



## Lifeblood Of SJWA— Circling The Drain

by Tom Paulek

**W**ater is, without a doubt, the lifeblood of the San Jacinto Wildlife Area (SJWA). Without it, the miles of riparian habitat and the bulk of the wetland areas found on the wildlife area would not exist.

Way back in 1987, when the wildlife area was in its early development stages, the Department of Fish and Game [now called the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)] and Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) entered into a 25-year contract to bring up to 4,500 acre feet of reclaimed water to the SJWA for the development of all the valuable wildlife habitats you see on the wildlife area today.

Set to expire in 2014, the current DFW contract with EMWD is currently in negotiations. The importance of the future water contract to the public cannot be overstated. The quantity, timing and the cost of water delivery to the SJWA will, without question, determine the future look and value of the wildlife habitats maintained on the wildlife area.

Last year [November, 2012], the Friends wrote a letter to DFW and EMWD inquiring as to the status of the renewal of the all-important reclaimed water contract. We requested notification and the opportunity to participate in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review



of the Project. DFW and EMWD never responded to our 2012 letter. Our more recent inquiry to EMWD as to the status of the renewal of the reclaimed water contract has been met with little enthusiasm for public input to the largely furtive contract negotiations. As to public participation in the CEQA review of this project, EMWD has been evasive and has not been forthcoming as to public involvement in the review of the project.

The Friends believe the delivery of reclaimed water to the SJWA in the future may well be circling the drain.

**IF YOU GOT A HARD COPY OF THIS NEWSLETTER IN THE MAIL AND HAVE AN EMAIL ADDRESS, PLEASE EMAIL [northfriends@northfriends.org](mailto:northfriends@northfriends.org) ASAP. If you do not give us an email, we will continue to send you a hard copy.**

Now is the time for the wildlife conservation community to get involved and participate in the public review of this important project. If you need additional information on this issue contact Tom Paulek at [atpaul44@earthlink.net](mailto:atpaul44@earthlink.net) or (951) 368-2545.

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## LEGAL EAGLE

Information about these cases can be obtained online by going to <http://www.public-access.riverside.courts.ca.gov/OpenAccess/> for the superior court and to <http://appellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov/search.cfm?dist=42> for the court of appeal and typing in the case number.

### ***Paulek v. Department of Fish and Game***

(Court of Appeal E056474)

We contend that a Conservation Easement on a duck club which allows the use of lead shot and contains endangered plants is not exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The court of appeal has not yet issued its tentative opinion.

### ***Paulek v. Regional Conservation Authority***

(Court of Appeal E059133)

We contend that a “criteria refinement process” which takes endangered species habitat out of conservation and provides mitigation for that removal is not exempt from CEQA. This case should be fully briefed in the court of appeal by the end of the year.

### ***Paulek v. Department of Water Resources***

(Superior Court RIC 1120142)

We contend that when people’s lives and property are endangered by removing the Emergency Release Channel component from the Perris Dam Remediation Project, the DWR must do a Subsequent EIR to either put the Channel

back into the Project or to prove to the public that lives are not endangered by its removal. The trial court disagreed and we will appeal.

### ***World Logistics Center (City of Moreno Valley)***

The City of Moreno Valley proposes 41,600,000 sq. feet of warehouses on the northern boundary of the SJWA. Comments are posted on the Friend’s website. It is unknown whether the city will be issuing the Final EIR or will be recirculating the Draft EIR, as 99% of the extensive comments they received objected to the project.

### ***Mid-County Parkway***

Extensive comments have been made on this 16-mile transportation corridor, much of which will replace the Ramona Expressway between Sanderson and the 215. We do not know when the Final EIR might be issued by the Riverside County Transportation Agency (RCTC) .

### ***Riverside County General Plan and Climate Action Plan***

The Draft EIR for the General Plan Update and the Climate Action Plan will be issued soon. We will keep you posted. We do know that language is being included to change the general plan to accommodate the Villages of Lakeview, the Motte Ranch and ultimately the new City of Lakeview.

## **Wanted: Submissions For Future Newsletters**

Friends welcome articles for the newsletter, subject to the Board’s approval, regarding any and all issues relating to the SJWA. We want to know your concerns, a great birding day, book or movie reviews about the environment, poems, photos, etc. Submit to [northfriends@northfriends.org](mailto:northfriends@northfriends.org).

## **Friends of the Northern San Jacinto Valley**

### **Board Members**

Greg Ballmer	Dan Lacek	
Jane Block	Rosedith Marx	<b>Webmaster:</b>
Susannah Buchanan	Susan Nash	Jim Crandall
Jenny Gagnon	Tom Paulek	



Friends is now on Facebook! Go to our page ([http://www.facebook.com/](http://www.facebook.com/FriendsOfTheNorthernSanJacintoValley)

**FriendsOfTheNorthernSan JacintoValley**) and hit “like” to follow us and learn about our nature walks, rare bird alerts, and other happenings in the San Jacinto Valley.

We also have maps of SJWA & surrounding areas and love to see your nature photos taken in the area. You can upload photos directly on our page or “tag” us in your photo.

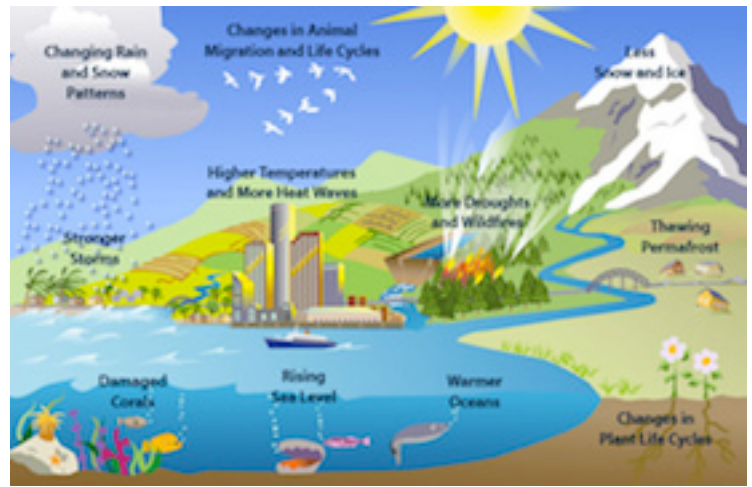


## Climate Change and Riverside County

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) <http://www.ipcc.ch/> has just issued its 5th 6-year report. The consensus of the governments and their scientists is that global warming since 1950 is mainly caused by human activity and that it will result in more heat waves, droughts and floods unless governments take action to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

According to Cal-Adapt (<http://cal-adapt.org/tools/factsheet>) temperatures in Riverside County under the low-emissions scenario will rise 3.7F from the historical average of 55.9F and under the high emissions scenario will rise 6.6F by the end of the century. This will impact (1) electricity demand to meet air conditioning and other cooling requirements (2) water resources, which are already over-stretched, by decreasing snow-melt and spring stream flows coupled with increasing demand for water resulting from both growing population and hotter climate. California farmers could lose as much as 25% of the water supply they need. (3) Fire occurrences may be exacerbated because summer dryness will begin earlier, last longer and become more intense; the risk of large wildfires in California could increase by as much as 55% if temperatures rise into the medium warming range.

The AB 32 Scoping Plan describes the comprehensive range of efforts California must take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and meet the state's long-term goals to combat climate change <http://www.arb.ca.gov/newsrel/>



[newsrelease.php?id=509](http://www.arb.ca.gov/newsrel/newsrelease.php?id=509). California must continue greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions in six key focus areas: energy; transportation, land use, fuels and infrastructure; water; agriculture; natural and working lands; and, waste.

Friends suggest that when you look at Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) you look both at how the increased air pollution is going to harm people, but also at how increased GHG's are going to prevent California from reducing its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and prevent temperatures from rising 3F to 6F by the end of the century, with all the disastrous impacts on people and the environment which we are already experiencing.

## Get The Lead Out – Maybe!

By Tom Paulek

This October Governor Jerry Brown signed into law AB 711 by Assemblyman Anthony Rendon, the ban on the use of lead ammunition for hunting in California. “The risks to California’s incredibly diverse wildlife are many” Brown acknowledged in his signing statement for this groundbreaking legislation. California is the first state in the nation to ban lead ammunition for hunting; hopefully the rest of the country will soon recognize the harmful impacts of the discharge of lead ammunition on our wildlife resources and public health.



The legislation was not without strings attached; these will require ongoing public vigilance pending the actual implementation of the lead ban. First of all, the ban will not go into effect until July 1, 2019. Second, and perhaps more sinister, the Los Angeles Times reports the legislation could be blocked if sufficient alternative ammunition is determined to be unavailable. Could this be a legislative loophole to actually getting the lead out?

The adverse impact of spent lead ammunition on wildlife populations has been well documented over many years. In addition, recent research indicates the discharge of lead ammunition may be a significant public health concern. The Wildlife Society 2009 Position Statement on lead ammunition reports: “When lead that is imbedded in game meat becomes exposed to acid in the human stomach, lead may be absorbed into the system. Even if a lead pellet or bullet completely passes through an animal, a small amount of lead may be left in the tissue and may be absorbed by a person consuming the meat.”

We are cautiously optimistic that lead ammunition suppliers doing business in California will act in good faith and expeditiously bring alternative ammunition to the market well before the July, 2019, effective date. In the interim, we encourage the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to include a public health advisory in future hunting regulations advising the public of the potential hazard of eating wild game shot with lead ammunition. We also believe it prudent lead ammunition suppliers doing business in California be required to prominently display on their product label a Proposition 65 WARNING: “This product contains a chemical known to the cause cancer or other reproductive harm.” Removing harmful lead from California ecosystems cannot be allowed to merely simmer on a legislative back burner.

## Where are the bees?

By Greg Ballmer and Doug Yanega

The bees are dying! The bees are dying!. We have all heard the dire reports of European Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies dying off from a mysterious ailment dubbed Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Individual commercial apiarists (bee keepers) have reported colony losses as high as 80% in recent years in the US and in some European countries, but the phenomenon is not necessarily new. Mass die-offs of honey bee colonies have been reported occasionally in various locations at least since the 19th Century, and especially in the 1960s and 1970s. While multiple causes have been implicated for past events, the intensity and wide-spread occurrence of recent die-offs suggest that there may be new causative factors, or a new disorder altogether, or both.

The practical result of CCD for the public at large is higher prices for honey and higher production costs for fruits, such as almonds and melons, which depend on honey bee pollination services. It is emphatically not true that the honey bee is going extinct; where it is native (Europe, Asia and Africa), wild populations still thrive in areas of intact habitat. Problems like CCD are limited to commercially-managed hives, largely in areas outside the natural range of the species, such as North America, where the loss of commercially-managed hives is offset by importing bees to replace them. Basically, it just costs more to maintain one's hives than it used to. The total supply of bees in the US does not fluctuate much (other than people retiring from beekeeping altogether), accordingly, an increasing portion of the honey bee population is being imported every year to replace lost bees, rather than being naturally replenished.

The symptoms of CCD, as historically defined, include apparently abandoned colonies in spite of intact honey stores and capped brood cells, the absence of a queen, and absence of dead workers. It seems that the entire colony simply abandons the nest site. The problem is this: there is more than one reason that workers from a colony can disappear while away from the hive, and it could be something as mundane as a devious kid with a fly swatter sitting near a colony entrance and killing every bee that passes by as a practical joke. As such, the term "CCD", while originally referring to a fairly well-defined syndrome, has been broadened in definition to the point where it has come to mean virtually "anything that kills worker honey bees." This is very confusing, akin to the finding that smoking causes lung cancer and then extrapolating that smoking causes all cancer. Although no single cause of CCD has been determined (and indeed is unlikely, since it is obviously not a single disease or disorder), several factors have been advanced singly and in combination. These include parasites, pathogens, pesticides, reduced food supplies, poor weather, and in-breeding. Obviously, some of these things (e.g., neonicotinoid pesticides) did not exist in the 1960s and 1970s, so past occurrences of CCD must have some other cause(s).

Chief among the parasites is the Varroa mite (*Varroa destructor*),



A "sweat bee" (*Agapostemon texanus*) native to the San Jacinto Wildlife Area. Copyright G.R. Ballmer

tor), which by itself may cause bee mortality, but also is a vector of deadly Israeli Acute Bee Paralysis virus (IABP). IABP causes paralysis in bees, which are then unable to return to the hive. The invertebrate iridescent virus (IIV6) has also been implicated and, in combination with the microsporidian fungus *Nosema ceranae*, is reported to be 100% fatal. *Nosema ceranae*, by itself, is not always fatal to bees, but may weaken it, thereby increasing vulnerability to other debilitating agents, such as IIV6 and pesticides.

A recently recognized internal honey bee parasite is a small phorid fly (*Apocephalus borealis*), whose larva causes the bee to become disoriented (sometimes flying and attracted to lights at night) before killing the host. Infected bees usually die away from the hive, thus producing the same symptoms as CCD. However, so far, this parasite is known only to attack honey bees in and around San Francisco.

Honey bees may be affected adversely by several pesticides normally used to control agricultural pests, and even by antibiotics and miticides used by apiarists to treat their own bee colonies. Many broad-spectrum insecticides, including organophosphates (e.g. Orthene and Parathion), carbamates (e.g. Sevin and Temick), and chlorinated hydrocarbons (e.g. DDT and Chlordane), which are highly toxic to honey bees, have been banned outright for several years or severely restricted in their commercial uses. These chemicals have been replaced by more narrowly target-specific insecticides (generally much less toxic to vertebrates), which may yet adversely affect honey bees and other beneficial insects. Chief among the new insecticides is a class known as neonicotinoids (e.g. clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam) - synthetic compounds based on the chemical structure and toxic properties of nicotine. This class of insecticides is popular in much of the agricultural community because of toxicity to insect pests at very low doses, longevity in the field, and ability to be absorbed and translocated throughout the crop plant. This last property allows the chemicals to be applied by direct injection into the soil root zone, in irrigation water, or as a seed treatment prior to planting. When applied in accordance with legal protocols, there is little chance of environmental contamination such as may be associated with aerial sprays. Reported large scale bee mortality events due to neonicotinoids are generally the result of misapplication procedures. Nonetheless, some neonicotinoids and other commercial pesticides have been found in trace amounts (normally below levels toxic to honey bees) in honey

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## Where are the bees?

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and pollen. Although the cumulative long-term effects of low-dose (sublethal) neonicotinoid exposure on honey bees are not known, an immediate effect is reduced resistance to pathogens. Thus, low dose exposure to such pesticides, in combination with parasites and pathogens, could contribute to CCD.

The ongoing reduction of genetic diversity in commercial bee colonies may also contribute to the severity of CCD. Commercial apiarists generally replace old colony queens with young queens from relatively few sources. The replacement queens are bred for qualities such as fecundity and mild temperament, but not necessarily for increased resistance to parasites, pathogens, and pesticides. As a result, commercial honey bee colonies are generally similarly susceptible to those potential mortality factors. The common practice by apiarists of moving their colonies great distances (often across state boundaries) during the year to pollinate diverse crops, and to forage in wild areas when not pollinating crops, also serves to expose colonies to a wide array of potential mortality factors and to spread pathogens and parasites.

It is an ill wind indeed that blows no good, for a decline in honey bee populations could signal a benefit for native bees. Although honey bees may visit virtually all flowering plants, our native flora is not dependent on them, having evolved in isolation

over millions of years. Around 1600 species of native bees inhabit California and have been providing free pollination services since long before immigrants introduced the European honey bee, which – outside of agriculture – has negative impacts on our native flora and fauna. Many native bees specifically visit and pollinate just a few closely related plant species, while a lesser number have much broader foraging habits. Because honey bees compete with native bees for crucial nectar and pollen resources, the latter are likely to suffer, especially during droughts.

Native bees could replace honey bees as pollinators in at least some commercial crops. For example, leaf-cutter bees (*Megachile*) and bumble bees (*Bombus*) are more efficient than honey bees at pollinating leguminous crops such as beans, clover, and alfalfa. Similarly, specialist squash bees (*Peponapis*) are especially adapted to pollinating cucurbits, such as melons, pumpkins, and squash. But due to prevalent cultural practices, such as large-scale monocultures, planting of non-native crops not attractive to our native bees (e.g., almonds), frequent soil disturbance, and pesticide applications, populations of native bees may be largely excluded from commercial agricultural fields. Because the majority of native bee species construct solitary nests in soil, their value as pollinators in commercial agriculture could be amplified through modified cultural practices, including provision of undisturbed hedgerows or other soil nesting site refugia.

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## A Special Report on Inland Southern California Air Quality

From Environmental Reporter David Danelski, Press Enterprise.

**B**iologically speaking, “children are not just little adults, it is like if you mix the cement poorly when you are building the base of a large building, the building will forever have a bad base.” Says Ed Avol, a USC preventative medicine professor.

This series of newspaper articles and a public forum, available online at <http://www.pe.com/local-news/local-news-headlines/20130905-special-report-air-of-risk.ece>, will give you information on the causes, results and remedies for dirty air:

**1) BATTLE FOR CLEAN AIR:** Amid mounting research detailing the harm of bad air, region still fails to meet federal standards (3 million people live within 1600 ft. of freeways — the most dangerous zone);

**2) VULNERABLE:** Children are more susceptible to harm from air pollution (low birth weight, birth defects, autism, asthma, lung disorders, learning problems, obesity);

**3) INVADERS:** Fine-particle pollution turns the body into a battleground (free radicals associated with cancer, heart disease, stroke, brain disease);

**4) FEDERAL PROMISE:** Support for the 1970 Clean Air

Act was almost unanimous (more than 200,000 people in the U.S. die each year because of air pollution);

**5) ULTIMATE BENEFIT:** Clean up the air and live longer, health experts declare (cutting air pollution also produces economic benefits);

**6) THE DEBATE:** Moreno Valley has become the poster child for the struggle to provide jobs and keep air pollution under control (the economic benefits of temporary low-paying jobs vs. the economic costs of sick children and adults);

**7) MOVING GOODS:** Once a dairy worker, an independent trucker does his part to control pollution (the \$15,000 cost of retrofitting with particle traps to reduce soot emissions is paid by independent truckers with no assistance from the trucking companies who employ them);

**8) Rx FOR POLLUTION:** Remedies range from healthy lifestyles to clean trucks (Friends recommends not allowing new construction of homes, schools or workplaces within 1600 ft of freeways etc. and removing the 3 million plus people who are now so exposed).

As with all the problems facing Americans today such as unemployment, housing, healthcare and global warming, the problem of people becoming sick and dying because of dirty air will only be solved when elected officials wake up to the fact that we are all connected, that the dirty air they are approving affects them, their children and grandchildren and that in a democracy, they are supposed to do as their constituents wish, not as their campaign contributors command.



# Calendar of Friends Meetings and Friends and Audubon Walks at the SJWA

## Board Meetings & Bird Walks

We do not have public meetings at this time, but if you are interested in joining our board, the meetings are second Tuesday at 6 p.m., every other month (Nov. 12, Jan. 14, March 11, May 13). Call or send Sue Nash an email to confirm we are meeting and location. 909-228-6710, [snash22@earthlink.net](mailto:snash22@earthlink.net).

All Friends walks are free and open to all. Children are welcome!

Binoculars and bird books can be borrowed for the day. For more information call 909-228-6710. To all walks, wear comfortable walking shoes, hats and sunscreen and bring water, snacks and binoculars if you have them.

## Bird Walks *With Rosedith and Joyce*

**Sun., Feb 9, and Sun., May 18, 2014. 9 a.m. - 11 a.m. Meet in SJWA Parking Lot.**

Come and join Rosedith and Joyce at the SJWA to observe birds feeding, mating, nesting and watching us watching them. Leaders: Rosedith Marx (951-321-9812) and Joyce Schwartz.

## Lake Perris Bird Walks *With Rosedith and Joyce*

**Sat., Nov. 9, 2013, 9 a.m. - 11 a.m. and**

**Sat., May 10, 2014, 8 a.m. - 10 a.m.**

**Meet in Lot 12. Rosedith Marx (951-321-9812).**

These are moderately easy walks of 1-2 hours. All are welcome. Free with paid day use fee or camping fees.

## Eagle Counts

**Saturdays, Dec. 21, 2013; Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 8, 2014.** Call Lake Perris for further details: (951) 940-5600.

## Birds of Prey *With Tom Paulek*

**Sat., Feb. 22, 9am to 12 noon. Meet in SJWA Parking Lot.**

Join Tom Paulek to search the wildlife area for raptors and other wildlife. Over 22 species of Birds of Prey, also called raptors, including six species of owls, can be found on the Wildlife Area. Call (951) 368-4525 for more details.

## San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society Walks

(<http://www.sbvas.org/calendar.htm>)

**Beginning Bird Walks *With Brad Singer (909-838-7951) or Doug Karalun (909-425-5355).***

**Nov. 3, Dec. 1, and March 2. Sundays 8am to 10am. Meet in SJWA Parking Lot**

**Northern San Jacinto Valley *With Tony Metcalf (951-242-7038) and Dave Woodward (909-783-2417).***

**Sun., Nov. 17, 2013.**



Juvenile Red-shouldered Hawk. Photo by Rosedith Marx

## The Warbler Show

By Rosedith Marx

This fall has started out with a nice warbler show at the Viewing Area. There has been a Blackburnian and a Blackpoll Warblers which are rare visitors. There has been a nice array of Hermit, Townsend's, Yellow, Yellow-rumped, Orange-crowned, Common Yellowthroat, Wilson's and Black-throated Gray Warblers. Some of the birders would stand for over an hour watching as different warblers showed up. A White-breasted Nuthatch, also a rare visitor, walked up and down a tree. A very rare shorebird, a Ruff was also seen at the Wildlife Area.

## 114th Annual Christmas Bird Counts

Dec., 2013 - Jan., 2014.

## San Jacinto Valley and Lake Perris

*With Chet McGaugh (951-781-3699) and Tony Metcalf (951-242-7038)* **Sun., Jan. 26, 2014.**

## San Jacinto Wildlife Area

*With Tony Metcalf (951-242-7038).* **Sun., April 14, 2014.**

## Overview Schedule of Meetings and Walks

2013

Date	Event	Time
Nov. 3	Audubon BBW	8-10 am
Nov. 9	Lake Perris Bird Walk	9-11 am
Nov. 12	Board Meeting	6-8 pm
Nov. 17	Audubon San Jacinto	7 am
Dec. 1	Audubon BBW	8-10 am
12/14-1/15	Christmas Bird Counts	dawn to dusk

**Note: Waterfowl hunting closures:** all day, Wed. & Sat., Oct. 19 & Jan. 26. Feb. 1, 2014 for Junior Waterfowl.

2014

Date	Event	Time
Jan. 14	Board Meeting	6-8 pm
Jan. 26	Audubon San Jacinto & Perris	7 am
Feb. 9	Rosedith and Joyce Bird Walk	9-11 am
Feb. 22	Birds of Prey	9 am-noon
Mar. 2	Audubon BBW	8-10 am
Mar. 11	Board Meeting	6-8 pm
Apr. 20	Audubon San Jacinto WA	7 am
May 10	Lake Perris Bird Walk	9-11 am
May 13	Board Meeting	6-8 pm
May 18	Rosedith and Joyce Bird Walk	9-11 am

## Bird Checklist for Beginning Birders

Rosedith Marx has shortened the exhaustive list of the San Jacinto Wildlife Area for beginning birders which shows 175 of the over 350 birds on the exhaustive list prepared by Doug Morton and others. Both list can be downloaded at [www.northfriends.org](http://www.northfriends.org) before you come on our walks.

## Directions to the SJWA

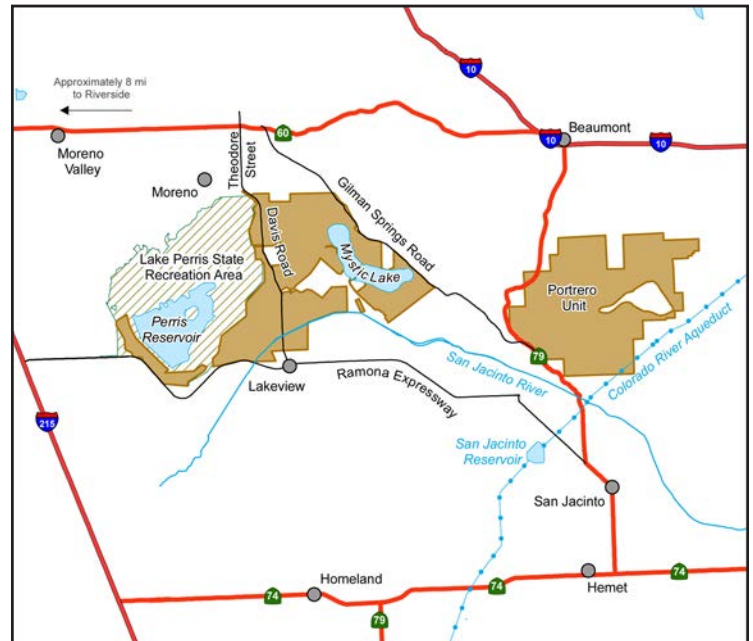
All walks begin in the SJWA headquarters parking lot, 17050 Davis Road, Nuevo CA. Tel. (951-928-0580) Because Davis (Theodore) Road is closed from Moreno Valley the only access is north off the Ramona Expressway — despite what your GPS may tell you. There is now a traffic light on Davis Rd.

**From Moreno Valley:** go south on Perris Blvd; east on Ramona Expressway; north 2.3 miles on Davis Rd.

**From San Jacinto/Hemet:** go west on Ramona Expressway; north 2.3 miles on Davis Rd.

**From Interstate 215:** go east on Ramona Expressway; 2.3 miles north on Davis Road.

USE EXTREME CAUTION. If raining, call area office for road conditions: (951) 928-0580.



Map from DFW

## Information About the San Jacinto Wildlife Area

The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is 19,000 acres of wildlife habitat managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Its lands are partial mitigation for the State Water Project, the project that brings water from northern California to southern California so that we can live and work here. It is a Stephens' kangaroo rat reserve for the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA); it is a cornerstone reserve in the Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Agency (MSHCP), the county reserve system which is supposed to protect and preserve the county's endangered ani-

mals and plants. Tens of thousands of waterfowl and shorebirds winter in the northern San Jacinto Valley. It is a known resting point and/or wintering site for migrating birds traveling the Pacific Flyway. The northern San Jacinto Valley is known for its large number of wintering birds of prey (peregrine falcon, bald eagle, ferruginous hawk, prairie falcon). The SJWA is considered one of the premier hunting areas in southern California. (All state-owned wildlife areas allow hunting. Hunting fees help support the acquisition of wildlife habitat throughout the state of California.) The northern San Jacinto Val-

ley is considered a Significant Natural Area by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The northern San Jacinto Valley and Mystic Lake are considered Important Bird Areas by the National Audubon Society. The San Jacinto Wildlife Area represents an \$80 million investment of the taxpayers' money. The San Jacinto Wildlife Area includes the 10,000 acre Davis Road Unit (includes 2,000 acres of Mystic Lake) plus the 9,000 acre Potrero Creek Conservation Unit. San Jacinto Wildlife Area, 17050 Davis Road, Lakeview; (951) 928-0580; <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/lands/wa/region6/sanjacinto/index.html>

FRIENDS OF THE NORTHERN  
SAN JACINTO VALLEY  
P.O. Box 4266  
Idyllwild, CA 92549

NEWSLETTER  
October, 2013

“Return Service Requested”

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### Membership/Donation Form

I would like to become a member of the Friends of the Northern San Jacinto Valley. I will contribute:

\_\_ \$10 \_\_ \$20 \_\_ \$50 \_\_ \$100 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Other

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

YES! I want my next newsletter via email:

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Mail to: Friends of the Northern San Jacinto Valley  
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The Friends is a 501(c)(3) organization.

\_\_\_ I would like to volunteer for the Friends

### Make sure we have your email address.

We hope this is the last issue of the newsletter that will be mailed to you. Please help us save money and view pictures in living color.

### IMPORTANT!

Email us asking to be included on the email list.

Send the email to:

[northfriends@northfriends.org](mailto:northfriends@northfriends.org)