The relationship between sea otters and humans has been strained nearly to the breaking point for almost three hundred years. Marine wildlife photographer, writer, and former administrative law judge Kim Steinhardt will share insights and images of the fascinating daily lives of sea otters, review the status of recent lawsuits over the expansion of their range, and look at some of the extraordinary adaptations these creatures have undergone in evolving from land to sea. Kim’s keen observations and vibrant photographs have been recognized by National Geographic in an upcoming book of his sea otter images and coastal storytelling. He is also a co-author of the soon-to-be-released The Edge: Tales from the Shoreline of the People’s Coast, a book that includes Kim’s recollections as a child seeing the Lyford House moved across the bay from Strawberry Point to Tiburon, and the creation of the Marin Audubon Society.

**SOUTHERN MARIN**

The 2016 South Marin Christmas Bird Count was held on Saturday, December 31. The count day was dry and mostly in the 40s with light northerly winds. There were approximately 100 volunteer counters and leaders to cover 22 diverse count areas ranging from the bay to the top of Mount Tamalpais including urban areas. Baykeepers was kind enough to provide a boat for Peter Colasanti to count the birds on the bay from San Rafael to Sausalito. We were not able to secure a boat for the ocean count area, which is outside the Golden Gate. The total of [Western and Clark’s Grebes](#) (669) was an all-time low, but it was probably hurt by the lack of an offshore boat. [American Kestrels](#) (32), [Varied Thrushes](#) (49) and [Red-breasted Nuthatches](#) (2) were relatively few, but [Blue-gray Gnatcatchers](#) (14) hit an all-time high. Obviously, many species, even [Wild Turkeys](#), were below average with few above their averages.

Christmas bird counts are sponsored by the National Audubon Society and are the longest-running Citizen Science surveys in the world and provide valuable information on bird populations and trends. This count has been conducted since 1975 and is one of three local counts sponsored by the Marin Audubon Society.

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**CHEEP THRILLS**

By David Sexton, co-compiler

Centered in northern Marin, the 2016 Cheep Thrills Count on December 15 put the rain continued on page 2
MISSION STATEMENT

To conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds and other wildlife and their habitats, for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

continued from page 1

back into the CBC adage “Rain or Shine.” On a day that saw frequent flash flood warnings, 60 volunteers counted all the birds they could find through the downpours.

Considering the weather, the count dinner total of 133 species was impressive, not that far from the average of about 160 species. The biggest surprise was some of the common species that totally avoided detection. There were no sightings of Band-tailed Pigeons, Downy Woodpeckers, Brown creepers, and Wrentits.

The best group total was Jim White’s Rush Creek area with 75 species. Other notable sightings were Bob Atwood’s Bald Eagle at Stafford Lake, David Herlocker’s count of 4 Lark Sparrows hiding under a log on Mt. Burdell, and Ed Nute’s Blue-winged Teal at Soulajule Reservoir. Mary Anne Flett’s group at Sonoma Baylands provided 6 Black Rails for the count, and Heather Cameron’s Bahia group added Barrow’s Goldeneye, Red-breasted Merganser, and a Greater White-fronted Goose.

The count dinner, organized by compiler Susan Kelly, was lightly attended by around 40 participants, since many chose to go home and dry off. But the pizzas were great and enthusiasm was high after a day that was described by Dave

continued on page 6
about 0.9 miles, then turn left onto Bugeia

vital habitat for the plants and animals that
here have been improving the marsh and
who will explain how the restoration efforts
Ecologist Jude Stalker from Marin Audubon,
wetland restoration site with Wetland
preservation was so fortunate. Then we'll
discuss this unique forest and why its

Our day will start with a walk through the
Rush Creek Preserve, was acquired
Bahia! This 200-acre parcel, now part of
Come celebrate World Wetlands Day at
Marin Audubon and Marin County Parks
A Special Collaborative Field Trip by
Marin Audubon and Marin County Parks
Novato
Saturday, February 4, 2017
10 AM to 2 PM
With Jude Stalker and Shannon Burke
Celebrate World Wetlands Day at Bahia! This 200-acre parcel, now part of the Rush Creek Preserve, was acquired through a major fundraising effort conducted by Marin Audubon Society and then was donated to Marin County Parks. Our day will start with a walk through the oak-studded upland habitat where we’ll discuss the plants and animals that depend on it. We’ll take a tour of the adjoining Marin Audubon wetland restoration site with Wetland Ecologist Jude Stalker from Marin Audubon, who will explain how the restoration efforts here have been improving the marsh and vital habitat for many birds and animals that depend on it. We’ll take a nature walk and identify various birds and other wildlife.

Directions: From Hwy 101, exit at Smith Ranch Rd. Drive east on Smith Ranch Rd. toward McNinss Park. Turn left immediately after crossing the railroad tracks and drive about .5 mile through the LGVSD gates and into the parking lot at the end of the road. Meet the group by the bridge just past the parking lot. There is an outhouse in the parking area for public use or you can use the bathrooms at nearby McNinss Park.

Sacramento Delta Boat Trip
Trip Full – Wait List Only
Departure/return at Antioch Marina
Sunday, February 5, 2017
(Super Bowl Sunday)
8:15 AM to 4:30 PM
With David Wimpfheimer
All available spaces on this boat trip were filled by mid-afternoon on the first day of registration! Those confirmed on the trip will receive directions to the Antioch Marina and other instructions the week before the trip. If you wish to be included on the wait list for this outing, contact Jane Medley at janermedley@gmail.com. Be sure to include the name, email address, and phone number for each possible passenger.

Stafford Lake Park
Novato
Saturday, February 11, 2017
9:00 AM to Noon
With Bob Atwood
Located west of Novato, Stafford Lake is a beautiful but little birded area that is productive for waterfowl and raptors. Last year a male Tufted Duck was on the lake. On the most recent Christmas Bird Count our group saw Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon. Approximately 172 species of birds have been spotted through the years at Stafford Lake. The county park has facilities and plenty of parking. The mostly level terrain and water views make for pleasant birding as we walk around a portion of the lake and the surrounding area. Heavy rain cancels.

Directions: From Hwy 101 in Novato, take the exit for San Marin Dr. and go west 2.9 miles. Turn right onto Novato Blvd. and follow it for 2.6 miles. The park is on the left. Turn left after the gatehouse and travel to the parking lot. There is a five dollar entrance fee per vehicle.

Nicasio Reservoir
No. 2, Birding in Marin Series
Saturday, February 18, 2017
8:30 AM to mid-afternoon
With Jim White and Bob Battaglin
We will meet at the backstop to the baseball field in Nicasio. The riparian, open field, and wooded habitats there are good for a nice variety of sparrows, gleaners, and woodpeckers. Next we’ll head over to nearby Nicasio Reservoir to take a nature walk and identify various birds and other wildlife. This is a great place to see owls and other raptors, including Golden Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk, Prairie Falcon and Burrowing Owl, plus dozens of kites and harriers. Black Rail is resident and at times vocal. Songbirds flock in the former residential area, harassed by Merlin and Accipiters. Allen’s Hummingbird will be displaying among the eucalyptus.

The group will continue on to Hudeman’s Slough where we will bird on foot. We will meet at the south entrance to Hudeman Island off of Hwy 37 and travel by car across the island, stopping to bird along the way. Some birders may wish to leave when we reach the island’s north gate. Dress in layers and sturdy shoes and bring lunch and water. Heavy rain cancels.

Directions: From Hwy 101 in northern Novato, take the Atherton Ave. exit east about 0.9 miles, then turn left onto Bugela Ln., which becomes Bahia Dr. Follow it to the end where there is street parking. No restrooms available here.
MAS AWARDED GRANT TO ADDRESS SEA LEVEL RISE

We are thrilled to have been awarded a grant of $195,000 to study nature-based adaptations for sea level rise at our Tiscornia Marsh at the mouth of the San Rafael Canal. This grant program was made possible by an award of $750,000 from the Buck Family Fund at the Marin Community Foundation to the State Coastal Conservancy to manage the grant program. The purpose of the grant program is to address the impacts of climate change, specifically sea level rise, and particularly on underserved communities in Marin County.

We thought our Tiscornia Marsh property was an excellent candidate for this grant. Its levee is low, unimproved and poor as refugia habitat. Overtopping the levee as sea level rises would impact the adjacent communities including the Canal’s underserved population. Also, the marsh, which has provided habitat for the endangered Ridgway’s Rail in past years, is disappearing. Aerial photos show that about a third of the marsh has been lost to erosion over the last 30 years.

Our proposal includes studying and recommending ways to improve the flood control and habitat functions of the levee and to restore tidal marsh. We want the marsh restored so that it can continue to provide habitat for the endangered and other species as well as serve the critical shoreline protection function for the human community. Marshes are the first line of defense in protecting shorelines against the impacts of sea level rise, such as flooding.

Our project team consists of hydrologists from ESA, an environmental scientist from Siegel Environmental, Inc., and Shore Up Marin, a community-based organization that will be getting the public involved. Other recipients of grant awards are the Romberg Center, County of Marin/San Francisco Estuary Institute/Point Blue and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

The grants are scheduled for approval by the Coastal Conservancy Board in February and we are planning to begin work in June.

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR GGNRA DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN

Unfortunately, Congressman Huffman has departed from his usually sound environmental approach and joined with Congresswomen Nancy Pelosi and Jackie Speier in asking the National Park Service (NPS) to delay implementing the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) Dog Management Plan (Plan). This approach is clearly in response to demands of dog walkers and owners who want more access. The only possible reason for delay is to allow time to weaken the proposed Plan. This approach is not in the interest of protecting GGNRA’s endangered wildlife, plants and native plant resources. On January 9, GGNRA announced that it is putting on hold the adoption of the Final Rule for Dog Management at GGNRA.

GGNRA reports that the decision is in response to requests from members of Congress to extend the waiting period in order to conduct a review of certain records being released to a Freedom of Information Act request related to the Dog Management Plan. Use of a personal email by a former employee was cited as needing independent review to determine whether the personal email was used in a manner that is not consistent with applicable laws and policies and whether this affected the planning and rule-making process.

The proposed Rule was published December 9 for a final 30-day review period. The record of decision was scheduled to be published in the Federal Register in January 2017, with publication of the Final Rule, which would specify an effective date, to follow. To reach this point, an Environmental Impact Statement and the Management Plan have been subject to public review, with hearings taking place over four years if not longer. The process provided ample opportunity for public comment. More public input is not the issue. The issue is that certain dog owners and dog walkers just don’t like the recommendation and want access to more areas, including places with sensitive habitat.

The Plan has been thoroughly reviewed and the recommendations reflect the NPS’s primary responsibility – protection of natural resources, particularly those that are endangered or threatened, including Northern Spotted Owl, Snowy Plover and Mission Blue Butterfly. Explanations of the environmental resources along each of the affected trails, those from which dog use has been either removed or changed to on-leash use, were provided in the Environmental Impact Statement and were also discussed at public hearings. GGNRA is home to more endangered and threatened species than Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks combined.

The Plan provides for places to walk dogs on- and off-leash – just not on as many GGNRA trails as the dog-owners/walkers want. In Marin, off-leash dogs would still be allowed at Rodeo Beach, and an on-leash segment, the Kaashi Loop Trail, has been added at Muir Beach. Other additions: new voice and sight control areas and dog-free areas at Crissy Field, realigned and expanded on-leash area at Baker Beach, an additional on- and off-leash trail at Fort Funston, and other expanded dog areas further south. Twenty-two locations in GGNRA are open for dog walking, six allow dogs under voice and sight control (off-leash). In total, 14 miles of on-leash dog walking would be allowed on GGNRA trails in Marin.

Dog-free areas are also identified, so there would be more areas where people who are afraid of dogs or simply don’t want to be around dogs will be able to enjoy nature. Problems with dogs were the number one complaint of users noted during the Marin County Open Space District’s user survey.

According to the Marin Independent Journal, Congresswoman Speier cited the fact that GGNRA has included dog walking for much of the last 40 years. That may be, but it was without authorization from Washington. Unleashed dogs were allowed on the recommendation of the then GGNRA Advisory Committee, reportedly because one of the Commissioners wanted to walk his dog off-leash. GGNRA staff closed their eyes to the negative impacts of unleashed dogs for many years. Just because GGNRA staff did not do its governing job adequately in the past, should not be reason to allow this activity to continue. Reining in this unauthorized use is long overdue and necessary to protect special status species that depend on GGNRA habitats. GGNRA would be the ONLY Park in the National Park System where dogs are allowed to go unleashed.

Dogs are wonderful companions and benefit people in many ways, but they simply do not need to be running loose wherever their owners or walkers want them to. The desires of this or any other special interest group, be it dog walkers, cyclists, or birders, should not take precedence over protecting natural resources that are in the interest of the general public. In addition to the GGNRA areas and all Marin County Open Space District Fire Roads, where dogs can be off-leash and under voice control, there are 10 dog parks in this county where dogs can run loose. The natural habitat areas are the only places wildlife have to live and...
analyses were submitted: one attempting to demonstrate that there is no other location in the vicinity where the project could be built, and two others that attempted to demonstrate that no other alternative could be built on the site. Federal 404 Guidelines provide that wetlands cannot be filled if there is practicable alternative that would have less environmental impact on the aquatic ecosystem.

MAS commented on the numerous errors and inadequate analysis in the On-site Alternative. Locations and factual information about various sites were incorrect or insufficient to demonstrate that a site was not available. The on-site analyses focused on maximizing profit for the owner. Profit for the developer, however, is not a factor that can be considered in the 404 analysis. Also, a 187-unit hotel was recommended by the consultant to be the only feasible alternative, however, the current proposal is for only 174 rooms. We asked: If the project could be reduced by 13 rooms why couldn’t a few more rooms be removed to protect the pond?

**WHAT YOU CAN DO:**
Speak out for safeguarding GGNRA habitats for wildlife and/or to safeguard your ability to enjoy nature without dogs. Tell Congressman Huffman and GGNRA that you support GGNRA and their efforts to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat through the Dog Management Plan. Email Congressman Huffman at http://huffman.house.gov/contact GGNRA Superintendent, GGNRA, Building 201, Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123.

**CORTE MADERA INN**
MAS commented on the Corte Madera Inn Draft Recirculated Environmental Impact Report. We addressed the document’s inadequacies: 1) incomplete assessment of the importance of the Black-crowned Night-Heron roost. The DREIR said the birds could just go somewhere else; 2) deficient evaluation of the importance and value of the wetland plant, widgeon grass, present in the pond; and 3) insufficient information to support its claim that the proposed mitigation at the Burdell Mitigation Bank would adequately mitigate for the impacts of the project.

**Update on Pond Life**
The Black-crowned Night-Heron roosting colony is growing and expanding to trees adjacent to the trees used in previous years. On this year’s Southern Marin Christmas Count, 35 Black-crowned Night-Herons were observed on the roost trees. In addition, four Hooded Mergansers and two Mallards were observed in the pond. The water level was high so no mudflat habitat was available for shorebirds along the edge of the pond.

**Corte Madera Inn Alternatives Analysis**
The Regional Water Quality Control Board accepted comments on the Alternatives Analyses submitted by the applicant. Three certain native plants can grow.

We do not condone illegal activity, but even if the personal email were used in a manner inconsistent with laws and policies, that does not take away from the fact that dogs in natural resource habitats can disturb wildlife and damage habitats. We commend GGNRA staff for coming up with a Management Plan that will be more protective of wildlife than currently existing practices, yet one that, we think, provides more than generous access for dogs both on- and off-leash. We recommend that the Plan be adopted now.

**MMWD BEGINS EIR FOR BIODIVERSITY, FIRE AND FUELS INTEGRATED PLAN – COMMENTS NEEDED**
We are in a 30-day public scoping period for the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) will be preparing on the Draft BIODIVERSITY, FIRE AND FUELS INTEGRATED PLAN (Plan) – quite a mouthful. This is the public’s opportunity to submit questions/issues/concerns that you want addressed in the EIR. Information and analyses presented in EIRs can lead directly to changes in the project, which in this case is the Plan.

MMWD owns and manages 22,000 acres of publicly accessible wildlands from which water is supplied to approximately 190,000 people in Central and Southern Marin. The lands are divided into three administrative units: Mt. Tamalpais watershed, Soulajule Reservoir and Nicasio Reservoir. MMWD defines its mission as to “manage natural resources in a sustainable manner and to provide our customers with reliable, high quality water at a reasonable price.”

The stated purpose, goals and need for the Plan are: 1) to define and guide the methods used to minimize the risk of wildfires, 2) to preserve and enhance existing significant natural resources, and 3) to provide an adaptive framework for the periodic review of the Plan in response to changing conditions and improved knowledge. The Plan defines the challenges it must address: fire hazard and suppression, expansion of invasive plants particularly broom, spread of forest diseases, and climate change. The best defense against climate change is a healthy ecosystem.

The Plan reports that MMWD uses a variety of approaches to achieve the stated goals: constructing new fuel breaks and maintaining existing ones, removing and thinning trees, reducing accumulated fuel loads in habitats and treating new invasions of non-native species. Fuel breaks would be treated every four to five years. The toolbox for cyclical maintenance includes prescribed burning, cutting, girdling, solarization, animal grazing and mulching. Limited herbicide use through an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM) to control and eliminate invasive weeds was in the toolbox until 2005, when the MMWD Board suspended its use in response to pressure from anti-herbicide groups. Now MMWD may be losing the battle against weeds, particularly broom. It does not appear they have the resources to control or remove the invasives manually.

How successful MMWD has been, or anticipates it will be, in controlling invasives is not addressed. Because the current and proposed future methods are the same, they can be expected to produce similar results. While no one wants herbicides used improperly, MMWD simply does not seem to have the resources to control broom and other invasives using only manual and mechanical means. Constructing fuel breaks means more broom invasions and more broom to control. Clearing for fuel breaks leaves bare ground and ideal growing conditions for broom. This then exacerbates the problem.

In addition, “biodiversity” in the Plan appears to mean only biodiversity of plant life. While the Plan lists special status plant and wildlife species, there is no discussion of the importance of maintaining wildlife species as part of maintaining the ecosystem or biodiversity.

We have not completed our review, but a few of the aspects we will certainly be asking to be included the EIR are:

- A discussion of the anticipated success of the current approach of using no herbicides to control invasive plants, particularly broom. It is our understanding that MMWD is losing the battle and...
Habitat Stewardship

BahiA Last month, we were pleased to welcome students from Mark Day School who spent three hours pulling a large patch of the invasive non-native ice plant at Bahia on a school community service day. The students followed up with thank you letters to Lowell Sykes, their teacher for the day, expressing their appreciation. The letters conveyed impressive insights and grasp of the significance of their work biologically and to them personally.

Some wrote of what they learned: “why invasive plants are bad for other plants and animals,” “the disturbance invasive plants create,” “if you try really hard you can help impact the environment,” “you can fix problems with a simple act,” “how big an impact invasive plants had on the environment.” Others expressed appreciation to Lowell for being an “amazing guide” and for “giving me and my classmates an experience that will make a difference for plants and animals.”

Others shared their personal feelings: “satisfying to see progress,” “how good it feels to make a difference,” enjoyed “bonding with classmates,” “cooperation and teamwork,” and many said they “had fun.” It was certainly a good day for native wildlife to have all of that ice plant removed, and we are glad it was a good day for the students as well. Thank you, Mark Day School.

Triangle Marsh We were also pleased to welcome about sixty students from our neighbor at Triangle Marsh, the Marin Country Day School, to help us get rid of the invasive, non-native Harding grass. The students laid out cardboard and covered it with woodchips to put Harding grass in the dark where it cannot grow and will not survive. Next year the area should be ready for planting native plants. Thank you, Marin Country Day School.

Christmas Bird Counts continued from page 2

Shuford as “pleasantly miserable.”

Point Reyes The 47th annual Point Reyes Christmas Bird Count, sponsored by Point Blue and Marin Audubon, was held on 17 December, a sparkling early winter day, followed by the annual Compilation Dinner at the Dance Palace. 

Owlers started as early as 4 a.m. and were rewarded by slightly above average owl numbers. By later morning 197 birders, organized into 29 groups, were in the field. One hundred ninety-seven species (unofficial count at this date) were seen in the count circle during that day.

The total (again unofficial) number of individual birds seen in 2016 was 111,188, up 32% from 83,590 in 2015 and 85741 in 2014. The last time this many birds were seen on the Point Reyes Count was 2011 when 122,207 birds were observed, so the 2016 numbers reversed a 5-year decline.

The most common bird in the count area this year is the Common Murre (14,058 reported, up from 4,855 in 2015) on the ocean, which accounts for much of the total bird population increase. This is good news because ocean food stocks have been dwindling in recent years, but are seemingly abundant this year. 

Bufflehead were up (7,741 in 2016 vs. 6,394 seen in 2015) and Surf Scoter were just below normal (4,729 seen vs. 5,166 6-year average seen). American Wigeon populations were down to 2,682 from 4,232 in 2015.

Many species are at less than 25% of their 6-year average: Hooded Merganser, Tricolored Blackbird, Short-billed Dowitcher, White-winged Scoter, Thayer’s Gull, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Varied Thrush, Lark Sparrow, Killdeer, Band-tailed Pigeon, Ancient Murrelet, Ring-necked Duck, and Hermit Warbler.

However, on the bright side, there is quite a list of birds that more than doubled their running 6-year averages. These are: Northern Mockingbird, Mew Gull, Marbled Murrelet, Semipalmated Plover, Bald Eagle, Red-winged Blackbird, Northern Fulmar, Western Gull, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Wilson’s Warbler, Long-tailed Duck, Spotted Owl, Swamp Sparrow, Sanderling, California Gull, White-throated Sparrow, Burrowing Owl, Common Murre, Blue-winged Teal and Cackling Goose.

Notably 138 Snowy Plovers (average 90) and 13 Marbled Murrelets (average 5) were seen. Altogether the groups saw 76 Northern Fulmars.

Rarities included Mountain Bluebird, Black-vented Shearwater, Short-tailed Shearwater, Long-eared Owl and American Avocet. Of course it was a great day, the reunion of many happy birders, and we saw 197+ species in all.

The data for all 2016 count areas are presently being compiled and will be available by early February. For prior count totals by area, maps, and count details please visit tgam.com. wixsite.com/prcbbc and click on the data links where the historic bird data, compiled 1970-2015, are available for download.
White-winged Scoter

Many birders, myself included, might argue that December is the most excellent month of the year in Marin. Vestiges of fall linger on into this coldest month of the Bay Area year that is mostly populated by the birds of winter. And the Christmas Bird Counts conducted at the end of the month bring us together to count the birds in this season of highest species diversity.

December kicked off with mild conditions at the beginning of the month bringing us together to count the birds in this season of highest species diversity. Many birders, myself included, might argue that December is the most excellent month of the year in Marin. Vestiges of fall linger on into this coldest month of the Bay Area year that is mostly populated by the birds of winter. And the Christmas Bird Counts conducted at the end of the month bring us together to count the birds in this season of highest species diversity.

Conservation continued from page 5

native habitats are being lost to broom at an alarming rate.

- An alternative that includes use of herbicides as part of the IPM program. Discuss how and whether even minimal use of herbicides could save habitats from the spread of invasives and enable the restoration of currently invaded areas to native habitats.

- A chapter addressing wildlife and their importance to the ecosystem. While birds, mammals and other wildlife are essential components of natural ecosystems performing such functions as controlling vegetation by eating plants, aerating soil, fertilizing plants and pollinating plants, their part in maintaining a healthy ecosystem is virtually ignored.
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Please fill in this form and mail to the address below. If you are paying by check, please make it payable to Marin Audubon Society.

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The success of Marin Audubon Society’s (MAS) work depends greatly on its chapter-supporting members. We work collaboratively with the National Audubon Society (NAS) on issues of mutual concern, but very little of our funding comes from NAS. We receive a fixed amount based on our 2001 membership. MAS relies on local support for our habitat protection efforts, conservation advocacy, birding field trips, educational speakers series, and publication of The Rail. To better ensure we can continue our programs on the local level, MAS offers a separate chapter membership. Your membership in MAS will help us protect local habitats, resident and migratory birds and provide you with educational and enjoyable programs because all of your chapter-supporting dues stay with MAS.

If you’re not already a chapter-supporting member, we urge you to join MAS and urge your friends, neighbors, relatives to join us, too.

You can also join or make a donation on our website using your credit card or PayPal. Please go to www.marinaudubon.org.

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