



The Kite Call

Ohlone Audubon Society, Inc.

*A chapter of the National Audubon Society
Serving Southern & Eastern Alameda County CA
Our Mission: To celebrate and protect birds and their habitats in
Southern and Eastern Alameda County
www.ohloneaudubon.org*

Calendar

July 19 **FIELD TRIP**
Hayward Shoreline
TENTATIVE

July 25-26 **FIELD TRIP**
Yuba Pass area
CANCELLED

August 15 **FIELD TRIP**
Hayward Shoreline
TENTATIVE!

Sept 1 **ANNUAL MEETING**
VIA Zoom

Watch for details
next issue!

Sept 26 **ANNUAL**
MEMBERSHIP
APPRECIATION PICNIC
Shadow Cliffs
CANCELLED

Membership Meetings/Field Trips



IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS AND OHLONE AUDUBON ACTIVITIES

Dear Ohlone Members and Supporters,

In these extraordinary times, when we are limited to local areas, wearing masks, social distancing 6 feet, staying in bubble groups, zoom "meeting", whining about haircuts, it goes without saying how important nature is to us and it looks like this may be our new "norm" for awhile. We hope you are all well and offer our heartfelt condolences to any of you affected by COVID-19. In an abundance of caution and the safety and the health of our members, the OAS Board of Directors has decided to continue the cancellation of upcoming field trips and meetings in the near future.

We are holding the July Hayward Shoreline and August field trips as tentative and cancelled the Sierra Weekend and September Annual Membership Appreciation Picnic. We will probably do our September General Meeting via Zoom.

Please check our website www.ohloneaudubon.org and Facebook before venturing out.

Meanwhile, we want to know what your birding days are like during this time! Our birds are still here to enjoy. See details inside (page 3).

Stay Safe Stay well Practice Social Distancing
Take Care of each other Stay Connected!

Follow us on Facebook!



See updates and photos from our activities that you can share with your friends! Find us by doing a Facebook search for Ohlone Audubon Society

Coming next issue!

**ANNUAL FIELD
TRIP LIST**

**BE SURE TO CHECK WEBSITE AND/OR FACEBOOK
BEFORE VENTURING OUT TO CHECK STATUS OF
EVENTS/TRIPS**



Field Trips

BE SURE TO CHECK WEBSITE AND/OR FACEBOOK BEFOREHAND TO CHECK STATUS OF TRIP

Please remember the new birding etiquette guidelines:

Keep optics to yourself (and disinfect eye cups when you get home); maintain a 6 ft social distance; avoid touching communal surfaces; respect any trail restrictions/closures; share checklists not phones! Wear a mask when around others.

Hayward Shoreline: Frank's Dump
Sunday, July 19, 11:00 AM - 2:00 PM

Leaders: Bob Toleno and Juli Chamberlin
fieldtrips AT ohloneaudubon.org
TENTATIVE

Join Bob and Juli for a 2 1/2 mile round-trip walk on flat paved and gravel paths to Frank's Dump at high tide. July is an excellent month to view migrating shorebirds, and we can expect to see Red Knots, Ruddy Turnstones, Short-Billed Dowitchers, phalaropes, and Snowy Plovers. July is often the biggest month for "peeps", and we hope to see many thousands of Western Sandpipers, possibly a Semipalmated Sandpiper or maybe even a real rarity like the Red-Necked Stint found 3 years ago. Pre-registration is not required, and all are welcome.

Directions: Take I-880 to West Winton Avenue in Hayward and go west towards the bay to reach the park.

**Hayward Regional Shoreline -
 Grant Avenue Staging Area**
Saturday, August 15 9:00AM - 12:00PM
Leaders: Kathy Robertson and Rich Nicholson
(rsn711@yahoo.com)
TENTATIVE

Meet at the Grant Avenue staging area in San Lorenzo for a walk along San Lorenzo Creek to the shoreline and south to reach Oro Loma Marsh. We expect to see shorebirds such as Red Knots, Short-Billed Dowitchers, Ruddy Turnstones, and Black-Bellied Plovers as well as gulls and terns and maybe a resident Osprey. Bring a scope if you have one.

Directions: From I-880 south take the Washington Avenue exit. Turn right on Washington and right on Grant Avenue. From I-880 north take the Hesperian Blvd. exit. Make a sharp left onto Hesperian and a right on Grant Avenue. In both cases continue west on Grant Avenue to the parking lot near the end of the road.

Audubon's Statement on Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

The birds Audubon pledges to protect differ in color, size, behavior, geographical preference, and countless other ways. By honoring and celebrating the equally remarkable diversity of the human species, Audubon will bring new creativity, effectiveness and leadership to our work throughout the hemisphere.

In order to achieve these goals, Audubon has made equity, diversity, and inclusion a strategic imperative. Protecting and conserving nature and the environment transcends political, cultural, and social boundaries. Respect, inclusion, and opportunity for people of all backgrounds, lifestyles, and perspectives will attract the best ideas and harness the greatest passion to shape a healthier, more vibrant future for all of us who share our planet. We are committed to increasing the diversity of our staff, board, volunteers, members, and supporters, and fostering an inclusive network of Audubon Centers and Chapters in all communities, from rural to urban. We respect the individuality of each member of our community, and we are committed to a workplace free of any kind of discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disability, national or ethnic origin, politics, or veteran status.

BIRDING OBSERVATIONS Summer 2020

By Stephanie Floyd

Summer blew in with heat and blustery winds and a few rare and uncommon birds. In late May, a **Pileated Woodpecker** was seen and heard in Moraga, and birder/photographer Jason Tanner lucked into seeing a rare **Vermillion Flycatcher** and uncommon **Lawrence's Goldfinches** at Joseph D. Grant Park in Santa Clara county.

In early June, many birders were treated to rare sightings of **Northern Parula** and **Black-Chinned Sparrow** at Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve, and James Watts was fortunate to get close enough to take amazing photographs of **Black Skimmers** skimming at the bayshore.

Kathy Robertson invited Jerry Ting along for a bird survey in Castro Valley, and they turned up a good sample of the season's best, including **Yellow and Wilson's Warblers, Warbling Vireos, Western Wood-Pewees, Swainson's Thrushes, Black-Headed Grosbeaks** and **Purple Finches**.

A small group of Ohlone Audubon birders found a **Prairie Falcon** at the Hayward Shoreline (Grant Avenue). In mid-June birders at Land's End in San Francisco got to see a rare **Parakeet Auklet**. You can enjoy great photographs of many of these sightings at Jerry Ting's Facebook site, Fremont Birding Circle.



Is this really **Stephanie Floyd**—who graciously is filling in as interim field trip chair?

The Hats Are Back by popular demand!



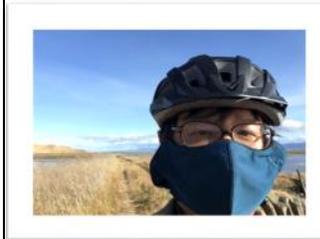
We have a new batch of our popular OAS caps and will still be offering them for \$10. Hats will be available for sale at our monthly membership meetings, field trips, or from Mona Brauer. You can contact her directly to make other arrangements at 510/537-0311 or at dennisonaoutlook.com.

How are you spending your bird time during SIP?

Let us know! Please share with us what you are doing birdwise during these trying times. Send us your stories and/or photos. We know there are a lot of great local birds out there and we are all getting to know our backyard birds personally.



Yellow-billed Magpie, Ed Levin Park 6/1/20 (M.)



Jerry Ting birding/biking along shoreline

Our president Bill Hoppes is birding the open trails of EBPRD; Kathy Robertson, our Recording Secretary, is continuing to survey, along with Rich Nicholson and others, the Redwood Golf Course in Castro Valley; Jerry Ting got a new bike and has been birding/biking/photographing; Michael Christopherson was out birding in Ed Levin Park and shared some photos; some of us are editing photos from past trips; Debbie Wong is reading and sharing book reviews (see pg 9); Phil and I are birding our backyard! We are all watching webinars on birding and dreaming of those places we cannot go to right now!

SEND TO PAGPEG@AOL.COM



Scarlet Macaw, Costa Rica, 3/2020 (P. Gordon)



Downy Woodpecker, Hayward

Field trips Anyone? Help Needed!

Field trip Chairman Lynn Feindel is moving to Maine maybe as early as September. Stephanie Floyd has generously offered to help in the interim, but we do need a Field Trip Chair.

The job involves setting up the list of trips each year, getting trip descriptions of upcoming trips into the Kite Call and on our website and Facebook page, checking with leaders to make sure a trip is going, saving sign-in sheets, and reporting to the board. If you are interested in this position, please contact Lynn Feindel.

FieldTrips@Ohloneaudubon.ORG

Conservation

Area 4 — Newark

The Area 4 lawsuit is moving along and we are nearing the finalization of the administrative record. The tentative lawsuit schedule has been set by the court with a hearing set for the end of September of this year. The lawsuit was filed because the City of Newark did not prepare a supplemental environmental impact report, despite the existence of new scientific information that has been published subsequent to the last environmental review document in 2015 and new specific details regarding the proposed development plan that will adversely impact salt marsh harvest mice, waterbirds and special status species.

EB Regional Conservation Investment Strategy

The consultants working on the East Bay Regional Conservation Investment Strategy (EBRCIS) will be releasing a final draft in the next month or so to the California Department of Fish & Wildlife. Among the issues that have been responded to in a positive way is the removal of the Tesla-Alameda Expansion Area from the category of "protected lands" because, of which we are all aware, that the significant biological resources of the site will not be protected if OHV (Off-highway Vehicle) use is expanded onto the area.

The EBRCIS consultants have also removed golf courses and other such facilities from the heading of "protected lands." This took a lot of work and we are appreciative. They have been fairly responsive to comments submitted. We shall have to see though, the language of the final draft language. Concerns still remain regarding how this process will be implemented, to what degree public concerns will be considered at the mitigation credit agreement level, etc. If you would like more info about the RCIS process you can read the information here: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/planning/regional-conservation>

Hayward Shoreline

The Hayward Shoreline Master Plan team has posted 3 possible alternatives for addressing sea level rise impacts in the area north of the San Mateo Bridge. For more information on the proposal and to sign up for email updates, please visit: <https://haywardshorelinemasterplan.com/>

Large Solar Farm Planned for North Livermore

Aramis Solar Energy applied to Alameda County for a Conditional Use Permit to construct a 100 megawatt solar farm with associated battery storage over 350 acres of a 533 acre site in North Livermore northeast of the intersection of North Livermore Avenue and May School Road. The site is currently open grassland and used primarily for grazing. Ohlone Audubon has written to Alameda County planning department urging them to require the applicant to provide equivalent mitigation acreage for grassland habitat lost to this project, and since impacts of solar farms on birds are not well understood, the project should include

- 1) measures requiring all power lines to be placed underground to the extent feasible
- 2) a requirement for regular avian mortality surveys
- 3) development of an avian protection plan in consultation with USFWS.

CEMEX

OAS also received a response to comments we had submitted regarding the CEMEX proposal to expand its aggregate resource extraction on Arroyo del Valle. We have sent a reply back to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and to CEMEX stating the mitigation ratio should be at minimum 3:1, that monitoring of the proposed mitigation should be at minimum for 10 years, and that piece-mealing for project impacts should not be permitted.

Wind Re-powering Project in Altamont Pass Gets Revised

The Summit Wind corporation, went before the East County Zoning Board of Adjustments (ZBA) in June seeking approval to modify their existing re-powering project. This new application is a request to modify an existing Conditional Use Permit approved by the ZBA on January 14, 2016 This latest adjustment allows Summit to decommission 569 obsolete wind turbine generators and to replace them with 27 newer, more efficient turbines for a capacity up to 54 megawatts. The original 2016 application was to install up to 33 wind turbines to replace the 569 obsolete turbines. Although the overall project is slightly smaller, the county assessment is that there will be no significant reduction in impact to raptors.

- Carin High, Bill Hoppes



Please check Friends of Telsa website for updates!
www.teslapark.org

Do you want this..... or this for Tesla Park?



SAVE Tesla Park at www.teslapark.org

President's Corner

I am a big fan of birding festivals. We go to 2-3 each year. This year we managed to go to Duck Days up near Davis in February and had planned on going to the Othello Sandhill Crane Festival in Oregon and the Biggest Week in American Birding in Ohio. Unfortunately, both these festivals were cancelled. A recent article in Birdwatching magazine listed over 60 festivals that have been cancelled this year due to COVID-19. This is a partial list as it only included festivals up through June and thus didn't include nearby fall festivals such as the Lodi Sandhill Crane Festival or Central Valley Birding Symposium also cancelled for 2020. These festivals are great opportunities to meet fellow birders, bird new places and see great birds. Many also serve as fundraisers for local birdwatching and conservation organizations. You might check the websites for festivals you had hoped to attend and if they solicit donations for their organizations, consider sending one their way.



In most cases just leave them alone. The vast majority of baby birds that people find are fledglings. This means that they have all their feathers and have grown to the point at which they are just too big for their nest and need room to move around, flap their wings, and learn to fly. In addition, because their parents built the nest, laid the eggs and fed the babies for a couple of weeks, predators may be homing in on the nest site. If the babies leave the nest and disperse into the surrounding vegetation, they can avoid predators. The parent birds keep track of the babies using certain types of calls. When the baby responds, the adults bring it food. If they can hop and flutter about on their own, leave them alone. They are doing just what they are supposed to do. You should keep your pets indoors while the fledglings are present.

This time of year many birders get emails or telephone calls from neighbors about "abandoned" baby birds they have found on the ground. People are naturally concerned and want to know what to do. You can get advice from the USFWS and the Lindsay Wildlife Experience.

A much smaller number of birds found by folks are truly nestlings. These are mostly featherless and sometimes the eyes are not open. They were probably blown from a

nest, or the nest was destroyed. Without assistance, these birds will probably die. It's sad, but that is the fate of most nestlings in normal circumstances. If you decide to try to help a nestling, the best thing to do is try to place the baby back in the nest, if there is one. If you encounter nestlings in your yard, look for a nest within a few yards of where you found the bird. If you can safely replace the nestling, do so as soon as you can. Watch the nest from a distance to see if parents return. This can take several hours. If you are in a natural area, park or refuge, it is probably best to leave everything alone. Most birds are not 100 percent successful in raising a brood each year. Predators often raid nests before the eggs hatch or while babies are still helpless. If you decide the nestling needs help, call or take it to a wildlife hospital such as Lindsay. Do not try to raise the bird yourself. Baby birds have very specific diets and getting the wrong diet can make them sick and they are unlikely to survive.

Hope you are staying safe and birding, whether it is in your backyard, via webcam or out there on foot.

Is it time to renew? Look at your mailing label - it will tell you. A "RENEW?" indicates that this is your last *Kite Call*. A **cmp** means you are chapter membership paid; a **nnmp** means you are a national member only and a "JOIN LOCAL?" on your label indicates that you have joined the National Audubon Society, but alas, **not** your local Ohlone chapter. **We would love to have you join us. If you receive your Kite Call electronically**, look for a reminder in your email box. **To renew or join us please send a \$25 check to Pat Gordon, Membership Chair, 1922 Hillsdale Street, Hayward, CA 94541 or thru PayPal on our website. www.ohloneaudubon.org**



 **PLEASE CONSIDER AN ELECTRONIC KITE CALL!**

We are urging members to switch over to an electronically issued Kite Call (but you don't have to!)

The benefits are a cost savings to our chapter, in both printing costs and postage. Other benefits include getting it quicker and it is **much more colorful!!!!!!**

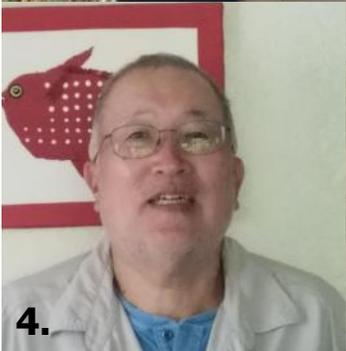
GO GREEN!

Send your request to pagepeg@aol.com

 **A WARM WELCOME TO OUR NEW AND RENEWING OHLONE MEMBERS!**

Ohlone sends a warm welcome and thank you to the following new and renewing chapter members:

Karalee Brune, Barbara Correa, Amy Evans, Sara Jane Frisbee, Barrie Hoffman, James Holland, Bruce & Judy Jund, Lynn Locher, Jerry McCullough, Pat Macsata, John Mena, Laurie Stover, Scott Whitaker



OAS Board of Directors 2020-2021
Meet your Board of Directors!

- 1. Bill Hoppes—President/Conservation East
- 2. Evelyn Cormier—Past President
- 3. Marty Morrow—Vice President/Education
- 4. Gail Ryujin —Treasurer
- 5. Kathy Robertson —Recording Secretary
- 6. Jackie Bertillion—Corresponding Secretary
With Allen Bertillion —Hospitality
- 7. Vicki Robinson-Director 2021/Publicity

- 8. Terry Preston (w/ husband Mike)
Director 2022 /Conservation West
- 9. Marlina Selva —Director 2023
- 10. Leslie Koenig—Webmaster
- 11. Carin High -Conservation West
- 12. Pat & Phil Gordon—Editor/Membership
- 13. Lynn Feindel—Field Trips
- 14. Debbie Wong—Programs

Status of California Condor and Whooping Crane Recovery

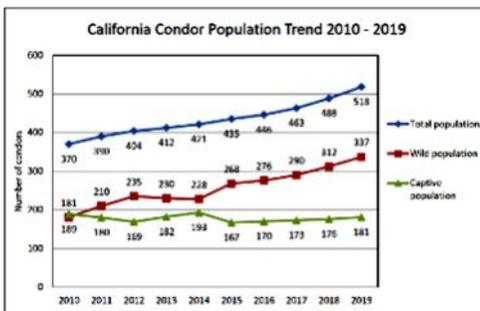
By Bill Hoppes

Back in the mid 1970s, I went on an Ohlone Audubon field trip to Mt. Pinos in Los Padres National Forest. Then and now, Mount Pinos was a prime location to look for California Condors. After a long day, we successfully spotted a couple of Condors soaring in the distance, their white wing linings clearly standing out. Thus, I have always counted California Condor on my life list even though in 1987 the last 22 wild Condors were captured in the initial stage of one of the most expensive and complex conservation projects in U.S. history.



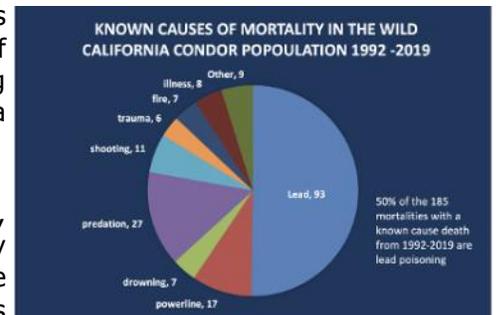
I remembered that trip after reading that since the recovery program began, the 1000th Condor chick hatched at Zion National Park. So how is the Condor recovery program going? According to the 2019 USFWS Recovery Program report, the total Condor world population is 518, made up of 337 free flying birds and a captive population of 181.

The goals of the 1996 USFWS California Condor Recovery Plan are to establish two geographically distinct self-sustaining populations, each with 150 birds in the wild and at least 15 breeding pairs, with a third population of condors retained in captivity. The program is getting there. In the US, the original California population is at 188 individuals and the Arizona-Utah population stands at 88. In 2003 a third population was established in the San Pedro de Matir mountains in Baja California, part of the Condor’s historic range. That Baja population currently stands at 36 birds. At least one additional release is planned. The USFWS in partnership with the National Park Service and the Yurok Tribe, are taking steps to establish a population of California condors at Redwood National Park.



Ingesting lead from animal carcasses continues to be the primary cause of death of wild Condors. In one of the most important steps in protecting Condors, the California legislature passed AB 711 in 2013 which called for a ban on lead ammunition over a six year phase-in completed in 2019.

In Arizona at least 15 reintroduced condors died of lead poisoning since 1992, and hundreds of condor lead-poisoning incidents have required emergency treatment. Hunter education efforts are being carried out by Game Management agencies in Arizona and Utah but no state has gone as far as California in removing lead from Condor habitat.



You don’t have to go as far as Mt. Pinos anymore to see Condors, Pinnacles National Park and Big Sur have many sightings. You may not have to go that far. eBird lists sightings at San Benito Valley, Hollister State Recreation Area and Mount Hamilton. It isn’t that far from Mt. Hamilton to Sunol and Del Valle. Keep looking for them.

Thinking about California Condors, got me thinking about another large endangered bird, the Whooping Crane. In 1941 just 21 wild and two captive Whooping Cranes were left in the world. In the United States, the Whooping Crane was listed as threatened in 1967 and endangered in 1970 – both listings “grandfathered” into the 1973 Endangered Species Act. In Canada the Whooping Crane was designated as threatened in 1978 and endangered in 2003. If the recovery plan for the California Condor seemed complex, the plan for the Whooping Crane took that to a whole new level. The recovery plan called for self-sustaining populations in the wild that were genetically stable and resilient to environmental events-think hurricanes. Specifically the plan called to:

1. Maintain a minimum of 40 productive pairs in Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta (AWBP) for at least 10 years, while managing for continued increase of the population.
2. Establish a minimum of 25 productive pairs in self-sustaining populations at each of two other discrete locations. The two additional populations could be migratory or non-migratory. **(continued on pg 8)**

Condors/Whooping Cranes (continued)

3. Population targets were set at 160 in the AWBP, and 100 each in the Florida non-migratory population and a second eastern migratory population.
4. All 3 populations must be self-sustaining for a decade at the designated levels before down-listing to Threatened status could occur



Much of the effort for Whooping Crane recovery involved establishing these secondary populations. Several of them have received extensive press attention.

The first project, carried out by the USFWS and the Canadian Wildlife Service and initiated in 1975, involved cross-fostering second eggs from the wild population into the nests of Sandhill Cranes to establish a self-sustaining flock using a flyway from Idaho across Utah to New Mexico. The 289 transplanted eggs resulted in 85 chicks that learned to migrate. I remember folks heading out to Bosque del Apache NWR in New Mexico to spot these cranes. Not surprisingly, the Whooping Cranes failed to mate with other Whooping Cranes due to imprinting on their Sandhill Crane foster parents. The project was discontinued in 1989, and no members of this population have survived.

A second effort, begun in 1993, aimed to establish a non-migratory population near Kissimmee, Florida. A total of 289 captive-bred birds were released between 1993 and 2004. Although in 2003 the population produced the first chick conceived in the wild by reintroduced cranes, in 2005 USFWS decided to release no further birds into the population until problems with high mortality and poor reproductive success were resolved. The population numbered about 50 adults and 4 chicks in October 2006 but subsequently dwindled to just 14 cranes in 2018 and 9 in 2020.

Another effort to establish a non-migratory flock began in March 2011 in Louisiana. Ten cranes were released into the White Lake Wetlands Conservation Area followed by subsequent annual releases. The flock established a range centered on southwestern Louisiana but also including central and northeastern Louisiana, southeastern Arkansas, southeastern Oklahoma, and east Texas. None of the first released group survived, but in 2014 the second cohort of birds formed pairs and nested, producing the population's first eggs, although since the parents were juveniles the eggs were infertile. In 2016 a pair of reintroduced cranes hatched two chicks, one survived to fledge, representing the first in the wild in Louisiana since 1939. As of 2019, 69 birds are in this flock.

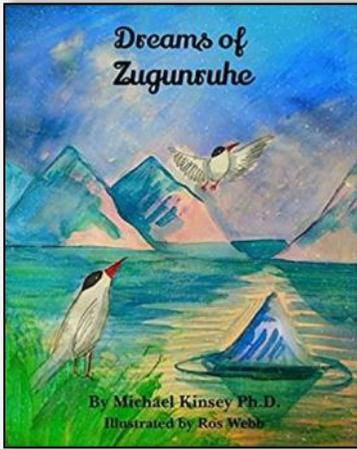
Probably the most famous effort to establish a second migratory population involved reintroducing Whooping Cranes to a new flyway from Wisconsin to Florida. This project used isolation rearing of young whooping cranes and trained them to follow ultralight aircraft. Subsequent to hatching, the cranes were taught to follow the ultralight, fledged over their future breeding territory in Wisconsin, and led by the ultralight on their first migration from Wisconsin to Florida. Having learned the migratory route, they then returned north to the breeding grounds on their own the following spring.



This effort began in fall 2001 and birds were added to the population in subsequent years. Two whooping crane chicks were hatched in the wild from one nest in 2006, to parents that had been part of the first ultralight-led release, and one of these survived to successfully migrate with her parents to Florida. In early February, 2007, 17 yearlings in a group of 18 were killed by tornados. Two of the four chicks from 2006 were also lost due to predation. In January 2016, citing the near-total failure of the hand-raised and guided birds to reproduce in the wild, the USFWS decided to discontinue the ultralight program. In spite of this, as of March 2020, there were 85 surviving whooping cranes in the Eastern Migratory Population including 14 wild-hatched birds. These birds continue to migrate between Florida and breeding sites in the Midwest.

So, today there are 826 Whooping Cranes in the world. A big increase from 21. Of these 826, 159 are in captivity, 504 in the Aransas-Wood Buffalo migratory population, 85 in the Eastern Migratory population, 69 in the Louisiana non-migratory population, and 9 still hanging on in the Florida non-migratory population.

Bringing these magnificent birds back from the brink of extinction required dedication, ingenuity, and resources. Go out and see them, and give thanks to the scientists and workers who put in the decades of effort to make sure that you could.



Dreams of Zugunruhe

by **Michael Kinsey Ph.D.**,
illustrated by **Ros Webb**

(Disclaimer: I am a friend of the author's mother.)

I have had the pleasure of reading and enjoying the book: ***Dreams of Zugunruhe***. The book describes the migration of Arctic Terns. As a birder, I feel like I need to make sure the facts jive with what I know. (And they do!)

What makes this book different is that it is written in verse, the whole thirty plus paragraphs (sections?). Ros Webb's naive illustrations are apt for the targeted audience and subject matter: children.

The poetry is written nicely and through it, the book explores the anxiety and psychological problems of children's attachment to an adult or the reluctance of a child to venture out from the protection provided. I fully enjoyed the poetry, the facts of Arctic Terns, and the illustrations even when I have the opposite problem of wandering into "the world" without regards, at times.

It is a fun book to read aloud. A good book for teachers, adults, parents, grandparents, therapists, etc. to include in their repertoire to offer comfort and assurance for a child who is hesitant to face or venture out to the world. It is a clever way for the author, a clinical psychologist, to give guidance on the problem of parent-child attachment.

Review by Debbie Wong



CA Quail Mill Ck 6/15/20 (Vicki Robinson)



Kids Bird Art Contest

2020

Age Categories: 3-7 years, 8-11 years, 12-17 years

Submissions due October 3, 2020

Science and art come together in this fun contest!
Share your work. Compete for prizes.

Spend time outside recording information about birds in your neighborhood or nearby park/refuge. Collect all your observations together in a scientific drawing with notes (like a page in a field guide).

GUIDELINES:

1. Submission must be an original work created in traditional media (pencil, crayon, watercolor, marker, etc.). Please **NO** prints, copies, or digital submissions.
2. Submission must be created 8 1/2 in x 11 in paper backing.

Winners will be awarded in three age categories: ages 3-7 years, 8-11 years, and 12-17 years and will be notified by October 11. Winning artwork will be showcased at the SFBBO Annual Membership Meeting. Winners are invited to attend for free, but attendance is not required. Winning artwork will be featured at current and future SFBBO events as well as displayed on website and social media.



To Enter: On back of artwork, please use pencil to legibly and clearly write artist name, age, hometown, and both artist and parent email (if applicable). Drop off or mail entries to arrive by **October 2** to SFBBO, 524 Valley Way, Milpitas, CA 95035. Entries are accepted on a rolling basis, and we encourage early submissions! Limit one entry per artist.

All entries become the property of SFBBO and will not be returned. Entries may appear on the SFBBO website and social media, an at current and future events. Please contact SFBBO at 408-946-6548 ext. 2 or outreach@sfbbo.org with any questions

Frogs

When winter rains do wet their feet,
The frogs sing songs, but are they sweet?
We say they croak, but what says mate?
She asks herself, how does he rate?

The bullfrog calls or croaks or sings.
Replies, he triggers, spread in rings.
The din, they hear in symphony,
Though we might hear cacophony.

We know songs work, as frog pairs form.
Soon tadpoles crowd, so seems the norm.
In time, mature, they jump away.
As puddles dry, they do not stay.

We wonder all throughout the year
Where they went, if far, if near?
In timeless cycle, frogs come back.
Until then, night sounds surely lack.

By Tadd Ottman on 19 August 2013

RETURN TO:
OHLONE AUDUBON SOCIETY
1922 HILLSDALE STREET
HAYWARD, CA 94541

NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
SAN LEANDRO, CA
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RETURN SERVICES REQUESTED



Please renew your Ohlone membership by the date shown on your address label. For those receiving our electronic copy, an email will be sent. Direct questions about Kite Call delivery to the Membership Chair.

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