



BURROWING OWL

Central New Mexico Audubon Society

February - March 1991

WELCOME!

The Central New Mexico Audubon Society meets at 7:30 pm, on the third Thursday of each month, at St. Timothy's Lutheran Church, Copper and Jefferson NE. Nonmembers are welcome at all meetings, fieldtrips and special events.

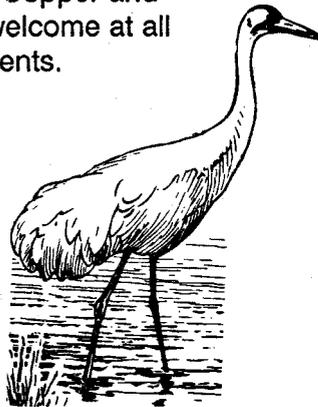
UPCOMING PROGRAMS

HIKING THE FLORIDA TRAIL --Thursday, February 21st

In January 1989, Walk and Char Punke started on a seven hundred mile, two-and-a-half month walk through the center of Florida. They backpacked from the southern tip of the state to the end of the panhandle, through a great variety of forests, wetlands, and even urban areas. Fortunately for us, they took great pictures. Come and see Florida and its unique scenery and ecology from a brand-new point of view.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NEWEST NATIONAL MONUMENT: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES --Thursday, March 21st

Diane Souder will bring us up to date on the latest progress and plans for Petroglyphs National Monument. Now that the Monument has been established, the Park Service is at work, land is being acquired, and issues involving development of the monument and surrounding areas are changing rapidly. We will learn the latest plans and concerns for this area where many of us hike and bird.



FIELD TRIP SCHEDULE By Laura Jenkins

For out-of-town trips, please call 293-7527 for an update on any changes of plans.

Four bald eagles at once was a dazzling sight through the clouds and rain at Cochiti Lake January 6. Jim Place, of Hawkwatch International, joined us and provided much information, but we missed the 13 eagles that flew over the dam at 6:30am!

FEBRUARY

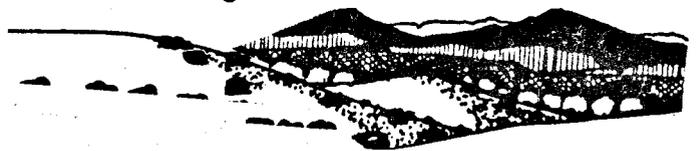
THERE WILL BE NO FIELD TRIP IN FEBRUARY.

MARCH

--Saturday, March 9, 8:00am

Meet: Shady Lakes
11033 N.4th or Hwy 85 to Bernalillo, north of Tramway intersection.

This is an excellent site close to home, in case our run of bad weather on trip day holds. Shady Lakes belongs to Joanne Phillips, long-time member, and her husband, as well as the much-loved wildlife. If the weather is nice, bring a sandwich and we will continue on to Coronado Monument for a picnic and more birding.



SHARE WITH WILDLIFE

As the tax season approaches, remember that you can help New Mexico's wildlife by directing a portion of your tax refund to **SHARE WITH WILDLIFE**--just use the check-off box on your NM tax form.

CONSERVATION NOTES**--By Lew Helm****Cave Creek Canyon - Can a Gold Mining Proposal Be Stopped?**

Last November, we were alerted by Noel Snyder of Portal, Arizona, of the proposal by the Newmont Mining Company to mine for gold by using open pit and cyanide leaching methods at the mouth of Cave Creek Canyon. The area at risk is in the Coronado National Forest just across the state line about eight miles west of Rodeo, NM, and very close to the Chiricahua Wilderness.

Cave Creek is one of those special areas for birders and for all people interested in a relatively unspoiled ecosystem. Many CNMAS members make regular trips to Cave Creek which attracts ornithologists and other scientists from across the country. There are many species of mammals, reptiles, insects, and plants endemic to the area, while the unique variety of birds makes the area a premier birding site. Of particular note are 13 species of hummingbirds which have been recorded as well as tropical elegant trogons, peregrine falcons, nesting spotted owls, and many other owls.

The Forest Service through the District Ranger at Douglas, AZ, has approved a plan of operation for Newmont to begin mineral exploration. Should the exploration reveal minable quantities of gold, the next step would be for Newmont to begin its open pit operation. All of this would be done under the archaic 1872 Mining Law, a law which we have said before is outdated and a real hazard to trying to protect environmental quality throughout the West. Under the 1872 Mining Law, federal land may be purchased by mining companies at \$2.50 per acre. On top of that, mining companies pay no royalties to either federal or state governments.

The gold mining operation proposed would devastate the entire area at the mouth of the canyon. Mining would endanger ground and surface water due to cyanide pollution. There would be risks involving leaching acids and heavy metals, and dust pollution from mine tailings.

Fortunately there is a reprieve of sorts. The Newmont Mining Company has announced its intention to wait 12 months before doing anything further. In the meantime, Arizona Congressman Jim Kolbe, whose district embraces the Cave Creek area, plans to introduce legislation to withdraw some portion of the area from mineral entry. In addition, the Portal Mining Action Coalition will try to get the Forest Service to put the Cave Creek drainage off-limits to mining for 20 years.

Letters of support for the Coalition's stand on the issue of withdrawal should be sent to:

Mr. David F. Jolly, Regional Forester
US Forest Service
517 Gold Ave, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102

with copies to:

Forest Supervisor James Abott
Coronado National Forest
300 W Congress
Tucson, AZ 87501

and to:

Mr. Noel Snyder
Portal Mining Action Coalition
Box 440
Portal, AZ 85632

In a broader context we need to lobby our Congressional delegation to sponsor legislation to either abolish the 1872 Mining Law entirely or at least to limit its endangerment to natural areas of importance for fish and wildlife and other environmental resources.

Forest Service Plans Habitat Stamp Program

Under provisions of the federal Sikes Act, a habitat stamp program is being developed by the Forest Service for three units of the Cibola National Forest. In short, users of the units for hunting, fishing, and trapping would need to purchase a habitat stamp, the proceeds of which hopefully would be plowed back into a number of wildlife and fishery projects to protect and enhance habitat. This program is being developed by the Forest Service in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. So far, only game mammals, game birds, waterfowl and fish have been addressed in planning efforts, but sensitive species (endangered) and non-game species may be included before the program becomes operational.

The first area in the United States to require a user fee for hunting, fishing, and trapping under the Sikes Act was on the Carson National Forest in New Mexico. This is the Valle Vidal site and was initiated in 1985. In 1987, the program was expanded to include portions of the Lincoln National Forest, the Jicarilla Ranger District in the Carson, and BLM units in southern New Mexico.

A habitat stamp program as proposed has potential benefits. A broad spectrum of projects would be possible ranging from wetland protection, improvements to make water more available to not only game species but to non-game wildlife as well. There would be opportunity for the passive observers of fish and wildlife resources to contribute monetarily through the stamp program and to lend a

hand for on-the-ground construction, seeding, and a host of other opportunities to assist managers of public lands.

We have some questions on just how much of the collected fees would be allocated to fish and wildlife habitat projects. The planning for the program continues and we will follow its course with interest. In the meantime if any CNMAS member would like more information, they could contact the Cibola National Forest Supervisor's office, directing your questions to Mr. Frank Hayes, Habitat Management Specialist, 2113 Osuna NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113 (761-4650).



TIME TO TAKE ACTION

If you have not already done so, call Gerald Crawford, Editor of the Albuquerque Journal, at 823-3807, to express your appreciation of the excellent series on wildlife in the Journal on January 6-9. The "opposition" is apparently calling en masse for the heads of the reporters. We need to support the refreshingly positive coverage of wildlife issues if we hope to see more of it.



FALL 1990 MANZANO HAWK WATCH

Steve Hoffman, HawkWatch International

CNMAS has contributed to the work of HawkWatch International (HWI, formerly known as the Western Foundation for Raptor Conservation, or WFRC) for the past several years. CNMAS support has been important to our long term monitoring of the Sandia/Manzano raptor migration, one of the largest flyways for hawks, eagles and falcons in western North America.

For the past 6 seasons, with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service (Cibola National Forest), and with funding from New Mexico Department of Game & Fish's Share with Wildlife Program (and in 1990, first-time help from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Migratory Bird Management Office here in Albuquerque), HWI has conducted a season-long (late August to late October) raptor count in the Manzano Mountains (near Capilla Peak) to assess the health and trends of these magnificent aerial hunters. (Each spring HWI does a complementary study in the Sandias, when, from early March until early May, these same birds return north to raise their young.) This long term program is providing the only available information on the population status and migration patterns of 15 raptor species along the Rocky Mountain's Front Range.

These data are not only needed to develop raptor conservation programs, but since raptors are top-level

predators that occupy all types of environments, they are valuable indicators of ecosystem change. Global warming, ozone depletion, deforestation and other dangerous environmental trends are poorly understood, and HWI's raptor database will provide useful insights to help us assess the impacts of these and other changes to the natural world.

Contamination of the food chain by DDT illustrates how raptors have helped us to understand environmental threats and avert an ecological catastrophe. Declines in bald eagles, osprey, peregrine falcons and other raptors in eastern North America in the 1950's and 1960's raised a red flag, warning us of the dangers of DDT. As a result, DDT (a potent human carcinogen) was banned in 1972, before irreversible damage was done.

Some of the raptor species being monitored in the Sandias and Manzanos include the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks, northern goshawks (forest species), as well as "open country" species such as red-tailed hawks, American kestrels, and golden eagles. Occasionally a rarity floats by -- a zone-tailed or broad-winged hawk, bald eagle, osprey or ferruginous hawk.

In 1989 a record flight was recorded in the Manzanos (4,682 raptors!). In contrast, this past fall HWI observers documented the lowest count on record: 2,541 birds. The weather may have been a factor, as there was considerable rain and fog during the height of the migration. Our observations also suggest poor reproductive success -- most migrants were adults.

Although our Manzano observations began in late August, the flight remained sluggish until September 12th, when 156 raptors were tallied at the Manzano Lookout. There were only six more 100+ days during the remainder of the season: September 14, 25, 27, and October 2, 3, and 5th. All species except turkey vultures showed substantial declines in 1990 (see Table).

The Manzano data, as well as counts taken in the Sandias and other HWI sites in Utah and Nevada, are currently being entered into a computer database for trend analysis. (The findings will be reported in a future Burrowing Owl.)

Preliminary analysis of the 8 years of counts suggests there are 3 species of migratory raptors that should be watched closely. The northern goshawk, which depends largely on older forest stands (similar to the spotted owl), may be losing habitat to logging pressures. The prairie falcon may be losing out to the common raven for cliff nesting sites. Ravens are on the increase, and usually nest earlier than the prairie falcon. Where cliff nesting sites are limited, ravens may exclude the later arriving falcons. The golden eagle may be frequent victims of lead contamination (possible source: lead shot) and rangeland deterioration (causing a reduction in rabbit populations, the eagles' principal fare).

HAWKWATCH INTERNATIONAL'S FALL 1990 MANZANO RAPTOR COUNT

Continued long term studies in the Manzanos and Sandias will be essential to gain a better understanding of the status of migratory raptors, as well as the health of the ecosystems upon which they (and we) depend.

An added dimension to the Manzano Hawk Watch this past fall was a first-time capture and banding program. The purpose of this work is to learn about the migration patterns and causes of mortality. The banding program also serves as an independent method of verifying the age and sex composition of the flight.

A total of 257 raptors of 11 species was banded in the Manzanos this fall. Included were: 125 Sharp-shinned hawks, 102 Cooper's hawks, 11 red-tailed hawks, 10 American kestrels, 2 prairie falcons, and one each northern goshawk, broad-winged hawk, merlin, northern harrier and golden eagle.

Last spring 115 raptors were banded in the Sandia Mountains (83 Cooper's, 21 sharpshins, 3 redtails, 2 kestrels, 2 goshawks, and one Swainson's hawk).

One of the most exciting results of the Manzano banding work was the capture of two adult female Cooper's hawks that we originally banded in the Sandias! The first one was captured by HawkWatch personnel in the Sandias on March 25 as it was migrating north to its breeding site. It was recaptured in the Manzanos (30 miles due south of its initial capture site) on September 2nd, a very healthy bird. The second Coop was first captured moving north in the Sandias on April Fool's Day. Six months later its southward passage was interrupted briefly in the Manzanos, when it was again captured (on September 20th). These findings suggest the same population of raptors uses the Sandias in the spring and the Manzanos in the fall.

The 8th Sandia Raptor Migration Count will begin again on March 1st, and extend until early May. The banding program will also be continued this spring. Both projects will be partially funded by the Cibola National Forest, Sandia Ranger District, through a cost-share agreement with HawkWatch International.

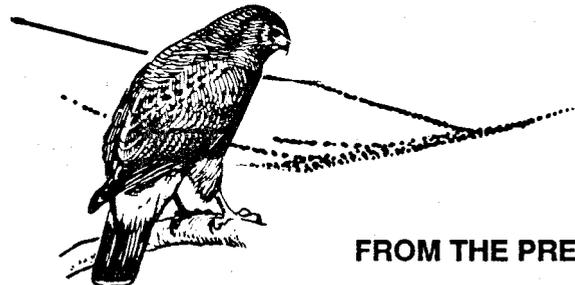
Please join us for a day of hawkwatching!! Visitors are welcome anytime. The best flights occur in early April, and mid-morning often yields the highest passage rate.

On behalf of HawkWatch International I want to thank CNMAS, the New Mexico Audubon Council, and the Sangre de Cristo Audubon Societies for their continued support of this important raptor and environmental monitoring program. HWI is a membership organization, and two-thirds of its funding comes from member support, including the "Adopt-A-Hawk" Program. HWI issues a quarterly newsletter to members -- minimum subscription fee: \$20. If you would like to contribute, or wish to volunteer please write to HWI: P.O. Box 35706, Albuquerque, NM 87176-5706, or call 255-7622 or 265-5393.

MANZANO MTHS. RAPTOR MIGRATION LOOKOUT
(NEAR CAPILLA PEAK)

| | 1990 | 1989 | 1990 vs. 85-89 |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| Observ. Hrs. | 514.4 | 492.8 | +4.4% |
| Avg. Raptors/hr. | 4.94 | 9.5 | -48% |
| Species | # Raptors | | % Change* |
| Turkey Vulture | 316 | 178 | +24% |
| Osprey | 12 | 22 | -30% |
| Bald Eagle | 4 | 3 | - |
| Northern Harrier | 27 | 59 | -57% |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 677 | 1833 | -56% |
| Cooper's Hawk | 468 | 930 | -43% |
| Northern Goshawk | 3 | 14 | -80% |
| Broad-winged Hawk | 3 | 5 | - |
| Swainson's Hawk | 9 | 16 | -67% |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 333 | 607 | -43% |
| Ferruginous Hawk | 13 | 16 | -34% |
| Rough-legged Hawk | - | 1 | - |
| Golden Eagle | 52 | 84 | -55% |
| American Kestrel | 409 | 678 | -32% |
| Merlin | 9 | 18 | -41% |
| Peregrine Falcon | 5 | 15 | -58% |
| Prairie Falcon | 9 | 19 | -32% |
| Unid. Accipiter | 122 | 121 | - |
| Unid. Buteo | 20 | 4 | - |
| Unid. Falcon | 5 | 3 | - |
| Unid. Raptor | 41 | 55 | - |
| TOTAL | 2,541 | 4,682 | -41% |

* Based on the passage rate (#/100 obs. hrs.)



FROM THE PRESIDENT

In response to my request for comments from our general membership, Dave Cleary, from Zuni, NM, was the first member to respond. Among his interesting suggestions was the request that some field trip should be available almost every weekend, as well as a report of what was seen. Furthermore, he recommends acknowledging the progress of individual CNMAS birders as they extend their species-lists of NM sightings. He also offered suggestions about using senior members in our school programs. Another suggestion was that the Burrowing Owl become a monthly publication.

Dave's comments are most appreciated and I hope we are able to implement some of them. Your comments are equally important; please let me know how this chapter can better reflect your concerns.

EDUCATION NOTES**--by Marge Carrick****Audubon Adventures**

In October we began our drive to provide Audubon Adventures for our 4th and 5th grade students in the Albuquerque area. Each packet of Audubon Adventures consists of 32 papers plus the teacher's guide. Many teachers share with more than one classroom. If only one classroom uses each packet, over 1,000 children are reached six times a year by this excellent environmental awareness program. The following schools and teachers are currently participating: Valle Vista: Teddy Borrego; Navajo: Gerry Crifasi; Los Padillas: Dolores Varrela-Phillips; Adobe Acres: Bill Prescott; Parajito: Jim McCullough; Mary A Binford: Nancy Davenport; Mountain View: Gerri Kawalczyk; Marie Hughes: Tanya Abernathy; M L King: Charles Brenden; Sierra Vista: Frances Valdez; Roosevelt-Montoya: LaVanna Malles; Bel Air: Mike Armijo; Arroyo del Oso: Winnie Work; Comanche: Joyle Moyer; Jefferson: Rolene Barnett; Emerson (7 classrooms sponsored by Parents Club): Greg Kymes, Alice Harland, Jean Rachkowski, Becky Sauter, Paul Warneke, Darlene Dinerstein, Rita Fletcher; Whittier: Sharon Belew; Wherry: Mary Augustine; Griegos: Jill Wexler; Duranos: Manuel Tafoya; Los Ranchos: Gary Lambie; Zuni, NM Pueblo School: Dowa Yolanne: David Cleary.

The NAS Education Division comments that:

The original fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students who enrolled in the Audubon Adventures youth program are now in high school. Many are beginning to think about their choice of colleges. Some will be old enough to vote in the 1992 presidential elections. How will their experience as Audubon Adventures students affect their choice of college studies, the direction of their professional careers, or their concern for the environment?

The National Research Council (NRC), the research arm of the National Academy of Science, has recently completed a 3-year study of biology and science education in the United States. One of the Council's findings is that people who are poorly educated in the natural sciences might be unable to make intelligent decisions or understand complex environmental issues that affect them and their families. The NRC recommends that science be introduced in the earliest years of elementary school, especially in the third through sixth grades (the age when likes and dislikes are established). The focus for this age group, according to the Council, should be on nature study.

The Audubon Adventures program is a full six years ahead of the NRC's recommendations.... Most importantly, we try to ensure that these students come away with a basic understanding of natural systems and their interdependence on those systems....The

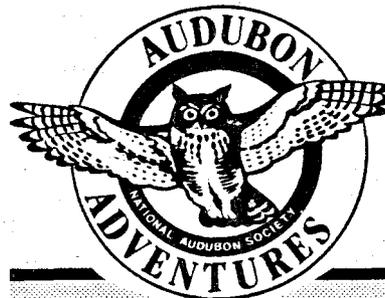
program develops an interest in the natural world by providing information and opportunities for exploring nature. By stimulating children in their formative childhood years, it is possible to plant the seeds of a lifelong dedication to the environment.

The most important element in the program's rapid success has been the partnership between NAS and local Audubon Society education leaders. The chapter is the personal contact between the teacher and Audubon....When activists are selflessly working to protect the environmental integrity of their community, fostering good stewardship among our youth may seem like a low priority. The positive effects of a good education take time before results are noticed. But if we talk about protecting the environment for future generations, we must also ensure that our progeny have the same purpose when the fate of the Earth is in their hands (Marshal T. Case, Vice President for Education).

You can help with this important project by sponsoring a classroom with a \$30.00 tax-deductible donation. By doing so, you will be helping environmental education grow in a successfully proven way!

To fully sponsor one class, or make a partial donation, complete the form below. Make your check payable to Central New Mexico Audubon Society and indicate that it is for Audubon Adventures. Mail your check and form to:

EDUCATION CHAIRPERSON
Marge Carrick
808 Dakota, SE
Albuquerque, NM 87108.



I would like to contribute to the Audubon Adventures Fund for the school year of 1991-92. (Orders are sent June 1 each year for the following school year).

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____
(THANKS!)

Name _____

Address _____

THURSDAY MORNING BIRDING GROUP

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

Hart Schwarz reports that the Albuquerque Count reached 90 species by the time the final reports were in. There were 31 participants enduring a light drizzle and snow. The crows were included this year: the UNM roost contained 3230, most of which Bill Willard captured on his camcorder at 1:00am!

For information on the Thursday morning birding group to nearby areas, please call Tamie Bulow, 298-9116.

WEEKEND BIRDERS

When no regular weekend field trip has been scheduled, contact Jean Ann Olds, 265-0653 (evenings) or 843-2153 (days) if you are interested in birding with a group.

29th Albuquerque Christmas Count Results (12-16-90)

* denotes birds seen at intervals of five years or more.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 01. Pied-billed Grebe | 2 | 43. Downy Woodpecker | 19 | Drk-eyed Junco(form?) | 548 |
| 02. Grt. Blue Heron | 13 | *N. (Yel-sh.) Flicker | 1 | 84. Red-winged Blackbird | 5,802 |
| 03. Canada Goose | 253 | 44. N. (Red-sh.) Flicker | 126 | 85. West. Meadowlark | 45 |
| 04. Wood Duck | 96 | 45. Black Phoebe | 2 | meadowlark, sp. | 29 |
| Mandarin Duck | 14 | 46. Say's Phoebe | 2 | 86. Great-tailed Grackle | 6 |
| 05. Green-winged Teal | 41 | 47. Horned Lark | 69 | blackbird, sp. | 30 |
| 06. Mallard | 630 | 48. Scrub Jay | 35 | 87. House Finch | 1,018 |
| 07. *Northern Shoveler | 15 | 49. *Pinyon Jay | 29 | 88. Lesser Goldfinch | 3 |
| 08. Gadwall | 74 | 50. American Crow | 8,180 | 89. American Goldfinch | 173 |
| 09. American Wigeon | 12 | 51. Common Raven | 5 | 90. House Sparrow | 288 |
| 10. Canvasback | 3 | raven, sp. | 2 | TOTAL SPECIES: | (90) |
| 11. Ring-necked Duck | 73 | 52. Black-cap. Chickadee | 12 | TOTAL INDIVIDUALS: | 23,244 |
| 12. scaup, sp. | 1 | 53. Mountain Chickadee | 1 | NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: | 31 |
| 13. *Bufflehead | 1 | 54. Plain Titmouse | 6 | BIRDS SEEN COUNT WEEK BUT NOT ON | |
| 14. Common Merganser | 8 | 55. Bushtit | 79 | COUNT DAY: | |
| duck, sp. | 4 | 56. White-br. Nuthatch | 17 | 1. *Hooded Merganser | |
| 15. Northern Harrier | 6 | 57. Rock Wren | 11 | 2. *Northern Shrike | |
| 16. Sharp-shinned Hawk | 2 | 58. Canyon Wren | 2 | 3. *Black-throated Sparrow | |
| 17. Cooper's Hawk | 6 | 59. Bewick's Wren | 8 | 4. Lincoln's Sparrow | |
| 18. Red-tailed Hawk | 23 | 60. House Wren | 1 | BIRDS NEW TO THE ALBUQUERQUE COUNT: | |
| 19. American Kestrel | 30 | 61. Marsh Wren | 10 | 1. Bonaparte's Gull: found by | |
| 20. Merlin | 1 | 62. *Golden-cr. Kinglet | 4 | Steve Cox and his group. | |
| 21. Prairie Falcon | 1 | 63. Ruby-cr. Kinglet | 47 | 2. Anna's Hummingbird: first | |
| 22. Ring-neck. Pheasant | 7 | 64. Western Bluebird | 10 | seen by Bruce Halstead at | |
| 23. Scaled Quail | 48 | 65. Townsend's Solitaire | 25 | his feeder on Dec. 7; it | |
| 24. Gambel's Quail | 44 | 66. Hermit Thrush | 22 | was last seen during a | |
| 25. Virginia Rail | 2 | 67. American Robin | 169 | severe winter storm on the | |
| 26. *Sora | 1 | 68. *Curve-bil. Thrasher | 5 | 21st of December. | |
| 27. American Coot | 8 | 69. Crissal Thrasher | 3 | THE CROWS OF ALBUQUERQUE: | |
| 28. Sandhill Crane | 169 | 70. American Pipit | 1 | Bill Willard counted all the | |
| 29. Killdeer | 3 | 71. Cedar Waxwing | 8 | crows, most of them with the | |
| 30. Common Snipe | 8 | 72. Loggerhead Shrike | 2 | aid of a camcorder; at the | |
| 31. *Bonaparte's Gull | 1 | 73. European Startling | 2,594 | UNM roost alone, he captured | |
| 32. Ring-billed Gull | 11 | 74. Y-rump. Warbler(Aud) | 22 | 3230 crows on film at 1:00AM! | |
| gull, sp. | 23 | Y-r. Warbler (form?) | 43 | WHERE DID M. HEWITT FIND A B.OWL? | |
| 33. Rock Dove | 405 | 75. Rufous-sided Towhee | 43 | Inside a prairie dog tunnel. | |
| 34. Mourning Dove | 14 | 76. Canyon Towhee | 25 | COMPILER FOR THIS COUNT & SUMMARY: | |
| 35. Greater Roadrunner | 2 | 77. *Chipping Sparrow | 20 | Hart R. Schwarz | |
| 36. W. Screech-Owl | 4 | 78. Sage Sparrow | 20 | 317 Palomas Dr. NE #9 | |
| 37. Great Horned Owl | 5 | 79. Song Sparrow | 174 | Albuquerque, NM 87108 | |
| 38. *Burrowing Owl | 2 | 80. White-thr. Sparrow | 1 | Phone: (505) 266-1810 | |
| owl, sp. | 1 | 81. White-crnd. Sparrow | 633 | | |
| 39. *Anna's Hummingbird | 1 | 82. *Harris' Sparrow | 4 | | |
| 40. Belted Kingfisher | 5 | 83. Drk-eyed Junco(S-col) | 13 | | |
| 41. Lewis' Woodpecker | 6 | Drk-eyed Junco(Oreg.) | 694 | | |
| 42. Ladder-b. Woodpecker | 1 | Drk-eyed Junco(Grv-h) | 23 | | |

UPCOMING EVENTS**CNMAS Birdathon**

We are inviting our high, mid-high, and elementary school birders to join master birders Dave Henderson, Randall Davey Center, and Steve Hoffman, HawkWatch International, in a birdathon. Adults are encouraged to sponsor these younger members of our group. Drivers and additional team leaders are also welcome as birding teams are best kept small. This event is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, May 11.

New Mexico Forestry Camp

--June 9-14, 1991

This is a 5-day workshop for New Mexico's youth to learn how New Mexicans use, care for, and appreciate our forests. Campers learn first hand how professionals measure trees, track animals, fight fires, evaluate range conditions, study ruins, and much more. Emphasis is on the interrelationships of the many uses of our forest environment by all creatures.

Forestry Camp is held at Rancho del Chaparral in the Jemez Mountains near Cuba, NM. The 1200 acre camp, located along the Rio de las Vacas, provides an ideal setting with beautiful ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests. Field trips are taken to the surrounding Santa Fe National Forest, and other locations. Meals are served in the Dining Hall, and campers sleep in rustic accommodations. Donna Broudy was camp director in 1990 and will be involved again this year.

Any New Mexican resident age 12 to 19 with an interest in the outdoors is eligible to participate. Approximately 90 campers will be selected based on information provided on the application form. Applications are due by April 1. Counselors are adult volunteers. Adult applications are available by writing the Cuba SWCD, Box 250, Cuba, NM 87013. Registration fee: \$20, refundable if not accepted. Camp fee: \$125. Some sponsorships may be available.

Scholarships for Teachers

CNMAS is offering a scholarship for a teacher to attend the Audubon Camp in the West in Wyoming's Wind River Mountains for a field ecology session. This year there are three week-long sessions and two 12-day sessions: June 22-28, July 28-Aug 3, Aug 4-10. Applications are available from Marge Carrick, Education Chairperson. The seven day session costs \$595, which will be paid by CNMAS, or the successful applicant may apply the same amount to a two-week session costing \$895. Transportation must be furnished by the scholarship recipient. Please contact CNMAS if you are interested in applying.

CNMAS DIRECTORY**ACTING PRESIDENT**

Tamie Bulow, 8126 Northridge NE, 87109; 298-9116

PAST PRESIDENT & PROGRAM CHAIRPERSON

Donna Broudy, 510 Laguna Blvd SW, 87104; 242-7108

RECORDING SECRETARY

Beth Hurst, 1260 Rosemont NW, 87104; 243-7549 (h), 243-6688 (w)

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY**TREASURER**

Murray Honeycutt, 2901 Dakota NE, 87110; 881-0452

DIRECTORS

Jean Dilley, 13 Mill Road NW, 87120; 897-0854

Georgiana Costley, 825 Dakota SE, 87106; 255-7107

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRPERSON**CONSERVATION CHAIRPERSON**

Lew Helm, 8213 Cherry Hills Dr NE, 87111; 821-8586

EDUCATION CHAIRPERSON

Marge Carrick, 808 Dakota SE, 87108; 266-0191

FIELD TRIP CHAIRPERSON

Laura Jenkins, 12505 Manitoba NE, Apt D, 87111; 293-7527

RESEARCH CHAIR/FIELD SIGHTINGS COMPILER

Bruce Halstead, 1825 Zena Loma CY NE, 87112; 299-9397

FIELD SIGHTINGS/RARE BIRD ALERT

Mary Lou Arthur, 728 Monroe NE, 87110; 256-7359

GREETINGS CHAIRPERSON

Georgiana Costley, 825 Dakota SE, 87108; 255-7107

LIBRARIAN

Verne Huser, 7106 Coors Rd NW, 87120; 897-3569 (h), 828-3382 (w)

NEW MEXICO AUDUBON COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

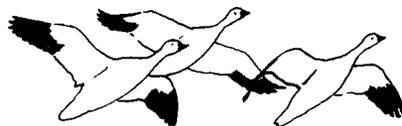
Darwin Miller, 1229 Girard NE, 87106; 265-6361

EDITOR, BURROWING OWL

Claudia Crawford, 433 Maple NE, 87106; 242-7081 (h), 277-1714 (w)

CIRCULATION, BURROWING OWL

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