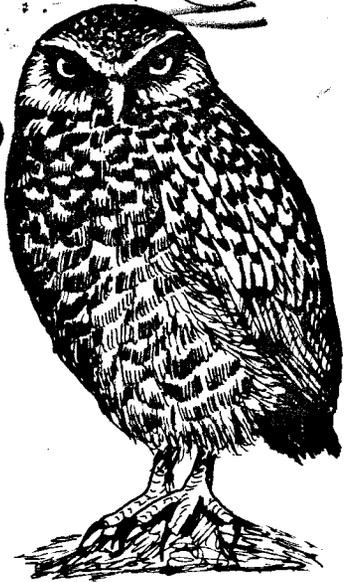


File June - July '86 to April - May '87

# BURROWING OWL



CENTRAL NEW MEXICO AUDUBON SOCIETY, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

FEBRUARY - MARCH 1987

Welcome! Central New Mexico Audubon Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 P.M., St. Timothy's Lutheran Church, Copper and Jefferson, N.E. Nonmembers are welcome at all meetings, field trips, and special events.

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19 - Regular Meeting

We will see "California, Naturally" with Jean and Neil Dilley. In a program of slides taken by Neil and narration by Jean, we will visit a variety of habitats and climates, from Death Valley to Mono Lake and Pt. Reyes. See Welcome Paragraph for time and place.

#### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22 - Field Trip

Half-day trip to Embudito Canyon with Hart Schwarz (266-1810) to see and hear the Crissal Thrashers. They are among our earliest breeders and probably will be easy to observe as they sing their melodious compositions from a conspicuous perch, or scurry about, putting finishing touches on their nests.

Meet at 8 a.m. at the stile near the mouth of the canyon. To get there, start at the Montgomery-Tramway intersection and go east on Montgomery to Glenwood Hills Drive (1/2 mile); then turn left and go north 1/2 mile, at which point you should see a large gate and stile on the right.

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 10 - Wildlife Film

Albert J. Wool will present Out Where the West Ends. Wildlife, flowers, insects and beauty of the Pacific Coast can be seen along with what may be the last views of the California Condor. Popejoy Hall, 7:30 p.m. Call Craig Andrews (881-9387) for tickets.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 14 - Field Trip

Half-day trip with Bruce Halstead (766-2174 work; 299-9397 home) to the Oxbow, Albuquerque's most celebrated marsh, where you can find Virginia Rails, Marsh Wrens, and many other wetland birds. Meet at 7 a.m. at UNM Physics & Astronomy parking lot, northeast corner of Yale and Lomas.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19 - Regular Meeting

"Studies of Western Raptor Migration" will be the subject of Steve Hoffman's presentation. Steve, who is with the US Fish & Wildlife Endangered Species Section, is a dedicated and enthusiastic researcher of our Western raptor population. See Welcome Paragraph for time and place.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1 - Wildlife Film

The brilliance and majesty of Autumn Journey to Alaska is recorded in color film by Tom Sterling. Varied members of the deer and squirrel families serve as escorts, as a superb wildlife parade against Autumn's riotous background takes place . . . from kittiwakes, puffins, murre, magpies, ptarmigan, grouse and ravens, to salmon, grizzly bear, moose, caribou, pikas and the handsome Dall sheep. Popejoy Hall, 7:30 p.m. Call Craig Andrews for tickets (881-9387).

SATURDAY, APRIL 4 - Field Trip

Half-day field trip with MaryLou Arthur (256-7359) to the Sandia foothills at Three Gun Springs. You should see Rock, Canyon, and Bewicks Wrens, Rufous-crowned Sparrows, and perhaps the very first Black-chinned Sparrow of the season. Meet at 7 a.m. near 31 Flavors in the Four Hills Shopping Center, located a couple of blocks east of Tramway on Central.

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE SESSION BRINGS  
CALL FOR ACTION BY AUDUBONERS

Urgently needed are your letters, calls, or visits to your State Senators and Representatives. As the Legislature opens, a number of bills are to be considered. Here are the hot ones:

a. A bill will be pushed to take the Mountain Lion off the protected big-game list. This bill would make it virtually impossible for the Department of Game and Fish to manage the Mountain Lion population. It does not make sense from either a conservation or a game management standpoint. Passage would almost certainly push the Mountain Lion to the brink of extirpation.

b. A bill to keep the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the State Department of Game and Fish from reintroducing the endangered Mexican Wolf.

c. A bill to require the State Department of Game and Fish to pay claims for depredation on crops. If passed, millions of dollars would be taken away from important fish and wildlife management programs.

Not all bills introduced or to be introduced are bad. CNMAS strongly supports:

d. A House bill, HB34, which would establish a deposit-return can and bottle system. If enacted and approved, this measure would go far to clean up our environment, making our tours and countryside safer and more attractive.

PLEASE contact your State Senators and Representatives now to protect New Mexico's environment.

—Lew Helm  
Conservation Chairman

## CONSERVATION NOTES

With the new year, we are faced with a greater number of conservation issues than usual. Locally we have:  
- The Save the Petroglyphs effort, strongly supported by our chapter.

- The La Cueva-Rounds Estate land swap proposed by the Forest Service and opposed by CNMAS.
- Excessive road building and timber harvesting in Forest Service plans.

Statewide issues include:

- Continued efforts by some to expand the storage capacity at Abiquiu Reservoir, which would destroy an invaluable stretch of the Chama River.
- Although construction of a dam on the Gila River in New Mexico appears thwarted for the time being, we need to be "on our toes" when some alternative scheme is proposed.

Nationally, your Audubon Society is very active on a number of fronts. Here are some of the big ones:

- Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. An attempt is being made by the administration to open 1.5 million acres of the 2.0 million-acre coastal plain for oil and gas development. Audubon is active in opposing this. Write to your Congressmen and also to the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.
- Acid rain. It is time for Congress to take steps to alleviate a dreadful destruction of fish and wildlife habitat, not only in the East, but also in the West and southwest.
- Endangered Species Act reauthorization. National Audubon intends to make this legislation a top priority.
- Toxic Wastes. National Audubon is concerned about meaningful implementation of the new, improved Superfund law to assure timely cleanup, standards, and citizen right to know provisions.

Although the above is not a complete listing of issues, those listed are some of the most important. So take your pick and do what you can to get Audubon's views out to the decision makers.

A Centennial for Aldo Leopold (1887-1948). Aldo Leopold is best remembered in New Mexico as the one person who persuaded the US Forest Service in 1924 to establish the Gila Wilderness Area. This was 40 years before Congress passed a Wilderness Act. After employment with the Forest Service, Aldo Leopold went on to become an educator, author, and superb interpreter of nature and man's influence on the land. A person's nature library is not complete without a copy of Leopold's A Sand County Almanac, first published in 1949. It is now available in paperback at your book store. This classic will give you hours of inspiring reading.

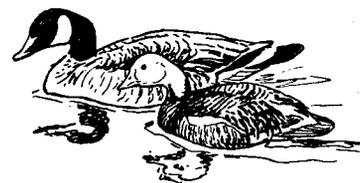
--Lew Helm

Conservation Chairman

THE BURROWING OWL NEEDS NEW WINGS!

Next year, George Price will retire. He intends to travel this wonderful country of ours -- and he will take your editor with him! In order to do a few necessary things in the interim, Evelyn will retire as editor of the Burrowing Owl as of the April-May issue this year.

Editing the newsletter for Audubon and this chapter is a very rewarding and interesting endeavor. Since the OWL is published only six times a year, the job is not as time-consuming as you might suspect. No experience is necessary, and Evelyn will give lots of help to the incoming editor. Typing is not necessary -- Beth Hurst has volunteered to remain as typist. YOU can no doubt do a great job. Please call Evelyn (266-4028) if you would be interested in hearing more about this challenge.



## WASHBURN AWARD

The Washburn Award is established in honor of Daniel and Marian Washburn in recognition of their years of service to the chapter, and particularly in recognition of their work during 1975-76 in establishing a smoother functioning organizational structure for the Central New Mexico Audubon Society.

The award may be presented as often as once a year, though it need not be presented when no worthy candidates are brought to the chapter's notice.

The award shall be presented to an employee or official of a governmental agency or body who has demonstrated outstanding creativity, courage, insight, or diligence in administering, initiating, or otherwise serving programs of environmental protection or education.

The award shall consist of a citation setting forth the reasons for the presentation, and a work of art depicting a wildlife subject.

Please call any of the officers or the board members listed in the Directory if you have a nomination.

THE RANDALL DAVEY AUDUBON CENTER NEEDS  
YOU

The Randall Davey Audubon Center in Santa Fe is gearing up for a big year of programs in 1987. Starting in March with "Digging into Dinosaurs" for children ages 7-10 years, the program schedule will be exciting for both adults and children. The summer will continue to be our busiest season, and WE NEED YOUR HELP. Would you like a great excuse to visit Santa Fe this summer? If so, you could volunteer as a natural history docent on Sundays. Spend an interesting Sunday morning or afternoon at the Audubon Center helping

visitors. All you need to do is volunteer for two half-days during June, July or August. Docent training will take place on Saturday, May 9. For more information, please call Janie at the Randall Davey Audubon Center, 983-4609.

## CHECKLIST

- News of environmental issues*
- Background information*
- Tips on how to become a more effective activist*
- Insider's information*
- Critical analyses and thoughtful essays*
- Reviews and references*

**Y**ou get all this and more with a subscription to *Audubon Activist*, the new, bimonthly newspaper for Audubon members who want to make a difference.

Subscribe today. Send your name, address, and zip code, along with six dollars (for one year), to: *Audubon Activist*, 950 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Make checks payable to National Audubon Society.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR SANDIA  
SPRING HAWK WATCH

Each spring and fall there is a spectacular natural phenomenon that can be observed along the top of the Sandia and Manzano Mountains. Large numbers of birds of prey (raptors) migrate along this north-south ridgeline because of the favorable updrafts found there. Counts of these migrants are being used to assess changes in raptor populations over a broad area of the West. And, since raptors feed at the top of the food pyramid, they are an excellent barometer of ecosystem health. Declines in raptor populations serve as an early warning of environmental problems. The best example illustrating this comes from eastern North America: widespread declines in raptor populations in the 1950s and

1960s were documented by annual migration counts taken at Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania. These declines were later linked to contamination of the entire food chain by the pesticide DDT. It was the Hawk Mountain counts, conducted each fall since 1934, that documented the severity of the pesticide problem and contributed to the nationwide ban on DDT use in 1972. Unfortunately, this type of information is not available for raptor populations in western North America. However, there is a project designed to help fill this void here in New Mexico. Spring raptor migration counts have been conducted in the Sandias for the past 3 years, funded by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish's nongame Share with Wildlife Fund (tax check-off monies). Last spring these counts recorded over 3,000 birds of prey of 17 different species.

To obtain meaningful trend information, it will be important to continue these counts for several more years. Volunteer observers are needed to help with the counts this spring. You do not need to be an expert at identifying birds of prey to volunteer, as these skills can be learned with practice. And, the counts are lots of fun. If interested, please contact Steve Hoffman (P.O. Box 1382, Albuquerque, NM 87103, 291-9224 evenings).

#### INSTITUTE OF DESERT ECOLOGY

April 24-27 are the dates of Tucson Audubon Society's annual Institute of Desert Ecology to be held at Catalina State Park near Tucson. Sessions on mammals, reptiles, birds, plants, geology, etc. will be held. Field trips will be included. Write or call:

Ms. Karen Dickey, TAS  
34 North Tucson Boulevard  
Tucson, AZ 85716  
(602) 749-9808



#### BIRD PRONUNCIATIONS

PHALAROPE, (FAL-uh-rope). Broadly interpreted, the name means coot-footed and refers to the lobes on the toes, which somewhat resemble those on the toes of a coot. Another name, applied to one species of Cormorants, PELAGIC (puh-LADGE-ic), simply means oceanic. Thus, the Pelagic Cormorant is an oceanic species, and when we go on a pelagic trip, we go to look for and observe oceanic birds.

One of our shorebirds is the PECTORAL SANDPIPER. The sandpiper part is easy. The species name, PECTORAL (PEK-turr-ull), pertains to the breast, e.g. pectoral muscle, and refers to the heavy vertical barring which stops abruptly along the lower margin of the bird's breast.

One of the southern members of the Goatsucker or Nightjar family is the PAURAQUE (puh-RAH-kee). This is the Spanish pronunciation of a native Mexican word, possibly intended to echo the call of this species, but not very close except for having three syllables. Finally, we have the name of our endangered falcon, the PEREGRINE (PAIR-uh-grin). The name means wanderer or traveler and refers to the birds' long-distance migrations.

#### ROSS' RAVIN'S

Ross Teuber is taking a much deserved vacation this issue. Hart Schwarz has been studying the beautiful Scott's Oriole in the Sandia Mountains for some time. He was kind enough to write of his observations. I'm sure you'll enjoy this unique article in spite of the small print necessitated by space considerations.



THE SCOTT'S ORIOLE IN THE SANDIAS

Few birds engage our attention and admiration as does the male Scott's Oriole, which combines a striking black and yellow livery with virtuoso singing talents. To the pueblo Indians of the Southwest, these orioles are symbols of the North; hence, of summer when the sun reaches its northernmost outpost in its journey along the ecliptic. Even a consciousness less inclined toward metaphor would have little difficulty to think of this avian wonder as a golden emissary of the sun, promising a fruitful and joyous summer season.

THE ECONICHE

Undoubtedly, this oriole has been a summer resident in the Sandias for a long time, but the first reference to it to my knowledge is by E. W. Nelson, who in 1890 recorded a family group foraging among the "dwarf cedars" in the northern foothills of this range (Auk 8:236). Almost one hundred years later, in 1985, the Scott's Oriole still occupies the same ecological niche, not desultorily as the casual observer might think, but in substantial numbers. Their apparent scarcity is due mainly to an actual scarcity of the colorful adult males. In 1985, for example, when I had nine nests and eighteen birds under observation, only four birds were adult males; the rest were drab, olive-green females and immatures that blended in perfectly with the grayish-green hues of the foothills flora. That, together with a mostly secretive nature during the breeding season, renders these birds practically invisible -- unless, of course, one is specifically looking for them.

Where then, precisely, is one to look for this, at times, elusive bird? Well, here in the Sandias the Scott's Oriole occupies the semi-open terrain where the One-seed Juniper is the predominant tree. The elevation parameters where I have found nests lie somewhere between 6300 feet and 6600 feet; that more or less excludes the grasslands below that altitude and the pinon forest above it. Though sometimes penetrating a canyon here or there, the orioles favor the swales and ridges where the canyons widen considerably or open out into alluvial fans. Generally, pairs of orioles are widely spaced, but they can cluster in loose colonies in certain favored localities such as Three-Gun Valley. There, between the little community of Monticello and the national forest wilderness boundary half a mile to the north, I found six active nests in 1985; there may even have been a great many more. In any case, a "colony" seems to grow by accretion when younger birds arrive and attempt to carve out territories near those of the older birds already established there. This can lead to vehement confrontations among these normally placid birds. I witnessed one such row on May 15, 1985, when five birds interacted in a frenzy of song, chase, and mock battle. After the dust had cleared and the matter apparently settled, one of the females, an adult, returned to her eggs, and another one, an immature, began building her nest just .15 miles away.

There is no reason to assume that the behavior of the Scott's Oriole varies much throughout its range, except in respect to nesting sites. I have read about these orioles using a variety of trees, shrubs and yuccas, but no source alluded to the peculiar nesting situations that prevail in the Sandias, where I have found nests in only two kinds of trees -- the juniper and the mountain-mahogany. Always mature trees were chosen and the nest placed in the upper half of the tree, usually quite close to the top, averaging nine or ten feet in height. Six of the nine nests in 1985 were in junipers; five of these were uniquely and neatly constructed in the very center of a clump of mistletoe. The efficacy of this ingeniously protected location was highlighted by the failure of the sixth nest. It was placed more in the open on one of the branches and thus fell victim to an egg predator. It was the only nest out of nine that was abandoned.

Not only are the orioles masters of camouflage, but they build exceedingly beautiful and durable nests by a kind of random weave, using grasses, grass stems or yucca fibers. Only the female engages in this work, though the male attends her faithfully, watching her every move and sometimes encouraging her with a brief song. The nest is roughly globular in shape, being 4"x4"x4" on the outside and 2.5"x2.5"x2.5" on the inside, the latter having a soft lining of feathers, fur, or even tissue paper. The whole structure is woven into some of the surrounding branches and branchlets to anchor it firmly into position. It takes about a week to complete this task -- sometimes a little longer.

Since building a nest is no small chore, orioles will abandon it only under extreme duress. My handling of the eggs and young never deterred the adults from resuming their appointed tasks after my departure. However, prolonged or drastic interference may drive the birds to seek a safer environment. This occurred in

the example given earlier when a pair of orioles was harassed by an egg thief. In the spring of 1986 it was unwitting human interference that caused the orioles at Juan Tabo to abort their first nesting attempt. Not far from the old stone cabin, I observed the construction of a nest from beginning to end, and then late one morning when I fully expected to find the first egg in the nest, I found instead that someone had preceded me, standing hard by the nest tree with a camera posed for action. Ironically, he was not looking for a nice big, yellow bird to fill his frame. No, quite to the contrary, he had been there all morning, since daybreak in fact, looking for a small, gray, crested bird -- yes, a bird that might even be quite rare, since it was not to be found in Peterson's field guide. My suggestion that his bird was probably a plain old titmouse left him somewhat crestfallen, and he departed a very disappointed man. No telling how he would have taken the news that he could have had an oriole! The orioles never did return to this particular spot, but moved to a nearby ridge to try again. Apparently they were successful, as a friend of mine saw a peregrinating family group on at least two occasions in July.

THE COWBIRD: NEMESIS OR NUISANCE?

In addition to discovering where the orioles like to nest in the Sandias, I found that the only factor that seriously compromised their nesting success was cowbird parasitism, which may affect as many as 25% of the nests. My experience revealed that three of eleven nests (two in 1985 and one in 1986) suffered from this scourge. However, the toll exacted by the cowbird is held in check by two extenuating circumstances, the first and most obvious being the size of the host's nest, which can easily accommodate four eggs or nestlings. Scott's Orioles generally lay only three eggs, whether or not a cowbird egg is present; sometimes four eggs comprise a clutch, but I only found one such occurrence. In any case, the spaciousness of the nest makes it unnecessary for the cowbird to toss out an oriole egg, nor is it necessary for the young cowbird to eject baby orioles from the nest. But there is no doubt that a cowbird can make life pretty miserable for his nestmates. In one particular situation involving a nine-day-old cowbird and three eight-day-old orioles, the former occupied more than half the nest and was almost twice the size of the latter, who were squeezed against the sides of the nest, their bodies most pathetically contorted and undernourished.

The second factor favoring the oriole is more circumstantial but it appears that early nesting can practically circumvent cowbird's intrusions. Adult orioles arrive as early as April 21 in the Sandias, and, wasting little time on preliminaries, have incubation underway by mid-May, whereas the cowbirds do not arrive until about a week later. I found no parasitism among birds following this accelerated timetable. In the three nests that contained a cowbird egg, incubation began June 1, June 26, and July 2. The first and last date involved first-year immatures that presumably arrived some time after the adults and thus got a late start.

During my observations, a rather interesting phenomenon came to light that related to the cowbirds' egg-laying strategy. It is generally assumed that the host bird has already begun laying before the cowbird sneaks its egg into the nest. In the case of the Scott's Oriole, however, the cowbird apparently deposits its egg first, timing the event to coincide with the bare completion of the nest. Several days may in fact elapse before the oriole begins to lay her own full complement of eggs. On May 27, 1985, for instance, when a female Scott's was applying the finishing touches to her nest, a female cowbird was reconnoitering in the same tree, while her sable-colored mate was squeaking nuptial lyrics and displaying amorously. I did not find any eggs in the nest on that date, but on the 30th it contained one cowbird and one oriole egg. Assuming that the latter was laid on the 30th and the former perhaps on the 28th, based on the cowbirds' behavior, then indeed the sequence of egg-laying is as surmised.

Even better evidence that the cowbird lays first came from the second parasitized nest in 1985. When I first saw it on June 26, it was only about half finished. Two days later it already contained a cowbird egg, which rested in solitary confinement until joined by the first oriole egg on the 30th.

A word might be in order at this point, indicating how these two kinds of eggs differ in appearance. Oriole eggs are about an inch in length and oblong in shape. The basic ground color is a chalky, off-white with a very pale bluish suffusion. The dark brown spotting, looking as if applied by a leaking pen and palsied hand, is relatively sparse, but concentrated at the larger end. The cowbird egg, on the other hand, is somewhat smaller, round, and glossier, and so profusely spotted throughout that the brown ground color is virtually obliterated. So the eggs really are quite distinct; yet the oriole seems to accept the cowbird's contribution without demur.

Size parity definitely gives the orioles a fighting chance to raise their own brood along with the cowbird. However, the latter has the advantage of always being first and of enjoying a precocity in development that is somewhat astounding. If one considers incubation to begin on the day the last egg is laid, then the cowbird hatches after 11 days and fledges after 13 days in the nest; for the orioles, these intervals are 12 and 14 days, respectively. In both parasitized nests that I closely observed in 1985, the cowbird hatched at least one full day before the orioles and then grew by leaps and bounds. One could almost learn to appreciate, nay respect, these young usurpers, who must so soon learn to fend for themselves. I remember checking a nest at Three-Gun on June 23, just two days before the cowbird was to leave it. He was sitting there, almost regally, looking at the world over the rim of the nest, his eyes alert, his demeanor fearless. He looked so sleek and well-groomed compared to the orioles all lumped together and almost devoid of life.

Amazingly, the nest mentioned in the preceding paragraph had a successful outcome for all concerned. After the cowbird's departure, the three little orioles continued to be fed and made a marvelously swift recovery. I did not actually see them leave the nest, but since they stayed in it at least the requisite number of days, and probably even an additional day, there is no reason to suppose that they encountered any untoward contingency.

The second parasitized nest in 1985 had a much more problematical outcome: all three orioles had disappeared from the nest on the day the cowbird fledged. It is unlikely the birds could have survived when still so helpless. The cowbird, however, was doing just fine, chipping away most patiently and thus being fed regularly by his foster father. It is somewhat strange that the cowbird is so easily observable on his first day out, quite in contrast to young orioles, but I have never seen one on subsequent visits.

On July 20, 1986, I accidentally happened upon a third instance of parasitism at Three-Gun. The cowbird must have fledged that very day, and on the ground beneath him were two completely helpless nestlings, exposed to the vicissitudes of the elements and predators. Apparently, the day the cowbird leaves the nest, the orioles have their day of reckoning: they either manage to stay in the nest until ready to fledge themselves, or they somehow are forced out of it prematurely. It would be interesting to discover the cause of this accident -- or is it perhaps murder, the cowbird making sure that there will be only one mouth to feed. Anyway, in this particular situation, there was nothing else to do but to pick up these two unfortunate birds, feed them a few dissected grasshoppers, which they accepted with great relish, and then take them to Wendy Aeschliman of Wildlife Rescue. In her expert care they flourished and prospered, becoming quite tame and very inquisitive, probing into everything new and interesting with their long, sharp bills. It was about two weeks after the theoretical fledging date (July 23) before the orioles became self-feeding, which may indicate a relatively long period of absolute dependency. Wendy also noted that her birds had disproportionately large feet. These two observations indicate that these youngsters are probably quite arboreal in the early days of their life, keeping within the densest shrubs and trees, not only to escape from danger, but also to play and exercise.

Five weeks after being rescued from the clutches of the Grim Reaper, it was time to return the orioles to the land of their birth. They were completely self-feeding now, had tried their wings in Wendy's spacious quarters, and were showing signs of restlessness. It was also getting to be somewhat late in the season, as many of the orioles had already moved away from their territories. During the months of May, June, and July, orioles can be observed regularly wherever they breed, but sightings drop off dramatically during the following two months, with only isolated occurrences in October. The latest sighting ever was October 25, 1985, at Embudito Canyon. Anyway, we hoped that our orioles would still be able to locate a few of their kind to associate with.

On August 24 Wendy and I took the birds to Three-Gun, after having them banded a few days earlier for possible future identification, and released them in a juniper tree. For a long time they explored this new environment and tested various objects for edibility. Then they undertook short flights, followed by longer ones, but always acting in unison. Eventually we lost sight of them, but we were quite confident that they were not lost or confused, that they would find their way to Mexico -- and then perhaps next spring . . . well, we shall see.

Submitted by Hart R. Schwarz  
January 28, 1987

**APPLICATION FOR JOINT MEMBERSHIP  
IN THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY  
AND THE  
CENTRAL NEW MEXICO AUDUBON SOCIETY**

Joint membership offers you full membership in both the National Audubon Society and the Central New Mexico Audubon chapter at the same rate as membership in the national organization only.

With one annual dues payment, you may enjoy the privileges of membership in, and the satisfaction of supporting, the local and national organizations. You will then receive bimonthly issues of the *Burrowing Owl* and the bimonthly *Audubon*, the most beautiful nature magazine in the world. A portion of your dues payment will be allocated to the Central New Mexico Audubon Society.

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Please make check payable to National Audubon Society, but send to: Donna Broudy, Membership Chairman, CNMAS, 510 Laguna, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87104.

Please send renewals directly to: National Audubon Society, Chapter Membership Data Center, P.O. Box 2664, Boulder, CO 80321.

All changes or corrections in name, address, or telephone number for membership files and mailing files should be sent to Donna Broudy. The *Burrowing Owl* cannot be forwarded by the post office.

**ADDRESSES**

- The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500
- The Honorable Pete V. Domenici  
The Honorable Jeff Bingaman  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510
- The Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr.  
The Honorable Joe Skeen  
The Honorable Bill Richardson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

**CENTRAL NEW MEXICO AUDUBON SOCIETY**  
Post Office Box 30002  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87190 - 0002

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