



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 13 FIELD TRIP
Hayward Reg Shoreline
(Winton Avenue)
- Aug 8 FIELD TRIP
Hayward Reg Shoreline
(Grant Avenue)
- Aug 25 FIELD TRIP
Elsie Roemer, Alameda
- Sept 1 GENERAL MEETING
(via zoom)
- Sept 20 MEMBERSHIP
APPRECIATION PICNIC
Quarry Lakes, Fremont

Membership Meeting

**NO MEETINGS
IN JULY OR AUGUST**

**Next Meeting—Tuesday, September 1, 2026
Via Zoom**

*Birds of Uruguay—
Vivianna Wolinsky and Steve Hunter*

**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, links are live, and it is **much more colorful!!!**

See all of these beautiful photos in color!
Send your request to



**Ohlone's Annual
Potluck
and
Installation of
Officers**

**Lake Chabot
June 9, 2026**

Please note the November meeting, November 10, will be via zoom on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, delayed one week for Election Day.



**Membership
Appreciation Picnic**

**Sunday, September 20, 2026
Quarry Lakes RP, Fremont
(Details next issue)**



Field Trips

Hayward Regional Shoreline - Winton Ave
Monday, July 13, 10:30am - 12:30pm

Leader: Bob Toleno

Sign up at <https://ohloneaudubon.org/upcoming-events/field-trips/>

Join us for a 2-1/2 mile round-trip walk on flat paved and gravel paths to Frank's Dump, a wonderful high-tide roost for shorebirds. July is an excellent month to view early migrating species, and we hope to see Red Knots, Short-billed Dowitchers, maybe some Red-necked and Wilson's Phalaropes, and Snowy Plovers, most still in beautiful breeding plumage. July is also a great month for "peeps", and we should see thousands of Western Sandpipers, possibly a Semipalmated Sandpiper, or maybe even a real rarity like the Red-necked Stint found ten years ago on this trip. Most birds will be far away, so bring a scope if you have one (leaders will have scopes to share, of course).

Directions: From I-880, take the Winton Ave exit west and drive to the end. We'll meet in the dirt parking lot just outside the gate.

Hayward Shoreline - Grant Ave
Saturday, August 8, 9:00am - noon

Leaders: Kathy Robertson and Rich Nicholson

Sign up at <https://ohloneaudubon.org/upcoming-events/field-trips/>

Meet at the Grant Avenue staging area in San Lorenzo for a walk along the canal 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.

Directions: From I-880 north take the Hesperian Blvd exit. Make a sharp left onto Hesperian and a right on Grant Avenue. Continue west on Grant to the parking lot near the end of the road.

Elsie Roemer Bird Sanctuary
Saturday, August 25 9:30-11:30am
Leaders: Bob Toleno & Juli Chamberlin
Sign up at <https://ohloneaudubon.org/upcoming-events/field-trips/>

San Francisco Bay is one of the most important tidal estuaries for migrating shorebirds on the west coast of North America. When the tide is just right, Elsie Roemer Bird Sanctuary can provide excellent views of these birds, and in August, most will still be in full breeding plumage. Meet at the Elsie Roemer viewing platform where Broadway meets Shoreline Drive. Bring a scope if you have one. Limited to 20 participants. Reserve a spot on the Field Trips page of our website.

Directions: Take I-880 to Davis Street exit west then turn right on Doolittle Drive to the bridge to Alameda, where the street becomes Otis Drive. Turn left at Broadway, drive southwest to Shoreline Drive, and park along the street.

Field Trip Report

The Extremes of Inyo County Tour Report - May 26-31, 2026

Our second tour of Inyo County (with a little Mono and Kern) was a spectacular success again. A sold-out group of 10 participants enjoyed the stunning landscapes of the eastern Sierra Nevada, White Mountains, and Death Valley area. An unseasonal cold snap hit during the trip, and that meant a chilly start for the mountain birding part of the trip--including getting snowed on in the White Mountains! It also meant that birding in Death Valley was much, much cooler than usual, with high temps reaching just the high 70s, quite surprising for late May. A link to the full eBird trip report of the tour is here: <https://ebird.org/tripreport/532646>

160 species were seen over the five-day trip that was led by Bob Toleno and Juli Chamberlin. Some of the rare birds included Red-breasted Merganser, Tricolored Blackbird, White-winged Dove, Ovenbird, American Redstart, Black-chinned Sparrow, and Black-and-white Warbler. Many interesting local breeding birds from the area were also seen, like Gambel's and Mountain Quail, Lesser and Common Nighthawk, Black-chinned Hummingbird, Williamson's Sapsucker, Black-backed and Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Bell's Vireo, Plumbeous Vireo, Clark's Nutcracker, Juniper Titmouse, Bank Swallow, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, Cactus Wren, LeConte's and Crissal Thrashers, Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, Lawrence's Goldfinch, Bell's Sparrow, Scott's Oriole, Lucy's Warbler, and Blue Grosbeak. **Next year's tour will run from May 24 thru 29, 2027, so mark your calendar now!**

**Photo Album from
The Extremes of Inyo
County Tour
5/26-5/31/2026
Photos by Bob Toleno**



1 Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, Aspendell, 5/26; **2 Williamson's Sapsucker**, White Mountains, 5/27 ;
3 White-winged Dove, Shoshone, 5/30; **4 Yellow-breasted Chat**, China Ranch, 5/30; **5 LeConte's Thrasher**,
Independence, 5/28; **6 Bell's Sparrow**, Independence, 5/28; **7 Lucy's Warbler**, Panamint Springs, 5/28;
8 Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, Shoshone, 5/29; **9 Ovenbird**, Panamint Springs, 5/28; **10 Mountain Quail**,
Butterbredt Spring, 5/31; **11 Phainopepla**, Butterbredt Spring, 5/31

President's Corner

Bill Hoppes

Lost birds

One of my favorite websites to check is “Lost Birds”. What is a lost bird? “*A lost species is one not confirmed alive by photographic, audio, or genetic information for over 10 years in the wild and has no captive population under human care.*” Founded in 2021, the Search for Lost Birds is a global partnership between the American Bird Conservancy and BirdLife International, striving to understand and promote species of birds that are currently lost and reporting on when and if they are found. The current list stands at 120 birds, that has recently been reduced by three:

Blue-fronted Lorikeet

The montane forests of Buru, Indonesia sit behind a natural barricade of jagged limestone, rattan thorns, and biting insects. Last fall, local climbers with the Wanadri Mountain and Jungle Explorer Association mapped a new route to the island’s highest peak, a 2,700-meter summit, long considered unreachable. In April, another team followed in their footsteps, with an additional goal in mind.

Led by Indonesian mountaineering group Kanai Buru and expedition leader Handoko, four travelers ventured to the highlands of Mount Kapalatmada. Near the summit they found Blue-fronted Lorikeets — an endemic species documented only once in the last hundred years.



The Blue-fronted Lorikeet was first described from seven specimens collected in the 1920s. Soon after, the bird disappeared from the scientific record. Despite extensive surveys in the lowland and mid-elevation forests tied to the original specimens, the parrot went undetected for decades. The IUCN Red List listed the lorikeet as Critically Endangered in 2000, interpreting its long silence as evidence of a small, possibly declining population. Then in 2024, the lorikeet was reclassified as Data Deficient, an admission that with so little knowledge of the lorikeet’s population size, trends, or distribution, it was impossible to accurately assess its extinction risk.



Rusty Lark

There had been no documented records of Rusty Lark – a very poorly-known lark found in arid savannas of Niger, Chad, and Sudan – since 1931. That was when specimens were collected in what is now Niger.

The only other hints come from research papers from the late 1960s in eastern Chad, where J. Salvan recorded many examples, and from the work by G. Nikolaus in his Distribution Atlas of Sudan's Birds (1987). These works didn’t provide the definitive documentation needed to confirm it was indeed the Rusty Lark that was seen.

French duo Pierre Defos du Rau and Julien Birard of the Office Francais de la Biodiversite regularly travel to Chad and other African countries to study waterbirds. On their latest trip, they were led by Idriss Dapsia, a Chadian working for the Direction de la Faune des Aires Protegees of Chad. *(continued on page 5)*

President's Column (continued)

The team stopped over in Guera province after spending 10 days ringing ducks at Lake Fitri and before heading to Zakouma National Park to census waterbirds, to search for Kordofan Rufous Sparrow. Julien noticed a pair of Kordofan Sparrows at very short range. Upon retrieving a camera and microphone from their vehicle, the sparrows had disappeared but continued searching revealed the presence of a distinctively different lark, less than 15 meters from the exact spot where the sparrows had been.

After considerable consideration, photo comparisons, and excluding other lark species by process of elimination, they had concluded it must be a Rusty Lark. Their initial identification was confirmed by Dr. Paul Donald, a Senior Scientist at The Search for Lost Birds.

Sulu Cuckoo-shrike

On November 15, 2025, Shareef Khaddafi Hairal, a surveyor for the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy in the Philippines, had set up camp to search for one of the world's rarest birds: the Sulu Hornbill, a Critically Endangered, range-restricted species whose population is estimated at fewer than 20 pairs. "The Sulu Hornbill appeared, along with other avifauna, from woodpeckers to imperial-pigeons," he reported. Then, another bird arrived and was quickly photographed.

The sleek, sturdy individual was a uniform gray with darker wingtips and tail feathers. Unsure of the species, the team returned to Tawi-Tawi's capital, Bongao. Hairal sent his photos to Philippine bird expert Desmond Allen, who identified the species, as the Sulu Cuckoo-shrike that was last documented by Allen himself in 2008. Endemic to the Sulu Archipelago's lowland and foothill forests, the species had been lost to science for almost two decades.

Always love to read these stories. Too much of the news on birds is in the other direction.

Happy First Birthday—Ohlone the Condor!

Ohlone (1371) was named in honor of the Indigenous People of California and commemorated by the Ohlone Audubon Society. Our biologist spotted parents Puff (219) and Miracle (538)'s chick, Ohlone (1371), flexing its wings outside the nest cave. Ohlone (1371) has fledged and is getting used to it's surroundings. It has a temporary green tag on it now #17 (9017), and Ohlone is a female! She hatched April 11, 2025.

*Family portrait
photo from
Ventana Wildlife
Society*



Conservation

Measure D Under Renewed Assault

Measure D, approved by Alameda County voters in 2000, created an Urban Growth Boundary to protect agricultural land, open space, and wildlife habitat, while directing growth into existing cities. The measure has long been credited with limiting suburban sprawl, particularly in eastern Alameda County.

A new effort to amend Measure D has gained attention under the leadership of Alameda County Supervisor David Haubert. Earlier this year, the County sought consultants to conduct voter polling, community outreach, and campaign analysis to assess public support for potential changes to Measure D and develop an election strategy. The county’s request specifically called for voter-opinion research and polling regarding possible amendments to

the initiative.

Supporters argue that Measure D should be updated to provide greater flexibility for housing, agriculture-related businesses, and economic development. Opponents contend that commissioning polls and campaign research is the first step toward weakening voter-approved protections that have preserved open space and farmland for more than two decades. They argue that housing needs can be met through infill development within existing urban areas, rather than expanding into rural lands.

Your Ohlone Board fully supports Measure D and will oppose any efforts to weaken it. - B. Hoppes

Alameda County Backs Away from Tesla Property Trail Proposal

Alameda County officials have decided not to move forward with a proposed regional trail connection through the Alameda-Tesla property in eastern Alameda County, disappointing trail advocates who had hoped to create a continuous east-west route linking South Livermore with future trails on the former Tesla Park lands. The decision comes as California State Parks continues its long-term planning process for the 3400-acre Alameda-Tesla property, which is being incorporated into the state park system.

For years, local trail advocates and members of the Alameda County Agricultural Advisory Committee promoted a multi-use trail through the property, arguing that existing ranch roads could provide opportunities for

hikers, equestrians, and cyclists. The envisioned route would have connected trail systems in South Livermore to recreational opportunities extending toward the San Joaquin County line.

Supporters of the County’s decision cite environmental concerns, impacts of multi-use trails on the site’s natural, cultural, and historic resources, private-property issues, and the ongoing State Parks planning process, arguing that the County should not be advocating multi-use trails that are incompatible with Reserve status for Tesla, just as State Parks is going through its planning process. Several Ohlone members spoke out against the trail proposal, and we will continue to monitor this as State Parks works through its planning process. (-B. Hoppes}

Caring for Birds: Sulphur Creek Nature Center

Located in the Hayward Hills since it began in 1970, Sulphur Creek Nature Center is a wildlife education and rehabilitation facility. The Nature Center includes local wildlife residents, a discovery center, educational programs, a wildlife hospital, volunteer opportunities, and activities designed to connect people and nature. The Nature Center helps many native California animals who have been sick, injured, or orphaned.



Sulphur Creek's Wildlife Rehabilitation program includes helping native birds! The program is currently accepting select native California wildlife for intakes. Please contact 510-881-6747 for assistance. The wildlife hospital has a wish list, and items can be dropped off at the site. Monetary cash donations can also be provided at the site for food, general supplies, and veterinary care. The monetary donations support Sulphur Creek Nature Center by offsetting the annual operating costs.

Sulphur Creek Nature Center 1801 D Street Hayward, CA 94541
(510) 881-6747 Free Admission & Parking Mondays – Closed Tuesdays – Sundays – 10:00am-4:00pm
 -Marlina Selva

New and Renewing Members

***Eric Alterman
Kim Brink
Linda Burns
William Clark
LaVonne Gallo***

***Pat Macsata
Terry Spraggins
Scott Whitaker***

Donations

***Erik Alterman
Larry Baer
Kim Brink
William Clark***

We thank each of you for your invaluable support—whether renewing, donating, or joining us this year. Your generosity is greatly appreciated.

**Maggie Clark**

Award of Distinction –

Outstanding Volunteer!

California Association of Recreation and Parks

A big thank you to one of our most dedicated volunteers, Maggie Clark! The East Bay Regional Park District has accomplished many wildlife stewardship projects while balancing the needs of public recreation and improving the quality of life for all park user groups, thanks to Maggie's long-term support, care, and strong commitment to our natural resources.

Since 1989, Maggie has generously helped with on-the-ground habitat conservation projects and cutting-edge field research endeavors that benefit endangered and threatened wildlife such as the California Least Tern, Western Snowy Plover, Black Skimmer, California Clapper Rail, California Black Rail, Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Northwestern Pond Turtle, California Red-legged Frog, and our state bird – The California Quail!

Maggie's knowledge and enthusiasm for birds over the last 37 years have helped the district produce many peer-reviewed scientific papers and reports that have helped improve the knowledge and management of federally and state-listed shorebirds, riparian songbirds, special status reptiles, and amphibians.

Outstanding community volunteers like Maggie Clark are inspirational and invaluable members of the district's family, and a joy to know and work alongside.

A Last Article on Bird Names

By Bill Hoppes

This is the last in a series of articles I have written about the folks that have birds named for them. As you probably have heard, AOU plans to remove these names in the future and bury the history, good and bad, of the hobby we love. This is my effort to tell you a bit of that history before you have to dig farther to find it.

Murphy's Petrel

Murphy's Petrel (*Pterodroma ultima*) is a member of the gadfly petrels. Very little is known about this species. It occurs in the South Pacific, nesting on rocky islets and cliffs on tropical oceanic islands in the Austral, Tuamotu, and Pitcairn groups. It was not until the 1980s, that it was determined that these petrels might be regular visitors far offshore of the west coast of North America. It has been recorded off the Hawaiian Islands and well off the Pacific Coast and in the southern Gulf of Alaska. The species reportedly has one of the greatest foraging ranges of any breeding seabird. It was described by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1949, which is the source of the species' common name.

(continued on page 8)



(continued from pg 7)

Mount Murphy and Mr. Murphy's petrel

Robert Cushman Murphy (1887 – 1973) was an American ornithologist and Lamont Curator of Birds at the American Museum of Natural

History. He went on numerous oceanic expeditions and was an expert on marine birds, and wrote several major books on them. Around 1906, Murphy assisted Frank Chapman at the American Museum of Natural History and read the proofs of *Warblers of North America*. Mount Murphy in Antarctica and Murphy Wall in South Georgia are also named after him.

Fea's Petrel

Fea's Petrel, also called the Cape Verde Petrel (*Pterodroma feae*) is another gadfly petrel. The first known recording of the "soft-plumaged petrel" appears to have been in October 1768, off the coast of West Africa, during Captain Cook's first voyage. While no description was published at the time, a drawing of the specimen produced by Scottish illustrator, Sydney Parkinson, can be recognized as the form breeding on the Cape Verde Islands. This specimen was later described as a distinct species by the Italian zoologist, Tommaso Salvadori, in 1900, with the name *Oestrelata feae*, named after the Italian ornithologist, Leonardo Fea. It breeds on four islands of Cape Verde in the eastern Atlantic. It is a very rare visitor offshore of the eastern US.

Leonardo Fea was born in Turin and, in 1872, became an assistant at the Museum of Natural History in Genoa. He made several foreign trips to collect specimens, including visits to Burma (1885-89), the Cape Verde Islands (1898), and Africa (1900-02). He spent four years in Burma, accumulating large collections of insects and birds. He then planned an expedition to Malaysia, but his poor health made it necessary to choose somewhere with a drier climate, hence his visit to the Cape Verdes. He was disappointed by the amount of wildlife he found there, but was still able to collect forty-seven species of birds, eleven of which were new for the islands. While on the Cape Verde Islands, Fea, collected a specimen of an unknown petrel. This was later named Fea's Petrel in 1900 by his friend Tommaso Salvdori.

Morolet's Seedeater

Morolet's Seedeater was formerly considered conspecific with the Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater (*Sporophila torqueola*), with the combined species known as White-collared Seedeater. However, with the discovery that Cinnamon-rumped and Morelet's are deeply divergent from one another genetically, don't intergrade, and aren't even each other's closest relatives within the genus, they are now treated as separate species.

Morolet's Seedeater ranges from a small area along the Rio Grande near San Ignacio in Texas, south through eastern Mexico to Panama. It was named for Pierre Marie Arthur Morelet (1809 – 1892) a French naturalist born in Lays. He was a member of the commission to Algeria, primarily as a natural artist, drawing any natural findings. He collected specimens in the Canary Islands, Guatemala, Mexico and Belize.



He had a particular interest in mollusks and was recognized as a leading expert in the field. He also has a crocodile named after him. Morolet's Crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*), is also known as the Mexican crocodile, the Belize crocodile, and el cocodrilo de pantano. The species is found only in the Atlantic regions of Mexico, Belize and Guatemala. (continued pg 9)

I think I would rather have the crocodile named after me.

(continued from page 8) This is the last article I will be writing on birds named for people, I have worked my way through them all. I hope you have enjoyed them and learned something about the history of our birds and the people who built ornithology. These articles were inspired by the effort launched in 2023 by the American Ornithological Society, the keepers of “the checklist”, to replace the names of bird associated with people. What is the current status of this effort?

The effort to rename eponymous birds—species whose English common names honor people—gained momentum in 2020 through Bird Names for Birds, which argued that honorific names often commemorate historical figures linked to colonialism, racism, or exclusion and provide little information about the birds themselves.

In November 2023, the American Ornithological Society (AOS; formerly the American Ornithologists’ Union, or AOU) announced that it would replace all English-language bird names within its jurisdiction that are named after people. Rather than evaluating names individually, the society adopted a blanket policy affecting approximately 260 species, or about 5.5% of the English bird names it oversees.

Implementation has proceeded gradually. In 2024, the AOS launched a pilot project involving six species to test procedures for developing replacement names. Committees were established to gather input from ornithologists, birders, and the public, with the goal of creating a transparent and repeatable process for future re-namings. The six species selected by the American Ornithological Society for its 2024 pilot renaming project were:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Townsend's Solitaire | 2. Bachman's Sparrow | 3. Scott's Oriole |
| 4. Townsend's Warbler | 5. Inca Dove | 6. Maui Parrotbill |

The first four are eponymous names (named after people). The latter two were included for different reasons: Inca Dove because its name was considered culturally inappropriate to the species’ range, and Maui Parrotbill because many Hawaiian conservationists had previously advocated using its Indigenous Hawaiian name, *Kiwikiu*.

The pilot was intended to test the AOS's new public-engagement and naming process before applying it to the roughly 150 eponymous bird names under its North American checklist authority. The AOS stated that the pilot would be evaluated before broader implementation. As of mid-2026, the AOS has not publicly announced replacement names for these six pilot species, suggesting that the process has taken considerably longer than originally anticipated.

The initiative has generated considerable debate. Supporters argue that descriptive names are more informative and help make birding more welcoming and inclusive. Critics contend that widespread name changes may create confusion, reduce historical continuity, and divert attention from broader conservation and diversity challenges.

As of mid-2026, the renaming effort remains active, but most replacement names have not yet been finalized or adopted. The central question is no longer whether eponymous names should be changed—unless it changes, the AOS has already committed to that policy—but rather how new names will be selected and how quickly they will gain acceptance within the scientific and birding communities.

UC Davis Designs Grassland and Oak Savannah Birds Survey

UC Davis, in coordination with California State Audubon, is designing a survey for birders that will gauge the birding community’s understanding of the status of grassland and oak savannah birds ,and their willingness to donate to certain habitat restoration projects as agricultural land gets converted in the coming years due to policy changes in the state. All information entered into the survey is anonymous, you can stop the survey at any time, and only answer those questions you wish to. Grassland birds in California have greatly reduced in numbers. This survey plans to see how much the birding community understands this issue and which of several proposed funding mechanisms to protect critical habitat the birding community would support.

Here is a survey link specific to Ohlone: https://ucdavis.col.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1ByZS2gAfxYoNy6?chapter=ohlone

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