks.

U.S. Sen. Tom Udall (D-N.M.) and U.S. Rep. Deb Haaland (D-N.M.), along with U.S. Representatives Ben Ray Lujan (D-N.M.) and Ruben Gallego (D-Ariz.), led a group of more than 100 Democratic Members of Congress in re-introducing legislation to protect America's treasured national monuments against the Trump administration's relentless attacks on public lands. The Bill, co-sponsored by more than 100 members of Congress, reinforces that only Congress can alter national monuments

LA Daily Post

LWCF, MBTA Reauthorized

As part of a major public lands bill passed late in February and expected to be signed by the President, two critical pieces of legislation that had been allowed to lapse were reauthorized, meaning that they will continue to provide funding and legislative guidance for the foreseeable future.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which provides a portion of funds collected from offshore oil and gas leasing for the purchase of and capital improvements for Parks and public lands—including the Valles Caldera—was permanently reauthorized. This has long been a goal of Sen. Tom Udall. The next step in making this legislation more effective is to require the spending of these funds, something our Senators can be expected to push in the future.

[The Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) (MBTA) which was allowed to lapse last fall, makes it illegal to "take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid Federal permit." Reauthorization of the MBTA also authorizes the expenditure of federal dollars for protection of migratory birds and other conservation projects nation wide, some of the most important funding for bird conservation. The reauthorization was only for 4 years and is not permanent. Another project for our Congressional delegation.

Political Issues

Recovering America's Wildlife Act

State agency wildlife professionals and their partners work tirelessly on the conservation and management of wildlife populations within their state boundaries. A bill that would match the hard work of state wildlife employees with adequate financial support is on the horizon for passage this Congress.

The Recovering America's Wildlife Act ([H.R. 4647](#)), introduced in the previous Congress by Representatives Debbie Dingell (D-Michigan) and Jeff Fortenberry (R-Nebraska) in late 2017, would provide \$1.3 billion in dedicated annual funding to state fish and wildlife agencies. The funding would largely go toward conserving and monitoring state-identified at-risk species, known as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The dedicated funds would come from revenue generated by energy and mineral extraction royalties currently collected by the federal government at about \$5 billion to \$12 billion annually. Congressman Ben Ray Lujan was a co-sponsor of this legislation.

Since 2000, state fish and wildlife agencies have pulled from a much smaller funding stream known as the [State Wildlife Grants](#) (SWG) program. This program is vulnerable to the whims of Congressional appropriators each year, though, and it is typically only funded at about \$50 million to \$60 million annually. Such limited funding only provides state agencies with the ability to address a few of the SGCN-related projects deemed necessary within their conservation action blueprints, known as State Wildlife Action Plans. For example, New Mexico typically receives about \$800,000 a year in SWG. Under RAWA, we could expect more than \$20,000,000! There is a matching requirement, but with that much on the table, perhaps the Legislature could come up with dedicated funds for the match.

The Wildlife Society

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



EPA Proposes to Roll Back Mercury Emissions Rules

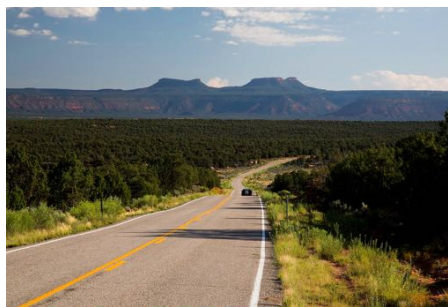
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has proposed weakening air pollution standards for coal-fired power plants—protections that prevent an additional 11,000 premature deaths each year and one that nearly everyone supports, including the utilities that have already spent billions to comply with them. The Mercury and Air Toxics Standards limit the emissions of more than 80 dangerous pollutants, including arsenic, lead, and mercury (a potent neurotoxin that is particularly harmful to children's brain development). Who, then, would want the standards gone?

NRDC



The Bones of the Bear's Ears

Thousands of Permian and Triassic fossils pepper Bears Ears National Monument, a sweep of buttes and badlands in southwestern Utah whose sedimentary rocks catalog hundreds of millions of years of Earth's history. The region's rich paleontological and archaeological record persuaded former President Barack Obama to designate the area a national monument in the waning days of his administration. But in December 2017, President Donald Trump slashed the



size of the monument by 85%, prompting the typically apolitical Society for Vertebrate Paleontology to sue—along with environmentalists, archaeologists, outdoor companies, and five Native American tribes. If they win, the ruling could set a precedent that would help safeguard the boundaries of 158 national monuments; if they lose, future presidents could gain new powers to downsize them. Paleontologists fear a ruling against them would have devastating consequences for Bears Ears, just as they are starting to uncover fossils there that could rewrite Earth's early history.

April Reese
Science, 18 January, 2019

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New Mexico Rare Bird Alert

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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>).

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

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