



White-tailed Kite

NEWSLETTER OF ALTACAL BIRD ALLIANCE

Chapter of the National Audubon Society serving Butte, Glenn, and Tehama Counties of Northern California

August • September 2025

AltaCal Programs

Programs for the general community are normally held on the third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m.

In December the program is held on the second Monday and in June, July, and August there are no programs.

September Program

Monday, September 15, 2025 at 6:30 p.m.

Chico Creek Nature Center 1968 E 8th St, Chico and on Zoom

Northeast India: Mishmi Hills & Assam

Presented by Ken Sobon

Join Ken Sobon on an exhilarating journey through the high-altitude foothills of the Himalayan mountains known as the Mishmi Hills, and the lowlands of the renowned tea plantations of Assam. This is arguably one of the world's most exotic birding destinations, offering a chance to explore seldom-visited and remote corners of northeast India. Through the lens of Ken's camera, see some of Asia's most tantalizing and desirable species, including the stunning Blyth's Tragopans, Ward's Trogon, Beautiful Nuthatch, Swamp Francolin, localized Chestnut-backed Laughing Thrush, and Collared Treepie. This tour took Ken to some of Asia's best and rarely visited birding sites, where he encountered many elusive species.

Beyond birding, the tour also allowed Ken to explore the diverse mammals of northeast India at Kaziranga National Park, a breathtaking wilderness renowned for its exceptional biodiversity. This area gained its fame as one of the last places on Earth where the prehistoric Indian Rhinoceros can be found. no other site in Asia can match the vast herds of big mammals to be seen, like the Asian Water Buffalo, Barasingha, Hog Deer, and Northern Red Muntjac.

Ken Sobon is an avid birder, field trip leader, President of AltaCal Bird Alliance (Audubon Society), and was the Northern California representative on the Audubon California board of directors. He is the Director of the Northern Saw-whet Owl fall migration monitoring project. Ken has been a science teacher to middle school students in Oroville since 1995. He has shared his love of science and birding with his students both in the classroom and in the field.

Join Zoom Meeting

» <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9227958804?pwd=Fiz5B4XvMuU7gppWBjAW1iGDbOeTbO.1&omn=84216168171>

» Meeting ID: 922 795 8804 Passcode: 468753



Indian One-horned Rhinoceros



Green-tailed Sunbird
Photos by Ken Sobon



ALTACAL

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Board Meetings

Usually at 6 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month.
AltaCal Members are welcome to attend

AltaCal

You might have noticed our capital C in our name AltaCal. We're using this arrangement to emphasize our name's meaning: Upper California.

Sightings



Green-tailed Towhee by Karen White



Snowy Egrets by Karen White



Yellow-headed Blackbird by Karen White

From the Director's Desk – Integrating Bird Education into Local Summer Camps

By Jared Geiser, Executive Director

Nesting season continues in our region with new birds fledging and new eggs being laid every day at varying elevations. It is so nice to go up to the mountains and observe species like White-headed Woodpeckers, Black-capped Chickadees, and unique species of warblers and vireos.

This year, our friends at the Shasta Birding Society handed off management of Burrowing Owl burrows to AltaCal Bird Alliance, along with almost \$1,000 from California Audubon to help pay for the maintenance. These constructed burrows were built into the mounds at the Tuscan Preserve, a 60 acre vernal pool restoration site located about 10 miles north of Chico, near the intersection of Nord Cana HWY and HWY 99. A conservation easement was implemented on these 60 acres of the Wurlitzer Ranch to mitigate vernal pool destruction caused by Chico's urban development in the 1990s. This vernal pool grassland ecosystem supports grassland-dependent species such as Horned Larks, Savannah Sparrows, and Burrowing Owls.

Summer has been off to a great start with AltaCal Bird Alliance participating in several summer camps and summer enrichment outdoor ed opportunities, serving students of all three counties of our service area. First was the Glenn County 4-H Summer Camp up in Mill Creek. Calvin Hamilton and I facilitated a birdhouse construction project with 70 students, to teach them about cavity nesting birds and how we can help them by building more nesting habitat. We drilled different sized entry holes to support a variety of cavity nesting birds, including wrens, titmice, chickadees, and nuthatches.

Next up was BIRD WEEK at the Chico Creek Nature Center Summer Camp. Students enjoyed my bird presentation before I passed out binoculars and took them on a bird walk around the Nature Center, observing **Acorn Woodpeckers, Oak Titmice, California Quail, California Scrub-Jay**, and more. The youngest group, 4-5 year olds, really enjoyed quiet listening to bird songs. It is so important to connect children with birds and nature. I am so grateful for all the community partners who enable AltaCal Bird Alliance's Education Program, allowing us to serve so many students each year. There were 65 students at this summer camp alone!

Outdoor education continued in Red Bluff, where AltaCal Bird Alliance partnered with the Sacramento River Discovery Center to serve the students from Lassen View Elementary's summer enrichment program. Naturally, AltaCal hosted the birdwatching station and the students had a BLAST on their first birdwatching



Students birdwatching at Chico Creek Nature Center Summer Camp

experience! **Western Kingbirds** and **Northern Mockingbirds** sang loudly all morning, and perched in obvious spots for children to see while learning how to use binoculars. **Turkey Vultures** were also numerous, with each group seeing 10-20 soaring each session. Here we served more than 100 students in two days. One fourth grader said, "I always thought birdwatching was boring, but this is REALLY FUN!"

Last but not least is our outstanding partnership with Paradise Recreation and Park District. AltaCal Bird Alliance facilitated outdoor education with two summer camps they offer for students on the Ridge. We provided a total of 55 children with fun and engaging birdwatching experiences around Paradise Lake. We observed **Ospreys** diving for fish, **Canada Geese** swimming around the coves, and various songbirds foraging on the trail and in the trees. Cornell Lab of Ornithology has developed awesome "Explorer's Guidebooks" that I use with certain outdoor education events to boost our habitat education to the next level.

Bird Trips

Please note our new field trip registration process is now done through Zeffy. Links for each field trip can be found at altacal.org/calendar

- Pre-registration is required for trips and can be completed by following our registration links to Zeffy.
- Signing an AltaCal Liability Waiver is a requirement to attend all field trips. Completed Liability Waivers are valid until June 30, 2025. New Liability Waivers are required July 1, 2025 and are valid until June 30, 2026.
- Carpools are encouraged, but are optional and up to the individual. It is always nice to offer compensation to the driver if you ride in a carpool.

AltaCal Bird Alliance's scheduled field trips are a great way to experience a variety of birding areas, with an experienced trip leader.

Occasionally "Pop-up" Birding Field Trips, that aren't listed here, will be posted on the AltaCal Facebook Page (<https://www.facebook.com/altacaladubon/>) and the AltaCal Bird Alliance webpage (<http://www.altacal.org/calendar>). All field trip registration is done through Zeffy.

Cool Birding at Merlo Park in Stirling City

Thursday, August 14, 10 a.m. – 12 noon

Leader: Joyce Bond

Limit: 12 participants

Join me for a birding walk at Clotilde Merlo Park in Stirling City, at 3,500 feet in elevation. This picturesque park has well-maintained paths winding through the woods and several ponds, where we may see and hear a variety of birds while enjoying nature at the cooler altitude. The park opens at 10 am, so we'll meet in the parking lot then. We'll also have a carpool from Chico. Directions will be sent to those who sign up. Contact Joyce Bond at chantedor@gmail.com if any questions. To register for this field trip, go to Altacal.org/calendar and click on the Zeffy sign-up link for this trip.

First Saturday – Big Chico Creek Day Use and Washout

Saturday, September 6, 7:30 – 9:30 a.m.

Trip Leader: Ken Sobon

Join us the first Saturday of September to bird the Mugwort Meadow Loop and finish up across River Road at the Washout Beach. We will meet at 7:30 a.m. at Big Chico Creek Day Use area parking lot on River Road. Bring binoculars, insect repellent, water and snacks. Birds we may see are Black-headed Grosbeak, Bullock's Oriole, Phainopepla, Common Merganser and Blue Grosbeak. For questions, contact Ken Sobon, altacalpresident@gmail.com. To register for this field trip, go to Altacal.org/calendar and click on the Zeffy link.

Yahi Trail

Friday, September 19, 7:30 – 9:30 a.m.

Leaders: Karen Smith and Karen White

Join us for a field trip on the Yahi Trail in Upper Bidwell Park. We will meet at Horseshoe Lake Parking Lot E in Upper Bidwell Park. We may see Acorn Woodpecker, House Wren, Common Merganser, Belted Kingfisher, Bushtit, Oak Titmouse and Yellow Warbler. Wear shoes appropriate for rocky, uneven trails and bring hiking poles if needed as well as snacks, water and binoculars. For questions, contact Karen Smith, birds4ks@gmail.com. To register for this field trip, go to Altacal.org/calendar and click on the Zeffy sign-up link.

Point Reyes National Seashore Camping & Birding

October 3-5, Friday 1 p.m. – Sunday 2 p.m.

Trip Leaders: Ken Sobon and Matt Forester

Limit 12 participants.

Point Reyes National Seashore is well-known for its excellent birding. The seashore and surrounding areas offer many different habitats from grasslands, estuaries, and coastal scrub to forests. The projection of the Point Reyes peninsula some 10 miles seaward from the "mainland" makes Point Reyes National Seashore a landing spot for many vagrants to rest and forage along their migration. Some of these rarities have included Black-throated Blue Warbler, American Redstart, and Palm Warbler. We will visit these hotspots, such as the Fish Docks, the Lighthouse area, Abbott's Lagoon, Drakes Beach, and the famous historic ranches along the way. We will camp Friday and Saturday night at Olema Campground. Participants will receive a list of what to bring, directions and camping instructions before the trip. Contact Ken Sobon for questions, altacalpresident@gmail.com. To register for this field trip, go to Altacal.org/calendar and click on the Zeffy sign-up link.



Belted Kingfisher. Photo by Joan Robins

Trip Report

Birding Lassen Volcanic National Park

June 17–19, 2025

Trip Report by Jennifer Patten, Joyce Bond and Hilary Locke

Eight happy campers enjoyed cooler weather, spectacular scenery, and amazing bird sightings all three days amid the scenic wonders of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Six others who came up for the day joined us for birding the Manzanita Lake area on Wednesday.

Tuesday afternoon started with the traditional hike into the woods near camp. While visiting the “Mother Tree,” a large Sugar Pine, a **Spotted Owl** was roosting in a large cavity in the tree. In the campground, several bird sightings included **Common Nighthawks**, **White-headed Woodpeckers**, **Chipping Sparrows**, **Cassin’s Finches**, **American Robins**, **Red-breasted Nuthatches**, **Western Tanagers**, **Mountain Chickadees**, **Hermit Warblers**, **Yellow-rumped Warblers**, **Dark-eyed Juncos**, **Golden-crowned Kinglets**, **Common Ravens**, and **Steller’s Jays**. Also, in camp, **Red-breasted Sapsuckers** were very active, and in the early mornings, we heard the calls and drumming of the **Pileated Woodpecker** and hoots of a **Pygmy Owl**.

On Wednesday morning’s bird hike around Manzanita Lake, we heard the calls of several **Red Crossbills** flying overhead and saw a Bald Eagle fly over the lake, and we had just gotten started. Our number of bird sightings jumped as we hiked along the lake trail, and here are a few: **Warbling Vireo**, **Canada Geese**, **American Coots**, **Red-winged Blackbirds**, **Song and Fox Sparrows**, **Mountain Chickadee**, **American Robin**, **Yellow, Orange-crowned**, **Nashville and Wilson’s Warblers**, **Spotted Sandpiper**, **Tree Swallows**, **Vaux’s Swifts**, **Great-tailed Grackle**, and **Mallards** with five ducklings, and we all watched as a female **Bufflehead** flew to a tree cavity.

Other birds that made the list that day were **American Dipper**, **Brown Creeper**, **Olive-sided Flycatcher**, **Great Blue Heron**, **Hairy Woodpecker**, **Williamson’s Sapsucker**, **Hutton’s Vireo**, and **Mountain Quail** (heard). And during an afternoon hike to the Hat Lake area, birds seen were **Mountain Bluebirds**, **Northern Flickers**, **Red-tailed Hawk**, **Pine Siskins**, and **Townsend’s Solitaire**.

On our last day, we decided to hike around Reflection Pond and the Lily Pond trail. We heard from some out-of-state birders that they’d spotted a **Black-backed Woodpecker** near the pond. Sure enough, their tip was excellent. We saw one! Nice sighting to end our adventure-filled birding days in Lassen VNP! Total sightings or birds heard, 68!

The mountain birds were calling, and we did go!



Manzanita Lake



Reflection Lake



Black-backed Woodpecker
Photos by Joyce Bond

Grebe Monitoring on the Thermalito Afterbay

By Cris Cline

AltaCal Bird Alliance began monitoring Western and Clark's Grebes in 2010 in conjunction with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. We do this by conducting bi-weekly surveys from June through September each year. We count the number of individual birds as well as the number of nests and chicks produced during each breeding season. The survey is performed by boat following a set route crisscrossing the lake to cover the entire Afterbay.

These heavy birds arrive every year, after their migration from the Pacific Ocean, to breed in marshy lakes and reservoirs inland. Most nesting occurs near the backs of the main coves where the water remains much calmer than the rest of the Afterbay. Their floating nests are made from vegetation in shallow water. DWR works to keep water levels consistent during breeding season as fluctuations in water levels can have a



Clark's Grebe courtship.
Photo by Joan Robins

devastating effect on nesting populations.

The second survey of the season was conducted on Wednesday, June 25. We counted a total of 226 Western Grebes and 101 Clark's Grebes. No nests or young were observed but there was lots of courtship and rushing behavior. Rushing behavior involves a pair of birds churning their feet so that their bodies lift out of the water and they appear to be running across the surface of the water.

As the summer goes on, eggs are laid in floating nests and chicks hatch, spending their early life riding on their parents' back; eating what they provide and learning how to survive as a grebe. At this point, we start

counting chicks and record whether they are "on-back" and/or "off-back." By surveying Western and Clark's Grebes and monitoring their nesting cycles, we can ensure water levels are protected for their reproductive success.

Audubon's Native Plant Database

by Jared Geiser

I was thrilled to discover Audubon's Native Plant Database this summer! Check it out at audubon.org/native-plants

This online tool suggests native plants for your yard based on zip code and even shows which families of birds are supported by each plant. It won't be replacing calscape.org anytime soon since it lacks detailed landscaping information, but it is a wonderful and easy-to-use tool for exploring native plants suitable for your area while learning which birds are supported by each plant. According to Audubon's Native Plant Database, Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) may attract up to 15 different bird families! Including finches, nuthatches, hummingbirds, thrushes, wood warblers, grosbeaks and buntings. Another native plant suitable for much of our region is Bush Monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), which is shown to support seven bird families including hummingbirds, mockingbirds, sparrows, vireos, and waxwings. By choosing native plants for birds, we can restore habitat in our neighborhoods.

Carolyn Short was our presenter for AltaCal Bird Alliance's May Program and highlighted how native plant restoration is an important action we can take to turn things around for declining bird species. Native plants such as Arroyo Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) each support OVER 200 species of caterpillars! Whereas non-native Eucalyptus trees support only six species of caterpillars and Ginkgo trees don't support any! Carolyn compared planting a Ginkgo with installing a statue in your yard. It may be pretty, but will not contribute to biodiversity since it does not support insect life and the food web birds depend on.

AltaCal's Neighborhood Habitat Certification Program helps people incorporate native plants into their yards and gardens. **We are planning a Native Plant and Seed Exchange this year, on**



Northern House Wren with caterpillar. Photo by John Seid

October 25, to provide people with access to free native plants.

If you already have some natives in your yard, try to save some of their seeds this year to share with others at our event! Native plants generally provide improved habitat for birds than their introduced counter-parts. Non-native plants may provide cover, but often fail to support the food web that birds and other wildlife depend upon.

Caterpillars are an important food source for birds, especially during breeding season. Butterflies and moths have evolved alongside specific plants which support their caterpillars, so they must lay their eggs on these "host plants." The relationship is so important that the widespread eradication of milkweed through habitat loss and herbicide application has brought the Monarch Butterfly to the brink of extinction. We can help the butterflies, birds, and all biodiversity by adding native plants to our yards.

Conservation Corner: Seven Ways to Make Your Home More Bird-Friendly

By The Editors of Audubon Magazine. Illustration: Bianca Bagnarelli

From your windows to what plants you grow, there are many ways to make your sanctuary a safe place for avian visitors.

If you've ever looked out your kitchen window to see a brilliant red House Finch at your feeder on a sunny day, or heard spring's first Yellow Warbler sing its cheery song from a tree you planted, you know what a profound joy it is to welcome birds to your home.

But in a time when many avian species are in alarming decline, hosting birds also comes with a responsibility to keep them out of harm's way during their visits. Fortunately, the simple actions below will help to make your home a safe, rejuvenating pit stop for feathered visitors.

While these tips are geared toward those with yards, apartment-dwellers can also adopt some of these practices (such as making windows more visible to birds or providing native plants), and urge their landlords to implement others. It's going to take a lot of work to help bird populations recover, but we can all do our part.

1) Feeder Placement

Feeding birds provides a much-needed energy boost to long-distance migrants, but it can also raise the risk of potentially deadly window strikes. To help birds refuel safely, be sure to place your feeder less than 3 feet from your house—so they don't have enough space to gain dangerous speed.

2) Window Visibility

Help prevent deadly crashes by making your windows more visible to birds. Exterior window screens help by making clear glass more noticeable. So do decals, which you can purchase from Feather Friendly and other companies—or create on your own. It's important to note that decals should be tightly spaced, no more than two inches apart. Another easy way to help: If your windows are dirty, they're easier for birds to see, so leave them that way until migration winds down.

3) Cat Protection

We love our pets as much as anyone, but there's just no getting around it: When cats are outdoors, they're a deadly threat to birds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that outdoor cats kill 2.4 billion wild birds every year in this country alone. Keeping cats indoors not only saves avian lives but also keeps our feline friends out of danger.

4) Native Plants

Growing native plants is one of the best ways to support bird conservation. Trees, shrubs, and wildflowers with which your local birds coevolved offer ideal food and shelter. And since they're adapted to your local conditions, these species require less maintenance, leaving more time for birding. Audubon's native plant database can help you find beautiful and beneficial species best suited to your zip code.



5) Social Influence

Studies show that environmentally friendly behaviors can become contagious when people chat with their neighbors about why they decided to, say, install solar panels or opt for an electric car. Why not use that power of influence to encourage friends and neighbors to grow native plants? One easy way to help bird-friendly practices catch on across your community is to display an AltaCal Certified Neighborhood Habitat sign touting the advantages of native vegetation.

6) Benign Neglect

Another easy way to do more for birds is by putting a little less effort into yardwork. Unraked leaves enrich soil and provide places for bugs and birds to forage. Plants with flowers past their prime, if left standing, offer a feast of seeds and insect larvae. Fallen branches serve as nest-building material and can be heaped into a brush pile that provides welcome shelter.

7) Routine Cleaning

It is crucial to clean bird feeders and baths about every two weeks to prevent disease outbreaks. Scrub off any visible debris, then wash them with nine parts water to one part bleach. Be sure to dry feeders before refilling them. To keep rodents at bay, regularly rake or shovel up bird droppings and seed casings on the ground below feeders.

This piece originally ran in the Spring 2022 issue as "Make Your Home Bird-Friendly." To receive Audubon's print magazine, become a member of National Audubon Society at audubon.org. This article has been lightly edited for length and local context.

Bird Spotlight

Western and Clarke's Grebe

Until 1985, Western and Clark's Grebes were thought of as variants of the same species, until research discovered that they rarely interbreed, have different calls, and have substantial DNA differences. These iconic Pacific waterbirds can be identified by their red eyes, black, white, and gray feather composition, and their long, snake-like necks. Clark's Grebes can be differentiated from Western Grebes either by sound, or distinct physical features: 1) the black head feathers stop above the eye, 2) a brighter yellow bill compared to the greenish, duller yellow Western. These birds are rarely seen flying as they spend most of their time on the water, and migrate at night.

Conservation

Western and Clark's Grebes are currently low concern for endangerment, but have a moderate to high level of vulnerability to climate change. Both species have been relatively stable or slightly declining, with a global breeding population of 11,000 Clark's and roughly 87,000 Western. Grebe populations are vulnerable to environmental changes, pesticides, pollutants, drainage of lakes, cutting of marsh reeds, oil spills, gill netting, underwater explosives, and human disturbances such as motorized watercraft. Untimely water drawdowns in reservoirs for human uses can cause egg and nest loss. Climate impacts such as ocean acidification and warming reduce their prey populations. Much of the non-breeding grebe population of the Northwest has pulled down further into California due to loss of Pacific herring, a preferred food. Working with water management authorities to manage water levels and regulating wakes from boats can all help reduce grebe nest and egg loss.

Habitat

Almost always found in aquatic habitats, particularly marshes and lakes with marshy edges of reeds and rushes. After breeding, they move on to a staging area, usually a different lake or marsh, where they will molt and become temporarily flightless. After regrowing flight feathers, they migrate to saltwater or brackish environments such as ocean shores, bays, rivers, or estuaries. A minority will winter inland on freshwater lakes and rivers.

Nesting

Floating nests are 2-3 feet across, and made of aquatic vegetation, near edges of lakes and marshes, typically among rushes and reeds. Male and female build together, male bringing in larger items, and female bringing more wet binding materials like algae which also forms the center depression where the eggs are laid. Males will select nest site and feed females during first part of the nesting season. Both parents raise the young.

Western and Clark's Grebes are famous for their balletic mating rituals. The courting display known as the "rushing ceremony" involves a set of calls, choreographed head dipping and shaking into the water, and finally a parallel race of two grebes across long distances of water, culminating in a synchronous dive. Another



Western Grebe feeding young.
Photo by Joan Robins

display called the "weed ceremony" occurs between mated pairs, and involves simultaneous diving for aquatic plants, followed by a concentric spiraling around one another as if dancing a tango.

Eggs

2-4 in a clutch. Eggs 2.2" long, 1.5" wide, pale bluish, and often stained brown with wet plant material from the nest. Incubation period is about 24 days.

Young

Very soon after hatching, Grebe chicks will climb onto a parent's back and ride them as they swim around. Parents will both feed the young while they ride on one's back. Chick will leave their parent's back to practice swimming, and defecate, and will climb back aboard with the parent's foot sticking out to the side as a sort of step ladder. Parents may feed their young up to 8 weeks.

Feeding Behavior

Grebes will dive deep into the water and swim around to capture prey in their jaws or by spearing it with their bills. They will swallow their own feathers when preening to create a stomach lining protective against fish bones, periodically coughing up pellets of feathers, bones, and other indigestibles. In winter, these birds will appear in flocks during the day and disperse at night to forage.

Diet

Western and Clark's Grebes eat mostly fish, comprising 80-100% of their diet. They may also prey on salamanders, crustaceans, marine worms, aquatic insects and their larvae, or grasshoppers and other insects that are found near the water. As male and female grebes have different sized bills, they may pursue differently-sized fish, thus reducing competition between sexes.

Local Chapter Membership Form

Please join us!

Your membership will help AltaCal Bird Alliance continue its important work.

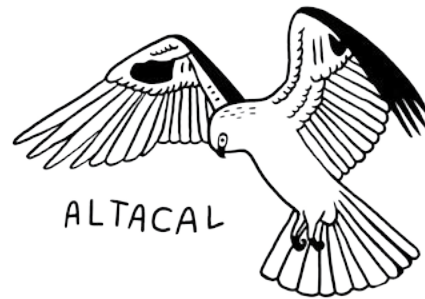
AltaCal Bird Alliance is a chapter of the National Audubon Society. AltaCal is a separately incorporated non-profit organization with a local chapter membership. 100% of membership dues goes to support local projects and activities.

We offer regularly scheduled **field trips** that focus on birds and bird habitats; membership **programs** with media presentations on birds and related topics; a bi-monthly **newsletter**, the **White-tailed Kite**; **website** www.AltaCal.org; and **advocacy** to protect and conserve local habitats as well as special programs.

Leave a legacy for your grandchildren by writing AltaCal into your will or trust. Reach out to director@altacal.org for more information on how this can be set up.

White-tailed Kite Submissions

Articles, reports, sightings, and photos for publication should be sent by email to: Carla Resnick at carlaphoto@gmail.com, on the first of the month, prior to the next issue. For best results please send images as high resolution attachments.



AltaCal Programs & Projects

Major sponsor, participant and fiscal agent for the annual **Snow Goose Festival**

Founder of the **Chico Creek Nature Center**

Sponsor of the City of Chico **Oxidation Ponds Wildlife Sanctuary**

Leading annual Christmas Bird Counts **in Chico and Oroville for more than 65 years**

Focusing on our Youth through **Scholarships and Environmental Education**

Advocating for Birds & Wildlife **when they are threatened**

Conducting surveys and participating in **Avian Research Projects**

Promoting bird-friendly yards through the **Neighborhood Habitat Certification Program**

AltaCal Bird Alliance Membership Form

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goldfinch \$5 / month or \$60 / year | <input type="checkbox"/> Falcon \$20 /month for \$240 /year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quail \$7 / month or \$84 / year | <input type="checkbox"/> Great-horned Owl \$25 /month or \$300 / year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bluebird \$10 / month or \$120 / year | <input type="checkbox"/> Robin Low income\Student \$2-\$3 /month \$24-\$36 /year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodpecker \$15 / month or \$180 / year | <input type="checkbox"/> Soar Higher \$ _____
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Please make check payable to AltaCal Audubon Society, P.O. Box 3671, Chico, CA 95927

To pay using credit card or PayPal, please go to: AltaCal.org and click on **Join/Donate**

IMPORTANT: Membership in AltaCal Bird Alliance does not include membership in the National Audubon Society. We encourage you to also support National Audubon in their important education and lobbying efforts. To join the National Audubon Society, visit their website www.audubon.org

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CURRENT RESIDENT

White-tailed Kite Submission Deadlines

Issue	Due Date
Oct/Nov	Sept 1
Dec/Jan	Nov 1
Feb/Mar	Jan 1
April/May	Mar 1
June/July	May 1
August/Sept	July 1
August/Sept	July 1

September Program

Monday, September 15, 2025 at 6:30 p.m.

Chico Creek Nature Center 1968 E 8th St, Chico and on Zoom

Northeast India: Mishmi Hills & Assam

Presented by Ken Sobon



Bar-throated Minla
Photo by Ken Sobon