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AUGUST MEETING: The next regular meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday evening, 12th inst., at eight o'clock sharp, in the Lecture Hall of the California Development Board, Ferry Building. The south end of the mezzanine floor is now occupied by the Forest Service, but our regular meeting place is still available.

Announcement will be made of the prize winners in the Junior Bird Diary Competition, and the meeting will then resolve itself into

The Second Audubon "At Home"
Mr. Joseph J. Webb, Host

which will doubtless be enlivened by the presence of our returning vacationists. Visitors are cordially invited.



AUGUST FIELD TRIP will be taken on Sunday, August 15, to University Campus, Berkeley. San Francisco members take 8:40 A. M. Key boat, transferring to "Berkeley" train at Mole and riding to end of line at University and Shattuck Aves., where party will be formed upon arrival of train at 9:20 A. M. East Bay members may reach this point by either College, Telegraph, Shattuck or Grove Street cars. Bring lunch and canteens.



THE LITTLE OWL IN PRAIRIE DOG TOWNS

Very recently the United States Department of Agriculture took official action against the prairie dog colonies which infested the famous Chiricahua Ranch, the largest cattle outfit in Arizona. Thousands of prairie dogs were killed during the operations, which were conducted by Mr. D. A. Gilchrist, Rodent Pest Director.

In response to our query as to the fate of the little burrowing owl, oftentimes a tenant in the burrows, Mr. Gilchrist writes: "The little owls are very numerous in Cochise County and it is very noticeable that they are now the sole occupants of the once populous dog towns. They seem to live upon the smaller rodents and the huge black beetles which also frequent these places. The little owl does not bother the poisoned grain and our operations appear to have had no ill effect upon his welfare."

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annual Report Smithsonian Institute, 1917, recently issued.

The entire 169 acres of the Park constitute a carefully preserved sanctuary for native wild birds. Every effort is being made to increase the bird population within this area and to give better protection to the resident species. During the past year over 100 nesting boxes were provided for those species which commonly nest in holes in trees. These were made in the carpenter shop at odd times during the winter months from trunks and limbs of fallen trees with the bark in place. Attached to trees of the same kind or with bark of the same color these nesting boxes are much less conspicuous and unsightly in the park trees than square boxes made from planed boards. Many of the boxes were occupied during the summer by bluebirds, chickadees, nuthatches, wrens, and flickers, and additional nests will be provided from year to year. During the colder months food is provided for the winter residents in various parts of the park.

Of all the native wild birds within the park perhaps none attract so much attention as the turkey vultures, or "buzzards," which congregate here in great number during the fall and winter months. Food, at practically no expense, is provided for the vultures, and they become very tame and confiding. Many visitors from the Northern States, to whom the birds are a novel sight, greatly admire the graceful flight of these interesting creatures. During the summer months the vultures scatter out over the surrounding country to nest, and only a few appear within the boundaries of the park, but the security afforded for winter roosts brings them back in great numbers with the approach of autumn.

Bobwhite quail appear to be increasing in numbers within the park and are now fairly abundant. A considerable number of these birds are much help in stocking the surrounding country from year to year.

Numerous bird classes from the schools and parties of Audubon Society members find the wilder parts of the park ideal grounds for observation of the birds.



BIRDS OF THE CARMEL DISTRICT

Point Pinos to Point Lobos

For the assistance of members fortunate enough to sojourn in this locality, the following list has been prepared. There is no thought of technical contribution to ornithological lore, but the list has been compiled from the notes of various members of the Cooper Club and the Audubon Association and none of the records is inconsistent with Dr. Grinnell's Distributional List. Acknowledgment is due to Mrs. G. E. Kelly for many Spring and Summer identifications and to other friends for similar valued assistance.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Western grebe | 23. Baird cormorant |
| 2. Eared grebe | 24. White pelican |
| 3. Pied-billed grebe | 25. California brown pelican |
| 4. Pacific loon | 26. Red-breasted merganser |
| 5. Tufted puffin | 27. Mallard |
| 6. Rhinoceros auklet | 28. Pintail |
| 7. Cassin auklet | 29. Canvas-back |
| 8. Ancient murrelet | 30. Greater scaup |
| 9. Pigeon guillemot | 31. Lesser scaup |
| 10. California murre | 32. White-winged scoter |
| 11. Glaucous-winged gull | 33. Surf scoter |
| 12. Western gull | 34. Ruddy duck |
| 13. California gull | 35. Cackling goose |
| 14. Herring gull | 36. Great blue heron |
| 15. Heermann gull | 37. Anthony green heron |
| 16. Bonaparte gull | 38. Black-crowned night heron |
| 17. Largo tern | 39. Red phalarope |
| 18. Pacific fulmar | 40. Northern phalarope |
| 19. Pink-footed shearwater | 41. Coot |
| 20. Dark-bodied shearwater | 42. Long-billed dowitcher |
| 21. Ashy petrel | 43. Baird sandpiper |
| 22. Brandt cormorant | 44. Least sandpiper |

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45. Western sandpiper
46. Sanderling
47. Marbled godwit
48. Western willet
49. Wandering tattler
50. Spotted sandpiper
51. Hudsonian curlew
52. Black-bellied plover
53. Kildeer
54. Semi-palmated plover
55. Snowy plover
56. Ruddy turnstone
57. Black turnstone
58. Black oyster-catcher
59. California quail
60. Band-tailed pigeon
61. Western mourning dove
62. Turkey vulture
63. White-tailed kite
64. Marsh hawk
65. Sharp-shinned hawk
66. Cooper hawk
67. Western red-tail
68. Sparrow hawk
69. Screech owl
70. Dusky horned owl
71. Coast pygmy owl
72. Belted kingfisher
73. Road-runner
74. Harris woodpecker
75. Willow woodpecker
76. Nuttall woodpecker
77. Red-breasted sapsucker
78. California woodpecker
79. Red-shafted flicker
80. Poor will
81. Anna hummer
82. Allen hummer
83. Western kingbird
84. Say phoebe
85. Black phoebe
86. Olive-sided flycatcher
87. Western wood pewee
88. Western flycatcher
89. California horned lark
90. Yellow-billed magpie
91. Coast jay
92. California jay
93. Crow
94. Clarke nut-cracker
95. Bi-colored redwing
96. Western meadowlark
97. Brewer blackbird
98. Purple finch
99. California linnet
100. Cross-bill
101. Willow goldfinch
102. Green-backed goldfinch
103. Lawrence goldfinch
104. Pine siskin
105. Western savannah sparrow
106. Bryant marsh sparrow
107. Lark sparrow
108. Intermediate sparrow
109. Nuttall sparrow
110. Golden-crowned sparrow
111. White-throated sparrow
112. Western chipping sparrow
113. Sierra junco
114. Point Pinos junco
115. Rufous-crowned sparrow
116. Song sparrow
117. Fox sparrow
118. San Francisco towhee
119. California towhee
120. Black-headed grosbeak
121. Lazuli bunting
122. Cliff swallow
123. Barn swallow
124. Tree swallow
125. Bank swallow
126. Cedar waxwing
127. California shrike
128. Hutton vireo
129. Lutescent warbler
130. Yellow warbler
131. Myrtle warbler
132. Audubon warbler
133. Townsend warbler
134. Hermit warbler
135. Tolmie warbler
136. Western yellow-throat
137. Golden pileolated warbler
138. Pipit
139. Dipper
140. California thrasher
141. Vigors wren
142. Western winter wren
143. Red-breasted nuthatch
144. Pygmy nuthatch
145. Santa Cruz chickadee
146. Bush-tit
147. Wren-tit
148. Golden-crowned kinglet
149. Ruby-crowned kinglet
150. Western gnatcatcher
151. Russet-backed thrush
152. Hermit thrush
153. Western robin
154. Varied thrush
155. Western bluebird

A. S. KIBBE.



CULTIVATE THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE BIRD

From Pacific Rural Press.

During the fruit season, how often do we hear it said, "The birds are simply destroying my cherry crop," etc. The writer has had some dealings with cherry orchards, and we are prepared to say that we never lost a cherry crop or any great portion of one by the invasion of birds. There are times during the early ripening period that there is a small loss of cherries in the tops of the trees, but after a cherry tree reaches the age of 18 to 20 years, let the birds have the cherries on the topmost branches, as no cherry-picker will ever reach them, and should one mischievous little linnet, canary or wax bird invade a lower limb, the damage it would do will be offset many times over the following winter and spring by its destruction of insects and pests. We have known of many thousands of dollars' damage that might have been done by the measuring worm—destroying the foliage and even eating the young fruit in apricot, cherry and

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prune orchards—had it not been for the blackbird. Many growers cultivate their friendship, and will not allow them to be disturbed during nesting time. So eager are the farmers and orchardists in some sections of the United States to cultivate a friendly relationship between the birds and the surroundings that a large variety of shrubs and trees have been planted as a protection for the birds against the invasion of rodents during nesting and roosting times, and they also contribute to the success and effort to attract birds, such as a supply of water for drinking and bathing, nesting boxes and winter feeding. -

Should there be fear of the birds getting beyond control and doing serious damage to the orchard and farm, nothing surpasses mulberries for alluring birds away from the early orchard fruits. The full summer-bearing variety should be planted. They should be planted along the creek bank—should there be one—or adjoining a grove of trees, where the birds can “loaf,” and not be compelled to go to the fruit trees for such pastime. There will be nothing lost in cultivating the friendship of the bird.



JULY FIELD TRIP was taken on Sunday, July 11, to, and along, the bluffs northerly from Tennessee Cove. The weather was fine and what the party lacked in numbers, it made up in enthusiasm. The black phoebes, Vigors wrens and the oriole seen on June 6th had brought off their families and were not in evidence, but the barn swallow was still nesting in an outbuilding at the dairy. Many cormorants were at their colony on the cliffs, but no Bairds were observed among them. The event of the trip was furnished by a young female marsh hawk, so strikingly different from the adults of the same species.

Birds seen on the water were: California murre, Western, California and Heermann gulls; Brandt cormorants, California brown pelican and great blue heron. Land birds: California quail, turkey vulture, marsh and red-tailed hawks; willow woodpecker, red-shafted flicker, Allen hummer and ashy-throated flycatcher; black phoebe, California horned lark, California jay, crow and meadowlarks; bicolor and Brewer blackbirds, linnets, willow and green-backed goldfinches; Nuttall and song sparrows, San Francisco and California towhees, black-headed grosbeak and lazuli bunting; cliff and barn swallows, yellow and pileolated warblers and Vigors wren; Coast bush-tit, ruddy wren-tit, russet-backed thrush and Western bluebird. Forty species in all.

Members in attendance were Mrs. Neugass and Mr. Kibbe. As guests, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Gileland and Mr. Elmore.

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