



The Black Oystercatcher

Photo by Ron LeValley

Mendocino Coast Audubon Society Newsletter, April 2014

EXPLORING WILDLIFE AND HISTORY OF 5 REMOTE TROPICAL ISLAND REFUGES



Masked Boobies-D. Forsell Photos

Doug Forsell, Retired USFWS Migratory Bird Biologist

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 2014

7 P.M.

GUALALA ART CENTER

Doug Forsell will explore Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands, the most remote National Wildlife Refuges, located in the Central Pacific Ocean at our meeting at the Gualala Art Center Monday, April 21, at 7 PM. Doug was manager of five refuges in the mid-1980s. He also will discuss Johnston Atoll south of the Hawaiian Island (where he lived for four years) and Rose Atoll in American Samoa.

He will talk about island seabirds (Masked, Brown and Red-footed Boobies, Great and Lesser Frigatebirds, six species of terns and Audubon's and Wedge-tailed Shearwaters) as well as green sea turtles, giant clams and many tropical fish, sharks and rays. His presentation also will include the area's colorful history, including guano wars, a strategic role in World War II, and biological and chemical warfare testing in the 1960s.

After earning a master's degree in Wildlife Management from Humboldt State University, Doug spent 35 years with US Fish and Wildlife and worked with marine birds in Alaska, the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific island refuges.

Big River Breeding Bird Surveys Update

Dave Jensen

The Mendocino Land Trust again will conduct a series of breeding bird surveys along Big River this spring. All MCAS members are invited to participate in these enjoyable outings, whatever your level of birding experience. To help prepare for these surveys, or simply to refresh your memory of bird songs after a long winter of chips and chirps, Dave Jensen will present an in-the-field review of local bird songs during the Beginners' Bird Walks at the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens on Saturday, April 5; Saturday, May 3; and Saturday, June 7 (see calendar on Page 9). For more information about the Big River Surveys, including survey dates, please contact Nicolet Houtz at the Mendocino Land Trust 962-0470.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Joleen Ossello



U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell with MCAS President Joleen Ossello at Mar. 12 celebration of the Stornetta Public Lands at the California Coastal National Monument,

MCAS and USDOJ At BLM CCNM On the PA-SPL

Having trouble interpreting acronyms these days? You aren't alone. Abbreviations in our increasingly complicated world have spilled over into four- and five-letter codes, forcing us to search for their meanings. I hope some of you enjoyed the challenge of translating the headline of this piece. Here's the story:

A light breeze cooled the heated spring landscape and a cheering crowd on March 12 at Point Arena-Stornetta Public Lands (PA-SPL). They were cheering for the dedication of an inland extension to the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM). Some 1,665 acres along the Southern Mendocino Coast that has been home to indigenous plants and animals, the Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians, European settlers, and modern ranchers now will be protected in perpetuity as part of a U.S. National Monument.

Crashing waves, Gray Whales, Western Gulls, and Black Oystercatchers appeared at the dedication – one day after the president used his executive authority to include these ranchlands in the 1,100 miles of coastal marine monument. Agency leaders, politicians, and representatives of the Stornetta family spoke. Members of the Pomo tribe sang and danced, Point Arena's Pacific Community Charter School led the crowd in singing Woody Guthrie's "This Land is Your Land," and a marching band sent us on our way.



March 12, 2014 Photograph by Ron LeValley

Our Chapter gratefully acknowledges the work of Ginny and Warren Wade, Louise Mariana, and the coastal residents and MCAS members who took action more than a decade ago. MCAS leaders diligently gathered community support for the acquisition of these ranch lands offered by the Stornetta Family for conservation. Since 2005, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has overseen its resource management under the United States Department of the Interior (USDOJ).

The Mendocino Coast Audubon Society thanks the community members far and near whose contributions made this monumental conservation action possible.

Business Meeting Update: A short MCAS annual business meeting prior to our May 19 program will include election of directors and officers. Bylaws require the newsletter to publish names of the nominating committee. In March, J. Ossello appointed Charlene McAllister nominating committee chair. The two off-board members of the committee are Becky Bowen and Ron LeValley.

Mendocino Coast Audubon Citizen Science Volunteer Opportunities

Black Oystercatcher Conservation Project: Have you ever wondered who these intriguing shorebirds are? Why they make such a ruckus from the rocks? Here's your opportunity to find out. Attend the 2014 Black Oystercatcher Workshop Sunday, April 27, 9 AM-2PM at Russian Gulch State Park Recreation Hall. Learn something new, meet other birders, and hike to observe these birds in action. The workshop prepares volunteers to monitor nests from May-September. Join a survey team to observe how these shorebirds survive. There are eight survey sites along coastal rocks. You may see group flight, territorial displays, copulation, nest building and rock tossing. Perhaps you'll observe the comical sight of a chick learning how to forage. To learn more, reserve your seat at the April workshop with Joleen Ossello 707-391-7019 or j_ossello@earthlink.net and please visit the Black Oystercatcher Conservation Project under the Conservation tab at www.mendocinocoastaudubon.org



Photo by Bill Delemeter

This project is sponsored by the Mendocino Coast Audubon Society and Audubon California



Photo by Ron LeValley

Cormorant Counting: It's that time of year again. Because this was an early spring, Pelagic Cormorants already have started their colony formation. We have expanded monitoring of Pelagic Cormorants up and down the coast, with collaborators from southern Oregon down to Point Arguello in Santa Barbara County. Larger data sets help us determine the future of the Pelagic Cormorant population and to identify local issues. Our work to date has shown clearly that the more colonies we can monitor, the better our understanding of this species' population trends and issues.

In 2013, we monitored 20 sites for reproductive success in Mendocino and northern Sonoma Counties. Our data gathering was very good, but we could use more monitors. Our local coverage runs from Wages Creek south to Navarro Bluff. There are colonies scattered all along this part of the coast, with concentrations on the former Georgia Pacific mill site in Fort Bragg, the mouth of Noyo Harbor, Point Cabrillo, Mendocino Headlands and Navarro Bluff.

There are other sites we might want to add into our project depending on the presence of birds this year: one possible site is just north of Ten Mile Beach near Abalobadiah Gulch. The Brandt's Cormorants on Mendocino Headlands are just starting up. There is one small colony on the near rock that will be easy to monitor.

I would like to schedule an evening get-together for those who can help us this year. I will start the meeting with the presentation I gave to the Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting in February that summarized our five years of data and our larger project and goals. I propose that we meet at the Photography Gallery, 357 North Franklin Street, in Fort Bragg, at 7 PM, Tuesday, April 8. Please let me know if you can make the meeting and what your availability might be this coming season. And please do to pass this on to others that you think might be interested in coming to the meeting or helping this summer. Thanks. Ron LeValley, Mad River Biologists 707 937-1742 ron@madriverbio.com

For calendar updates and useful links, visit the MCAS website: www.mendocinocoastaudubon.org and please visit us: www.facebook.com/mendocinocoastaudubon

SAVE OUR SHOREBIRDS – Becky Bowen

3 WAYS YOU CAN SAVE A SNOWY PLOVER IN MENDOCINO COUNTY

1. **Use common sense** and walk on wet sand. Put yourself in a plover's feathers (you are only as big as a tennis ball, you weigh 2 ounces, and each of your precious eggs is the size of a grape) and simply be aware that the sole of a foot can destroy fragile nests built on top of the sand; that vehicle tires destroy nests and habitat; that dogs (even on leashes) can fatally



stress shorebirds; that “towers” constructed from driftwood and left behind on the beach become launching pads for plover predators; that toy kites, radio-controlled aircraft, low-flying private aircraft, and plastic saucer toys are threats (plovers perceive the shadows as predators); and that trash of any kind brings ravens out of the forest and onto the beach where they are an unnatural invasive predators that steal eggs and eat shorebird chicks.

2. **If you see a Western Snowy Plover nest** (the bird will be incubating eggs on the surface of the sand), please don't approach it. Report it to Alison Cebula at the State Parks Resources Office at 937-9176. Because the bird is listed as a federally threatened species, its nests are monitored by US Fish & Wildlife. In Mendocino County, nests are most likely at Mackerricher State Park's Ten Mile Beach or Virgin Creek Beach and Manchester State Park in the south county. Please respect signs about wildlife protection. Ten Mile Beach is part of a natural preserve which means dogs are not allowed in the preserve between Ward Avenue and Ten Mile River. Virgin Creek also is a no-dog beach. On-leash dogs are welcome on the Haul Road trail that parallels Virgin Creek beach from Ward Avenue south to the Pudding Creek Trestle. Dogs on leash are allowed at Glass Beach.

3. **Be a careful beach-goer** – Western Snowy Plovers, Black Oystercatchers, Killdeer, and Spotted Sandpipers are year-round residents. All other shorebirds are migrants undertaking flights that can extend more than 8,000 miles. They drop down to our beaches to rest and refuel. A careful walker can avoid foraging birds and should move down the beach at a steady pace slowly enough to observe shorebirds. Because you are thinking like a plover, you understand that birds watch you. Your thoughtful hike takes you through the bird's front yard where the only thing you leave behind are footprints. Stop to look back. Western Snowy Plovers like to sit in footprints after you hike past them. You may have given them the gift of a warm spot.

Congratulations. It was as simple as taking a hike on a beautiful beach and using your head, but you have just saved a Western Snowy Plover. There are only about 2,300 of them in the world. Because of human development and disturbance, there are only about 28 beaches where they can live.

If we don't take care of them, who will?

Save Our Shorebirds is a long-term citizen science Mendocino Coast Audubon Society program in partnership with State Parks and FLOCKworks. To learn more or volunteer for SOS surveys, contact Angela Liebenberg at liebenbergs@mcn.org



Matt Coleman
Sue Coulter photo

WADES RECEIVE COLEMAN ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

Warren Wade taught Matt Coleman how to bird by ear at Big River until Matt “got very good and didn’t need to be taught any more,” Warren says. Warren and Ginny Wade were friends of the young Mendocino Land Trust project manager murdered in August, 2011.

That friendship gave the occasion special meaning for the Wades when they received the Matt Coleman Environmental Service Award March 18 at the annual environmental potluck hosted by Mendocino Area Parks Association. The potluck recognizes and celebrates accomplishments by members of the environmental community. Sponsors are MAPA, Mendocino Land Trust, the Dorothy King chapter of California Native Plant Society, and Mendocino Coast Audubon Society. MAPA Executive Director Carolyne Cathey was master of ceremonies. Mendocino Coast Audubon Vice-president Dave Jensen presented the award to the Wades (Jensen won the award last year).



MAPA Photo by Keith Wyner

The Wades were honored for their volunteer work in conservation and education. They were among Audubon leaders who supported public acquisition of Stornetta Public Lands as early as 2001, a movement that eventually resulted in inclusion of those lands in the California Coastal National Monument. President Obama used his Antiquities Act powers to declare that designation in a White House ceremony March 11. “But it wasn’t our vision,” Warren says. “It was two of the Stornetta owners who had the vision. Audubon worked with the conservation realtor to make it happen.”

Ginny was a member of the MCAS board 17 years and Warren was a board member 15 years. Both served as president, and often cheerfully did the work nobody else wanted to do. They are active in the Mendocino Presbyterian Church, Point Cabrillo Light Station Historic Park where Warren serves on the board of the Point Cabrillo Lightkeepers Association and Ginny is a history docent, and the Mendocino Land Trust.

Ginny, a native of Westfield, N.J., has a master’s degree from Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and 50 years of experience in early childhood education. She successfully lobbied for legislation that required licensing children’s daycare facilities in Ohio. Warren is a native of Minneapolis. As a child, he first learned to bird in his own backyard. His Doctorate of Science in Fluid Mechanics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology launched a career at TRW Inc. in Cleveland, where he designed the fuel pump that still is used in 747 aircraft. The couple raised four children, practiced organic gardening, kept bees, and started a movement to recycle paper and glass. “It was the 60s. People thought we were weird,” Ginny says.

They first visited Mendocino July 4, 1984. It was “love at first sight,” Ginny says. “After that, we were really Northern Californians living in Ohio,” Warren says. After a stay at a Mendocino B&B owned by Sue and Tom Allen, they asked for a trash bag to pick up refuse dumped on the headlands. Sue Allen told them no B&B guest had ever done that. She said, “You’re the kind of people we’d like to see move here.” Which is exactly what they did in 1994. “It was the best thing we ever did in our lives,” Ginny says. “I like it here because people care so strongly for conservation that they fight for it.”

AMERICAN ROBIN

Donald Shephard

As a boy in England after WW II, my first easily recognized bird was the Robin. Britain's "national bird," the Robin, must be familiar to everyone who has received a Christmas card from a UK friend or family member. The association of the Robin with Christmas dates to 1860, when greeting cards became fashionable; they were delivered by postmen who wore red tunics and were known as "Robins." Whether nesting in a bank or hole, garden shed or overturned clay pot, the male Robin defends his territory and responds to almost any small patch of red — *a red flag to a Robin* would be a better adage than *a red rag to a bull*. Fights between males can be vicious and may end in death. The perky little bird that waits on the spade handle for worms is really quite a nasty piece of work. That has not stopped his name from spreading.



AMERICAN ROBIN
Kristof VT photograph

No doubt the founding fathers associated our American Robin with the European bird that sported a red breast even though ours is, of course, bigger. Do not be misled by the similarity of common names: the European Robin belongs to the old world flycatcher family, Muscipidae, while the American Robin is a member of the family Turdidae. There are other birds that carry the name. In southeast California, Arizona, New Mexico or the Pacific slope of Mexico, you may come across the Rufous-backed Robin, *Turdus palliatus*. In Australasia, you may spot a dozen or more different species in the family Petroicidae, each with the word "robin" in the name. So the little guy has spread his name, if not his genes, through large areas of what was once the British Empire.

As a boy, I hunted for bird's nests out of curiosity, not to rob them of eggs. There is not much point in looking around for a nearby American Robin's nest when you find a blue eggshell on the sidewalk. Soon after a chick hatches, the female robin grabs the eggshell and flies off to drop it far from the nest. Leaving the baby behind for a few moments is worth the risk, since the bright white insides of the eggshell can attract predators. Ornithologists believe that before the egg hatches, blue-green pigments on the outside surface of the egg might provide some camouflage. Pigments might also strengthen the egg and help protect it from solar radiation.

Strangely enough, an American Robin coats her eggs with the same turquoise-hued compound found in our bile and our bruises, biliverdin, which is an important antioxidant. Female robins with higher concentrations of biliverdin in their tissue lay darker, more vividly colored eggs. Males respond strongly to this chemical signal. Robert Montgomerie of Queen's University in Canada, writes: "Males seem to use egg color to gauge the quality of their mate and the eggs she lays, putting more effort into rearing babies when they are more likely to survive and prosper." He also determined that when eggs are more colorful, male robins will invest as much as twice the amount of energy in feeding nestlings.

American Robins are one of the earliest species to lay eggs. They breed shortly after returning to their summer range from their winter haunts. The nest consists of long coarse grass, twigs, paper, and feathers, and is smeared with mud and often cushioned with grass or other soft materials. It is among the first birds to sing at dawn. Although this early riser suggests the origin of "the early

Continued on Page 7

Continued from Page 6

bird catches the worm," that proverb was first recorded in John Ray's *A Collection of English Proverbs*, published in 1670.

The American Robin is a known reservoir (carrier) for West Nile Virus. While jays are often the first noticed deaths in an area with West Nile virus, the American Robin is suspected to be a key host, and holds a larger responsibility for the transmission of the virus to humans. This is because while crows and jays die quickly from the virus, the American Robin survives the virus longer, hence spreading it to more mosquitoes, which then transmit the virus to humans and other species.



SCARLET ROBIN, Australia
Photo by J. J. Harrison

The robin uses auditory, visual, olfactory and possibly vibrotactile cues to find prey, but vision is the predominant mode of prey detection. It is frequently seen running across lawns, picking up earthworms and its *running and stopping* behavior is a distinguishing characteristic. The old popular song, "The red, red robin goes bob, bob, bobbing along," shows a certain poetic license. Experiments have revealed that American Robins can find worms underground by simply listening. It typically will take several short hops and then cock its head left, right or forward as a means to detect movement of its prey. In urban areas, robins will gather in numbers soon after lawns are mowed or where sprinklers are in use. Like their English cousins, they are attracted by gardens with freshly turned earth.

Juvenile robins and eggs are preyed upon by squirrels, snakes, and some birds, such as Scrub Jays, Steller's Jays, and Common Ravens. When feeding in flocks, the American Robin remains vigilant and watches other flock members for reactions to predators. The American Robin often rejects cowbird eggs, so brood parasitism by the Brown-headed Cowbird is rare. Even when it occurs, the parasite's chick does not normally survive to fledging.

Endoparasitic nematodes infect a large percentage of juvenile robins. The most common is the gapeworm which infects the windpipe. When the female gapeworm lays her eggs in the trachea of an infected bird, the eggs are coughed up, swallowed, then defecated. When birds consume the eggs found in the feces of an intermediate host such as earthworms or snails, they become infected with the parasite.



EUROPEAN ROBIN
Photo by Piere Selim

This discussion of parasites lacks the charm of a nursery rhyme of my childhood:

*The North wind doth blow and we shall have snow
And what will poor robin do then, poor thing?
He'll sit in a barn and keep himself warm
And hide his head under his wing, poor thing.*

It will be a long time before American Robins here on the coast experience snow. In the meantime may you join the early birds and *carpe diem*.

LINDA PERKINS RECEIVES AWARD AT WOMEN'S HISTORY GALA

MCAS Conservation Chair Linda Perkins works hard for no pay to save trees, plants, birds, fish and watersheds – and now her efforts of more than 30 years have been recognized by a group that celebrates Mendocino County “women of character, courage and commitment.”

The 31st Annual Women’s History Gala Celebration award ceremony, sponsored by the Mendocino Women’s Political Coalition, the American Association of University Women of Ukiah, the Ukiah Saturday Afternoon Club and Soroptimist International was held March 2 at the Saturday Afternoon Clubhouse in Ukiah.

“We know of no better friend to the forest than Linda Perkins,” Presenter Lynda McClure told the audience. “Her self-taught knowledge of sustainable forestry and the timber harvest permitting process combined with her ability to work with land owners as well as environmental groups makes her an enormously effective and committed conservationist.”

She recently worked with the Sierra Club and others to save a substantial number of old-growth redwoods near the headwaters of the Noyo River – trees that were included in an approved plan for harvesting. This effort resulted in purchase by the Save The Redwoods League of land that contained the old-growth trees, and subsequent purchase of the entire 423-acre property (now known as the Noyo River Redwoods) by Mendocino Land Trust with a grant from the California Wildlife Conservation Board. In Mendocino County only about 1 per cent of our old-growth redwoods remain. The old-growth trees in the Noyo River Redwoods now are held by a conservation organization and will be protected forever. Saving the trees was not easy work since old-growth lumber commands a premium on the market. The effort requires skills in negotiation, research, cooperation and persuasion – plus patience and relentless pursuit of the conservation mission.



Honored at Women's History Celebration March 2 are from left: Denise Gorny (work with families and children), Delynne Rogers (community activist for justice and equality for LGBT families), State Sen. Noreen Evans (legislative advocate for women and girls and environmental issues) and MCAS Conservation Chair Linda Perkins. Photo courtesy of the Office of Sen. Noreen Evans

Another recent project was her work last fall with Sierra Club, Mendocino Coast Audubon Society, California Audubon, California Native Plant Society, Redwood Coast Watersheds Alliance, Center for Biological Diversity and others to support the Ingle-nook Fen-Ten Mile Dunes Preserve restoration, a State Parks project that received the unanimous approval of the California Coastal Commission in November. The project is near completion. Among other accomplishments that include restoration of two streams, more than 250 acres of shorebird habitat have been restored in the natural preserve.

Linda moved to Albion from Los Angeles with her two daughters in 1978, taught elementary school, and joined an active movement to protect redwood trees in the 1990s. Conservation changes with the times, she says. “When you climb up and sit in a tree to protest its removal, the tree often still gets taken down after you climb down.” When you learn, study, think and act with other organizations, you get things done, she says. In the last two years, Linda has turned her attention to birds. She and Bill Heil are Save Our Shorebirds surveyors on Virgin Creek Beach. For Linda, her work continues to be all about the habitat.

CALENDAR, BIRD WALKS, FIELD TRIPS

April 2014

- Friday 4,11,18 and 25 Save Our Shorebirds Training In-field Training Virgin Creek Beach 9 AM, Contact B. Bowen at 707 962-1602 for meeting place-RAIN AND HEAVY WIND CANCELS
- Tuesday 8 Cormorant Monitoring Workshop 7PM, 357 N. Franklin, Fort Bragg (Story on Page 3)
- Saturday 5 Beginner Bird Walk [Botanical Gardens](#) 9AM* (includes bird-by-ear coaching by D. Jensen)
- Saturday 12 Field Trip - Van Damme State Park 9AM meet at parking lot on Highway 1
- Wednesday 16 Bird Walk [Botanical Gardens](#) 8AM*
- Thursday 17-Wednesday 23 [Godwit Days](#) Arcata
- Monday 21 Meeting [Gualala](#): 7PM
- Friday 25- Sunday 27 [Point Reyes Birding Festival](#)
- Saturday 26 Family Bird Walk Series - [Point Cabrillo](#) - 9AM Meet at the upper parking lot. Explore lighthouse grounds natural preserve with Audubon educators Sarah Grimes and Sue "Magoo"
- Sunday 27 Black Oystercatcher Workshop 9AM-2PM Russian Gulch SP Recreation Hall (Story on p. 3)

May 2014

- Saturday 3 Beginner Bird Walk [Botanical Gardens](#) 9AM* (includes bird-by-ear coaching by D. Jensen)
- Thursday, 15 MCAS Board Meeting 7PM
- Saturday 17 Field Trip - Navarro River and Beach 9AM
- Monday 19 Meeting [Caspar Community Center](#) 7PM M. Mattheissen on Ethiopia, MCAS Election
- Wednesday 21 Bird Walk [Botanical Gardens](#) 8AM*
- Saturday 24 Family Bird Walk Series - [Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens](#) - 9 AM Meet at front entrance. Explore local botanical gardens with Audubon educators Sarah Grimes and Sue "Magoo"*

*These walks are free, but there is an entry charge for participants who are not members of the Gardens.

THE THIRD (OFFICIAL) FORT BRAGG CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT Tim Bray



Photo by Cate Hawthorne
Liquid Fusion Kayaking

The Fort Bragg circle was established in 2012, after a successful trial count in 2011. Count Day this year coincided with the Winter Solstice (December 21), the shortest day of the year. Weather was unusually fine, and 61 people went out for all or part of the day, a new record for field participants. Owling conditions were good; sound carried far in the calm, dry air. Four owling teams began their day in predawn darkness, and another team went out in the evening. Participants counted 11 owls, a record, though the five species identified tied with 2012 and 2011. One team even brought an owl to the Count Dinner, a road-killed Western Screech-owl (we didn't count it).

Many more people went out in daylight, traveling by car, foot, bicycle, kayak or boat. Others stayed home and counted birds at their feeders. Five hardy souls ventured out on the ocean, riding 10-foot swells in hope of finding pelagic birds rarely seen from land. Those efforts produced a new record-high tally of 152 species. The total count of 16,615 birds was about the same as last year. Most abundant were American Coot (2,394), followed by American Robin (1,654) and Yellow-rumped Warbler (1,020). Rarities included a BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER found by Ron LeValley at Mackerricher State Park, and a continuing BULLOCK'S ORIOLE seen by several people in Rose Memorial Park. Lisa Hug came from Sebastopol and spotted EURASIAN WIGEON and REDHEADS while counting coots on Lake Cleone. Dorothy Tobkin found a GREEN HERON, and Mike Stephens called up a BARRED OWL (for the third consecutive year). RED CROSSBILLS came to Nancy Jung's feeder. The offshore expedition was rewarded with NORTHERN FULMAR, BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE and BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS. Count dinner at Caspar Community Center was lively, as the refreshments included home-brewed beer and cider cooked up by the Compiler, and a jeroboam of top-quality red wine donated by Charlene MacAllister and Ron LeValley. We filled up on fresh green salad and hot lasagna straight from the oven, thanks to Angela Liebenberg and Judy Steele. It was a grand and glorious day, and we can't wait until next year when we do it again.

MCAS BOARD MEMBERS AND PROGRAM CHAIRS 2013-2014

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Mendocino Coast Audubon Society e-mail address: audubon@mcn.org

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Mendocino Coast Audubon Society is to help people appreciate and enjoy native birds, and to conserve and restore local ecosystems for the benefit of native birds and other wildlife.

MENDOCINO COAST AUDUBON SOCIETY

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