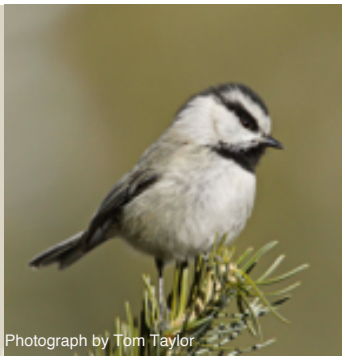
The Mountain Chickadee

Newsletter of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Society
Volume 49 Number 3, September 2020


Photograph by Tom Taylor

In This Issue


Rufous Hummingbird
Photo by Vince Streano

The Sangre de Cristo Audubon chapter 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.

Keep Up on Our Latest Events and Field Trips!
Sign up for Eblasts on our Website

Environmental Policy: Steered by Virus

We can all see that the coronavirus pandemic, with its multitude of business closures, job losses, event cancellations, stay-at-home orders and sharp cutbacks in consumer spending, has not only caused a staggering loss of life but has battered the nation's economy. The resulting loss of tax revenues is creating budget crisis after budget crisis for federal, state and regional agencies. This in turn will likely lead to cutbacks in programs and projects dear to us bird lovers, and could result in longer-term changes in environmental policies as well.

We've already experienced closures of national and state parks and campgrounds, along with other outdoor recreational facilities. Along with social distancing guidelines, this has made it difficult to bird the way we're used to - and we might as well get used to it. Closures of some public outdoor facilities are liable to continue for months.

Meanwhile, New Mexico has trimmed its overall budget 3-4 percent for fiscal 2020-2021 (the fiscal year began July 1), according to Judy Calman, Audubon's director of policy for New Mexico. "This means the environmental agencies are getting a much smaller increase than they were projected to get in January," she explained in an email. "It's probably too early to say how it'll affect specific projects. But one thing we're worried about is enforcement. The agencies already were


Photo: State of New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

severely underfunded for enforcement programs for things like monitoring oil and gas wells, and checking on spills - like when we have little oil spills on state land, which happens way more than you'd think. Also, I would expect to see more abandoned wells as oil and gas companies declare bankruptcy (because of the downturn in demand during the pandemic). This is where they just kinda leave the well, and then the state has to deal with reclamation and cleanup. New Mexico already doesn't require enough bonding to cover spills, so the state is already left with the bill quite a lot."

A looming problem, Calman continued, "looks like it'll come next year, when we won't have certain reserves we did have this year. So we might see actual cuts to agency budgets then."

Not all agencies are curtailing environmental work yet. Santa Fe County has not cut any environmental programs or projects due to the pandemic, according to county spokeswoman Carmelina Hart. Efforts to install photovoltaic panels at the Rancho Viejo Fire Station, Agua Fria Fire Station, Fairground Exhibit Hall and Public Safety buildings

(Continued on P. 3)

Covid, Climate Change and Racial Justice


Rhiana Gunn-Wright
Photo: Evergreen Action

Rhiana Gunn-Wright, one of originators of the Green New Deal and currently a member of the Evergreen Action Advisory Board and a fellow with the Roosevelt Institute, had asthma growing up. So did many of her neighbors on the South Side of Chicago, where pediatric hospitalization rates for asthma were significantly higher than the rate nationwide in the early 2000s. Gunn-Wright had so many friends with asthma that she assumed it was a "childhood disease" that all young people had.

Only later did she realize it was linked to air pollution in the area, as was shown by research funded by the Environmental Protection Agency. For many people, the effects of climate change can feel distant, but Gunn-Wright, 30, never had that luxury. Her work on environmental justice has always felt personal, tied to the public health problems in her community. She was interviewed recently by the New York Times:

"In some ways, it's easier to talk about climate change than when we first came out with the Green New Deal resolution. That's because the connections between the pandemic and climate crisis are clear, starting with the fact that people of color — Black and Latino folks — are dying at far higher rates from Covid. And there's already at least one study showing how Covid deaths are correlated with exposure to toxic air pollution.

"During the first wave of Covid, the hot spots were in New York, Detroit and New Orleans. That lines up exactly with front-line communities exposed to climate change. It's never normal to surround people with toxic air pollution and cause them all sorts of respiratory problems, but before Covid that was the normal drumbeat of injustice. I think Covid has helped break that notion.

"I'm working on a paper now about green stimulus. It's spelling out what an economic recovery looks like that is based in climate justice. Climate policy is often thought of as a very long-term thing, so we're making the case for how it can be used for immediate stimulus and fit into our plans to rebuild the economy.

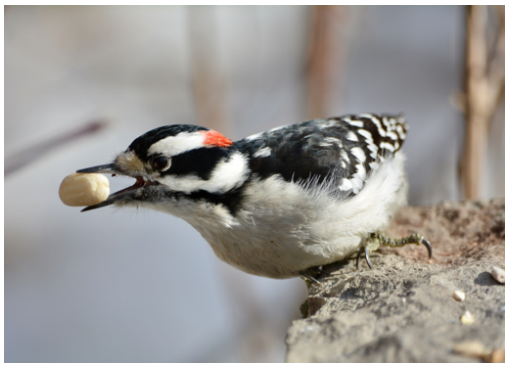
"I had a white man write me a multiple-page essay about how we have to tackle the climate crisis because it's the most urgent thing facing humanity. But racial injustice, he wrote, has always existed, so why do we have to address that now? I responded by doubling down. It's clear to me that part of my work is about elucidating these connections between climate and justice."

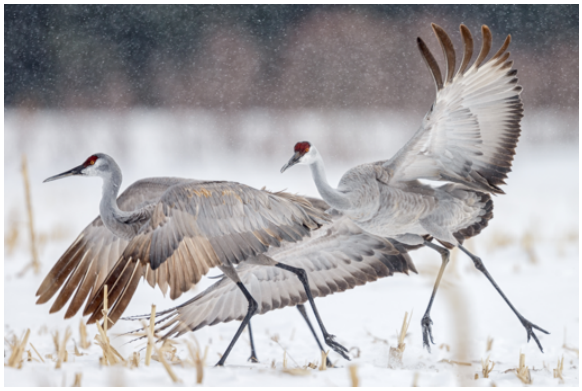
Audubon Activities

Sangre de Cristo Chapter Cancels Fall and Winter Activities

It is with heavy hearts that we announce all field trips of the Sangre de Cristo Audubon chapter are canceled for the remainder of the year due to the Covid-19 pandemic. A possible exception to this is our traditional Christmas Bird Counts, which may be reorganized around individual outings and web-based compilation. Our evening programs are also canceled for now, although we are exploring conducting some programs later this year via Zoom.

Any updates and changes to activities will be announced via email, in our December newsletter and on our Website.


Downy Woodpecker - Photo by Margaret Heslin

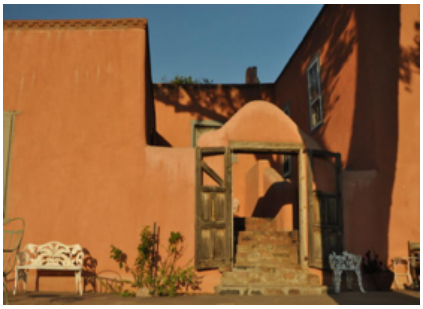

Sandhill Cranes - Photo by Xianwei Zeng

Festival of The Cranes Canceled

The 33rd Festival of the Cranes at Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, scheduled for November, has been canceled to protect the health of planners, potential attendees and staff during the coronavirus pandemic. The Friends of Bosque del Apache NWR, which organizes the festival, continues to offer educational videos and photography webinars on its website, and is moving foward with planning for the 2021 Festival of the Cranes.

Audubon New Mexico

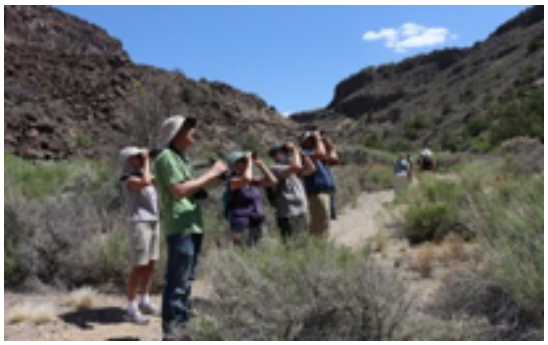
Randall Davey Audubon Center and Sanctuary



In consideration of health concerns, the Randall Davey Audubon Center & Sanctuary will be closed until further notice. All regularly scheduled programming and events have been cancelled or postponed. This includes the Saturday morning bird walks and weekend house tours. Please check our social media posts for virtual events, and check back for further information regarding reopening and resuming of regular programming. Thank you and stay healthy! https://twitter.com/audubonnm

Like Birds? Join Audubon!

Sangre de Cristo Chapter: https://audubonsantafe.org/
Audubon Southwest: https://nm.audubon.org/



SunZia Drops Plan for Escondida Line

In a surprise move, the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project announced that it is abandoning the route for its proposed electrical transmission line on the White Sands Missile Range and across the Rio Grande at Escondida, just north of Socorro and Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. The Rio Grande crossing had drawn deep concerns about the threat the overhead lines would pose to migratory birds, especially Sandhill Cranes and raptors.

Previously, SunZia proposed to bury the lines across the missile range. Conservationists note the lines could now be buried under the Rio Grande to prevent bird collisions and electrocutions. SunZia hasn't released its new plan but said it will cross the river farther north. Regardless, crossing the Rio Grande above ground is a threat to birds, as the river is a major migratory route along its length in south-central New Mexico. Since the land in question belongs to the BLM, a new process for permission will begin.

Sierra Club

Environmental Policy: Steered by Virus

(Continued from P. 1)

are continuing, along with plans for additional solar facilities at the Tesuque Solid Waste Convenience Center and the upcoming Behavioral Health/Detox facility.

In addition, "We will continue the multi-year monitoring project for the rapidly declining Pinyon Jay," county Planning Director Penny Ellis-Green noted. "Results from this monitoring will allow the county to better protect this species on all open-space properties, but especially on Thornton Ranch, which is an important property for this declining bird." The county's 2,400-acre Thornton Ranch parcel in the Galisteo Basin is scheduled to open to the public late next year.

Pinyon Jay - Photo by Lyndia Radice

In contrast, the Trump administration has been trying to use the pandemic as an excuse to roll back long-standing environmental regulations on water, air and climate change. This effort calls for waiving required environmental reviews of infrastructure projects to be built during the pandemic-driven economic crisis, and for changes in the way the EPA uses cost-benefit analyses to enact Clean Air Act regulations.

Democratic presidential nominee Joe Biden views the economic fallout from the coronavirus in a starkly different light: as an opportunity to expand environmentally friendly industries and infrastructure, and address economic and environmental injustice. Prodded by activists on the progressive left, Biden recently released an ambitious climate component to his Build Back Better plan, with proposals that include new infrastructure able to withstand the challenges of climate change; ensuring that these investments also address racial and class disparities in access to clean air and water, and reliable and sustainable transportation; investing in clean energy with a goal of doubling offshore wind power by 2030 and reaching net-zero emissions no later than 2050; and protecting biodiversity by conserving 30% of America's lands and waters by 2030.

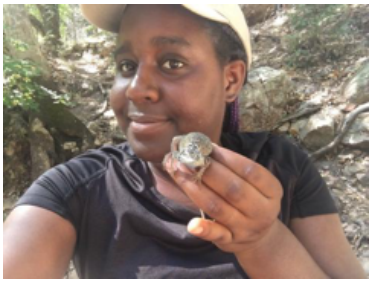
"Here we are now with the economy in crisis, but with an incredible opportunity not just to build back to where we were before, but better, stronger, more resilient and more prepared for the challenges that lie ahead," Biden's website says. "Our environment and our economy are completely and totally connected."

This much is clear: long after the upcoming election, after vaccines are available and the economy has revived, we'll be dealing with environmental policy that has been influenced by the coronavirus pandemic.

Environment News

Of Lizards and Equal Access

Herpetologist and University of Arizona Ph.D. candidate Earyn McGee's research has her well prepared for obstacles like oppressive heat, treacherous terrain and even venomous animals. Her field work takes her to the Chiricahua Mountains of southern Arizona, where she's determining the effects of stream drying on lizard communities for her doctorate in conservation biology. This enables McGee to study lizards and their diet, and how the climate crisis may be altering it.


Earyn McGee

She and the undergraduates she works with must first deftly catch the reptiles, weigh and measure them, then document their sex and overall health. It's demanding work, sometimes made riskier by disturbing encounters with law enforcement or other authorities whose actions imply that, as a young scientist of color, she doesn't have a right to conduct field studies.

McGee counters such racist incidents with the message that the natural world belongs to everyone to love and to protect. Her courage in speaking out went viral shortly after a white woman made racist threats against Black birdwatcher Christian Cooper in New York's Central Park in May. McGee and several colleagues created #BlackBirdersWeek , a Twitter site where scientists and naturalists shared examples of Black birders, hikers and photographers enjoying nature and outdoor spaces.

Besides her activism aimed at adults, McGee also shares her knowledge about wildlife conservation with a younger audience. Thousands of curious students and adults regularly scour the photos on her #FindThatLizard site. After locating the reptiles, viewers then learn details about the reptiles' camouflage, eating habits and survival skills.

When her studies are complete, McGee plans a career as a science communicator, perhaps hosting a nature show on TV. "I really want to be able to create pathways for Black, Indigenous, other people of color to enter into natural resources fields, and even if they don't want to do it as a job, maybe find it as a new hobby. So that's really what I hope to accomplish in the future," she says.

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Learn more about how Earyn McGee conducts her work on Southwestern lizards in this entertaining video. And remember: Among the many birds that eat lizards are crows, eagles, hawks, herons, kingfishers, owls, ravens, roadrunners and shrikes.

Canada's Sparrows Sing a New Tune

The jaunty song of the White-Throated Sparrow plays on a loop in North America's boreal forests, a classic as familiar as the chickadee's trill. It even has its own mnemonic, "Old Sam Peabody-Peabody-Peabody." But over the past half-century, the song's triplet ending has changed, replaced by a new, doublet-ended variant, according to a recent study. It seems the sparrows want to sing something new.

The study is "the first to track the cultural evolution of birdsong at the continental scale," said one researcher. And it describes a much broader and more rapid shift in birdsong than was previously thought to occur.

Scott Ramsay, a behavioral ecologist at Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario, was the first to notice that the forest sounded a little off during a visit to western Canada with Ken Otter, a professor at the University of Northern British Columbia. "He said, 'Your birds are singing something weird,'" Dr. Otter recalled. Dr. Otter recorded some White-Throated Sparrow songs and turned them into spectrograms — visualizations that lay birdsongs out so they can be more easily compared. The classic "Old Sam Peabody-Peabody-Peabody" songs ended in repeated sets of three notes. The new songs ended in doublets, like the record got stuck: "Old Sam Peabuh-Peabuh-Peabuh-Peabuh." "They were kind of stuttering it," Dr. Otter said.

Like many birds, male White-Throated Sparrows use songs to signal their territory, and to attract mates. Each sparrow has his own way of starting the song, but they all converge on a shared ending. Still, song innovations occur and occasionally spread locally. When the researchers tried to figure out where the new song's range ended, though, they realized birds were singing it in other areas, too. In 2004, half the birds the researchers recorded in Alberta were singing doublets instead of triplets. By 2014, they all were, and by 2019 the new song had taken over from the Yukon to Ottawa - a certified hit that's currently nearing the northeastern United States.


White-Throated Sparrow
Photo by John Pizniur

It's unclear why the doublets are so popular. Dr. Otter and his colleagues think it has to do with the female sparrows, who may enjoy a little novelty. Nevertheless, for a song to take off like this is highly unusual, said Dr. Otter. It goes against prevailing birdsong theories, which emphasize the benefits of sticking to your own local song type. What's happening with the sparrows is "kind of like an Australian person coming to New York, and all the New Yorkers start suddenly deciding to adopt an Australian accent," he said.

New York Times

Carbon Capture: Help or Hype?

Zurich-based Climeworks is one of the first and best-known companies to pull carbon dioxide directly out of ambient air for storage or use, which can help lower emissions in the atmosphere. In June, the startup raised $76 million from investors, the biggest sum ever for a venture focused on this type of work. Its success has many wondering what role direct air capture might have in solving climate change.

Climeworks has 16 plants in Europe, from Iceland to southern Italy. Its technology involves sucking in air with huge fans and filtering it to extract carbon dioxide, which is then stored. But some wonder if the technology can be scaled up to have a real impact. The company's biggest plant in Switzerland removes 900 tons of carbon dioxide a year, the carbon sequestration equivalent of around 36,000 trees.

Climeworks' goal is to scale up to several billion tons, but removing one ton of carbon currently costs it between $600 and $800. The company concedes that to make a real difference, it needs much bigger customers and to make its technology a lot cheaper. Right now Climeworks is raising money by selling subscription packages to individuals and businesses that want to remove carbon from the air.

Many scientists agree that pulling carbon dioxide out of the air in some way is necessary to limit global warming to manageable levels. Whether direct air capture could be a significant piece of that, however, is still up in the air. Monica Lupion, a carbon-capture expert at the University of Buffalo, called Climeworks' technology "beautiful," but she's skeptical that taking carbon dioxide directly out of the air will ever be able to make a big difference because it's inefficient. "The CO_2 is very diluted, and the more diluted it is, the more difficult it is to capture," she said.

A more widespread use of carbon-capture technology is in the form of machines that scrub up to 90% of carbon dioxide from the exhaust fumes at power plants and high-emission industrial factories, where carbon dioxide is much more concentrated. There are around 60 of these facilities in the world, and while their impact is small, the International Energy Agency projects that if scaled up they could cut global emissions by up to 14% by 2060.

This approach is also potentially cheaper. Norway recently released a $2.6 billion, 25-year carbon-capture plan that would cut emissions from a power plant and a cement factory, and bury the captured carbon under the sea floor off the coast, at a cost of around $140 per ton.

Still, a major drawback with this technology is that it's tied to the highly polluting oil and gas industry. "This is an industry with an established record of having obfuscated or ignored the science of climate change," said Mark Brownstein of the Environmental Defense Fund. Like many environmentalists, he argues that carbon capture shouldn't distract from the goal of lowering emissions in the first place. "We likely need both," Brownstein said. "And we need both quickly if we're going to avoid tripping dangerous thresholds of warming."

The World

Methane Flaring Under New Scrutiny

On the heels of a study showing that pregnant Hispanic women who live near areas where flaring of natural gas is common had 50% greater odds of giving birth prematurely than those who do not, New Mexico recently released draft rules on flaring that have been criticized by environmental groups for big loopholes.

The UCLA-led health study, which revealed what one activist called "a classic example of environmental racism," is the first to look specifically at flaring. Oil and gas producers flare natural gas when it is too abundant to capture and sell, or when low prices make doing so unprofitable. Burning the gas prevents methane, the main component, from escaping to the atmosphere, but the process still releases planet-warming carbon dioxide and other harmful chemicals.

The connection between flaring and preterm birth only emerged among Hispanic women, who made up a majority of the study population. On average, the Hispanic women experienced more flaring, and it may be that the effects only manifest above a certain threshold of exposure. Other studies have also shown that women of color are more susceptible to pollution, possibly due to chronic health problems, exposure to other contaminants or stress caused by discrimination.

In New Mexico, companies often favor higher-profit oil production and simply dispose of co-produced gas by routinely flaring it, according to the Western Environmental Law Center. This robs New Mexico taxpayers of royalties on publicly owned gas, harms public health and exacerbates the climate crisis.

Analysis of state data by the law center revealed that flaring doubled from 2017 to 2018, declining slightly last year. The state's new methane waste rules offer hope for ending this practice, but the draft released by the state in July could lead to empty promises by companies and weak enforcement that would simply be absorbed as a business cost, the law center said.

The group recommends the state ban routine flaring, require firm, enforceable agreements for gas capture and sale or use for new drilling, and require wells to be shut-in when gas cannot get to market - a practice widely adopted this spring in response to low oil prices.

Let Your Representatives in Washington Know How You Feel!
See contact info on Page 8!

Environmentalists Press Lawsuit Over Border Wall

The Sierra Club, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Southern Border Communities Coalition have asked the Supreme Court to halt construction of President Trump's border wall. In a new motion, the groups urged the court to lift an earlier stay that allowed Trump to divert $2.5 billion from military pay and pension funds for wall construction that Congress explicitly denied.

"The Supreme Court must step in and stop the Trump administration's unconstitutional border wall construction. Misusing military funds has resulted in projects that are destroying irreparable and sacred Tribal lands, decimating habitat and wildlife refuges, and forever scarring borderland communities. It is past time to halt this wasteful and irreversible damage," said Gloria Smith, managing attorney at the Sierra Club.

"The Trump administration has lost in every lower court, but is still rushing to complete the president's border wall before the Supreme Court can review the merits of this case," said Dror Ladin, an attorney with the ACLU. "If the administration succeeds, there will be no border wall construction left to stop by the time the Supreme Court hears this case. We're asking the Supreme Court to… put a stop to the president's destructive wall obsession before it's too late."

The motion is part of a lawsuit, Sierra Club v. Trump, filed by the ACLU on behalf of the Sierra Club and Southern Border Communities Coalition. The groups are asking the Supreme Court to block the ongoing construction while the underlying case proceeds before the court. The district court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals have ruled that the Trump administration's attempt to circumvent Congress and transfer $2.5 billion in military pay and pension funds for border wall construction is unlawful; they also blocked the illegal wall construction. However, because of an earlier Supreme Court stay on the district court's order, the Trump administration has continued construction using funds unauthorized by Congress, promising to complete the illegal construction by the end of 2020.

As the Sierra Club and SBCC long warned would happen, construction of the border wall is desecrating ancestral and burial lands, destroying protected landscapes and threatening wildlife.

Sierra Club

Nevada Court Protects Rare Nesting Sage-Grouse From Off-Road Vehicles

The Greater Sage-Grouse along the California-Nevada border has a reprieve from harmful off-road vehicles after a Nevada District Court ruling to protect nesting habitat.

On July 7, 2020, American Bird Conservancy and other advocates for the rare Bi-State Sage-Grouse won a legal case against off-roaders who planned a 250-mile dirt bike rally in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest - one of the last places this isolated population of Greater Sage-Grouse can breed. The Nevada District Court upheld U.S. Forest Service measures put in place to protect the birds' nesting habitat.

The Bi-State Sage-Grouse has had its range shrink by nearly 50% over the past 150 years, and what remains is reduced in quality. Overall the bird's population has declined by more than 90% from historic levels, to an estimated 3,305 birds - far below the 5,000-bird threshold needed to maintain it in the future.

Greater Sage-Grouse
Photo by Agnieszka Bacal

"Recreation is a vital use of our public lands," said Steve Holmer, ABC's Vice President of Policy. "In this case, however, the proposed use by off-roaders was at odds with the survival of this imperiled bird, occurring in prime nesting habitat just as the grouse were fledging chicks.

"Motor rallies can take place in many other places," Holmer continued. "But Humboldt-Toiyabe is one of the last places where Bi-State Sage-Grouse can raise their young. We're grateful to the court for deciding in favor of the grouse."

The U.S. Forest Service regulations that prevailed in this case protect the grouse's breeding habitat from motorized vehicles, specifically large rallies, requiring buffers and seasonal limits to racing. ABC recommends an Endangered listing for this distinct bird's population.

American Bird Conservancy

Going Bird-Friendly in Wisconsin

The Madison Common Council in August unanimously adopted the state's first bird-friendly building ordinance. The citywide ordinance will require new large construction and expansion projects to use bird-safe strategies and materials that enable birds to see glass. The new requirements are expected to dramatically reduce bird mortalities. The ordinance goes into effect October 1.

American Bird Conservancy

President's Column

Tom Jervis

This has been a strange summer, with disruptions from the coronavirus that will last for months, at a minimum. In the meantime, our lives go on with varying degrees of trauma. Our hearts go out to those who have lost jobs or loved ones. But the world keeps spinning and revolving around the sun. Trump has not yet tried to deny the science of gravity.

Our beloved birds won a great victory recently when the courts shot down the Trump administration's "reinterpretation" of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which would have rendered it effectively toothless by requiring intentional harm to migratory birds for the Act to apply. Public lands also got a boost with the passage of the Great American Outdoors Act, authorizing permanent funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund at its original $900 million per year, and designating new funds for long-deferred maintenance in our national parks and other public lands. Not so good is that when the LWCF was envisioned in 1963, $900 million went a lot farther than it does today. Increasing that amount should be a priority for the new Congress.

The administration also is hell-bent on locking in development of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. We hope that legal actions nullify this attempt. But the next Congress also needs to permanently take ANWR off the table. It is time to end this 50-year battle.

All of this brings me to my main point. We are entering the last stretch of a seemingly endless election season. It is for us to now carry it over the top. As a nonprofit, Audubon does not make endorsements, but the stakes for the environment - not to mention our democracy and the rule of law - are starkly clear. One candidate has consistently prioritized corporate profits and control over the well-being of our environment, and has dismissed or diminished laws that have for a half-century helped protect the natural world upon which we all depend. The other candidate believes in combating climate change and supporting public lands, and is committed to the rule of law. The choice is yours.

And beyond that choice, a broader question remains. The Republican party in recent years has exercised power to extremes, from court appointments and blocking bipartisan legislation to enabling the worst inclinations of a rogue president. Thankfully our New Mexico delegation is on the right side of history and will likely remain so, but if you are able to, please support environmentally friendly candidates in other states. Most importantly, **VOTE!** The American people hold the key to the future, but only if we vote.

Memory of a River

The following excerpts are from "Memory of a River" by environmental journalist Laura Paskus, which first appeared in the Santa Fe Reporter:

I'm looking at a stretch of the Rio Grande - which in Spanish reports from the 1500s is called Nuestra Señora - and watching fish die in the tiny puddles still standing along the river bank as the channel has dried and cracked into an empty, sandy wash. Almost every year since 2002, when the Rio Grande has dried, I've reported on it. Today, I'm not telling you anything new. I'm just telling you again. Our river has dried.

As I type this in mid-July, about 50 miles of the Middle Rio Grande are dry within two stretches south of Albuquerque. Upstream, the Buckman Direct Diversion in Santa Fe warned it might soon turn off its municipal tap from the river due to low flows. At the end of June, the water utility in Albuquerque had to stop drawing water from the Rio Grande and switch to groundwater pumping.

Initially, when it dries, the Rio Grande can feel like a raucous, busy place. The dying fish thrash and glug and splash. Birds seem manic with song. Coyote and raccoon prints pace up to each shrinking puddle. There are so many easy meals to snatch that they leave fish with just a few bites out of them in the middle of the bed. Things quiet down pretty quickly, though.

The drying of the Rio Grande - despite how accustomed most of us have become to ignoring it or dismissing it - represents a vast transformation. It's a transformation that we're responsible for, on many different levels. We colonized this river. We stole its floods. Pinned them back behind diversions and dams. Built reservoirs to retain water and attract Anglo farmers and settlements. Sucked away the river's waters from its channel to foist it upon dry soils where creosote and mesquite scented the desert, replacing them with chile, onion, alfalfa, pecans.

Over nearly two decades, I've seen how agencies and people have changed, and how hard people work to cooperate. How federal, state, local and tribal agencies, as well as some conservationists, work together to try to meet everyone's needs, to jiggle water in the system to try and keep some in the river. But we can't keep pretending that everyone's needs can be met. We can't keep hoping for a robust winter and hearty snowpack; we can't keep hoping next year, the reservoirs will fill.

This isn't a eulogy. Believe it or not, it's a love letter. I've learned there's love in the bitter quiet of a sandy river channel. We've trapped this river, by our needs and within our laws. We've trapped this river by clinging to a colonial past, by failing to heed warnings, by lacking the imagination to change. But Nuestra Señora, I know she still has tricks up her sleeve. I've listened to her voice. And she will outlast us all.

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Sangre de Cristo Audubon Board of Directors 2020

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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 Christo 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
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