



Pacific Flyway

Newsletter of the Morro Coast Audubon Society

Volume 43 Issue 8, March 2008

MCAS Pursues New Land Acquisitions in Los Osos

Exciting conservation news: MCAS has entered into an agreement with the Trust for Public Land and is pursuing grant monies from the State Coastal Conservancy and the Wildlife Conservation Board in order to acquire two new properties in Los Osos.

Following is a brief description of the two properties: The Corr/Donovan property is an 8-acre site located in Los Osos along the shores of Morro Bay, it is privately owned by the Corr/Donovan family. It is bordered to the north by the Morro Bay estuary and by residential areas to the east. The property also borders Sweet Springs preserve to the west and Ramona Drive to the south. Like Sweet Springs, the Corr/Donovan property is comprised of upland areas that gradually transition into marshland.

The Binscarth property is currently owned by the State Coastal Conservancy. The property is a .92-acre parcel located on the southern edge of the Morro Bay estuary on Binscarth Road between Doris and Donna Roads in Los Osos. It is bordered to the east and south by a residential neighborhood and to the north

and west by open space containing coastal scrub and wetland habitats. To the west and across Doris road is the Cuesta Inlet portion of Morro Bay. The majority of the property is currently vegetated by large blue gum eucalyptus trees.

In addition to the land acquisitions, MCAS is negotiating "stewardship funds" to maintain and improve these properties. Much work and negotiating remains to be completed before this dream becomes reality. As this edition of the *Pacific Flyway* goes to press, a formal appeal has been submitted to the SLO County Board of Supervisors which potentially can delay or jeopardize closing escrow on the acquisition of these properties. Look for additional updates in the local papers, via MCAS Alert! or contact our MCAS Lands chairperson, Trevor Keith, sweetspringsmarsh@yahoo.com.

Thanks go out to Trevor Keith, Strategic Development Chair Henry Pontarelli, President Jan Surbey and Sweet Springs coordinator Holly Sletteland for leading us in this effort.

MCAS Fund Drive Strives to Reach \$7000: Can You Help?

Yes, as of press time, our fund drive stands at \$6,925. With a few more dollars, we can reach \$7,000 and beyond! There is still time to contribute to MCAS. Your donations help us continue monthly community programs, support research including the High Mountain Condor Lookout, maintain Sweet Springs preserve, offer in-class support to local teachers who educate our youth about the importance of conservation, and much more.

Thanks go out to the following fund donors: Liz Caldwell, Freeman & Worth Hall, Michael & Kelly Hanson, Marcia Harvey, Joann Youngner, Zetha Scheytt, Marjorie & George Sewell, and Robin Chapman. Thank you to all of our donors!



Catch up on all that Audubon California has accomplished in the past year thanks to your membership and support. Audubon California is working hard to not only conserve birds and important habitat, but also to promote the enjoyment of our great outdoors. Visit their website at www.audubon-ca.org to download a colorful summary report.

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A Warm Welcome to These New MCAS Members

Arroyo Grande

Hurd Family

Lester F Terborch Jr

Carol Turner

Atascadero

Stephen Arnold

John Holman

James O'Connor

Virginia Spelman

Andrea Waterbury

Cambria

Paul Jacobus

Richard G Milham

Frank K Schleicher Jr

Tamara Webster

Grover Beach

George E Julian

Grover Beach

George E Julian

Los Osos

Mary Malt Fletcher

Morro Bay

Peggy Childers

Juanita Foster

Karen Watts

Oceano

Jerry Carr

Paso Robles

Marcia J Bates

Martha Wilson

San Luis Obispo

Diana Rose Chesnut

Jackie Crane

David Garth

Vera Philbin

Winona Schmidt

William R Sheehy

Santa Maria

David Trenier

Templeton

Aidan Briggs

Edward S English

Carol Stobbs

Following Our CREED: RESEARCH

CONSERVATION
RESEARCH
EDUCATION
EXPANSION
DIVERSITY

The MCAS Strategic Plan goals can best be remembered by the acronym CREED. While MCAS is working on all five goal areas, this month we are featuring RESEARCH. Our community program features Jodi Isaacs, with Morro Bay State Parks who will be presenting

a program about Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) on Thursday, March 17th at the SLO Botanical Garden's education building in El Chorro Regional Park.

Additionally, we are pleased to announce a \$1000 donation from Chevron to continue our Winter Loon research project. Darwin Long, field biologist with the Biodiversity Research Institute and our lead biologist for the MCAS Winter Loon Survey, is **seeking volunteers to help with loon surveys** and nighttime field work. If interested, email him djl4loons@aol.com.

LOCAL EVENTS, PROGRAMS AND FIELD TRIPS

COMMUNITY PROGRAM

Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS)

with Jodi Isaacs, State Parks

Monday, March 17th, 7pm

SLO Botanical Garden, in El Chorro Park

As a part of a cooperative effort among public agencies, private organizations, and the bird banders of the continental United States, Canada and Mexico, California State Parks staff is currently participating in the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) Program. The MAPS program was created by The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) in 1989 to assess and monitor the vital rates and population dynamics of over 120 species of North American landbirds in order to provide critical conservation and management information on their populations. Join Jodi Isaacs as she describes the operation of the MAPS station in Morro Bay State Park, results from two seasons of banding, and the importance of this program for understanding avian population dynamics.

Jodi Isaacs has worked in the natural resource management field for over 17 years and currently works as an Environmental Scientist for California State Parks in Morro Bay where she dedicates much of her time to habitat conservation and restoration. Jodi completed her graduate work in Australia studying bird movements in a fragmented rainforest landscape.

A Picnic is Coming Your Way in May

The 3rd Annual Collaborative MCAS and California Native Plant Society picnic at Santa

Margarita Lake is set to take place on

Sunday, May 18th. Birding, plant identification walks, kayak and canoe tours, hiking, watercolor workshop, mountain biking, fishing, group picnic potluck at noon. Details and schedule of activities in next *Pacific Flyway*.



MCAS FIELD TRIPS

Mabel French Boy Scout Camp (Lopez Lake Area)

Saturday, March 29th, 8am-noon
with Maggie Smith

Meet near the swinging bridge in Arroyo Grande. Take the Grand Ave / CA 227 exit off US 101. Drive east on Rte 227 for a few blocks past Traffic Way and take the next right (south) onto Bridge Street, then an immediate left (east) into a parking area behind the shops. (Visit our website for a map.) Park anywhere along this long parking lot.

From here we will caravan out to the Boy Scout Camp where we will bird the oak woodlands habitat. We may also climb up to a ridge overlooking Lopez Lake and look for waterfowl, grebes and Green Herons. We could also see one of the Bald Eagles that nest there. Most of the walking is easy, on dirt paths except for a short uphill hike to the ridge. This trip is suitable for birders of all ages. Bring water, a snack and a field guide if you have one. We should be back in Arroyo Grande by noon.

Please email Maggie Smith if you plan to attend: Milleniummaggs@charter.net

Have You Ever Been to a MCAS Board Meeting?

Curious about what discussions take place at the MCAS Board meetings? All members are invited to attend the monthly Board meetings. The meetings take place on the first Monday of each month, 6:45-8:30pm, at the MCAS Office at 601 Embarcadero (at Marina Street). The next two meetings will take place on March 3rd and April 7th. For more information call 772-1991.

Sign up for "MCAS Alert!"

To receive email announcements of all MCAS events AND short-notice field trips not included in the *Pacific Flyway*, simply sign up for "MCAS Alert!" by emailing Mike Stiles at mstiles@calpoly.edu.

Call for More Energetic Fun-Seeking Volunteers

MCAS is still searching for a few more members to fill out our Board and help with committees. Following is a list of the slate of nominees for the upcoming year (beginning May 1) to be voted on by the membership at the April membership meeting. Contact Jan Surbey (or any Board member) if you are interested in more information about these opportunities.

President: Jan Surbey

President-elect: VACANT

Strategic Development Chair: Henry Pontarelli

Treasurer: VACANT

Secretary: Priscilla Akin

Programs Co-chairs:

Rouviashyana and Christy Holmes *

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Membership Chair: Rosalie Valvo

Education Co-chairs:

Stephanie Little and Dawn Williams

Lands Chair: Trevor Keith

Communications Co-chairs:

Newsletter - Cheryl Lesinski

Website - Mike Stiles

Conservation Chair: Andera Jones

Fund Development Chair: VACANT

Directors at Large:

Carlo Christian and Holly Sletteland *

BOOKKEEPER: We are also searching for a bookkeeper to work under the Treasurer (not a board position).

** new in this position beginning May, 2008*

What's In a (Bird's) Name?

MERGANSER? The name is derived from the Latin mergus, "a diver" and the Latin anser, meaning "a goose".

MERLIN? The name is derived from the old English falconry term for a female bird.

NUTHATCH? The name might better be "nuthacker," due to its habit of pecking or "hacking" larger food into manageable bits.

ORIOLE? Our Orioles obtained their name based on the similarity to the European Golden Oriole which got its name from the Latin aureolus, meaning "golden."

Rejection of Orange County Toll Road a Victory

Audubon California, along with many other conservation-minded people, is celebrating the California Coastal Commission's finding that the proposed Orange County Foothill-South (241) toll road is inconsistent with the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The decision strikes a serious blow to a controversial plan that would have put at risk more than 20 sensitive species of birds and wildlife, as well as thousands of acres of natural landscape.

Moreover, in a horrible precedent, the proposed toll road would also cut through – and rendered unusable – San Onofre State Beach, one of the state's most popular state parks.

"Today's decision by the California Coastal Commission is heartening in so many ways, not the least of which is the continued protection of Orange County's natural treasures," said Glenn Olson, executive director of Audubon California. "Thankfully, the commission understood that the trade-off in terms of birds, wildlife and habitat was just too great to allow this project to move forward."

Throughout the certification process, Audubon California and other groups took great care to publicize the potential damage that the toll road would have caused to birds, wildlife, and habitat in the project area. For instance, the toll road plan would have cut right through the Southern Orange County Important Bird Area (IBA), one of 150 sites in California designated by an international coalition of experts as being particularly valuable. It would also run through a large portion of the 1,200-acre Donna O'Neill Conservancy, created in 1990 to mitigate development in the region.

The rapidly diminishing coastal sage scrub in this region is habitat to roughly 50 percent of the remaining global population of San Diego Cactus Wren, and up to 25 percent of the remaining U.S. population of Coastal California Gnatcatcher, which is on the federal endangered species list. In all, the area hosts more than 20 sensitive species, and even more sensitive wildlife species.

"Our hope is that now the proponents of the toll road will understand that there is a clear alternative that will mitigate traffic and at the same time preserve the birds, wildlife and habitat that make this area so unique," added Olson.

History of the California Condor and Audubon

The following is the second in a three-part series. The full article appears on the California Audubon website at www.audubon-ca.org/California_Condor.html.

We thank Steve Schubert for this submission.

The Road to Captivity

In 1979, the “California Condor Recovery Program”, which still exists today, was launched by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and in 1980, they and the National Audubon Society jointly founded the “Condor Research Center” in Ventura. This center focused on a number of areas: 1) determining an accurate population estimate; 2) locating and monitoring active nest sites to determine if birds were reproducing; 3) determining feeding areas and sources of food; 4) determining causes of mortality. The program also sought to initiate radio telemetry to accurately monitor condor movements and causes of mortality, and to identify key habitat areas for protection. Finally, it sought to establish a captive breeding program to build the species numbers.

During the early 1980s, captive breeding techniques for rare birds had improved considerably. The San Diego Wild Animal Park was leading the condor breeding program (later expanded to other facilities). The captive breeding program proposed by Audubon, the USFWS, and the San Diego zoo was vociferously opposed by Audubon chapters in California and across the country, particularly by Golden Gate Audubon in the Bay Area. The society and its partners, however, continued to press for captive breeding, setting the stage for even more controversy that would soon transpire.

Condors continued to decline precipitously during the early 1980s. In 1984-85, roughly half (6 out of 15) of the wild population vanished without a trace, dealing a devastating blow to biologists, conservationists and agency personnel alike. From 1981 to 1986, three out of four condors in the wild population were found either dead or dying from lead poisoning. The fourth bird died from ingestion of a cyanide poison found in a coyote-killing device. By 1986, all efforts were focused on removing the last remaining condors from the wild for the captive breeding program.

Opposed to this total elimination of a species from the wild, the National Audubon Society sued the USFWS to prohibit the capture of the last wild birds in 1986, but they were unsuccessful. Audubon hoped that the last wild pair, while being monitored and fed clean (lead-free) food, could serve as a “guide bird” for the

proposed release of captive-bred condors. However, when the female of the last pair died from lead poisoning in 1986, it was clear that the only option was to bring the birds in, rather than wait for the last one to die. Eventually, the last wild condor, AC (“Adult Condor”)-9 was captured in 1987.

Around the same time and continuing into the 1990s, thousands of acres of land were purchased in the southwestern San Joaquin Valley as future condor habitat, despite the lack of condors in the wild. Of note was the 14,000-acre Bittercreek NWR acquired by USFWS with strong support from Audubon.

Re-building the Population

In 1988, captive condors bred successfully for the first time, and by 1991, an accelerated captive breeding/rearing program had built the population up beyond 50 individuals.

The next year, the first birds were returned to the wild - two captive-born juveniles were released at the Sespe Condor Sanctuary in Ventura County.

The 1990s saw many more birds released, both within California, in Arizona and (in 2003) Baja California. This recent era also brought increased attention to (and frustration with) trying to keep the birds safe from poachers, lead and other threats within their vast foraging range. Individuals found to be habituated to people were quickly brought in for “behavior modification” and most of these would be successfully re-introduced.

Captive breeding programs, located at the Los Angeles Zoo, the San Diego Wild Animal Park, the World Center for Birds of Prey in Idaho (Peregrine Fund) and the Portland Zoo, are now understood to be essential to maintain a large enough pool of release-able birds, with the releases and field monitoring primarily by permitted biologists with the Peregrine Fund in Arizona and by the Ventana Wilderness Society and USFWS Condor Recovery Program in California.

In 2001, the first captive-reared birds nested in the wild, in both California and Arizona, though the eggs did not hatch. In 2002 three eggs were laid in California, and though the chicks hatched, all later died of various causes. Still, biologists remain optimistic about the prospect of successfully-breeding wild condors.

Eureka! Birds of San Luis Obispo County - January

Some of our largest (raptors) and smallest (hummingbirds) species are already nesting in February and migration is underway too with most swallow species arriving before the end of the month. Migration will pick up in March and familiar songs heard again at locations like the Cerro Alto Campground along Highway 41.

WATERFOWL: An adult Tundra Swan at the evaporation pond adjacent to San Simeon State Park Campground 23-31 Jan (EB, photo at <http://flickr.com/photos/tedell/>) was a pleasant surprise and the only one in the county this winter. A single male Wood Duck at the Atascadero Wastewater Treatment Plant on 16 Jan (MLS) was below the number typically present there in winter. The highest count of Eurasian Wigeon for the period was two males seen from the Audubon Overlook on 1 Jan (MLS,JSR). The male Harlequin Duck continued to be seen all month just north of San Geronimo Creek at Estero Bluffs State Park (mob). Two male Black Scoters were seen in the back end of Morro Bay from the end of Mitchell Street in Los Osos on 20 Jan (NA). The county's highest count ever for Long-tailed Duck came from Morro Bay where the three recorded in Dec. increased to seven by the end of the month (mob); these birds typically remain into March/April and are best seen from the Coast Guard Pier or Coleman Park.

SHOREBIRDS THRU ALCIDS: Two wintering rarities continued around Morro Bay. The Lesser Yellowlegs remained along the edge of the bay in Los Osos (mob) and the first-cycle Franklin's Gull played hide-and-seek and was seen only twice during the month, once along the Morro Bay Sandspit on 5 Jan (JSR) and again in the bay near the end of Pecho Road in Los Osos (BM). A first-cycle Glaucous Gull was present 17-31 Jan at the elephant seal rookery just south of Point Piedras Blancas (KC, photos at <http://www.flickr.com/photos/sloalan/>) where this species has been found annually in recent years during the seal pupping season. Black Skimmers were observed around Morro Bay with one seen near the base of Beach Street at sunset on 28 Jan (MDH) and another at grassy island on 30 Jan (MLS). This has been a good winter for Marbled Murrelets with above an average number (45) present along the coast between Shell Beach and the San Simeon Pier in January. High counts include 17 near Port San Luis on 19 Jan (BSu) and 13 off the Estero Bluffs (WF).

DOVES THRU FLYCATCHERS: Typically only located in spring and summer when calling, four Common Ground Doves were in their usual location along Dana Foothill Road in Nipomo just after sunrise on 10 Jan (MLS). Long-eared Owls went unrecorded on the Carrizo Plain Christmas Bird Count in December; however three were found roosting with two Short-

eared Owls in a juniper filled wash within the count circle during count week on 1 Jan (RHZ). Small numbers of Lewis's Woodpeckers are being reported this winter with one at the Varian Ranch in Edna Valley 8-12 Jan (DML), one along Hwy 166 west of the Chimineas Ranch on 10 Jan (TME), and two 1.7 miles down Pozo Road from the junction of Hwy 58 16-27 Jan (MLS). The male Red-naped Sapsucker found along Adobe Road near San Luisito Road (along Hwy 1) during the Christmas Bird count was seen on 12-13 Jan (MLS, photos at <http://flickr.com/photos/tedell/>). Rare in winter, one "yellow-shafted" Northern Flicker was at the top of Deer Canyon on 1 Jan (BKS) and two were near the Cuesta-by-the-Sea area in Los Osos on 3 Jan (JSR). The winter roost of Cassin's Kingbirds in Arroyo Grande Creek behind in the "village" totaled at least 39 birds on 8 Jan (BKS); a lone bird was present in the Bluebell subdivision off Tank Farm Road in San Luis Obispo on 8 Jan (CL).

RAVEN THRU FINCH: Always unexpected west of the Santa Lucia Range, a Common Raven was along Orcutt Road on 18 Jan (BKS). Barn Swallows present in December and January are presumably wintering though their numbers seem to increase in January suggesting some kind of movement; a total of 21 reported from 6-13 Jan included a high count of 15 flying north past Pt. Buchon on the latter date (EE). The Graces Warbler wintering on Black Hill in Morro Bay State Park continues to be elusive but when seen is along the trail entered at La Loma and Las Tunas in Morro Bay (mob, photos at <http://www.flickr.com/photos/sloalan/>). A Black-and-white Warbler seen near the trail entrance to Oso Flaco Lake on 21 Jan (MB) is wintering there based on a previous report in December. A female Orchard Oriole continued to confound local birders all month, mostly due to short limited views of the bird (mob). It is most often found at the corner of Henrietta Ave and Pecho Road where it rarely perches for long. The find of the period was a well described female Cassin's Finch seen bathing with sparrows at a drip in Deer Canyon on 15 Jan (BKS). This species is casual in the county and there are only a handful of reports supported by adequate details, though no photos or specimens to date.

OBSERVERS: Thanks to the many birders that report their sightings. The following people are cited above: Nick Armstrong, Molly Brown, Eric Brunschwiler, Karen Clarke, Tom M. Edell, Elias Elias, Wes Fritz, Marlin D. Harms, Dave M. Lawrence, Cheryl Lish, Curtis A. Marantz, Betty McElhill, Jim S. Royer, Alan F. Schmierer, Brad K. Schram, Maggie L. Smith, Brian Sullivan(BSu), Roger Zachary, and mob = many observers. For information about birds mentioned in this report, consult the Morro Coast Audubon publication "The Birds of San Luis Obispo County, California" or contact Tom Edell at (805) 995-1691 or tedell@aol.com....Tom Edell

2007 Morro Bay Audubon Christmas Bird Count Totals

The 54th Morro Bay Audubon Christmas Bird Count was held on December 15th, 2007. The count total of 51,638 individuals was 3,598, greater than the average of the past 27 years, and the total of 202 species was 2.5 greater than the average since 1980. Franklin's Gull and Grace's Warbler were new to the count this year and the count's cumulative (1948-2006) species total now stands at 312 species.

Snow Goose – 4
 Ross's Goose – 3
 Brant – 1711
 Cackling Goose – 4
 Canada Goose – 139
 Wood Duck – 1
 Gadwall – 52
 Eurasian Wigeon – 5
 American Wigeon – 1004
 Mallard – 258
 Blue-winged Teal – 75
 Cinnamon Teal – 65
 Northern Shoveler – 469
 Northern Pintail – 915
 Green-winged Teal – 879
 Canvasback – 1
 Ring-necked Duck – 34
 Greater Scaup – 50
 Lesser Scaup – 1100
 Surf Scoter – 403
 White-winged Scoter - 2
 Black Scoter – 1
 Long-tailed Duck – 2
 Bufflehead – 676
 Hooded Merganser – 7
 Red-breasted Merganser – 21
 Ruddy Duck – 477
 Wild Turkey – 80
 California Quail – 501
 Red-throated Loon – 45
 Pacific Loon – 227
 Common Loon – 19
 loon sp. – 2
 Pied-billed Grebe – 57
 Horned Grebe – 16
 Eared Grebe – 408
 Western Grebe – 305
 Clark's Grebe – 12
 American Wht Pelican – 170
 Brown Pelican – 182
 Brandt's Cormorant – 821

Double-crstd Crmrnt – 807
 Pelagic Cormorant – 183
 American Bittern – 1
 Great Blue Heron – 48
 Great Egret – 48
 Snowy Egret – 51
 Green Heron – 1
 Blk-crwnd Night Heron – 48
 Turkey Vulture – 473
 Osprey – 2
 White-tailed Kite – 24
 Northern Harrier – 25
 Sharp-shinned Hawk – 14
 Cooper's Hawk – 16
 Red-shouldered Hawk – 51
 Red-tailed Hawk – 125
 Ferruginous Hawk – 11
 Golden Eagle – 7
 American Kestrel – 110
 Merlin – 4
 Peregrine Falcon – 8
 Prairie Falcon – 1
 Virginia Rail – 4
 Sora – 5
 American Coot – 823
 Black-bellied Plover – 229
 Snowy Plover – 93
 Semipalmated Plover – 33
 Killdeer – 112
 Black Oystercatcher – 31
 American Avocet – 430
 Spotted Sandpiper – 11
 Greater Yellowlegs – 17
 Willet – 1000
 Lesser Yellowlegs – 1
 Whimbrel – 3
 Long-billed Curlew – 248
 Marbled Godwit – 1500
 Black Turnstone – 75
 Surfbird – 7
 Red Knot – 21
 Sanderling – 1502
 Western Sandpiper – 1457
 Least Sandpiper – 2821
 Dunlin – 33
 peep sp. – 500
 Short-billed Dowitcher – 2
 Long-blld Dowitcher – 237
 Wilson's Snipe – 13
 Red Phalarope – 2
 Franklin's Gull – 1
 Bonaparte's Gull – 112
 Heermann's Gull – 912
 Mew Gull – 65
 Ring-billed Gull – 611
 California Gull – 151
 Herring Gull – 2
 Thayer's Gull – 1

Western Gull – 537
 Glaucous-winged Gull – 4
 gull sp. – 2
 Black-legged Kittiwake – 1
 Caspian Tern – 35
 Royal Tern – 56
 Forster's Tern – 80
 Black Skimmer – 2
 Common Murre – 75
 Marbled Murrelet – 2
 Ancient Murrelet – 4
 Rhinoceros Auklet – 4
 Rock Pigeon - 497
 Band-tld Pigeon – 198135
 Eurasian Cllrd Dove – 224
 Mourning Dove – 440
 Greater Roadrunner – 3
 Barn Owl – 5
 Western Screech-Owl – 10
 Great Horned Owl – 17
 Burrowing Owl – 3
 Spotted Owl – 1
 Long-eared Owl – 1
 Short-eared Owl – 1
 Northern Saw-whet Owl – 2
 White-throated Swift – 12
 swift sp. – 200
 Anna's Hummingbird – 431
 Belted Kingfisher – 10
 Acorn Woodpecker – 29
 Red-naped Sapsucker – 3
 Red-breasted Sapsucker – 4
 Nuttall's Woodpecker – 60
 Downy Woodpecker – 15
 Hairy Woodpecker – 13
 Northern (r-s) Flicker – 91
 Northern (y-s) Flicker – 1
 Black Phoebe – 159
 Eastern Phoebe – 1
 Say's Phoebe – 125
 Cassin's Kingbird – 1
 Loggerheaded Shrike – 8
 Hutton's Vireo – 26
 Steller's Jay – 48
 Western Scrub-Jay – 406
 Yellow-billed Magpie – 4
 American Crow – 1299
 Horned Lark – 4
 Tree Swallow – 7
 Barn Swallow – 3
 Chstnt-sdd Chickadee – 121
 Oak Titmouse – 26
 Bushtit – 917
 Red-breasted Nuthatch – 10
 White-brstd Nuthatch – 3
 Brown Creeper – 2
 Rock Wren – 8
 Canyon Wren – 1

Bewick's Wren -82
 House Wren – 7
 Winter Wren – 1
 Marsh Wren – 13
 Golden-crwnd Kinglet -- 3
 Ruby-crwnd Kinglet – 367
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher – 36
 Western Bluebird – 205
 Mountain Bluebird – 5
 Hermit Thrush – 190
 American Robin – 174
 Varied Thrush – 1
 Wrentit – 153
 Northern Mockingbird – 104
 California Thrasher – 40
 European Starling – 2998
 American Pipit – 113
 Cedar Waxwing – 105
 Orange-crwnd Warbler – 37
 Yellow-rmpd Warbler – 173
 "Audubon's" Warbler – 784
 "Myrtle" Warbler – 163
 Black-throated Gray Warbler -- 1
 Townsend's Warbler - 101
 Grace's Warbler – 1
 Common Yellowthroat – 42
 Wilson's Warbler – 1
 Spotted Towhee – 97
 California Towhee – 177
 Rufous-crwnd Sprrw - 17
 Lark Sparrow – 10
 Savannah Sparrow – 229
 Fox Sparrow – 199
 Song Sparrow – 101
 Lincoln's Sparrow – 27
 White-throated Sparrow – 6
 White-crwnd Sprrw – 3780
 Golden-crwnd Sprrw – 932
 Dark-eyed Junco – 420
 Red-winged Blckbrd – 1589
 Tricolored Blackbird – 9
 Western Meadowlark – 884
 Yellow-headed Blackbird – CW
 Brewer's Blackbird – 1875
 Great-tailed Grackle – CW
 Brown-headed Cowbird – 910
 Orchard Oriole – 1
 Bullock's Oriole – 1
 Purple Finch – 50
 House Finch – 1059
 Pine Siskin – 58
 Lesser Goldfinch – 283
 American Goldfinch – 265
 House Sparrow – 164

Morro Coast Audubon Society Membership Application

Yes, I would like to join the Morro Coast Audubon Society and the National Audubon Society, and receive the *Pacific Flyway* newsletter and *Audubon* Magazine.

_____ \$15 Students/Seniors _____ \$20 Introductory _____ \$35 Basic (renewal)

NAME _____ NEW MEMBER _____ RENEWAL _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____ E-MAIL _____

_____ I would like to receive "MCAS Alert!" e-mail notifications for events.

_____ I would like to receive the *Pacific Flyway* newsletter via email (to save resources).

_____ I would like to be contacted about volunteer opportunities.

_____ I would like to receive information about the MCAS planned giving program.

Mail check payable to NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY and this form to:
MORRO COAST AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O. Box 1507, Morro Bay CA 93443-1507.

C18
7XCH

To check the status of your membership or request changes call National Audubon at 1-800-274-4201.



MORRO COAST
AUDUBON
SOCIETY

MISSION:

To promote the appreciation, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, focusing on the biological diversity of birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, particularly in San Luis Obispo County.

Morro Coast Audubon Society

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