



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

- Oct 4 **GENERAL MEETING**
Via Zoom
- Oct 8 **FIELD TRIP**
Coyote Hills
- Oct 12 **FIELD TRIP**
Tilden Reg Park
- Oct 19 **FIELD TRIP**
Lake Elizabeth
- Nov 1 **GENERAL MEETING**
Via Zoom
- Nov 9 **FIELD TRIP**
Pacific Commons
- Nov 19 **FIELD TRIP**
Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area
- Dec 18 **CBC Save the Date!**

Membership Meetings

Field Journaling and Birds - How, Why, and Where to Start

By
Alex Cho

Tuesday,
October 4,
2022

7:30PM
via ZOOM



Have you ever looked at a field journal and thought, “Wow, I wish I could do that!” Although some field journals may look like a piece of art, you don’t have to be an artist, scientist or even a seasoned birder to be a journaler. Anyone can do it, and, in the process, you will discover so many wonderful things! Journaling will elevate your connection to birds and nature to a new level as you pay more attention to details, learn to focus, and enjoy yourself outdoors. Join us as Alex Cho guides us on field journaling birds with confidence and how to have fun in the process.

(continued page 2)

California Black Rail (Laterallus Jamaicensis Coturniculus)

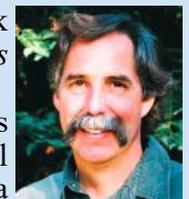
Response to Marsh Enhancement at Point Pinole Regional Shoreline

By
Dave Riensche

Tuesday November 1, 2022

7:30PM via Zoom

California Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) is the smallest rail in North America and is largely a resident of fresh, brackish and saltwater wetlands. Due to habitat degradation and destruction, this species is listed as a threatened species in California. Protecting and managing its breeding habitat and restoring adjacent suitable marsh sites are strategies to help its population recover. Habitat enhancement efforts by staff and volunteers of the East Bay Regional Park District at Giant *(continued page 2)*



ZOOM MEETING INSTRUCTIONS:

Due to COVID-19 and the new variant (s), Ohlone Audubon’s membership meetings will continue to be online via Zoom. Registration is needed for OAS’s membership meetings. As before, you only need to do it once for ALL meetings. **Click the URL / link below to register for OAS’s 2022 membership meetings:** (After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.)

[https://us06web.zoom.us/
j/88107564735?](https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88107564735?pwd=dEpPajh4bGJKWjJHYmZFU1dVSStJdz09)

[pwd=dEpPajh4bGJKWjJHYmZFU1
dVSStJdz09](https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88107564735?pwd=dEpPajh4bGJKWjJHYmZFU1dVSStJdz09)



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Programs (continued)

Journaling (continued): Alex Cho is a 17-year-old high school student who began birding at the age of eight. He first became interested in birds when he noticed “little green birds” in his grandmother’s garden. He quickly drew them in a small book so he could remember what they looked like, which began his love of birding and journaling. Today, he is an active birder, photographer, conservationist, artist, and of course, an avid field journaler. Alex is involved in many organizations that focus on conservation, science, and outreach related to birds. He recently placed Silver in the 2022 ABA Young Birder’s Mentoring Program for Field Notebook, Photography, and Conservation/Community Leadership. He is currently studying the morphological differences, by region, of the Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*).



Black Rail (continued): Marsh in Richmond, California have been improving conditions for this native species since 2004. Analysis of systematically obtained call count data, collected there during the breeding seasons of 2013 through 2021 is showing a positive trend of increasing California Black Rails, as compared to the first baseline information collected in 1977 at this location. Field research also is showing that the rail population is now four times higher at this site and that they are typically confined to high marsh habitat, at the upper limits of tidal flooding. Analyzing these trends occurring within Giant Marsh at Point Pinole Regional Shoreline is providing important information that will aid recovery efforts designed to preserve and manage breeding habitat for this threatened species.

David Riensche is the wildlife biologist for the East Bay Regional Park District in California, and a biology and ecology professor at Las Positas College in Livermore, California. Dave is also one of Ohlone’s Director at Large.



Coyote Hills Regional Park
Saturday, October 8, 8:30 AM - 11:30 AM
Leaders: Dave Riensche & Maggie Clark
driensche@ebparks.org

Fall is one of the best times to bird Coyote Hills. Winter sparrows and raptors are back, and migrating shorebirds and songbirds will still be passing through. Depending on water levels, plenty of winter ducks should be on hand. 60 species are possible when conditions are good! Come help us find them. Rain cancels. \$5 parking fee payable at kiosk, free to East Bay Parks annual pass holders.

Directions: To reach the park from I-880, take SR-84 towards the Dumbarton Bridge. Exit at Paseo Padre Parkway, turn right on Paseo Padre and go about one mile. Turn left on Patterson Ranch Rd. Meet at the Visitors’ Center at the end of the road.

Field Trips



Tilden Regional Park
Wednesday, October 12, 8:30 AM - Noon
Leaders: Rich Nicholson & Bob Dunn
rsn711@yahoo.com

The park offers a great variety of birding opportunities including lakes, grasslands, and pine forests. We will bird the Inspiration Point area looking for warblers, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and many more. It’s easy to spend a whole day in this park, but we should finish in 3-4 hours. Be prepared for a moderate hike. Meet at the free parking lot at Inspiration Point (restrooms available).

Directions: From Highway 24 at Orinda Crossroads, take the Orinda-Moraga exit. Go east on Camino Pablo 2 miles and turn left on Wildcat Canyon Rd. Drive 2.5 miles up the hill to Inspiration Point. You can also Google your favorite way in, but check for road closures. For a map of the park showing Inspiration Point (look at the top middle of the map) go to <http://www.ebparks.org/parks/tilden>.

Field Trips continued

Lake Elizabeth – Fremont Central Park
Wednesday, October 19, 9:00 AM – Noon
Leaders: Kathy Robertson & Vicki Robinson
katbirdca@aol.com

Lake Elizabeth is a productive birding site during fall. Winter geese and ducks should be starting to arrive. In the reeds that line the lake we may find herons and egrets, and the willows along the creek should hold woodpeckers, wintering sparrows and warblers, and, if there's been rain, the puddles may have Killdeer and snipe. We will also explore adjacent Gomes Park, a productive fall/winter vagrant trap. Plan to walk about 2 1/2 miles on paved paths. Rain cancels.

Directions: From I-880, exit at Stevenson and go east towards the hills. Turn right at Paseo Padre Parkway and follow the signs for the Aqua Adventure Waterpark. The parking lot for the Waterpark dead ends at the south end of the lake. Meet at the five tall palm trees at the end of the parking lot.

Pacific Commons Linear Park
Wednesday, November 9, 8:30 AM - Noon
Leaders: Rich Nicholson & Mike Christopherson
rsn711@yahoo.com

Fremont's Pacific Commons Linear Park is a productive winter birding site. The ponds are excellent for many waterfowl species. Waders such as American Bittern inhabit the pond edges and wetlands. The fields are productive for wintering sparrows. We have a good chance at seeing interesting raptors such as Ferruginous Hawk and Golden Eagle. Snow, Ross's and Cackling Geese often visit this time of year. Bring a scope if you have one. Heavy rain cancels.

Directions: To reach the park, exit I-880 in Fremont at Auto Mall Parkway. Go west on Auto Mall Parkway for a mile to a small pull-off area on the left at an entrance sign, and park along the road. No facilities at Pacific Commons, but you pass a Starbucks on the north side of Auto Mall Parkway on your way to the park.

Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area
Saturday, November 19, 8:30 – 11:30 AM
Leader: Dave Riensche
driensche@ebparks.org

Join “Doc Quack” for some “fowl fun” in the shadow of California’s capital city, where over 100,000 waterfowl annually winter! The Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area is an Important Bird Area, supporting globally significant numbers of waterfowl, continentally significant numbers of Least Sandpipers and Northern Pintails, and nationally significant numbers of American White Pelican, Canvasback, and Dunlin. More than 200 bird species have been recorded here, so bring your scope!

Directions: To reach the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area from the Bay Area, take Interstate 80 East toward Sacramento. Exit the freeway at East Chiles Road/Exit 78 (also known as Road 32B). Turn left and travel roughly 0.2 miles (east) to the packed gravel access road and follow it up to the top of the levee berm. Here you will make a left turn through the gate and follow the road into the Wildlife Area. Meet in the packed gravel lot at the beginning of the Auto Tour Route

Snowy Plover Update

Ben Pearl, Tern/Plover Program Director
San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory

- 311 nests monitored
- 176 hatched
- 117 depredated
- 9 failed to hatch (complete clutch, also many nests with 1-2 eggs not viable)
- 4 flooded
- 3 abandoned
- 2 unknown
- 55 nests detected as broods
- 297 chicks banded
- 95 confirmed to fledge (and hopefully adding more to that list soon)
- 40 adults newly banded, 3 rebanded
- 5 abandoned eggs/chicks brought in to rehab and later released!



Banded chick

President's Corner

-Bill Hoppes

Some new birds to the AOU/ABA list

Greetings from the Corinthia Hotel in wonderful, Budapest Hungary. We are two-thirds through our European trip and just shake our head each time we see a weather report from home. We hope you all are keeping cool and getting through. Fall is coming.

Saw a while ago that AOU had made some changes to its North American list, so took a look to see if there was any chance of spotting a new bird.

Bat Falcon

A very cooperative Bat Falcon was seen and photographed by many down at Santa Ana Refuge in Texas. Despite being fairly regular just to the south in Mexico, this was the first US report. Did any of you jet down to see it?

Red-masked Parakeet

This South American native has established several colonies in Southern California. The California Birds Record Committee added it to the California list in June 2022 and the AOU/ ABA has now concurred. This one is a possibility as LA isn't too far.

Lilac-crowned Parrot

From Mexico, this transplant has also established itself in Southern California. How many transplants to Southern California does that make? May justify a road trip, just for LA parrots.

Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush

OK, north to Alaska, where this Eurasian species showed up at Barrow, Alaska.

Chihuahuan Meadowlark

OK, now we are talking, a new split. The AOU split the Eastern Meadowlark into the Eastern Meadowlark and the Chihuahuan Meadowlark. This new meadowlark range encompasses the southwestern US and northern Mexico. The bird's range in the US extends from northern Arizona and New Mexico and West Texas. It winters primarily in southern Arizona and New Mexico. Don't get too excited yet. Telling the Chihuahuan from the Eastern isn't easy. Plumage differences are subtle and beyond the scope of this short article. There are significant differences in song, but they are not that easy either. They are definitely different from the wonderful, rich song of the Western, but I have listened to a dozen examples of Eastern and Chihuahuan, and although the Chihuahuan is definitely lower in pitch, I can't reliably tell them apart. We are going to need some help from the field guide guys before we can count this new species.

Well that's disappointing. But we will get there. But keep on birding and think about heading down to LA to pick up some of those new parrots.



This is the new Meadowlark. Can you tell it from the other?



To feed or not to feed?

Bird feeders and Avian Influenza

This question has come up recently. For the latest information check this link from the Cornell Lab:

<https://www.allaboutbirds.org/news/avian-influenza-outbreak-should-you-take-down-your-bird-feeders/>

And from Ed Pandolfino of Western Field Ornithologists:

I suspect that, if one is willing to commit to scrupulously disinfecting the perches on your feeders every couple days (keep a spray bottle with 10% bleach handy), the benefits of winter feeding probably outweigh the risks. I suspect that the largest risk comes from those who rarely (if ever) disinfect their feeders. And the benefits of supplying our urban birds (including the wintering Cooper's Hawks that take indirect advantage of this) with supplemental food are probably substantial. That said, birds are resourceful and know better than to rely on a single source of food, so you probably won't damage the population dynamics by NOT feeding this winter.

BIRDING OBSERVATIONS

By Vicki Robinson
Fall 2022

Fall migration is happening. From July through October millions of birds make their way from nesting grounds to their over-wintering spots. It's an exciting time to be a birder with the hope of seeing a bird that accidentally comes here or birds that only stop here before continuing south.



Brown Thrasher

A very rare **Brown Thrasher** was a surprise visitor at Coyote Hills. A life bird for many. Only a few have been seen in Alameda County many years ago.

Warblers are the most exciting migrants to see and photograph. Coming to the Ardenwood fountain and the Lake Elizabeth feeder creek have been **Yellow Warblers**, **Wilson's**, **Orange-crowned**, **Black-throated Gray** and **Townsend's** as regular visitors. Not so common, **Hermit** and **Nashville Warblers** have been seen at Lake Elizabeth and Ardenwood Farm.



Yellow Warbler



Northern Waterthrush

An uncommon **Northern Waterthrush** was found and seen by many at Creekside Park in Albany, Another one has showed up at Vasona Lake Community Park in Los Gatos.



American Redstart

A rare **American Redstart** was found at the Coyote Hills nectar garden.

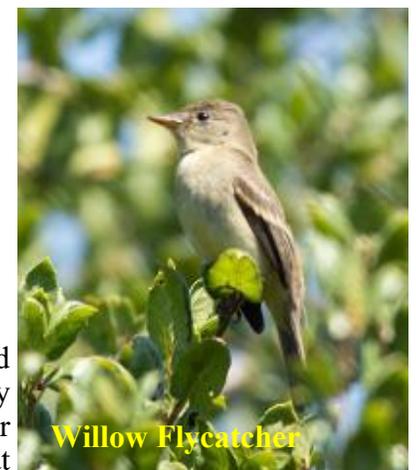


Solitary Sandpiper



Wandering Tattler

Not to be outdone by the warblers, the shorebirds have been migrating and showing up at Coyote Hills' No Name Trail, Hayward Shoreline and other bay shorelines. **Baird's** and **Pectoral Sandpipers** have been stopping by on their way to their over-wintering grounds. **Solitary Sandpipers** have been seen at Briones and Pt. Pinole Regional Parks. **Wandering Tattlers** have been seen at the Hayward Shoreline, Oyster Bay, Crab Cove and others places.



Willow Flycatcher

Flycatchers are migrating thru: **Pacific-slope** and **Willow Flycatchers** have been seen in several places. **LATE NOTE:** two Purple Martins were found by Bill Chen at Lake Elizabeth.

(All photos by Vicki Robinson except Northern Waterthrush by Bill Chen)

Conservation

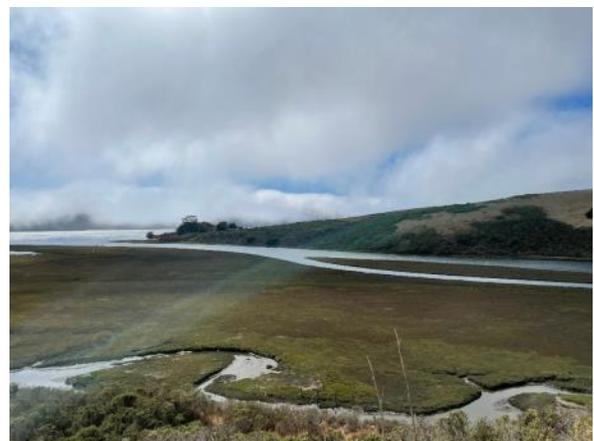
Tidal Wetlands

The July 2022 *Kite Call* featured an article describing the incredibly important role tidal wetlands play in protecting the biodiversity and health of the Bay as well as providing resilience against climate change for our communities. Tidal wetlands sequester 10 times more carbon than mature tropical rain forests, act as nurseries for fish and wildlife species, improve water quality, recycle nutrients, and provide natural flood protection, etc.

Despite the attention placed on providing resilience for our communities against the threat of sea level rise, many planning entities fail to consider the need to protect tidal wetlands. The San Francisco Estuary Partnership (SFEP) recently released its update of the Estuary Blueprint, a comprehensive, regional document that identifies actions needed to provide *"increased climate resilience, improved water quality for animals and people, healthier habitats and wildlife, and thriving human communities."* A partial list of highlights includes the need to *"accelerate wetlands restoration, sea level rise adaptation and other multi-benefit nature-based projects along the shoreline, elevating the role of frontline and underserved communities and Tribes in planning for and benefiting from a healthy, resilient Estuary, increasing carbon sequestration, reconnecting and*

restoring creeks to provide habitat and to reduce flooding," and many other actions related to protecting the health of the Bay and our communities. You can read the actual document by visiting <https://www.sfestuary.org/estuary-blueprint/>

Another plan due to be released towards the end of September/early October is the update of the San Francisco Joint Venture's update of *Restoring the Estuary: an Implementation Strategy for the San Francisco Bay Joint Venture*. This document focuses on habitat goals necessary to protect the biodiversity and habitats of the Bay ecosystem for the benefit of waterbirds and other wildlife species. -C. High



New Members and Renewals

- Natalie Brophy
- Karalee Brune
- Joanna Dixon
- Stephanie Floyd
- Deborah Ann Frederick
- La Vonne Gallo
- Pat Kite
- Pat Macsata
- John Sack
- Laura Jo Ruffin
- Laurie Stover
- Debra Witter
- Kathleen Yamamoto



Donations

- Lawrence Abbott
- Diana Brumbaugh
- La Vonne Gallo
- Frank Lucas
- Kerri Duggins Rames
- Laura Jo Ruffin
- Laurie Stover

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!!!!!!** See all of these beautiful photos in color! Also, note that links are live!

GO GREEN!

Send your request to pagpeg@aol.com

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

Wrens

by Bill Hoppes

Wrens are some of my favorite birds. They are so full of energy that it seems they might explode in a ball of flame any second. They are more often heard than seen, but if we go to one of my favorite spots, the Stream Trail in Redwood Regional Park, there are three that we might spot: the Bewick's Wren, House Wren and Pacific Wren.

First be sure you can identify a wren from other small birds out there. Wrens are mostly brown with white streaking. These little guys, they are usually found in the underbrush, not high up in the trees. They usually have longish decurved bills. They can have long or short tails, but the tail is usually upright and erect. You will usually hear them before you see them as they have a wide variety of buzzing and trilling songs. So we are walking along the Stream Trail and we hear a buzzing, trilling song coming from a woodpile. Looking closer we see a small, brown and white bird and a decurved bill and an erect tail darting all around. We have a wren, now which one.

Let's start with the one we should all know, the

Bewick's Wren

If you come across a noisy, hyperactive little bird with bold white eyebrows, flicking its long tail as it hops from branch to branch, you likely have a Bewick's



Wren. Bewick's are long-tailed, dark brown above and pale grayish below with a prominent white eyebrow. The eyebrow is the key field mark. The slender bill is slightly decurved. The Bewick's Wren favors dry scrubby areas, thickets in open country, and open woodlands near rivers and streams. Also at home in gardens, residential areas, and parks in cities and suburbs. It is the most wide spread wren in our area and it likely to be the first one you encounter all year.

The song is variable, but usually includes high-pitched buzzes and musical trills. It generally starts with a series of buzzes continues with a trill and ends with another series of buzzes. Listen to Bewick's on your app. This is one of the first bird songs in our area you should learn along with Song Sparrow and Common Yellowthroat.

A young male Bewick's Wren learns to sing from neighboring adult males while he is coming of age in his parents' territory. The songs he develops differ from his father's, with a note changed here, a syllable there. Thus he makes his song his own.

We keep walking up the stream trail and hear buzzing from another thicket and after patient watching we catch a glimpse of another small brown, long-tailed bird. But this time, it looks a bit smaller than the Bewick's and has only a faint white eye-line.. We may have a.....

House Wren

House Wrens occupy pretty much the same habitat as Bewick's but I seem to find them in denser forested areas and nearer water.

Plumage doesn't show much contrast:



plain brown overall, slightly paler below, with some dark barring on the wings and tail. The tail is about as long as the Bewick's. Importantly it lacks a white eyebrow but instead has a faint white eye-line. It's song is a blur of trills, whistles, and chirps. When I hear it I can recognize it is a wren, know it isn't Bewick's but can't distinguish it from our next wren. It is like trying to describe a Mockingbird's song.

The House Wren has one of the largest ranges of any songbird in the Western Hemisphere. It breeds from Canada through the West Indies and Central America, southward to the southernmost point of South America.

We are going to keep walking along the stream trail, because we are going to have a three wren day! In a tangle where the woods are deepest, and the stream runs amidst the Redwoods, we see another small brown job. We may hear that jumble of a song that says this must be a wren. We look for field marks (by now you should know where you should be looking) but only get a glance, and it appears that this bird hardly has any tail at all.) We have closed in on our third wren of the day, the Pacific Wren.

(continued on page 8)

Pacific Wren



The Pacific Wren was split from the Winter Wren in 2010. They are virtually identical in plumage and song. The decision to split these two was based on genetic markers. Winter Wren is found in the eastern half of North America. The Pacific

Wren is found along the west coast from Alaska south to Baja. They are found in dense evergreen forests where they scurry around in the underbrush and tangles, acting more like a mouse than a bird.

The Pacific is the smallest of the North American Wrens, larger than a Bushtit, but smaller than a chickadee. It has the faint white eye-line similar to the House Wren, but its tail is very short. Sometimes you can barely see it. It has an incredible voice; complex, high-pitched whistled song that rings through dense, moss covered forests. One researcher described it as a “pinnacle of song complexity”. Listen to it on your app.

We have finished our walk along the Stream Trail and had our three wren day. There are other wrens in our area, mainly the Marsh Wren and the Rock Wren, but they occupy fairly unique habitats, marshes and rocky outcrops where you may not see the first three.

So you see an energetic little brown job darting around in the understory and are sure it is a wren. We are going to look for two field marks, the eyeline and the length of the tail. Our default is going to be Bewick's because it's the most common and wide-spread. We are going to try to spot the eyeline. If it is bright and white we are done. We have a Bewick's. If the eyeline is faint we hope to spot the tail. If it about as long the body, House Wren, if we can barely see it, Pacific. If all you see if a longish tail, there are other clues you can use: Bewick's is larger and has more white and brown and the House Wren is more brown overall. Using those clues comes with experience. Right now focus on eye-line and tail. Learn the Bewick's song and enjoy the remarkable songs of the other two. Wrens are some of the best birds out there.

Association of Women in Science 2022 Scholarship Recipients

OAS was able to award four scholarships this year to these remarkable young women from our Sara Mathews and Helen Sowers Scholarship Funds

Namrata Dhungana, Helen Sowers Fund, California State University East Bay, Biological Sciences -

Namrata is an international student from Nepal pursuing graduate studies in Biological Sciences at Cal State University East Bay. In May 2022, she graduated with an undergraduate degree in Biology with a concentration in Biomedical Lab Sciences and Microbiology. She is a first-generation college graduate and also the first woman from her family in the field of STEM. Namrata plans to pursue a Master's degree and a career in the field of research in Microbiology and Genetics.

Amara Ibeanusi, Sara Mathews Fund, UC Berkeley, Molecular Environmental Biology—

My name is Amara, and I'm a rising junior at UC Berkeley. I'm double majoring in Molecular Environmental Biology and Interdisciplinary Studies, and I'm passionate about physiology and Black art. After I graduate, I'd like to work for a little bit before attending graduate school in a field that will allow me to help empower and heal Black people. I'm extremely grateful to the AWIS, East Bay chapter and the OAS for the Sara Matthews Scholarship, as it will allow me to pay for expenses and fees as I continue my undergraduate studies.

Alexandra Orellana, Sara Mathews Fund, UC Berkeley, Molecular and Cell Biology & Public Health—

Alexandra is a current fourth year undergraduate pre-medical student at the UC, Berkeley pursuing a double major in Molecular and Cell Biology & Public Health. Her

personal goals stem from the values of community service, advocacy, and cultural humility. As for her academic and professional goals, they have also been rooted with the same mindset, especially reflecting in the opportunities to help high school students apply to college or trade schools and undergraduate students strengthen their skills and confidence with science courses and navigating campus resources. She also has a passion for community and educational equity. She is currently the General Chemistry and Data Science study group leader for the Biology Scholars Program. In her spare time, she loves volunteering with Cal Habitat for Humanity, cooking with her friends and family, and taking landscape pictures. She aspires to become an academic physician in order to bring communities more equitable and compassionate service.

Kaye Beja-Rubic, Sara Mathews Fund, UC Berkeley, Civil and Environmental Engineering & Engineering Project Management—

Kaye had just graduated from the UC, Berkeley with a BS in Civil Engineering only to go right back for a Master of Science in Engineering Project Management (EPM) and a certificate in Engineering and Business in Sustainability (EBS). During her graduate program, she will also be continuing her fellowship with the Student Environmental Resource Center (SERC). Her passion is in safety and sustainability in the construction industry, building a bridge between the people and the environment. As she waits to return to the cold, foggy city known as Berkeley, she is having an internship in hot, sunny Los Angeles as a preconstruction estimating intern with Turner Construction.



BERKELEY BIRD FESTIVAL 2022
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2022
[HTTPS://BERKELEYBIRDFESTIVAL.ORG/](https://berkeleybirdfestival.org/)

Lodi Crane Festival



Mark your calendars for
Nov 5-6, 2022
 See website at <https://lodisandhillcrane.org/>
For more info/tickets/field trips

Come and Celebrate 50 Years of Conservation!
Saturday, Oct. 8th, 11:00 AM – 3:00 PM

**1 Marshlands Rd.
 Fremont CA 94555**



- Guided Walks**
- Ranger Talks**
- Crafts & Activities**
- Refreshments & More!**



www.fws.gov/event/celebrating-50-years-conservation-1



Join Ventana Wildlife Society biologists and featured guests for a monthly one-hour Zoom chat on everything condors. Hear the latest news on condor nesting, releases, and population recovery. Get your questions answered live.

<https://www.ventanaws.org/zoom-chats.html>

SAVE THE DATE! Light at Night: A Glowing Hazard **November 16, 2022 1PM via Zoom**

Sierra Club Loma Prieta Bay Alive, Santa Clara Valley AS and OAS as a supporter, invite you to an upcoming 3-hour symposium on dark skies and bird-safe building design.

The use of LED technology and energy saving lighting fixtures are bringing with them an unintended, yet pervasive and harmful effect: the over-lighting of our nights. The symposium will focus on the biological and physical effects of lighting up the night and provide insights and solutions that guard our health and environment while providing safe and practical lighting solutions.

Our speakers include global experts on artificial light at night and light pollution, Drs. Travis Longcore and John Barentine. Dr. Christine Sheppard from the American Bird Conservancy will present on the impact of lighting on migratory birds and discuss solutions to reduce bird collisions. Mary Coolidge will share advocacy experience and outcomes in Portland, Oregon. **WATCH FOR REGISTRATION DETAILS IN YOUR EMAIL!**

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