



WESTERN TANAGER

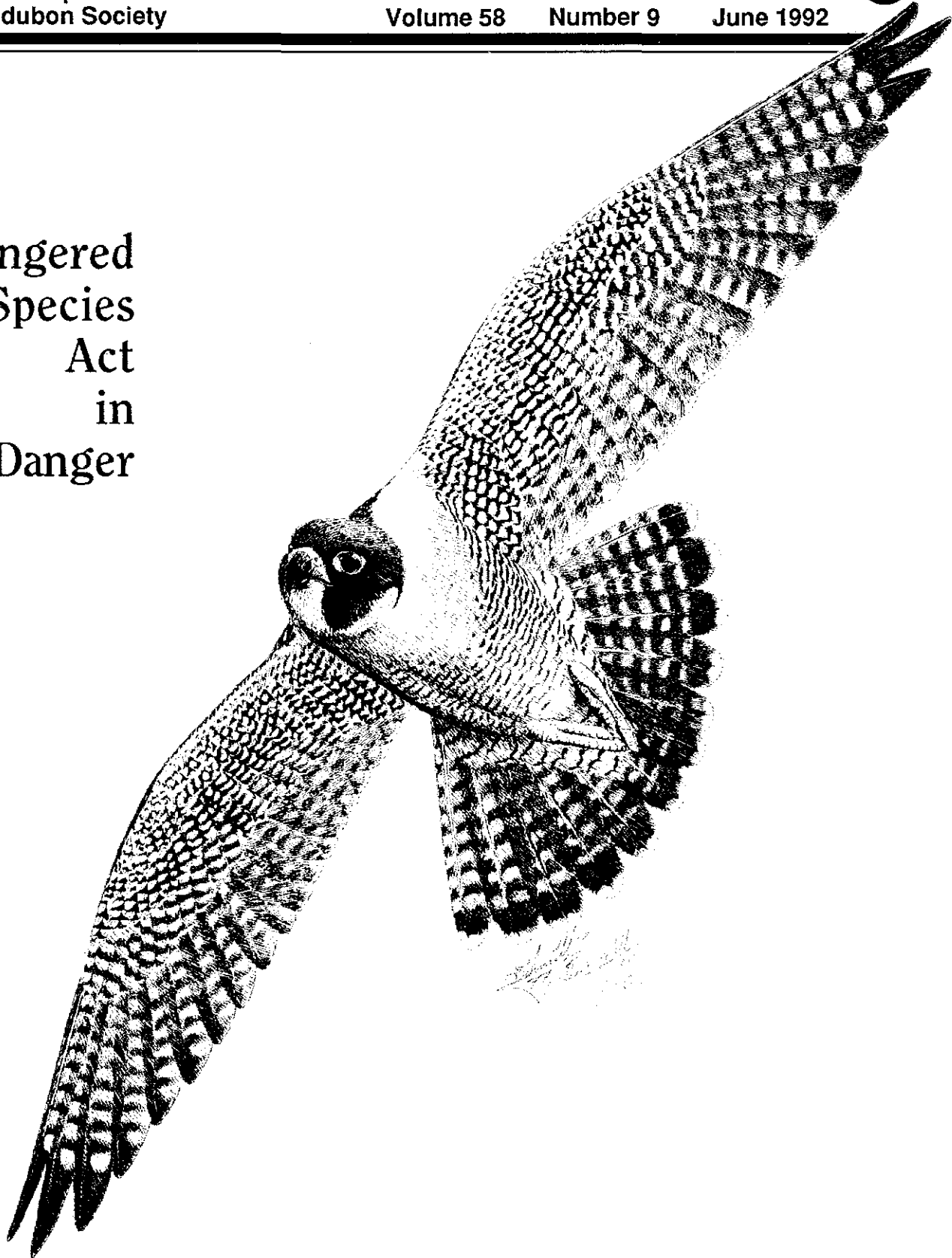
The Los Angeles Chapter of
The National Audubon Society

Volume 58

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June 1992

Endangered
Species
Act
in
Danger



Endangered Species Act in Danger

by Sandy Wohlgemuth

Just ahead, folks... the battle of the century! We're not talking about the November election or Iacocca vs. Japan but the bloody battle to preserve the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This is the year the act comes up for reauthorization. In 1973, riding the astonishing wave of environmental innovation, Congress passed this epoch-making law. It was the era of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the National Environmental Quality Act and the birth of the Environmental Protection Agency. Since then, the ESA has been reauthorized in 1978, 1982 and 1988, with amendments that for the most part strengthened it. This year may see a different and far less palatable outcome.

Another Desert Storm is gathering. No longer a distant haze on the horizon, the army is forming closer to the field of combat. The shrimpers are mad about the TEDs, the turtle-excluding devices that save sea turtles but are an expense and an annoyance to the fishermen. The timber companies are fretting over the Northern Spotted Owl. Big farmers in central California are screaming about losing water to the declining Delta smelt and the last remnants of migrating chinook salmon in the Sacramento River. Coastal sage scrub is being systematically destroyed in San Diego County and Orange County by developers before the California Gnatcatcher, whose home it is, can be listed as an endangered species. These are powerful constituencies. They have fought "regulations" vigorously, and the 11½ years of Reagan and Bush have nurtured their opposition. Today the ESA is the target of their attack, the major enemy that blocks their way to unfettered fortune.

The troops have been consolidating of late. Last September some 300

anti-ESA lobbyists descended on Capitol Hill with the battle cry: "Fly-in For Freedom." They were promoting the Hansen bill (HR 3092) which reads, "Potential economic benefits under the ESA" must "outweigh potential economic costs." This "Human Protection Act," as they call it, would obliterate, gut, destroy, annihilate the ESA. The ESA says that listing a species as endangered or threatened must

Please write to your
congressperson and ask
him/her to take a lead role in
reauthorizing ESA with
strengthening amendments and
to oppose HR 3092, Hansen's
Human Protection Act.

be based solely on biological factors. The act declares its purpose is to prevent species from becoming "extinct as a consequence of economic growth and development" and to preserve their "aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational and scientific value to the Nation and its people."

The antis have always fought regulations vigorously. Today the old cry of "Get government off our backs" is shouted louder than ever. And this Administration is an enthusiastic cheerleader. President Bush in his State of the Union speech decreed 90 days without regulations. This

moratorium is not only on environmental regulation but on *all* constraints on business that protect the public from toxic chemicals, dangerous toys and hazards in the workplace. Dan Quayle, as head of the secretive Council on Competitiveness, is quietly trying to sandbag every environmental law he can get his hands on. As he said recently in a speech before a business-oriented group, environ-

mentalists are "extremists" who would "strangle the free market with red tape." And the economic recession is a fine excuse for returning to the wonderful world of *laissez-faire*. After the Northern Spotted Owl was finally listed as a threatened species, the Administration delayed adoption of a protection plan as required by the ESA. It also supported a measure that would have exempted timber cutting plans from the ESA for ten years.

The armies of the night are not fixing their bayonets exclusively to skewer the ESA. The grazing and mining interests want to preserve their special privileges on publicland. Big agribusiness, oil companies and real estate developers want to move in our dwindling wetlands by re-defining them out of exist-

ence. But the ESA remains the focus for the anti-regulation crowd as they join hands in comradeship when the smell of blood is in the air.

A cynical feature in recent years is the attempt to hide the wolves in sheep's clothing by adopting names and appearances that seem environmental. We have the National Wetlands Coalition, People for the West, Timber Employees for Responsible Solutions, The Family Water Alliance and The American Environmental Foundation. They write letters, lobby legislators and call themselves grassroots types. They speak of multiple use and "wise use" of natural

areas. They rarely get away with the deception, but you can fool some of the people some of the time...

What is the ESA all about? All living things—plants and animal—are protected from extinction. A species is declared endangered if science concludes that it is threatened with extinction throughout or in a significant part of its range. A threatened species is one not yet in extreme danger but nearly so and thus is subject to federal protection. All federal agencies are ordered to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service before taking any action that would "jeopardize the continued existence of endangered and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined... to be critical." (The National Marine Fisheries Service, part of the Department of Commerce, has jurisdiction over marine species in the Act, but the great bulk of the work falls upon USFWS, so we will omit NMFS from this discussion.) A list is compiled and the nation notified through the Federal Register that species listed must be protected. USFWS must prepare a recovery plan for each listed species. Implementation of the recovery plan does permit consideration of economic factors though, as we have noted, only biology affects listing. There is more to the ESA, but these are the salient points.

It is remarkable that a collection of politicians was able to agree on the necessity for such a law. All our history and culture tells us that a pioneer people must take what it needs from nature in order to survive. The Bible was a potent force in our growth as a nation and is still part of our collective psyche. It gave us dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air and over every living thing on earth. The ESA was a highly moral step for this country. Whether Congress realized it or not, the ESA rejected the arrogance of a human-centered world. The Act justified the belief that other life forms are entitled to exist, not merely for our benefit but as highly developed organisms in

their own right.

The irony of the controversy over reauthorization is that the ESA is not a perfect vessel for the protection of species. It is an indispensable law. Victories have been won. The Brown Pelican, the alligator, the Bald Eagle and—let us hope—the Peregrine Falcon and the California Condor may have been successfully rescued. But over 3,800 plants and animals have been candidates for listing for far too long. Some species may wait for years for a ruling on their status. Less than a fourth of species at risk are listed and 40% of those listed have no recovery plans. USFWS has never received enough money from Congress for adequate

considered for listing. The climate of tension between the defenders and opponents of the ESA may diminish the effort to enact amendments such as these. The expected ferocity of the struggle may force its defenders to concentrate their strength on a holding action to preserve the splendid core of the Act.

A crucial element is the drive by the anti-ESA activists to exempt subspecies from protection which they now enjoy. Elimination of subspecies of course would open more land for development. In 1978, a dangerous amendment was added permitting the President to appoint a cabinet-level panel that could consider exempting protected species from coverage of the Act. This "God squad" is considering opening up to logging portions of the northern forests that have already been set aside as Spotted Owl habitat.

The Endangered Species Act is the target of choice for 1992. Emasculate it with amendments and the economic interests will be home free. Free to cut the forests to a nubbin, free to send the Red-cockaded Woodpecker and the Least Bell's Vireo into an avian nirvana, free to make this world a poorer place to live in. The ESA is more than a shield for endangered species. It is a shield for all of us, even those who would destroy it. California is an environmental microcosm of the world. If the Northern Spotted Owl goes, if clear-cutting becomes the

rule, the magnificent forests of the northwest will become sterile tree farms. The great Douglas firs and the coast redwoods will exist only in small zoo-like fragments. The Marbled Murrelet, a dozen different ferns, the unique banana slug, the vine maples and the wild azaleas will disappear. An ecosystem that has taken thousands of years to evolve will sicken and die. Our heritage will be lost. Our children and their children will be denied what is rightfully theirs. ➤

UPDATE

HR 4045, The Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1992, has been introduced into the House of Representatives. This bill will reauthorize and strengthen the ESA. Please write to your Congressperson asking that he or she become a cosponsor of the bill.

Honorable _____
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

staff to speed up the process to develop recovery plans or to improve enforcement.

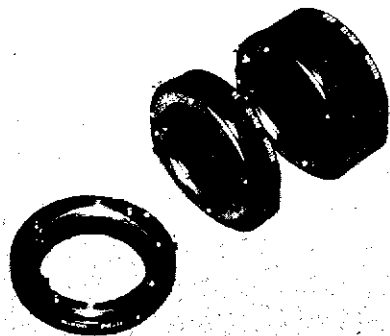
Environmentalists are eager to see amendments adopted to strengthen the Act. A substantial emphasis on ecosystem conservation is necessary to promote biodiversity. Ecosystem protection makes sense. It could prevent many species from becoming endangered rather than rushing in to save a single species from the edge of extinction. Where the threat to a species is urgent and widely accepted in the scientific community, interim protection is called for to prevent the demise of a species before it is

Lens View

by Herb Clarke

A camera, lens and film are the minimum equipment required to take nature pictures. With this sparse amount of gear and lots of luck, great photographs have been taken. Obviously, coping with conditions less than ideal and not having to rely entirely on chance, more elaborate techniques must be used. Photographic manufacturers have marketed a huge array of devices to enable photographers to overcome obstacles encountered in the field. Even the best, most expensive items often have severe limitations because they were not designed specifically for nature work. As I have emphasized repeatedly in these columns, ingenuity and compromise must be employed to solve problems.

I hope I don't sound too technical, complicated or tedious when discussing some gadgets which have helped me take pictures under difficult conditions. None of the following accessories are absolutely required and, if confused, you can always refer to the first sentence.



Extension Tubes

Perhaps the most common complaint voiced is that a lens' minimum focus does not allow a photographer to move close enough to obtain a large image. A lens is made so that it can be focused on a subject from a long range (infinity) to lesser distances as close as the mechanical limitation of the lens allows. The manufacturer has to make compromises to obtain the optimum range for a particular lens. Nature photographers generally are not con-

cerned with subjects at great distances. What is wanted is to be able, when practical, to move in close. A convenient solution is to use one or more extension tubes. These are hollow tubes containing no optical elements and can be easily attached between the camera body and lens. The ability to focus at infinity is exchanged for closer focus. (If your camera has automatic focus, this feature is lost.) There is little or no optical deterioration, but there may be some light fall off. Good quality extension tubes made to fit the camera automatically allow the camera's light meter to compensate for any exposure reduction. But be aware that another problem introduced is loss of depth of focus as you move closer to your subject.

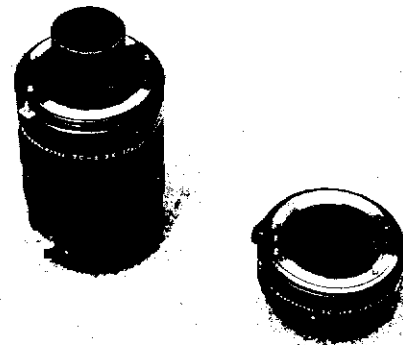
On the other hand, your target may be a bit too far for your lens to give an acceptable size image. If you own a larger lens, use it. Another solution is to employ a teleconverter, also known as a doubler or a minus lens. This small accessory has optical elements and is installed between the lens and camera body much like an extension tube.

It does not affect focus range but does greatly reduce effective exposure. Teleconverters are very useful, but there are a number of cautions and drawbacks of which to be aware. The two most common sizes are 1.4X and 2.0X, indicating lens focal length increase and aperture decrease. To maintain picture quality, it is imperative to purchase top-quality (equals expensive) teleconverters to use with top-quality lenses. There is no way an off-brand \$50 unit can compare with a \$400 one. The increase in power magnifies any lens shortcoming such as sharpness, color and contrast. You should use different styles for lenses above or below 300mm. All of this is disheartening but sadly true. Properly used, teleconverters are lightweight, versatile gadgets well worth their expense and limitations. Teleconverters work well in conjunction with extension tubes, combining close-up capa-

bility with image magnification.

Most nature photographers prefer to hand-hold cameras when shooting. However, to minimize camera shake and aid in careful composition, use of a tripod is essential. I have touched on this subject in previous columns. Depending on your interest in nature photography, I recommend purchasing two tripods: one, small, lightweight, to use with short lenses for scenics and close-ups; and another, taller, sturdy one, for large lenses. Tripods made of quality aluminum are best. They should have leg locks of lever or clip-lock type that resist jamming from grit or dust. Legs should stay spread when the tripod is picked up. Your larger pod should be tall enough for the camera to be at eye level without having to raise the center column. A soft material such as foam rubber can be taped around the legs for comfort when carrying a heavy rig on your shoulder.

In a previous column, blinds were discussed and ways were mentioned on how to construct them. I have been



Teleconverters

asked about available ready-made types. The best I have seen is one sold by Leonard Rue Enterprises, 138 Millbrook Road, Blairstow, NJ 07825; telephone (908) 362-6616. It's fairly expensive (about \$200) and is not tall enough for occupants to stand, but it is well thought out and meets most requirements of a good photographic blind.

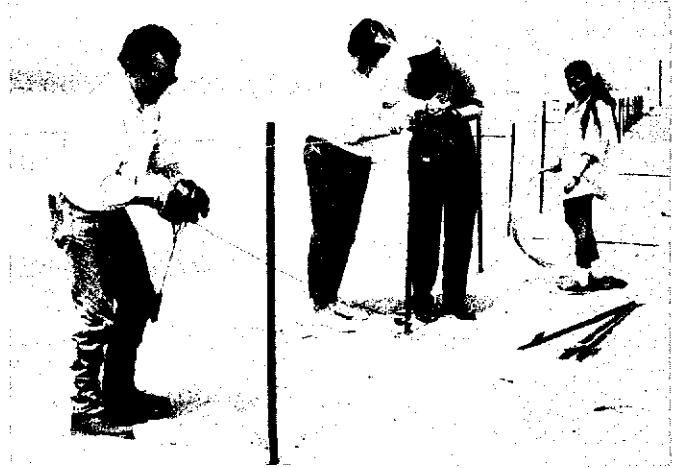
This discussion of other helpful accessories will continue. 🐦

Thanks LAAS!

The response from L.A. Audubon, as well as National Audubon, to the California Least Tern project was overwhelming. I have never seen a more enthusiastic group!

Jim Jennings and Dennis Heinemann accompanied my husband and me to Ventura to pick up 1,500 feet of chain link. And it wasn't just "picking up." We had to unroll half that had been poorly rolled to

We had the tern decoy painting party on 29 March. Melanie Ingalls and Dan Kahane graciously donated the main room of the Playa del Rey office for the party. Mary Carmona, Nick Freeman, Toni Hibbard, Ilene Holsapple, Ray Schep, Mary Semski, D i a n e Birdsall, Claude



Putting up tern fence



Decoy painting party

begin with and then reroll it. The 75-100 foot lengths had to be lifted up to a large flatbed truck, and if Jim and Dennis hadn't been there (they're each about 6 feet tall), my husband and I (5'6" and 5'4", respectively) couldn't have done it. A big THANK YOU.

A flat-bed truck was donated by the Beven Herron Corporation for two days to haul the chain link. Beven Herron also donated ear plugs for the volunteers. Another big THANK YOU.

Wezeman, and Gail Rayburne all tried their artistic talent on 53 wooden decoys. I had heard all sorts of self-doubts as to people's painting abilities, but let me say that the final effect was extremely lifelike. The terns are up inside the fence from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day and apparently are so lifelike that one beachgoer was heard to say: "Why aren't these birds flying? I'm so close to them."

The fence construction party happened the next Sunday and continued through Monday the 6th of April. Mary, Diane, Claude, Ray and Laurel Spillane, as well as many of my students, all got tired muscles and a few bruises for their Herculean efforts. In fact, Laurel thought she was coming to the beach for an identification and instruction session, and ended up rolling, hauling, and putting up hundreds of feet of chain link! Ray and Claude

put up about half of the posts, and I'm surprised they can still walk! A very hefty THANK YOU to all of you.

The daily observers have been enthusiastic field ecologists as well as public relations people for the project. Numerous beachgoers and bicyclists have asked them what was going on behind the fence, and the response to the project has been 99% positive. The public tends to be very supportive of endangered species, and let's hope that we have some landings or even nests!

Anyone still interested in helping with the project should contact my graduate student Linda Hooper at (310) 322-9973 or me, Pat Baird, at Cal State Long Beach (310) 985-1780. We would love to have you as part of this project. If the terns indeed do nest, this will be a watershed in endangered species management because no one has ever attracted any kind of bird on the west coast to a new nesting site using decoys and sound.

Thank you, L. A. Audubon!
Pat Baird 🐦

Outdoor California

The California Department of Fish and Game has published *Outdoor California* since 1952. Anyone interested in California wildlife should consider subscribing.

The emphasis is on the growing, nontraditional DFG activities as presented in stories and pictures of our native wildlife. These reflect DFG's new responsibility as guardian of all Golden State wildlife, not just those which are taken by hunters and fishermen.

Complimentary copies are available by calling DFG at (916) 653-6420. 🐦

Owls

REQUEST FOR REPRINTS ON OWLS. Authors of articles or publications dealing with owls and wishing them to be listed in the second edition of a Working Bibliography of Owls of the World are asked to send reprints to:

Richard J. Clark
The Owl Bibliography
c/o Department of Biology
York College of Pennsylvania
York, PA USA 17405-7199 🐦

Birds Of The Season

by Hank Brodtkin

The first two weeks of June find diligent birders still searching their favorite haunts, both in the desert and along the coast, for the last of the spring vagrants. Males this late in the season will usually be singing... so listen for unfamiliar bird songs.

It is also time to start ascending into the Transverse Ranges and the Sierras to be reacquainted with the breeding species of the mountains. Thanks to a good rainy season, the mountain meadows should be in fine shape, and flowers will be abundant. Close by, Mt. Piños near Frazier Park and the beautiful Bluff Lake-Champion Lodgepole Meadow area above Big Bear Lake are two favorite places.

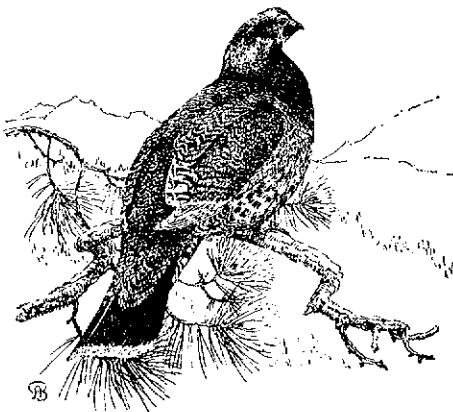
Further afield, the White Mountains and the canyons of the eastern Sierras might be searched for the Cordilleran Flycatcher, that "new" interior species of the "Western" Flycatcher complex. For hints on where this elusive (in our area) *Empidonax* might be found, look in David Gaines' *Birds of Yosemite and the East Slope* on pages 196 and 197, where this form is referred to as the Rocky Mountain race "hellmayri" of the Western Flycatcher. Parenthetically, *Birds of Yosemite*, though only published in 1988, is already a classic—both in its informational content and in its literary style, and is available at the LAAS Bookstore. It is one of the few regional guides that is eminently readable from cover to cover.

Mid-March to mid-April found spring migration reaching for its zenith. Doug Martin recorded fifty species in one hour at O'Melveny Park in Granada Hills, including 30 Rufous Hummingbirds, 28 Western Kingbirds, and a Swainson's Hawk.

A survey of birds felt to be in trouble on the Palos Verdes Peninsula was conducted on March 28 and 29. According to survey coordinator Mitch Heindel, there were more than 75 Cactus Wrens, only 5 Rock Wrens, 25 to 30 pairs of California Gnatcatchers, and 15 Rufous-crowned Sparrows.

Ninety White Pelicans were on Quail Lake near Gorman on 9 April (Sandy Wohlgenuth), and a rookery at the Swan Lake Mobile Home Park north of Norco, on 1 April, contained one pair each of Great and Snowy Egrets and approximately 300 pairs of Cattle Egrets (Hank Childs). A Reddish Egret, most unusual this far north, showed up on Anaheim Bay on 12 April (Steve Mlodinow) and either this bird or a second individual was seen at Malibu on 9 April (Bill Dedon). Sixty White-faced Ibis were at Pt. Mugu on 15 April (SM).

A Black Scoter was in the main channel of Marina del Rey on 21 March (MH), while a Merlin and a Peregrine were in the nearby Ballona Wetlands on the same day. Another Merlin was in Malibu Creek State Park on 4 April, while later in the day a Peregrine was seen taking an Elegant Tern on Malibu Lagoon (Nan Moore).



The LAAS field trip on 21 March produced a Blue Grouse at Glacier Lodge above Big Pine and some 500 Sage Grouse at Lake Crowley (Mary Carmona). A Little Gull was reported from Ballona Wetlands on 21 March (MH).

Shorebird migration was at its peak in mid-April; over 15,000 shorebirds, including 12,000 Western Sandpipers, were at Piute Ponds near Lancaster on 18 April (Kimball Garrett and Jonathan Alderfer).

A Surfbird along the Los Angeles River near Elysian Park on 3 April was at an unusual locality (KG).

The first report of Western Woodpecker came from Bow Willow Wash, Anza-Borrego State Park, on 15 April and a pair of Vermilion Flycatchers was at nearby Butterfield Ranch on the same day (SM). The first report of the Vermilion Flycatcher pair at Morongo Valley was on 29 March (Art and Jan Cupples). A Tropical Kingbird and nesting Cassin's Kingbirds were at Lake Serranos near Chino on 1 April (HC).

A Purple Martin was seen at Arcadia Wilderness Park on 12 April, (Mike San Miguel), and the Gray Vireos were back at Bob's Gap near Valyermo on 15 April (Gayle Benton).

Two Northern Parulas were reported from Solstice Canyon in Malibu on 12 April (Bill Adams), and a Black-and-white Warbler was at Hansen Dam, Lakeview Terrace, on 14 April along with our first report of Blue Grosbeak (Dustin Alcalá). The first Black-headed Grosbeak was at Banning Park, Wilmington, on 24 March.

A late White-throated Sparrow was at Palos Verdes on 28 March, and a very late individual was photographed at Cal State Dominguez Hills on 18 April (both MH). A Harris' Sparrow was with a large wave of migrants at Holiday Lake in the western Antelope Valley on 18 April (KG and JA). Thirty Great-tailed Grackles were at Prado Regional Park near Chino on 1 April (HC).

Good Birding! 🐦

Records of rare and unusual bird sightings reported in this column should be considered tentative pending review by the *American Birds* regional editors or, if appropriate, by the *California Bird Records Committee*. Send your bird observations with as many details as possible to:

Hank Brodtkin OR David Koeppl
27-1/2 Mast Street (213) 454-2576
Marina del Rey, CA 90292
(213) 827-0407

F I E L D T R I P S

CALL THE TAPE!

Before setting out on any field trip, call the Audubon bird tape at (213) 874-1318 for special instructions or possible cancellations that may have occurred by the Thursday before the trip.

Notations in parentheses after trip listings refer to pre-1992 Thomas Bros. map page and grid coordinates (county, page number, grid coordinates).

Sunday, June 7 - Topanga State Park. Gerry Haigh will lead participants through this diverse coastal mountain area. This is an ideal trip for a beginning birder or for someone new in the area. A plant person is usually in attendance. From Topanga Canyon Blvd. heading SW from the Valley, turn E (uphill) on Entrada Dr. (7 miles S of Ventura Blvd., 1 mile N of Topanga Village). Follow the signs to the state park, and meet in the parking lot of Trippet Ranch at 8:00 a.m. \$3 parking fee. (LA, p.109, D-4)

Saturday and Sunday, June 13 and 14 - Yosemite Weekend. Knowledgeable leader David Yee. Fee: \$20. Limited to 17. Meet at 9:00 a.m. at Yosemite. Probable itinerary will include Glacier Point, Crane Flat, White Wolf, and some east slope birding on Sunday afternoon ending in the Owens Valley. For info and lodging flyer, reserve with LAAS per field trip policy.

Saturday, June 20 - San Gabriel Mountains. Leader Sherman Suter of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. Meet at 7:00 a.m. at the entrance to Charlton Flat picnic area. Full day of birding at Chilao, Buckhorn, Dawson Saddle and Grassy Hollow. (LA, p.G, C-2)

Sunday, June 21 - Mt. Piños Vicinity. Leader Shirley Rubin. Hummers, mountain woodpeckers, Hermit Warbler, etc. Anticipate the elements, and bring a lunch. Take Hwy. 5 N past Tejon Pass to the Frazier Park offramp, turn left, and follow Frazier Mountain Park Rd., bearing right onto Cuddy Valley Rd. Meet at the "Y" formed by the junction of Cuddy Valley Rd. and Mil Potrero Hwy. at 7:45 a.m. promptly. Park in the obvious dirt clearing. Rain cancels. (CAL, p.88, C-1)

Sunday, June 28 - LAAS Annual Picnic. Charlton Flat. All are invited. See Page 8 for details.

Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28 (29th optional) - Southern Sierras Weekend with Bob Barnes. This very popular trip covers widely varying terrain on both sides of the Sierras from desert to riverine to montane habitats and should net over 120 species with the Monday extension. Hopeful-to-likely species include Evening Grosbeak, Red Crossbill, Calliope Hummer, Wood Duck, Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Willow, Grey and Brown-crested Flycatchers. Limited participation. Fee \$22 plus \$10 for optional Monday extension. For more info on the trip and lodging, reserve with LAAS per field trip policy.

Sunday, July 5 - Topanga State Park. Leader Gerry Haigh. Meet at 8:00 a.m. See June 7 write-up for details.

Saturday, July 11 - Big Bear Lake Vicinity. Co-leaders Louis Tucker and Nick Freeman. Meet outside Coldbrook Campground in Big Bear at 8:00 a.m. Take Hwy. 18 or 38 to Big Bear Lake. Proceed about halfway along the south side of the lake on Hwy. 18 and turn S on Tulip Lane. The campground will be on the SW side as the road curves. Target birds include Williamson's Sapsucker, Calliope and Rufous Hummers, mountain finches and White-headed Woodpecker. It should be warm and there may be bugs, so come prepared. Bring lunch.

Saturday, July 18 - Bolsa Chica. Leader Bob Johnson. Shorebirds, Phalaropes, Skimmers and a number of tern species likely. Meet at 8:00 a.m. in the Bolsa Chica estuary parking lot on the east side of PCH. Take the 405 Fwy. S to Goldenwest St., take this S to PCH, and turn right onto PCH. Look for the small parking lot for the Bolsa Chica Marine Preserve on your right. Some paid parking across the street at the beach may be required. (OC, p.25, D-2) 🐾

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Annual membership in both societies is \$35 per year, \$21 for seniors, and presently \$20 for new members for their first year. Members receive the *Western Tanager* newsletter and *Audubon* magazine, a national publication.

Renewals of membership are computerized by National Audubon and should not normally be sent to LAAS. New memberships and renewal of lapsed memberships may be sent to Los Angeles Audubon House at the above address. Make checks payable to the order of National Audubon Society.

Non-members may subscribe to the *Western Tanager* for \$15 per year. The newsletter is sent by first class mail to subscribers and members who pay an additional \$7. Make checks payable to Los Angeles Audubon Society.

National Headquarters, New York
212 832-3200
Los Angeles Audubon Headquarters, Library
and Bookstore are open
Tuesday - Saturday
10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
213 876-0202 - office
213 874-1318 - bird tape
(updated Thursdays)

RESERVATION AND FEE EVENTS (Limited Participation) POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Reservations will be accepted ONLY if ALL the following information is supplied:

- (1) Trip desired
- (2) Names of people in your party
- (3) Phone numbers (a) usual and (b) evening before event, in case of emergency cancellation
- (4) Separate check (no cash please) to LAAS for exact amount for each trip
- (5) Self-addressed stamped envelope for confirmation and associated trip information

Send to Reservations Chairman Millie Newton, LAAS, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd., West Hollywood, CA 90046-6651.

If there is insufficient response, the trip will be cancelled two Wednesdays prior to the scheduled date (four weeks for pelagics) and you will be so notified and your fee returned. Your cancellation after that time will bring a refund only if there is a paid replacement.

Millie Newton is available at Audubon House on Tuesdays 10 - 3 to answer questions about field trips. If you desire to carpool to an event, she can also provide contacts for you. Our office staff is also available Tuesday - Saturday for most reservation services.

C A L E N D A R



Los Angeles Audubon Society's Annual Picnic



Sunday, June 28, 1992 • Bird walk – 8:00 a.m. • Picnic – 10:00 a.m.

Everyone is invited. Meet at the picnic area at Charlton Flat along the Angeles Crest Highway in the San Gabriel Mountains. We will gather near the lower parking area—watch for LAAS signs. Charlton Flat is about 30 minutes north of the Foothill Freeway in La Cañada-Flintridge.

Botanists, bug people, softball fans and all others are encouraged to attend!

Bring a lunch—LAAS will supply the drinks.

EVENING MEETINGS

Meet at 8:00 p.m. in Plummer Park

ID Workshop precedes the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

June 9 – California's Birds. The Stories They've Told Me. Our final program of this season will feature noted wildlife research photographer B. "Moose" Peterson. His program will highlight some of our state's most intriguing species and the funny and not so funny struggles they face every day. It also highlights the efforts to get their story on film. Join us for a multimedia celebration of the Golden State's feathered gold!

I.D. Workshop – Larry Allen: Thresh Out the Thrashers of Southern California

July and August – No Meetings

Remember... the LAAS Bookstore is open all year!
Tuesday through Saturday 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Phone and mail orders welcome.

FIELD TRIPS

See page 7 for a list of all current field trips.



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PELAGIC TRIPS

Saturday, August 15 - Santa Barbara Island and Osborne Banks; 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Cost \$32. Leaders: Bruce Broadbooks and Kimball Garrett.

Saturday, September 12 - Seaward side of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands, via Anacapa Island, on the *Jeffrey Arvid*, out of the Ventura Marina; 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Cost \$60. Leaders: Herb and Olga Clarke and Arnold Small.

Sunday, October 18 - Santa Barbara Island and out to sea; 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Cost \$32. Leaders: Herb Clarke and Mitch Heindel.

Saturday, November 21 - Palos Verdes Escarpment to Redondo Canyon; 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Cost \$20. Leaders: David Koeppel and Mitch Heindel.

NOTE: Marine Mammal Expert Linda Lewis will be one of our leaders when her schedule permits.

Destinations may be changed by leaders to optimize bird sightings. All LAAS pelagic trips are on the *Vantuna*, out of San Pedro, unless otherwise noted.