



THE STILT

BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

Vol. 13, No. 10

June 1985

CALENDAR OF SUMMER EVENTS

JUNE

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	(13)	14	(15)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	(29)
30						

JULY

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	(13)
14	15	16	(17)	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

LOCAL MEETINGS, PROGRAMS AND FIELD TRIPS

Thurs. June 13: BAS Monthly Meeting — 7:30 pm, Room 202 Food and Nutrition Building, USU Campus. Dr. Richard Shaw will speak on Alpine Plants of Utah.

Sat. June 15: Dayton Marsh Field Trip — Leave 7:30 am from Logan Library. Return early afternoon. Dayton Marsh is 25 miles beyond Preston and teeming with many species of marsh birds. A whooper raised at Gray's Lake Wildlife Refuge has summered at Dayton Marsh in 1983 and 1984. We hope to see him, and other birds such as grebes, marsh wrens, Savanna sparrows, and other waterfowl. Take a lunch and shoes suitable for getting wet.

Sat. June 29: Limber Pine Trail and Turner Campground for supper — Leave 2:00 pm from the rest area by the golf course on Highway 89. Hike the new Bridgerland Audubon Nature Trail to the old Limber Pine. Then enjoy late afternoon birding and supper at the Lewis Turner Campground near the entrance to Tony Grove Road. A chance to see Calliope Hummingbird, Trail's Flycatcher, Swainson's and Hermit thrushes and other mountain birds. Return by 8:00 pm. No reservations needed. *

Sat. July 13: Tony Grove Lake Hike — Leave 8:00 am from the rest area by the golf course on Highway 89. Return variable. Hike the new Nature Trail using the new Audubon Nature Guide to see many mountain wildflowers, birds, insects. Some may wish to hike to White Pine Lake or Mt. Naomi. No reservations needed. *

Wed. July 17: Canoe Trip on Cutler/Logan Marsh — Leave from Logan Library at 5:00 p.m. Return by 8:00 pm. A one-mile easy paddle to the roost area of ibis, egrets, night herons, geese, pelicans and gulls. ADVANCE RESERVATIONS REQUIRED. \$3 per person. Call Al Stokes at 752-2702.

*NOTE: Due to uncertainty about snow conditions on mountain trails, changes in plans may be necessary. Check publicity in newspapers, on radio and posters, for changes in plans. Invite some friends new to Audubon to join these trips. They are the best way to recruit new members.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Don't let my students read this, but I've come to the conclusion that sometimes procrastination is a good thing. Take this column for instance. I started to write it May 15th, tried again the 17th, and now, on the 20th, I've finally got something to say. I owe it to the Geology field trip I attended on Saturday. I had two sets of papers to grade and a report to help my daughter write, but I went anyway. I came home wind-blown, refreshed, and tired, carrying a backpack full of rocks and a head full of poetic thoughts. Thanks to Dave Liddell, the trip leader, and to all those who shared the trip with me.

Up Sardine Canyon, we found startling fossils—trilobites, brachipods, horn coral—creatures dead so long they'd turned to rock inside of mountains. As I examined the ones I'd found, I let the wind remind me of a poem I'd read clear back in high school, part of which follows.(from Ralph Waldo Emerson):

"The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearl to their enamel gave,
And the bellowing of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wiped away the weeds and foam,
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly noisome things
Had left their beauty on the shore
With the sun and the sand and the wild uproar."

The fossils I have placed so carefully on my desk do not, it is true, look as lovely there as they did among the rocks, wind, and wildflowers. But if I hold them up to the one ray of sun that comes shining through my windows, the sparkling crystals that long ago replaced the life-substance of the trilobite still shine. I think for a while I'll break Emerson's law—though I promise to take my fossils out to my garden for a few days each month, where they can renew their relationship with the earth and forget they're being held captive by a daughter of man. And someday, I promise, I'll take them back up Sardine Canyon.

— Charlotte Wright

WARNINGS FOR "BOTANIZERS"

Dr. Richard Shaw will speak on the subject of alpine plants of Utah at our June monthly meeting. This is a timely topic because the high country has shed its cloak of snow, and many of us amateur botanists are out-and-about identifying plants. When identifying plants, it is often desirable to collect specimens, a practice for which a few words of caution are needed.

First, those of you who want to be strictly within the law should be aware that all federal land management agencies require permits to collect plants of any kind. Second, the Endangered Species Act protects plants on federal lands (not private lands). Unfortunately, there is a loophole in the law: endangered plants are only protected when they are "reduced to possession"; therefore they can be cut, uprooted, or otherwise destroyed without consequence, so long as they are not "taken."

Since the law is weak, it would seem the best insurance for protecting sensitive species is an active conscience coupled with a knowledge of which species are rare in a given area. Species in Cache County being reviewed for possible listing as Threatened or Endangered are: the Cronquist daisy (Erigeron cronquistii), Cache beardtongue (Penstemon compactus), Maguire primrose (Primula maguirei), Erigeron brevicaulis, and Musimonea limeata. Of these, the Maguire primrose is the closest to being officially designated as a threatened species by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Southern Utah's canyon country is home to many rare, sensitive, and endemic plants, so a great deal of caution should be used when "botanizing" in that area.

— Bruce Pendery

PROTECTING BIRDS FROM PICTURE WINDOWS

We encourage birds to feed close to our homes and often they are killed by flying into picture windows, glass doors, etc. The bird is flying to a tree or bush that is perfectly REFLECTED in the glass. Closing the curtain only makes the reflection clearer. To help remedy the situation, do one of the following:

1. Using *Bon Ami* (or a similar product) cover the outside of the window with a design of your choice—leaving areas for you to see out.
2. Or, string Christmas tree tinsel (or something similar) across the outside of the window.
3. Or, tape the outline of a bird of prey on the window. (The editor does not care for No. 3; it might keep all birds from coming to the area.)

If a hawk should suddenly appear, the birds become confused and in their haste to get away they fly into a window that you "fixed." But, at least you TRIED.

In the spring, the young birds follow their parents to the feeding areas. At times they do not seem to know which way to go. However, they are not flying with great speed when they hit a glass door or window and usually are only stunned. Place the bird in a box or other safe place until it recovers. This may take only a few minutes or it might take an hour or so.

— from the Yellowstone Valley Flyer
March 1985 issue

BRIDGERLAND T-SHIRTS FOR SALE

We are now offering Bridgerland Audubon T-shirts for sale. There are two designs (barn owl, stilts), each available in both dark and light ink, depending on the background color of the T-shirt. Colors available include teal, coral, lilac, cobalt blue, forest green, brown, light blue, moss green, navy, silver blue, charcoal gray, and more. Adult sizes range from small to extra large, and some children's sizes. We have 100% cotton or 50/50 cotton/polyester, both Hanes brand. To order, specify 1) design, 2) ink color, 3) T-shirt color, 4) size, and 5) shirt material. Cost is \$7 for adult sizes and \$5 for children's; both prices include tax. Send your check to the Bridgerland Audubon post-office box (3501).



WINGTIPS

Wing Tips is a new journal for people interested in birds. *Wing Tips'* purpose is to provide information on various aspects of ornithology, especially for those who want to go beyond simple identification of birds. It is an information source for what is happening in ornithology today. There is one section on endangered birds of North America. *Wing Tips* wants to help provide a bridge between amateurs and professionals, encouraging information to cross in both directions.

Wing Tips is published quarterly (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter); annual subscription price is \$10.00. Publisher and editor is Helen S. Lapham, P. O. Box 226, Lansing, New York 14882.

EARLY BIRD NOTES

In late April and early May, Cache County becomes a birder's paradise. It's very difficult for me to keep my mind on the mundane necessary tasks when I know that out there on Mendon road, the sewage lagoons, the oxbows or the barrens is a DUNLIN, BONAPARTE'S GULL, or maybe even a SNOWY PLOVER. I know they are or have been out there in the valley because Mike Tove saw them on April 21st.

Pat Bahler sighted an INDIGO BUNTING in her yard on May 13. This is the BLUE BUNTING familiar in the eastern half of the U.S. She has seen one once before in her yard, in late April of 1983. At that time it stayed two weeks. This year she only saw it one day. Rebecca Stewart reported that she had seen an INDIGO BUNTING at her feeders on two successive years, 1982 and 1983. These two feeding areas are on the Island only about five blocks apart. Judy Williams had a very early sighting of a male CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD on April 15, at her home in Smithfield canyon. She said she did not have her hummingbird feeder up yet.

There has been a crossbill invasion this year in Cache County. Both RED CROSSBILL and WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS have been seen in cemeteries, yards and on campus. On May 4, the people on the field trip led by Betty Boeker to Edgewood Hall saw over 30 WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. We also saw a pair of nesting WOOD DUCK on the pond at Edgewood Hall.

Keith Archibald has had some interesting sightings. On May 10, he saw about two thousand FRANKLIN'S GULLS on Mantua reservoir. He said they were insect-sweeping above the water. On May 14 he spotted an OSPREY at 2000 West and 2200 South. He often makes early morning jaunts up Dry Canyon east of his home. This week he saw a SOLITARY VIREO there. Jim Gesseman told me about a good area for birding that I plan to try soon. Take the road to Paradise and Avon and on south toward Liberty in Weber County. This road follows the South fork of the Little Bear River. He said that in several places you are above the stream. The tops of the trees and the birds are at about eye level for easy watching. He reports that this is a good place to find YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, WESTERN and EASTERN KINGBIRD, COMMON Nighthawk, HOUSE WREN and many WARBLERS and FLYCATCHERS.

Dick Burns gets the award this month for finding the best bird. Al Stokes phoned me this morning and said that Dick had brought an injured ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK to him this morning. Dick had found it in his driveway. Al said it looked like it would recover, so if it does he'll probably put the news on the hotline when he sets it free. Al said that there have been other reports of ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK in the valley, but none for several years.

Now that makes two really different birds sighted in the valley this month: an INDIGO BUNTING and a ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, neither of which is listed in the Cache Valley Checklist. Maybe it proves that birds don't read field guides. So if you can't believe your eyes when you think you see a rare bird you'd better get help. What you see may be another new bird for the hotline.

— Alice Stewart

NATIONAL AUDUBON NAMES NEW PRESIDENT

Peter A. A. Berle has been named president of the National Audubon Society at a meeting of the Society's board of directors held over the weekend in Seattle, Washington. Berle will become Audubon's new chief executive officer on August 1, replacing Russell W. Peterson, who is retiring after six years as president.

Founded in 1906, the National Audubon Society today numbers over 500,000 members and 500 chapters, and has an annual operating budget of approximately \$25 million. The Society headquartered in New York City, maintains 10 regional offices throughout the United States (including Alaska), an office in Washington, D.C., and a network of 80 nature sanctuaries from California to Maine. Over the years Audubon's mission has broadened from protecting birds and other wildlife to protecting all life—plant, animal and human—and the air, land and water on which all life depends.

"After almost a year's search, the board believes it has found the perfect person to carry on the dynamic and visionary leadership that has characterized Russ Peterson's presidency," said Donal C. O'Brien, Jr., chairman of the Society's board of directors. "Peter Berle has excelled as a legislator, environmental lawyer, administrator and teacher. He has proved himself a courageous and resourceful conservation leader."

A partner in the Manhattan law firm of Berle, Kass & Case, Berle served three terms as state assemblyman from 1968 to 1974. He is particularly remembered by conservationists for leading the assembly floor fight to enact the nation's most comprehensive land-use controls for the six-million-acre Adirondack Park, our largest park outside of Alaska, which also contains the most significant wilderness in the Eastern United States.

Berle was selected by Rutgers University in 1971 as the outstanding member of the New York State Assembly. His book, *Does the Citizen Stand a Chance—the Politics of the State Legislature*, was published in 1974. Berle served as chairman of Governor Hugh Carey's Transition Task Force on the Environment (1974-75) and as a commissioner of the Adirondack Park Agency (1976-79), which administers the Park's zoning and other land-use regulations.

From 1976-79 he served as commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. It was during this time that Verle and his staff discovered and confronted the environmental disaster at Love Canal; purchased the 15 remaining privately-owned "high peaks" (those 46 Adirondack mountains over 4000 feet) for inclusion in the publicly-owned Adirondack Forest Preserve; and launched one of the first concerted state efforts to deal with toxic wastes. Berle and his law firm were involved in one of the first significant environmental lawsuits in the United States—the ultimately successful Scenic Hudson, Inc. suit to stop the Consolidated Edison Company from building a pumped-storage plant on top of Storm King Mountain. He has just completed a major class action suit on behalf of homeowners against the Union Carbide Company for pesticide pollution of groundwater on Long Island.

He has been a visiting professor at the College of

Environmental Science of the State University of New York and an Adjunct Professor at the Hunter College Department of Urban Affairs. A graduate of Harvard University (B.A.) and the Harvard Law School, Berle is an avid outdoorsman. He was a competitive cross-country skier and ski jumper in college and continues to compete in citizen races (though he claims to have permanently retired from ski jumping). He has canoed, bicycled and hiked extensively—including a 12-day paddle of the 372-mile Eire Canal with his son, Dolf, to publicize the need for converting the canal into a public park. He resides with his wife, Lila, and their four children in Manhattan and the Berkshire Mountains of southern Massachusetts.

WHAT DRIVES NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

I recently participated in the review of the proposed 1985-86 budget of National Audubon—a whopping \$24 million—which will be used to promote the programs that our membership has endorsed at past regional conferences. First and foremost is *Audubon* magazine itself, the vehicle by which Audubon gets across its concerns for the environment, winning support by its very attractive format. Both Turner TV and the OWL-TV programs are moving ahead, the latter to reach out to youth in Canada and the United States. The Washington Office has built a staff that is able to have great influence on the course of legislation. Big as our sanctuary program is, it is dwarfed by what this staff can accomplish in getting new wildlife refuges set aside, or in influencing legislation on farm policy such as a bill to discourage "sod-busting." Much of the budget goes to support the ten small regional offices who help chapters become stronger in their ability to influence the course of better management of resources within the separate states.

Where does the money to support all these programs come from? The two major sources are memberships (\$8 million) and contributions and grants (\$6 million). The rest comes from a great variety of sources including sales at nature centers, tuition for Audubon's ecology camps, and advertizing in our magazines. Yes, and even if you don't welcome that flood of requests from other conservation organizations, we net \$400,000 annually from the sale of our mailing list. (If you don't want your name so used, then advise Audubon to that effect.)

Audubon members rarely realize that chapters themselves generate only 5% of new members. That's right—only 5 PERCENT! This means that National must devote a lot of money to attract new members and to encourage members to renew. I encourage all of our members to become more effective at getting new members to join us. Our chapter has a good reputation, so tell others about all the exciting things we do—present monthly programs, attend field trips, write trail guides for nature trails, help school teachers develop better environmental programs, and much more. This year, an introductory membership is only \$20. If you want some application forms, call any officer.

— Al Stokes

AWARDS BANQUET

Jack T. Spence was chosen to receive this year's Bridgerland Audubon's Conservation Award at the annual banquet May 10 at the China House restaurant in Logan. Spence was honored because of his ongoing fight to defeat environmentally unsound projects in both Cache Valley and across the state. Recognized as a "real pillar in the environmental community" by last year's conservation award recipient Tom Lyon, Spence has made outstanding contributions in the environmental arena for over 12 years.

Regional vice-president Bob Turner congratulated local members for a wide range of activities and encouraged the chapter to continue their fight to protect the environment. Turner said he is pleased with the regrowth of the education program and personally thanked Bridgerland Audubon members for their contribution.

Rounding-out the evening was Dick Carter from the Utah Wilderness Association, speaking on BLM wilderness. Carter thanked chapter members for their work in getting wilderness designation for nearly 800,000 acres in Utah. In his discussion of BLM wilderness, Carter encouraged members and environmentalists to look beyond traditional values commonly associated with wilderness and support overlooked values. Carter said environmentalists need to unite to "achieve a logical victory for land," and view wilderness as much more than a recreational resource.

Bridgerland Audubon wishes to extend its appreciation to Nancy Warner for organizing the annual banquet, and to the other people who have made the chapter what it is today—thank you all.

— John J. Wise

BEAR RIVER CANOE TRIP MAY 11-12

Despite cool, wet weather Saturday and gusty winds Sunday, Bridgerland Audubon's annual Bear River canoe trip was well-attended and successful. Over 70 people, ranging in age from 4 to 70, took part in the two, half-day float trips on a 15 mile section of the Bear between Trenton and Amalga.

Sunday's group counted 47 species of birds, outdoing Saturday's group by two species. It was probably the wood duck and caspian tern that made the difference Sunday. Many other water birds, songbirds and raptors were sighted as the curious canoers floated lazily along the river's course.

Trip leader Allen Stokes and several other knowledgeable birders provided positive identification of many birds some of us were not sure of. During lunch on a grassy knoll overlooking the river, Stokes discussed Canada goose scat and the bird's grazing behavior. After lunch, Stokes led a nature discovery hike investigating mice nests and other burrowing rodents. From atop a hill, the group was able to see the heron rookery—the next stop on the trip.

For the first time in several years the river was low enough to allow us to walk beneath the nesting colony of Great Blue Herons. During the previous two years, canoes had glided silently beneath the heron rookery, but this year a more careful

examination was possible. Fragments of powder-blue egg shells littered the ground below the nests, indicating the presence of chicks, but only protective adults were seen carefully watching the curious people below. Wild asparagus previously grew near the heron rookery, but this year none was found.

In addition to re-discovering the flora and fauna of the Bear River, the canoers were provided with insights into the river's constantly changing geomorphology, as geology professor David Liddell discussed the river's ever-changing course. He pointed out erosion on the outside bends and depositions of sediment on the inside bends where the river current slows. Most canoers were well aware of the Bear River's meandering course as they headed in every conceivable compass direction during the day.

In addition to the river's wild beauty, the groups saw junked cars and carelessly dumped waste dotting the river landscape, provoking many river travelers to ask why. *Cache Citizen* editor Nelson Wadsworth, on the Bear River for the first time, asked why in an editorial entitled "Let's Clean Up the Bear River" in the May 15 issue of the *Citizen*.

As the canoes were hauled ashore, the weary river travelers recounted the day's observations and prepared for the trip home—each filled with a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction, having floated the Bear River without mishap—an occurrence some had feared earlier in the day.

— John J. Wise

OWED TO OUR ERRANT WHITE KNIGHT: SIR RUSSELL THE GOOD

Russ has cleared off his desk and cleaned out his drawers of carriage strewn in the wake of the Audubon wars.

Bent lance at high port and baldrick askew
Sir Russell girds up his loins to seek challenge anew.
Campaigns? He has served in far more than his quota,
Like storming the garrisons of North Dakota.
Honors heaped on his brow exceed abuses heaped on his back.
Despite a cantankerous Board which gave him much flak.
But of course that just helped him to stay on his toes
Dancing adroitly about to parry the blows
From the likes of Sir Rawson, the Bold, whose flailing mace
Tried to make mincemeat of nits buzzing round Russell's face.
And along with the nits, of course, there were gnats
that sometimes nipped Russ' nates where exposed thru the slats.
Of his armor which, while dented and rusted
He wore with high honor, tho peppered and dusted
With leaden bird shot and effluents like P.C.B.
It's a wonder Russ has survived. To defend you and me
From that high voltage dragon who still is a blot
On King Ronald's escutcheon—Russ had to help Kilawatt.
Yes, we'll miss you Sir Russell, you served our round table well.
Come back anytime to break bread and we'll tell
Lies about birding — or just raise some hell —
While consuming exotics like last night's fricaseed pullet (or
twas it puffin?)

But let me warn you, old war horse.
Don't ever get twixt Squire Brokaw
And that last, lonely bran muffin!
Instead keep your feet on the ground
And your eyes on the stars.
Let the balm of less pressure heal old battle scars.
But as you explore the word process, just be kind to this gang —
Or you better get lost in the wilds of your Wang.

— Jay Hammond, 27 April 1985

The above doggerel was tossed off during Russ Peterson's last board meeting by Jay Hammond, board member and former governor of Alaska. Rawson Wood let no detail of the budgets get past him. The gnats refer to Nat Reed, outspoken and veteran board member, as well as former Assistant Secretary of Parks & Wildlife. Bran muffins were a special treat at our board breakfasts, but they ran out quickly, to Russ' chargin. The Board, staff and others gave Russ a Wang word processor on which he is planning to write his experiences "Bucking the Tide."

SOME OPTIMISM FROM THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

(Excerpts from remarks by Louis Harris, Chairman, given in Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1985.)

"Perhaps the most remarkable fact about environmental issues is that the establishment consistently both underestimates the seriousness of pollution problems and the depth of feeling of the public about cleaning up the mess. Somehow, the establishment in this country at nearly any given point in time is convinced that maybe environmental problems will become less severe or will somehow get better and go away. They also act an unfortunately large number of times in a manner that suggests that somehow conviction about matters environmental on the part of the public are a passing fad which will soon be forgot. Except for Senator Stafford, most of the establishment leadership spends twenty-years clawing their way to the top—only to be twenty years out of date.

"Well, just within the past fortnight, our firm has completed another update on basic public attitudes toward environmental matters that I am privileged to report to you here today. First, the common assumption is that the top priority of the country is to stimulate economic growth. Indeed, keeping the economy growing and prosperous is a top priority. But, then, often the next step is to add, when environmental matters come up, that a clean-up should take place only when in consonance with economic growth. But bluntly, if the choice is between growth and a clean-up, then the clean-up must take a back seat. Well, I can report to you categorically that by 63-33%, a solid majority of the American people reject that view.

"Indeed, over the past year, we have asked samples of over 10,000 individuals how they feel about strict enforcement of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. By 85-8% it is

no contest: over an 8-1 majority favors strict enforcement of the existing statutes. And, I might add, want them re-enacted again with a substantial 66% who favor making the renewal of those acts even tougher and more strict than the originals passed over ten years ago."

Mr. Harris goes on to give staggering statistics about how many Americans consider such things as air pollution from coal-fired plants, pollution from radioactive wastes, acid rain pollution, and contaminated drinking water, as serious problems. He wonders aloud why, "in a society where the victor of an election needs no more than one vote over the 50% mark to achieve power," these majorities have so little affect on elections. He concludes that "somehow, the cries and demand of the populace to their leaders on environmental matters fall on relatively deaf ears. The word somehow does not quite get through."

He adds, "Our polling on environmental matters has been almost a strange and even eerie experience over the past several years. We find, for example, on racial matters that the pendulum tends to swing back and forth between those who are conscience stricken over the country not having done enough and a sense that change is moving too rapidly. Or we have found that the entire question of economic growth can go up or down by as much as thirty points depending on the period we ask about it as a national priority. We have found that support for increasing defense spending has dropped from 71% in 1980 to no more than 9% today. In many areas, we have found that change can take place with some rapidity.

"But in the environmental area, the dynamic of change in recent years has always been in one direction: the American people get tougher and tougher and more adamant and more shocked about the state of environmental clean-up. And they are literally furious that there has been so much perceived foot-dragging on the part of those with the power to get things done. Thus, the majorities in any sound poll conducted on this subject are simply huge and staggering. They parallel nothing less than belief in free elections, in the right to free speech, the right to worship, and the right to private ownership of property. If any of these were believed to be in dire peril, you would hear about it in a hurry.

"Well, let me say it is my view that the critical mass has been reached on this subject in terms of public opinion and the day of reckoning is about to be at hand. I would not be at all surprised to see environmental matters become a critical balance of power issue in the 1986 elections. . . . To put it bluntly, we are unwilling to tolerate a silicon valley, for example, to be victimized by toxic wastes as a cost of developing a high technology industry. We are demanding right now by big margins to require industry to develop hi tech, but to do it in a pollution-free setting.

"Basically, what people are asking and pleading and demanding out there is that there be a new wave of commitment by those who purport to speak for the people, who speak the words that they care about the quality of human experience. The challenge is to the leadership to catch up with the governed. To catch up now, not later, before it is too late."

HIGHLIGHTS OF BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

February 1, 1984 to January 31, 1985

Charles Warner, President

The strength and influence of Bridgerland Audubon depends on its strong group of volunteers. In addition to the officers and committee chairs, some 40 other persons have contributed in some way or other to promote our many activities. No chapter can flourish without such loyal, unstinting support. I thank all of you volunteers. Our chapter now truly represents the entire Cache County in its membership, contributing to our outreach programs in education and conservation. More and more local, state and federal officials turn to us for advice. Below are some of this year's highlights, for which I thank many, many individuals who gave so unsparingly of their time.

Programs: Monthly meetings were held October through June on a broad range of topics such as Birding in the Tropics, Flooding of Great Salt Lake, Kenya Safari, Wildflowers of the Wasatch, Forest Service Planning, Deficit timber sales on National Forests, and Raptor Studies in the Goshutes. In addition we showed natural history films at Logan Library twice a month throughout the school year.

Field Trips: There were over 25 field trips throughout the year. Besides the perennial favorite canoe trips on the Bear River, the over-night camping trip in the Tetons, and visits to the grouse display in Curlew Valley, we branched out with a star watch, local geology trip, animal tracking trip, and a visit to Green Canyon to hear poorwills at dusk. There is now a large corps of well-qualified leaders to call upon for these field trips.

Christmas Bird Count: Mike Tove continues to organize a highly professional bird count, producing records of increasing value over the ten years these have been held.

Conservation: Steve Flint has kept our chapter alert to local and national issues. We were influential in working out a modified plan to straighten a section of the Little Bear River near Mendon. The original plan would have destroyed prime wetlands and choice birding. This was a good example of how Audubon can work constructively with the county engineer, Army Corps of Engineers, State Engineer, and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Audubon made it possible for Al Stokes to fly to Washington to present testimony for an enlarged Mt. Naomi Wilderness, as well as to persuade the Cache County Commission to endorse such a modified plan. Jess Low heads up a committee to monitor changes at Bear River Refuge and to make suggestions on how this refuge might be modified after the lake subsides to be an even better refuge for wildlife and visitors. BAS members spent long hours reviewing the Ten Year Plan of the Cache National Forest, and provided much input at public review sessions.

Annual Dinner and Conservation Award: The annual dinner provides the opportunity for persons not otherwise active in our chapter to hear more about chapter activities. The Regional Vice-President attended this year to acquaint us with the work of National Audubon Society. The annual Conservation Award was presented to Tom Lyon, ardent proponent of wilderness and wilderness philosopher.

Education: Undoubtedly the greatest achievements of our chapter this year have been in the field of education. Betsy Neely has spear-headed the creation of the Tony Grove Lake Nature Trail with work sessions to reroute the trail, erect numbered posts along the trail, and design a professional trail guide which will be ready for the 1985 season. Peter Landres has headed a similar project for the Limber Pine Trail. The Education Committee has prepared a series of 20 slides with accompanying texts on such topics as the Monarch Butterfly, Mule Deer in Utah, and wild flowers, which are suitable for use in schools. "Audubon Adventures," National Audubon's new youth education program, has been financed by our chapter, allowing each student in five different 4th and 5th grade classrooms to receive copies of six issues of this magazine. We thank Linda Neal Bettinger, River Heights; Rocky Maughan, Millville; John Krusi, Adams; Prent Klag, Edith Bowen; and Sally Anderson, Lincoln, for having this program in their classes.

BAS provided a scholarship so that Sharon McNichols, now a teacher in Bountiful, could attend the Teton Science School. She reports that what she learned there has helped open her eyes to the natural world around her and to help her students be more inquisitive too.

Fund Raising: The Annual Holly Fair in December offers BAS its best chance of getting its message across to thousands of people, mainly through activities for children. Marilyn Jones with her 35 volunteers created a booth that was nearly always jammed with children and parents and netted BAS some \$400. John Barnes arranged for the purchase and sale of almost 9 tons of sunflower seed to an ever-growing number of bird-feeding enthusiasts in the valley.

State and Regional Activity: BAS hosted the Utah Audubon Council in October with Gene Knoder attending from the Regional Office. Al and Alice Stokes attended the Regional Audubon Conference at Boise, Idaho.

Membership: Our membership holds steady at about 250. Keeping these records and ensuring that *The Stilt* gets out on time has been the work of Pam Sanda and now Liz Keller. Upon Helen Griffiths' leaving Logan, Charlotte Wright assumed the editorship of *The Stilt*.

The Bridgerland Audubon Society meets the second Thursday of each month, October through May, in Room 202 in the USU Food and Nutrition Building at 7th North and 12th East.

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Allen Stokes, 752-2702
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John Barnes, 563-3910

Membership in the Bridgerland Audubon Society includes a subscription to *The Stilt*, as well as to *Audubon* magazine.

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National Audubon Society

CHAPTER

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

How Do I Join?

(We thought you would never ask.) Just complete the following application and enclose a check for the amount for the appropriate type of membership. Send it to:

BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. Box 3501
Logan, Utah 84321

Check membership category desired.

- ☐ Individual / \$30 (H)
☐ Family / \$38 (J)
☐ Student / \$18 (K)
☐ Senior Citizen Individual / \$21 (N)
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