

The Mountain Chickadee

Newsletter of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society
Volume 46 Number 3, September, 2017



Photograph by Tom Taylor

Upcoming Activities Mark your Calendar

Illustrated Evening Programs

Wednesday, September 13

Remember to check the [Sangre Website](#) for information. Note the location at the Randall Davey Audubon Center and time: 6:30 PM.

Field Trips

Saturday, September 16

Maxwell National Wildlife
Refuge

Sunday, September 24

Fall Santa Fe County Excursion

Sunday, October 1

Fall Santa Fe County Excursion
Redux

Sunday, November 5

Back Roads of Las Vegas
National Wildlife Refuge

November 14 – 19

Festival of the Cranes: Bosque
del Apache NWR

Details inside. Remember to check the [Sangre Website](#) for information.

Climate Change or Habitat Loss?

Birds are among the first to let us know when the environment is out of whack. But predicting what might happen to bird populations is tricky. Studies often focus on a single issue or location: breeding grounds or wintering grounds, changes in climate, loss of habitat. But in the real world, nothing occurs in isolation. A new study just published in the journal *Global-change Biology* pulls the pieces together.

After merging bird observations from eBird along with projections for land use and climate change, a new Cornell Lab study finds that the loss of habitat on the wintering grounds may be the greatest threat faced by 21 species of eastern forest birds that winter in Central America in the coming decades. These flycatchers, warblers, and vireos spend nearly 60% of the year on their wintering grounds. The study is the first to measure the impact of climate and land-use changes throughout the birds' entire life cycle, including breeding, wintering, and migration.

"This is really the first study to measure the combined impact of climate change and land-use change over a bird's full annual cycle," says lead author Frank La Sorte at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. "Typically, studies tend to focus on the breeding season. If you do that, you're missing the real story which is inherently dynamic and complex."

The study merges projections for climate change with land-use change to model what the future might look like for 21 species of forest birds. Scientists ran dozens of scenarios to learn which combinations of factors would make this group of flycatchers, vireos, and warblers—all of which breed in eastern North America and winter in Central America—even more vulnerable to population decline.

Two key findings stand out:

- Over the next few decades, already-declining populations of these study species may become even more vulnerable on their wintering grounds because of human-caused habitat loss.
- By the end of this century, expected changes in rainfall and temperature may reduce available habitat and food on wintering grounds even further, threatening the birds' ability to survive.

To reach these conclusions, study authors first set out to establish where the 21 species are currently found and in what density for every week of the year in every 4-square-mile block of land north of the Equator. They used observations that volunteers entered into the eBird database from 2004 through 2014. Then, they layered in modeled climate change projections (temperature and rainfall) from the 2013 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and habitat data (land-use changes) from a variety of projects conducted by academic researchers, and the location of protected areas. [Read More.](#)

Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology

Audubon Activities

Illustrated Evening Programs

Meetings with illustrated talks on bird conservation and other topics concerning the natural world are held on the second Wednesday of September, October, and November at 6:30 PM 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.

For details, check the [SdCAS Website](#)



Field Trips

Saturday, September 16 Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge

Leader: Will Jaremko-Wright
972-800-3950,
wjaremkowright@gmail.com

This full-day trip will require an early start to accommodate the two-hour drive to the refuge. However, the reward will be the chance to explore the refuge ponds and extensive fields, giving a chance to see lingering waterfowl and songbirds, migrating sparrows, and an assortment of raptors. We will be meeting in Las Vegas, so participants must contact the trip leader for the early meeting time and place.

Sunday, September 24 Fall Santa Fe County Excursion

Leader: Roger Clark
505-231-7369, rogercarolclark@gmail.com

With a multitude of diverse habitats Santa Fe County offers some of the best birding in the state of New Mexico. Timed during the peak of the fall migration this field trip is designed to cover a host of well-known hot spots and a few that aren't. This is an all-day field trip and our goal is to see over 100 species! Meet at the Agora Shopping Center (Vista Grande entrance to Eldorado) at 6:30 AM. Please bring food, drink, sunscreen etc. Contact leader for further information and trip status.

For Details go to the [SdCAS Website](#)

Sunday, October 1 Fall Santa Fe County Excursion Redux

Leader: Roger Clark
505-231-7369, rogercarolclark@gmail.com

Building upon the knowledge gained from the previous field trip (please see listing for September 24th) we may visit some of the same areas or explore completely new ones in our search for fall migrants. The goals are the same! Meet on the east side of the Agora Shopping Center (Vista Grande entrance to Eldorado) at 6:30 AM. Please bring food, drink, sunscreen etc. Contact leader for further information and trip status.

Sunday, November 5 Back Roads of Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge

Leader: Roy Stephenson
505-500-6413, respidear@comcast.net

This half-day trip will focus on the rarely-opened back roads of Las Vegas NWR. Expect to see migrating waterfowl and raptors. Contact leader for meeting time and place.

November 14 – 19 Festival of the Cranes: Bosque del Apache NWR

The festival offers many tours, classes, exhibits, and even a wildlife art show. The Bosque is an Audubon Important Bird Area. For information call the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge at 575-835-1828 or visit: www.friendsofthebosque.org.

December 14, 2017 – January 5, 2018 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, check the web sites:

Sangre de Cristo Audubon;
www.newmexicoaudubon.org/sdcas
The New Mexico Audubon Council;
www.newmexicoaudubon.org
Audubon New Mexico;
www.nm.audubon.org
New Mexico Ornithological Society;
www.nmbirds.org

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 our [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 P.M. Reservations are recommended. Cost is \$5 per person. For information call 505-983-4609.



Randall Davey Center Activities

Call 983-4609 for more information on these Events

Every Saturday, **Bird Walks** at the Davey Center. 8:30 AM

September, Saturday 9- **BIRDING 101 at REI with Scot Pipkin and Tom Taylor.** Audubon is partnering with REI to offer a Birding 101 workshop at the Railyard REI in Santa Fe. Learn new ways of "seeing" birds, get advice about gear and optics to help you in your birding adventures, and get introduced to some of the common (and rarer) birds of our area. Donations greatly appreciated. 10am-Noon

September 17th, Sunday. **URBAN BIRDING with Scot Pipkin.** Discover the array of birds that live in Santa Fe will meet at the Roundhouse north entrance for some birding at the Capitol. 8:30-10am

September 22nd, Friday. **NATURE JOURNALING.** Join us at the Randall Davey Center for journaling as part of a fall series for the whole family. The series will include activities focused on science and nature topics, as well as advice and exercises to practice writing, working with various mediums, and making observations in nature. This is a family-friendly hour with some basic art supplies available, as well as craft projects for younger children. You're encouraged to bring your own journal to add your projects to. 5pm-6pm \$5/individual or \$10/family suggested.

September 29th, Friday. **OWL PROWL.** Join us as we search for owls at the Randall Davey Audubon Center & Sanctuary. Your prowl will begin with learning about these amazing nocturnal predators, their habitats, behaviors and language including a dissection of owl pellets to find evidence of their prey. We continue with a night hike deep into Bear Canyon in search of these apex predators. For ages 10 and up (must have ability to stand still and be super quiet!) and anyone able to hike 2 miles. 6pm-8:30pm \$5/individual or \$10/family suggested.

October 12th, Thursday. **NATURE JOURNALING.** See September 22nd.

October, 20th, Friday. **OWL PROWL.** See September 29th.

October 22, Sunday. **URBAN BIRDING with Scot Pipkin.** Discover the array of birds that live in the City Different! We will meet at the John F. Ray Griego Park along the Santa Fe River on Paseo de La Conquistadora and spend time birding River Trail. 8:30-10am

November 9th, Thursday. **NATURE JOURNALING.** See September 22nd/

November 17th, Friday. **OWL PROWL.** See September 29th.

Audubon New Mexico Launches Conservation Ranching Program

New Mexico contains 22.2 million acres or approximately 33% of the Southern Shortgrass Prairie ecoregion. This ecoregion was historically dominated by Blue Grama and Buffalo Grass. Other important habitats in the ecoregion include juniper savannah and piñon-juniper woodlands and sand Shinnery Oak prairies. Audubon's approximately 2 million acre Globally Important Bird Area for Lesser Prairie-Chicken is located within this ecoregion. The system was historically dependent on several ecological processes including climate, bison grazing and fire.

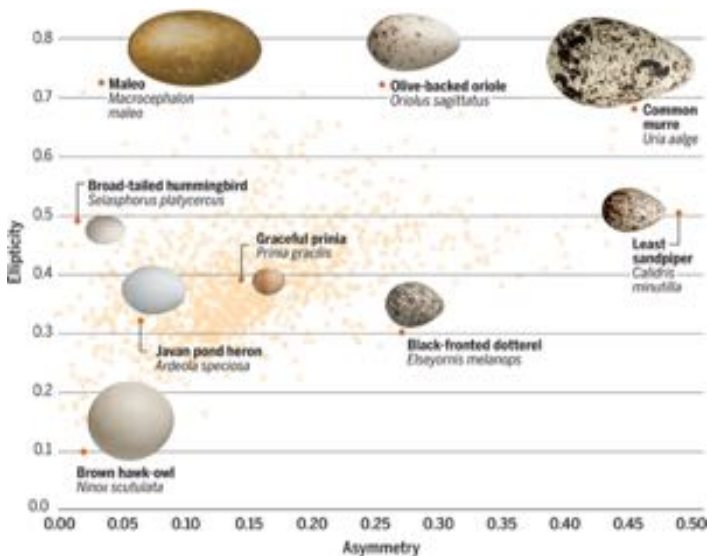
Audubon New Mexico is seeking to encourage bird-friendly practices on the private land which constitutes a major portion of the ecoregion by certifying individual ranches that will be able to use an Audubon branded "Bird Friendly" sticker to promote its products. The Audubon Conservation Ranching production standards are, in large part, intended to enhance habitat benefiting 13 grassland breeding birds.



Audubon New Mexico recently finalized those production standards and enrolled its first ranch in the Program. Ranney Ranch, near Corona, NM, will undergo a third party audit by Food Alliance to ensure the ranch is in compliance with the Audubon Conservation Ranching production standards. Once the ranch is "certified," beef from the

ranch will carry an Audubon mark and be retailed through Skarsgard Farm CSA starting in late October 2017.

The Influence of Flying



Although birds' eggs are generally well, egg-shaped, there is considerable variation in the degree to which they are symmetrical, round, or bottom-heavy. Many hypotheses have been put forward to explain what has driven this variation, with many accepting life history or nesting explanations. Researchers looked at nearly 50,000 eggs from more than 1400 species from morphological, biophysical, and evolutionary perspectives and found little support for the previous hypotheses. Instead, their results suggest that the shapes of eggs are dependent on the birds' body shape and flight needs. Thus, natural selection for flight adaptations is most likely to be responsible for the variation.

Science 23 June, 2017

Baby bird, trapped in amber, lived alongside the dinosaurs

Depending on your constitution, you may thrill or shiver at the sight of an insect frozen in a chunk of amber—so just imagine if it were half of a bird. Researchers say they have found the most complete bird ever encased in Burmese amber—a tiny hatchling that lived 99 million years ago, National Geographic reports. The baby bird was an enantiornithian, a group of birds that, like the dinosaurs, went extinct 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period. The specimen contained most of its skull and neck, as well as part of a wing and a hind limb and some of the soft tissue of the tail—giving researchers the best glimpse yet into the plumage of these ancient birds, they report in *Gondwana Research*. Indeed, amber is justly prized by paleontologists for its ability to preserve feathery details: Just last year, the same group of researchers reported finding a stunning feathered dinosaur tail at a Myanmar amber market.

Science, 8 June, 2017

Home Sweet Dome

Nest-building behavior is now thought to have started with birds making spherical domes. A new study suggests that the familiar open-cup style—built by more than three-quarters of today's perching birds—is a modification of roofed spherical structures that just a handful of species now make.

Most biologists had theorized that nest shape evolved the other way around, from bowl to dome. Researchers recently tested that hypothesis by overlaying nest-structure data on three different phylogenetic trees thought to represent the evolutionary relations among 281 Australian passerine species. The team noticed that species with particularly ancient lineages, such as lyre-birds, scrub-birds, and New Zealand wrens still build roofed structures—suggesting that ancestral passerine nests were domed. A statistical analysis of the likelihood that particular nest shapes occurred in ancestors confirmed the hunch; the dome came first.

The researchers also found that making cup-shaped nests evolved multiple times and in different lineages; 187 of the studied species build them today. The results were detailed earlier this year in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

Cups may offer some advantages, such as being easier to build or to abandon if predators approach. "I think most people had assumed that roofed nests evolved from cups, in part because roofed nests are so unusual today," said co author J. Jordan Price, a professor of biology at St Mary's College of Maryland. "This nicely illustrates how the current prevalence of a trait, such as cup nests, does not necessarily indicate the order of events during its evolutionary history."

The finding could inform how scientists study nest evolution, says Gavin Leighton, an evolutionary biologist at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, who was not involved in the study. "I think there will be increased interest in determining the ecological scenarios that select for different nest types," he says. Seems like you can't put all your nests in one basket.

Kat Long, *Scientific American*, May, 2017

Bald Eagles Still Threatened—by Lead



"Bald eagles have made a remarkable recovery across the United States since the pesticide DDT was banned 45 years ago, but the majestic birds are still dying from another environmental poison: lead from bullets and shotgun pellets in wildlife carcasses and gut piles left behind by hunters." [Read More](#)

Associated Press

Climate Corner

Seven Minutes on Climate Change Basics

One can spend quite some time searching for needles in the haystack of climate change information, particularly to find answers to a few basic questions. Alternatively, consider turning to a concise video in which the American Meteorological Society's Paul Higgins provides answers to key questions:

- Is climate changing?
- Are people causing climate change?
- How serious are the risks?
- How solid is the science?
- What can we do?

Get the nutshell-version of answers through the seven-minute "Basics of Climate Change" video featuring Higgins, associate director of AMS's Policy Program. The video was assembled by AMS from a segment of the "[24 Hours of Reality](#)" series, an effort of former Vice President Al Gore's Climate Reality Project.

With much of his current work focused on explaining climate risks to general audiences, Higgins begins answering the "Is climate changing?" question by saying: "Think of it this way: if you feel heat, smell smoke, hear a fire alarm, and see flames, you can be that much more certain there's a fire because you have four independent lines of evidence. We have this that climate is changing as well." He continues on with the "lines of evidence" for climate change.

Are people causing climate change? How serious are the risks? Higgins gives each a roughly 90-second plain-English response. And in about one minute, he answers the fourth question — How solid is the science?

"How clear the science is depends a little bit on which particular aspect of the science you're talking about," he says, but the basics "are well established."

In terms of potential policy responses, Higgins points to a need for both mitigation and adaptation, calling for society to "build our adaptive capacity."

He doesn't duck the carbon pricing issue: "The over-arching piece of it is to put a price on our greenhouse gas emissions. It's a basic economic conclusion that if you want less of something, you almost certainly have to increase the price of those activities that cause it."

Yale Climate Connections

Extreme Events May Bring Rapid Evolutionary Change



Environmental adaptation is often considered a slow process. However, extreme events, such as heat waves or cold snaps, can produce rapid changes, both morphologically and genetically. Researchers studied a population of green anole lizards during an extreme cold snap in the southern United States. After the cold snap, the surviving lizards showed

greater cold resistance and displayed changes in six genomic regions that are important for regulation of function in the cold. Understanding how extreme climatic events influence adaptive potential will become increasingly important as the climate becomes more volatile.

Science, 4 August, 2017

Changing Climate Alters Timing of European Floods

A warming climate is expected to have an impact on the magnitude and timing of river floods; however, no consistent large-scale climate-change signal in observed flood magnitudes has been identified so far. Researchers analyzed the timing of river floods in Europe over the past five decades, using a pan-European database from 4262 observational hydrometric stations, and found clear patterns of change in flood timing. Warmer temperatures have led to earlier spring snowmelt floods throughout northeastern Europe; delayed winter storms associated with polar warming have led to later winter floods around the North Sea and some sectors of the Mediterranean coast; and earlier soil moisture maxima have led to earlier winter floods in western Europe. These results highlight the existence of a clear climate signal in flood observations at the continental scale.

Science, 11 August, 2017

Global Fire Activity

Humans have, and always have had, a major impact on wildfire activity. In the arid West, we are told that increasing aridity due to climate change is likely to lead to more, and more severe, fires across the landscape. Now researchers have used satellite data to show that, unexpectedly, global burned area declined by ~25% over the past 18 years, despite the influence of climate. The decrease has been largest in savannas and grasslands because of agricultural expansion and intensification. The decline of burned area has consequences for predictions of future changes to the atmosphere, vegetation, and the terrestrial carbon sink.

Science, 30 June, 2017



President's Column

Tom Jervis

I recently spent an entire day in the sandhills of extreme northwest Nebraska within a stone's throw of the Wyoming border. I was with a group from the Great Plains Native Plant Society but our purpose was to view the eclipse, which we did in fine weather. But being with a group of "plant people" and ranchers in one of the great prairie biomes of North America was quite an experience. The grasslands there (and there are NO trees) are able to support one cow-calf pair on each 33 acres, and to send that beef to market as USDA "Choice" directly from the prairie with no special feeding or "finishing" required.

The rancher on whose land we were, allowed that there was only one other area with as nutritious a grassland in the United States—near Roswell, NM! I've been in a lot of places around Roswell to view Lesser Prairie-chickens, but I've seen precious few with the stands of grass and forbs that we saw on those Nebraska working lands. This brings me quite naturally to Audubon New Mexico's ranching certification program described briefly on page 3 of this newsletter. As has often been pointed out, making real conservation progress will require engaging the people responsible for working lands as well as the creation of protected areas for birds and wildlife. Audubon's program seeks to incentivize ranchers, many of whom already use bird-friendly practices, to do even better for grassland birds and even Piñon-Juniper woodland species.

Admittedly, Nebraska gets a lot more rain than does eastern New Mexico, but Audubon firmly believes that bird friendly management of lands in New Mexico can benefit the ranchers' bottom lines as well as the environment. Many parts of NM have been hammered by livestock, but it is important to recognize and encourage those operators who have grazed more conservatively and have preserved the functioning of natural ecosystems on their land.

Audubon's program is still in its fledgling period, and it remains to be seen if Audubon's marking of bird-friendly beef will be a success in the marketplace. Certainly the case can be made that beef is almost by definition not bird friendly, but the fact remains that much land is committed to livestock production in any event. Anything we can do to promote the conservation of grasslands and grassland birds on those lands can be seen as a positive development.

TNR Rabid Cat Bites Victim in Florida

A rabid cat that bit a person trying to help it in Florida appears to be a feral cat that was trapped, neutered, vaccinated for rabies, then released.

"It did have a clipped ear, yes," said Steve Huard of the Hillsborough County Health Department. The clipped ear signifies the cat was trapped, neutered, vaccinated for rabies and released (TNVR), part of the so called feral cat program. It is aimed at reducing the wild cat population. TNVR is a program the Hillsborough County Pet Resources Center is also helping to fund.

Each month, the Humane Society of Tampa Bay, in conjunction with the Pet Resources Center, traps, neuters, vaccinates and releases hundreds of feral cats. But, there is little accountability. For instance, who worked on the cat in question? Humane Society CEO Sherry Silk was unavailable for an on-camera interview Wednesday but she did text, "No way to know. Could have been us, ACT, or any of the few vets who do TNR. No way to know."

According to the Department of Health's Steve Huard, it takes 28 days for a rabies vaccine to take hold. That provides little protection for a cat vaccinated one day and released into the wild the next. "If you have an animal that's living in the wild, a feral animal, that was vaccinated and it comes in contact with another animal that has rabies within that 28 day period, it could definitely happen," explained Huard. "If that's the case, then the cat should've been quarantined until the rabies vaccine took effect," said Amy Howland.

Howland sat on the Hillsborough County Animal Advisory Committee task force studying "no kill" policies. She worried this day would come. "This is not a surprise, as pet owners we're supposed to get a rabies shot per our veterinarian once a year," stated Howland.

As far as rabies shots for feral cats, in Hillsborough County, it's one and done. "I cannot believe that Hillsborough County risks public safety," said Howland.



The county's feral cat program runs counter to Department of Health requirements that requires rabies booster shots. Hillsborough County also requires pet owners supply proof that their animals are up to date on their rabies shots before they can be issued licenses.

"Well, the Department of Health's position and recommendation on TNR is, it's not good for public health," explained Huard. According to veterinarian Dr. Katie Thompson, despite the panic witnessed with Ebola, rabies is the deadliest virus on the planet.

WFLA-TV, Tampa, FL

Political Issues

Bill Introduced to Boost Migratory Bird Conservation

The sight of a migrating songbird in a backyard or shorebird along a beach brings joy to millions of Americans each year. Our national passion for birdwatching also puts billions of dollars into the economy through our purchases of bird food, binoculars and travel to see our favorite birds. Yet many of the birds we love are in trouble from shrinking habitats or threats such as invasive species. Thanks to the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (NMBCA), however, our migrating birds will benefit to the tune of \$18 million in federal and matching funds.

In good news for migratory birds, Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD) and Sen. Rob Portman (R-OH) have introduced a bipartisan bill, S. 1537, to reauthorize the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (NMBCA), one of the nation's most important bird conservation laws. Rep. Robert Wittman (R-VA) and Rep. Ron Kind (D-WI) have introduced H.R. 3598, companion legislation in the House of Representatives. [Click here](#) to take action in support of the bill.

American Bird Conservancy

Huge Coalition Endorses Protecting the Endangered Species Act

A coalition of four hundred and twenty-five national, state, and local conservation groups has sent a letter to the Senate and House leadership demonstrating their overwhelming support for the Endangered Species Act. Referencing the "unprecedented threat" faced by the Act in Congress, the groups strongly opposed any weakening of the Act under the guise of efforts to "modernize" or "reform" the Act. The groups—at least one from each of the 50 states—indicated that any "efforts to rewrite this law would prove disastrous for imperiled wildlife and should be strongly opposed." The release and letter are here:

<http://www.endangered.org/overwhelming-support-for-the-endangered-species-act/>



Public Lands Spur Local Economies

Joint Economic Committee Democrats have released state fact sheets on the economic impact of public lands on their neighboring communities. Our nation's public lands are a cherished aspect of American heritage and a key contributor to local economies. The fact sheets show that in 2016, the 331 million people who visited national parks spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway communities, supported 318,000 jobs, and added \$34.9 billion in economic output to the national economy. Protected public lands also boost local economies by increasing income per person.

"America's public lands are not only a part of our heritage that we cherish passing on to our children and grandchildren, but they are also the backbone of a thriving outdoor recreation economy," said New Mexico U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich, Ranking Member of the Joint Economic Committee. "National monuments, national parks, and other public lands draw locals and visitors alike to go outdoors and represent billions of dollars in economic output and millions of American jobs—especially in rural areas." Click [here](#) to find your state's fact sheet.

Birds and Water in the American West

Audubon's new report, [Water and Birds in the Arid West: Habitats in Decline](#), examines the critical habitats that birds like the American Avocet and the Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo rely on. By clarifying the relationships among birds, water, and climate change in the region, the report offers recommendations for a sustainable water future for birds and people in the American West.

The Birding Wire

No Comment

The Trump administration has collected 60 percent less from civil penalties for environmental wrongdoing than the administrations of presidents Barack Obama, George W. Bush and Bill Clinton did on average in their first six months in office.

That's according to an analysis by the Environmental Integrity Project, a nonprofit group founded 15 years ago by former enforcement attorneys at the Environmental Protection Agency.

The administration has lodged 26 cases for violations of the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and other environmental laws (not including Superfund sites) and it collected \$12 million in penalties from companies, the group said. Clinton, Bush and Obama respectively lodged 45, 31, and 34 cases and collected \$25 million, \$30 million and \$36 million in penalties.

Washington Post, 10 August, 2017

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

Sangre de Cristo Audubon Board of Directors 2017

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Conservation	Joanna Hatt	802-318-7181
Newsletter Editor	Tom Jervis	jervidae@cybermesa.com
Program	Joe Fitzgibbon	920-4100
Webmaster	Robert Wall	wallrobert7@gmail.com

Members at Large: Sheila Gershen 988-3143
Adele Caruthers 984-3279
Mary Ristow 820-0906
Tom Taylor 424-3238

New Mexico Audubon Council Delegates:
Mary Ristow 820-0906
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[Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society on the World-Wide Web](http://www.newmexicoaudubon.org/sdcas/)
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WHERE BIRDS THRIVE, PEOPLE PROSPER

New Mexico Rare Bird Alert

is on the Web

[New Mexico Rare Bird Alert](#)

Matt Baumann, Compiler
mbaumann22@gmail.com

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!

Senator Martin Heinrich
U. S. Senate
840 Dirksen 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/

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

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