CHABOT COLLEGE'S 5TH ANNUAL
RETURN OF THE SWALLows FESTIVAL

SCHEDULE

11:30 - Welcome • Exhibits • Booths • Introductions • What is a Swallow?
12:20 - Free the Pigeons
12:30 - Contest Winners
12:40 - Swallow Poetry and Song
1:00 - Thank you • Gracias
See you next year!

CELEBRATING THE RETURN OF THE SWALLows TO CHABOT COLLEGE!

Tuesday
April 3, 2007
11:30 - 1:30 P.M.

CÉSAR E. CHÁVEZ PLAZA
CHABOT COLLEGE
HAYWARD

Cosponsored by the Ohlone Audobon Society, Chabot College, TriCed and Video Z
Hello, hola,

Welcome to Chabot College’s 5th Annual Return of the Swallows Festival.

We are pleased to have you join us in this community and family celebration of our local Swallows, and their amazing transcontinental migration from South América to Chabot College here in Hayward, California and back again. It is our deepest hope that this public tribute will be an enjoyable and informative experience for you; and ultimately, will inspire your interest and concerns for the well-being of swallows throughout the world - and bird life in general.

Few festivals in the world are focused on swallows; therefore, you are participating in a unique international experience.

Our objective is the education, the protection, and the preservation of these birds. Through this Festival, it is our sincerest wish that the Hayward community may learn about our winged ‘friends’ who yearly travel to southern South América during our winter, and then fly back to stay with us during our spring and summer.

We believe that the Cliff Swallow’s primary negative aspect, guano (bird droppings), is easily outweighed by all the positives. For the record, not one human has become ill or died due to a cliff swallow droppings. That their collection of guano creates a somewhat unsightly scene on the ground is also known. However, it is also well known that one of Ecuador’s principal industries is the production of guano, which contains exceptionally rich fertilizing substances, so, at most, we receive some natural fertilizer.

This little industrious and hard working community bird, which has chosen Chabot College as its summer home, needs to be celebrated for what it represents: the best natural defense against flying insects and mosquitos (think about the West Nile virus carried by mosquitos) that compete with us for agricultural products and outdoors enjoyment. Protecting swallows represents the conservation of our environment, the protection of our fauna for our children, and according to legend, the good luck it brings to Chabot College and Hayward.

Please, start today to become more sensitive about your environment by learning about our Cliff Swallows. Enjoy the exhibits and the tours. Ask questions, and learn about this amazing manifestation of nature. See you next year!

¡Vivan las Golondrinas de Chabot!  Hurrah for the Chabot Swallows!  Vive les hirondelles de Chabot!

If you would like more information about birding and other elements of our Festival, please contact the members of the Ohlone Audubon Society:

Phil and Pat Gordon at PAGPEG@aol.com
Evelyn Cormier at evcormier@sbcglobal.net
Ramona Bennett at RamonaB2@comcast.net
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William Gordon Charles at wmgcharles@g-mail.com
Allen and Jackie Bertillion at AWB@pachel.net
Olivia Rayas at homingpigeonloft@aol.com, or
Prof. J. Francisco Zermeño C. at Chabot College or at machetez@sbcglobal.net
2006 Exhibitors

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District - William Hamersky
Alameda County Water Conservation and Flood Control
Chabot College Bookstore - Sharon Daniels
Chabot College Library - Carol Baumann
City of Hayward, Department of Public Works - Lori Marra
CurbCycle/TriCED - Mangee Wong
East Bay Regional Park District
Hayward Area Historical Society - Gina Díaz
Hayward Area Recreation Department - Michael E. Koslosky
Hayward Arts Council - Clarice Roberts
Hayward Homing Pigeon Club - Olivia Rayas
Ohlone Audubon Society - Phil Gordon
Ohlone College - Joe Zermeño
Sierra Club - Elizabeth (Betsy) Porter
St. Rose Hospital - Audrey Swann and Denise González
Wild Birds Unlimited - Bill Rose
W.D.Gordon Museum of Discovery & Math/Science Nucleus of Fremont -
‘Boy Paleontologists’ of Hayward

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Names for “Swallow” around the world

Arabic (Al-hotaaf) - Japanese (tsubame)
Cantonese (yen chee) - Jemez (USA)
Croatian - Quechua (Perú)
Czech - Latin
Danish - Mandarin (yen chi)
Dutch - Mayan
English - Navajo
Estonian - Norwegian
Farsi (parastoo) - Polish
Fijian (lakamba) - Portuguese
French - Russian
German - Slovene
Greek - Spanish
Greenlandic - Swedish
Hungarian - Swahili
Italian - Tire’hat
Japanese (tsubame) - Turkish

World Countries with Swallows

Albania - Egypt - Liberia - Rwanda
Angola - El Salvador - Lichtenstein - Senegal
Austria - Eritrea - Lithuania - Sierra Leone
Bali - Estonia - Macedonia - Slovakia
Bangladesh - Ethiopia - Malaysia - Slovenia
Belgium - Finland - Mali - Spain
Benin - Gabon - Maluku - Somalia
Bosnia - Gambia - Maldives - Sri Lanka
Botswana - Germany - México - Sulawesi
Brazil - Ghana - Moldavia - Sumatra
Bulgaria - Greece - Monaco - Swaziland
Burkina Faso - Guatemala - Mozambique - Sweden
Burundi - Guinea - Namibia - Switzerland
Butan - Guinea Bissau - Nepal - Taiwan
Byelarus - Hercegovina - Niger - Togo
Cambodia - Honduras - Nigeria - Trinidad & Tobago
Cameroon - Hungary - Norway - Uganda
Canada - India - Nusa Teggara - Ukraine
Chad - Ireland - Perú - United Kingdom
China - Italy - Poland - United States
Central African Republic - Kalimantan - Portugal - Venezuela
Croatia - Kenya - Panama - Vietnam
Czech Republic - Laos - Romania - Zambia
Democratic Republic of Congo - Latvia - Zimbabwe
Denmark - Lesotho -

Golondrinas
Swallow facts

• Similar species: The Cliff Swallow can be distinguished easily from all swallows except the Cave Swallow (not found in California), by its pale, cinnamon-beige rump. The Cave Swallow has a darker forehead and a paler throat than the Cliff Swallow. When viewed from below, the Cliff Swallow stands apart from other swallows by its squared tail and dark throat; and by its length, wingspan, and mass—not to mention its unique voice.

• “Beating the Storm:” Our largest swallow, the Purple Martin, is rarely inhibited by storms on its daytime migrations. In the writings of John James Audubon (the “Father of American Bird Painting” and an astute observer and author of animal behavior) we read (regarding migrating Purple Martins) (ca. 1821): “So powerful is their flight that when they meet the gust of a violent storm, they appear to slide along the edges of it, as if determined not to lose an inch of their gains. The front ranks face the storm with pertinacity—up—down—along the skirts of the opposing currents and into their undulating recesses. They are determined to force their way through. The rest follow close behind, all huddled together into a mass, like one large black spot. Not a twitter can be heard. The instant that they pass the current they relax their efforts, refresh themselves, and twitter in united congratulation that they have won the battle.”

• In their endless aerial foraging, swallows feed by scooping myriads of tiny insects out of the air. On a related note, bird legend has it that a single purple martin may eat as many as 2,000 mosquitoes in a day.

• All swallows feed mainly on small flying insects—capturing them in flight. Some species may also eat small wild fruits on occasion. For example, Tree Swallows wintering in the southeastern United States often feed on bayberries—especially in cold weather when few insects are about.

• From a human point of view, there could be no more delightful way of earning a living for a bird, than sailing about in the air all day, playing “cross-tag on the wing” with its companions, skimming low across the meadows, ponds, and marshes, or rising high above them and darting hither and thither wherever their fancy leads, without knowing what it means to be tired. Swallows are as much in their element when in the air as fish are in water; but of course they are not there simply for fun. Their long, blade-like wings, which cut the air with such easy yet powerful strokes, propel them enormous distances in order to collect enough mosquitoes, gnats, and other gauzy-winged insects to satisfy their hunger. With their mouth widely gaping, and leaving an opening in the front of their broad heads that stretches from ear to ear, they must get a tremendous draft down their little throats. But they gather in a dinner piece meal just as the Chimney-Swifts, Whippoorwills, and Nighthawks do. Viscid saliva in the bird’s mouth, glues the little victims as fast as if they were caught on sticky fly-paper. When enough have been trapped to make a pellet, the swallow ingests it. However, one pellet alone is not sufficient to constitute a complete meal. We might say that one swallowing does not make a dinner, any more than “one swallow makes a summer.”

• The Barn Swallow prefers to nest upon the rafters inside the barn, but the Eaves (an old name of Cliff Swallow) Swallow is content to stay outside under the shelter of a projecting roof. Before men built barns on this continent, the nests were cemented to the face of a cliff, and in some regions the bird is still known as the Cliff Swallow. In such a place you find not just one, but numerous odd mud tenements plastered in a row against the wall; for Eaves Swallows are always remarkably sociable, even during the nesting season. A photograph of a colony in Ohio shows one hundred and fifteen nests, nearly all of which, touch one another. The entrance to the flask-shaped nest is long, drawn out, tunnel-like, and small. Although so often noticed circling about outbuildings on the farm, or the Chabot College campus, one may know by the rusty patch on the lower part of his steel-blue back, the crescent-shaped white mark on his forehead, and the squared-off (not deeply forked) tail, that the Eaves Swallow can be distinguished from the Barn Swallow.
Swallow facts

• "If Cliff Swallows had teeth they could grit them." When parents feed baby Cliff Swallows, sand and grit grains are passed into the hungry mouths along with the hundreds of insects caught on wing, as the parents sweep the air. The adults must creep on the ground to pick up this material to give to their young, who then grind up the hard invertebrate skeletons for additional protein in their developing gizzards.

• "Are Bluebirds better than Martins?" John James Audubon once decided to put up several "apartments" in which Eastern Bluebirds could nest along with all of his Purple Martinss nest boxes. When the migrating Martins arrived, they drove the Bluebirds out, to take over what they thought were much better homes. One little Bluebird resisted with "as much courage as his antagonist," returning again and again after being driven away by this big blue-black, noisy intruder. Audubon, feeling sorry for the Bluebird, even caught the male Martin and trimmed its tail, then, when that didn't work to drive him away, he crippled its wing tips. As J.J. Audubon put it, "The pertinacious Martin kept the box despite my wishes that he should give it up." The end can only be imagined!

• "Timing can be everything." Purple Martin condo-apartments are put up commonly in the central and eastern towns of the U.S. and Canada. European settlers released 100 European Starlings into Central Park, New York, between 1890 & 1891. They spread and reached the S.F. Bay Area about 1948. Along the way, they discovered the perfect nest holes of Martin Houses, and were able to drive the Martins away — much to the disdain of residents! So, to thwart these "thieves" (besides the many who were angrily "disposed of"), little doors were placed on each nest hole (Starlings seek nests early in the season, so they may have 3-4 broods of 4-5 young each - millions of them). By waiting until most Starlings had found and established their nests, the folks were then able to open up the little Martin Box doors, just in time for their proper occupation!

• "Swallow happiness is where flying insects are, but when would a swallow put fun of flying before food?" Many times bird watchers get out in the field before dawn. That way they can record the sequence of bird singing as the day begins: who sings 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Almost invariably (well before any morning light glows in the East) the twitter of swallows flying above can be heard in the dark. In wooded locations of the greater S.F. Bay Area the species is usually the Violet-green Swallow. Can swallows find flying insects in the dark, without the bio-sonar that bats and Oil birds have? The answer is no.

• "What goes out must come in." Swallows need a high metabolism to maintain the energy ("out-going") it takes for so many hours of active flight, while chasing and collecting insects ("in-going"). This is why they migrate during the day -- feeding along the way so that intake will equal outgo as they proceed. If the young are still being fed by parents at the onset of migration, one can see birds coming close (touching mid-air) as mom or dad pass delectables to the begging offspring as they travel — mid-air, diurnally.

• "Well, thank you very much!" When breeding in Costa Rica (and north in U.S.), the Northern 'Rough-winged Swallow' takes advantage of well prepared, deep holes, excavated by one of the great bird-beauties of the tropics; the Motmot, — a close relative of the Kingfisher. It also nests in earthen burrows of its own making.

• "Go find a bodyguard - for free!" Cliff Swallows have been shown to deliberately construct their mud nests near Prairie Falcon nest sites. Any winged intruder threatening the adult or young Cliff Swallows, gets promptly escorted out of sight. Such a deal! Interestingly, the mammal-eating Red-tailed Hawks catch and eat Cliff Swallows; unlike the bird-eating Prairie Falcons. Maybe the Prairie Falcons are getting some benefit in return?

Golondrinas
Swallow facts

- **More feeding behavior notes:** Most Swallows feed by the ‘sweeping motion.’ This results in an effective means of gathering swarms of smaller insects. Purple Marlins feed by another way, the ‘selective method.’ This is an effective means of gathering the larger insects, one by one. Occasionally, Purple Martins may use the ‘sweeping method’ to feed opportunistically on high density swarms of mosquitoes or other dipterous insects. For example, Kale (1968) reports that “D.W. Micks recently wrote (in lit.) that he examined the stomach contents of a Purple Martin killed by a vehicle near Gilchrist, TX one spring, approximately 10 years ago, and found the stomach full of mosquitoes; most of which were identifiable as *Aedes sollicitans*, a salt marsh species that was present there in huge numbers.” This was quite exceptional to all other exhaustive studies where mosquitoes were at the most, 3% of the diet of 7 to 34 Purple Martins studied. In other studies, Martins ate other insects, especially the larger beetles, and later (after July), bees, ants, and wasps (Johnson, 1967). Baby Purple Martins are fed smaller to larger and less crushed insects as they grow larger, including large dragonflies, damsel flies, grasshoppers, butterflies, and cicadas.

A review of the pertinent scientific and popular ornithological literature leads to the following conclusions:

1. Mosquitoes appear to be a negligible item in the diets of the Purple Martin.
2. Behavior patterns of mosquitoes and martins are such that most mosquitoes do not fly in martin feeding areas when martins are active. Contact between the two is minimal during daylight hours. Also, mosquito abundance tapers off from August to late Winter/early Spring.
3. None of the published statements appearing in the popular and ethnological literature which attribute a mosquito-feeding habit to the Purple Martin are based on factual study; the oft-quoted statement ‘a martin eats 2,000 mosquitoes per day’ has no statistical support.
4. No evidence exists that any given avian species can effectively control a species of insect pest upon which it feeds when that pest is at or near peak abundance.
5. ‘The Purple Martin is one of the our most beautiful and friendly birds. It daily consumes a large number of insects. Its aesthetic qualities alone recommend it highly to man. There is no need to ascribe to the martin, abilities greater than those it already possesses in order to encourage its protection and propagation.’ From Kale, “The Auk,” Volume 85(4): 654-661, 1968.

- Wing-Loading ratios determine whether they crash or float. If a Barn Swallow’s wing surface area is 118.5 square centimeters and divided by its body mass, 17.0 grams, then the wing-load is 7.0 (sq. cm/gm). This has been compared to the large Mute Swan, whose measurements are 6,808.0 sq. cm./11,602.0 gm = 0.6 wing-load. This is near the absolute limit of wing-loading, or barely enough wing surface to hold up the bird in flight. To be as efficiently adapted (same wing-loading as the Barn Swallow) the Mute Swan’s 6,800 sq. cm. wing area would have to be 81,000 sq. cm., or a ratio of 6:1. Each wing would have to be 7 meters or a total wing span of 46 feet (normally 8 feet)! What an absurd monster it would be. Thus, the Barn Swallow is a remarkably efficient flyer, with food requirements far less than the Swan, and with a far less risk of crashing.

- “What forces drive us together - apart?” Two opposing forces have been observed when swallows (and many other birds) flock together; especially at roosting time. Mutual attraction or “gregariousness” versus mutual repulsion or “social intolerance” determines how crowded the birds will allow themselves to become. Cliff Swallows (1952) perching “gregariously” never sat closer to one another than 4 inches, even as new birds came to perch on the same wire when they had to continually change position. It appears that mutual attraction is the neutral or resting state and that negative social elements create disruptive states of tension, e.g. arrival of someone who wants your perch site. Thus, according

Swallows
to many authorities, swallows (birds in general) are basically social creatures. Therefore, humans should really like these birds, as they reflect some of our own social behavior; an aspect which (in peace-time) we have reason to believe has species survival value.

- Where do our swallows go in Winter, when the volume of insect food is below the ratio needed to sustain their life activities? They go to where the climate allows insects to flourish, to the equator and the land of reversed seasons. Below is a summary of swallow destinations found by recording many years of capturing and banding, and capturing again. These records are made “official” as published periodically by the American Ornithologists’ Union in their volume (now 2,008 species), “Check-list of North American Birds,” 7th edition, 1998. Other references are incorporated in this summary.

- Wintering Distribution of Swallow species (with emphasis on Central California breeders):
  1. **Purple Martin** (*Progne subis* Linnaeus, 1758) [Hudson Bay, Canada?] Golondrina, Martin Azul, Martin Purpu’rea Tropical Zones of South America; Amazonia and south-central Brazil. (No valid wintering records in North or Meso-America).
  2. **Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor* Viellot, 1808) [New York, NY] Golondrina Arbolera, Golondrina Bicolor. Some winter in S.F. Bay Area (e.g. CA, Hayward-Fremont Christmas Bird Count), and south along the Pacific Coast of Mexico to Baja Sur and Colima. Eastern populations reach Florida Keys, Greater Antilles, Nicaragua, Gulf-Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, western Panamá (sporadically), and the northern coast of South America (Colombia, Guayana).
  3. **Violet-green Swallow** (*Tachycineta thalassina* Swainson, 1827) [Hidalgo, Mex.] Golondrina Cariblanca, Golondrina Verde Viola’ce. Some winter in S.F. Bay Area (e.g. CA H-F CBC); and south into Mexico (S. Sonora, Sinaloa, S. Chihuahua, S. Coahuila, Querétaro, Puebla), to Honduras -- irregular in Costa Rica & Chiriqui’ Province, Panamá.
  4. **Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis* Audubon, 1838),[Charleston, South Carolina] Golondrina-aliserrada norteña, Golondrina Alirrasposa Norteña. Southern California, Mexico (incl. Mexico, Baja Norte & Baja Sur) to Meso-America (Costa Rica to Panamá) (not sedentary populations in lowlands & C interior of México). Eastern populations may winter or go through S. Florida, S. Veracruz, Tabasco, Mex., N. Bahama, Virgin Islands.
  5. **Bank Swallow** (Sand Martin) (*Riparia riparia* Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden] Golondrina Ribereña. Mostly South America (south to N. Argentina, Paraguay, N. Chile). Migrates through Tobago & Trinidad. Species occurs in Old World: wintering in Africa, Madagascar, Arabia, S. India, SE. Asia, Borneo, Philippines. Note: This is not the world’s most common Swallow!
  6. **Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* Viellot, 1817) [Paraguay]. Mostly South America (from Paraguay, and C. & SE. Brazil south to C. Argentina, e.g. Rio de Janeiro). Rare (casual) north to California.
  7. **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden]. Golondrina Ranchera, Golondrina Tiritera. Few Winter (casually) C. California (even CA H-F CBC) and N. México. Most along Pacific slope of C. México, W. Panamá south throughout South America even to Tierra del Fuego. Eastern populations go to Puerto Rico and lesser Antilles (West Indies), passing along continental coasts or central areas through Meso-America into South America.

**Taxonomic Hierarchy:**

Kingdom  Animalia -- animals
Phylum   Chordata -- chordates
Subphylum Vertebrata -- vertebrates
Class    Aves -- birds
Order    Passeriformes -- perching birds
Family   Hirundinidae -- swallows

**Golondrinas**
Genus Petrochelidon Cabanis, 1850
Species Petrochelidon pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1817)
    Direct Children:
    Subspecies Petrochelidon pyrrhonota hypopolia
        (Breeds: Central Alaska, Saskatchewan, south & central B.C. Canada, 
        eastern central CA, central NA, northwestern Wyoming)
    Subspecies Petrochelidon pyrrhonota minima
        (Breeds: Southeastern Arizona, eastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, 
        Sinaloa, Nayarit, México)
    Subspecies Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota
        (Breeds: Southwestern B.C. Canada, CA [not Mono or northern Inyo Cos.] 
        northwestern Baja CA, México, Nova Scotia, northern Maryland)
    Subspecies Petrochelidon pyrrhonota tachina
        (Breeds: Lower Colorado R. Valley (CA & AZ & México), northern 
        Arizona, central New Mexico, southern Texas)

Swallow fun facts from around the world

• In France
  - The police officers of old were called “girondelles” because, as they rode around 
    on their bicycles, their capes made them look like swallows.
  - If swallows fly low, it is going to rain.

• In the U.S.A. - Legend holds that the celebrated swallows of Capistrano return every year on 
  the same date: March 19 — even in leap years. In real life, these birds are Cliff Swallows, and they 
  come back to Capistrano (and the rest of Southern California) with less precision; often by late February. 
  But their return, like the return of all migrant birds, is still well worth celebrating.

• Is it play or practice when Barn Swallows carrying a white feather (found somewhere) circle up 
  with it, then repeatedly drop and capture it — time and time again? Swallows do line their mud-cup nest 
  with some feathers.

• “Free as a bird” The phrase could have been invented for swallows. Sweeping high overhead 
  with musical calls, skimming low over stream or meadow with wing-beats of liquid grace, they seem 
  bound neither by worldly cares nor by the law of gravity. Free in their lifestyles as well, swallows are 
  not bound to precise habitats in the way of most birds. A pair of swallows needs little more than open 
  air for flight and someplace to build a nest. Modern man has provided a multitude of nesting sites on 
  buildings and bridges, in culverts, crevices, and birdhouses, so swallows have become our closest neighbors 
  among native birds. There are probably far more swallows in North America today than there were 
  when Columbus landed.

• “How many swallow nests do you want on your barn? One farmer in Wisconsin encouraged 
  Cliff Swallows to nest on his barn until he had 2,000 pairs!
Swallow facts

- Cliff swallow, Golondrina Risquera (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, Vieilott 1817):
  * Length: 5 1/2 inches (5 inches in life)
  * Mass: 0.8 ounce
  * Blackish cap, throat and upperparts
  * Tip of tail squared
  * Pale orange rump and forehead (dark in some southwestern birds)
  * Most often seen flying in elliptical glides or soaring — rests on wires
  * Will nest communally in mud nests made in south to west exposure under bridges, in barns and caves, under eves on vertical walls of urban buildings such as: Chabot College, Hayward, Alameda County, California, etc.
  * They make a 14,000 mile round trip from South América to Chabot College.
  * “Way to go” would appropriately be said for the migrating Barn Swallow that was found in Bolivia, South America in the winter of 1935 with a labeled band that had been put around its leg in Saskatchewan, Canada in the year 1929 -- six years before! Another one banded in Wisconsin was found in Brazil 11 years later.
  * They make their nests with up to 1,000 gobs of mud.

- Winter Range of Migratory Cliff Swallows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Bolivia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
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<td>México (Yucatán Peninsula, Uxmal)</td>
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Swallow nests in the Hayward area

- Alameda Creek Channel and 880 overpass
- Chabot College
- Merrit College
- Petco, Castro Valley
- Canyon Middle School, Castro Valley
- Lake Elizabeth, Fremont at the boat-dock bridge
- Ohlone College
- Dumbarton Bridge (close to Coyote Hills)

Swallow myths and misconceptions

“I will die if bird sh--t (swallow dropping) falls on me.”

No, you will not die. The chemical makeup of a typical swallow dropping is relatively harmless.

As a matter of fact, since no biological studies have been found on Swallows droppings, we can assume that no one is worried about any harmful effects.

“Swallow nests destroy stucco on the buildings.”

No! Swallow nests made from mud only stain stucco, not destroy it.

“Swallows can transmit West Nile Virus to humans.”

No, mosquitos carry that.

“Swallows will attack me!”

No, swallows do not attack anyone, nor have they ever attacked anyone.

“Swallow guano (droppings), on a sack around your neck, will keep the flu away.”

We are not sure about this one, but if you would like to try, please do so, and report it to us. You must also provide your own sack.
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

The Swallow

I’ve forgotten the word I meant to say.
A blind swallow returns to the palace of shadows
On clipped wings, to play with transparent things.
A night song’s sung in unconsciousness.

Birds are silent. The immortelle won’t bloom.
Transparent are the manes of midnight’s herd,
An empty bark floats on a dried up river,
Among grasshoppers words lose consciousness.

Some sort of tent or temple grows slowly;
Now flings itself up like mad Antigone,
Now throws itself down like a dead swallow
With Stygian tenderness and a green twig.

If only I could regain the shameful sighted fingers,
And the palpable joy of knowledge.
I am so afraid of the Muses’ lament,
The mist. the ringing. the abyss.

To love and know are mortals’ powers,
Sound, too, will flow into their fingers,
But I’ve forgotten what I meant say,
And disembodied thought returns to the palace of shadows.

The transparent thing keeps repeating something else,
Something about a swallow, a woman, Antigone...
But on my lips, like black ice, burns
The recollection of Stygian ringing.

D.E.Mandelshtam, Russia, (1891-1938)
The Swallow (1920)

Alte Freundschaft

Da ist die liebe Schwalbe wieder,
Sie blieb uns fast flügel lange aus;
Sie zwitschert ihre alten Lieder
Und zieht ins alte, kleine Haus.

Sie trägt den Frack, den schwarzen, alten,
Den sie im vor’ gen Jahre trug;
Die Weste hat sie gut gehalten,
Sie ist noch weiß und rein genug.

Wer weiß, was alles sie getrieben,
Seit sie gereist ins ferne Land,
Doch ist die alte sie geblieben,
Die Sonne hat sie nicht verbrannt.

Drum hab’ich sie auch auf der Stelle
Erkannt am Frack und am Gesicht.
Mein Schwäbchen komm, flieg nicht so schnelle,
Du thust, als kenntest du mich nicht.

Nicht waht, ich bin recht groß geworden,
Seit wir uns sahn flunletzenmal
Seit fort du zogst nach fernen Orten
Weit über Meer und Berg und Thal.

Komm nur, wir sind ja doch die Alten
Und bleiben’s auch in diesem Jahr;
Wir wollen gute Freundschaft halten,
So wie’s im vor’ gen Sommer war.

Georg Christian Dieffenbach

<table>
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<th>Date of Arrival</th>
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<td>413</td>
</tr>
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<td>March 08, 2004</td>
<td>August 09</td>
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Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Golondrina de ojos negros

Volverás Golondrina de Ojos Negros
que te vas cruzando el mar.
Volverás porque sabes que te quiero
y no te puedo olvidar
al llegar a otras playas, más lejanas
de mi amor te acordarás.

Y verás la esmeralda de sus aguas
en tus alas salpicar.
Volverás a buscar calor del nido
que dejaste en el olvido
nuevamente volverás.
Ya verás cuando sientas el hastío
de tras tierras volverás.

Golondrina presumida

De allá del mar vendrás
golondrina presumida
golondrina consentida
preferida de este amor.

De allá del mar vendrás,
de allá del mar vendrás.
Primer Dios...
verdad de Dios,
seguro estoy mi amor,
que cuando llegues a mis playas.
La gaviota de mi cielo,
con tristeza te dirán;
que envejecí de tanto esperarte.

La noche cubre ya
mi pobre vida
y el faro de amor,
sigue buscándote en la noche,
y mis ojos en el día.

De allá del mar vendrás,
tienes que regresar,
porque tú trae...
porque tú trae
mi vida.

Golondrinas

Ranchera de Tomás Méndez

Golondrina mesajera

Vuélala hacia allá
agraciada golondrina
toma esta carta
y a mi amada se la llevas.

Toma este plomo de olor
y en el pecho se lo riegas, ¡ay!
y que me mande de amor la contestación.

En el sobre lleva escrito
que se llama Mariquita:
pero es mentira,
pues se llama Jesusita.

Toma de este pomo de olor
y en el pecho se lo riegas, ¡ay!
y que me mande de amor la contestación.

L. y M. de A. Esparza

LIII

Volverán las oscuras golondrinas
en tu balcón sus nidos a colgar,
y otra vez con el ala en sus cristales,
jugando llamarán;

pero aquellas que el vuelo refrenaban
tu hermosura y mi dicha al contemplar;
aquellas que aprendieron nuestros nombres,
éas...¡no volverán!

Volverán las tupidas macreselvas
de tu jardín las tapias a escalar,
y otra vez a la tarde, aún más hermosas,
sus flores abrirán;

pero aquellas cuajadas de rocío,
cuyas gotas mirábamos temblar
y caer, como lágrimas del día...
éas...¡no volverán!

Volverán del amor en tus oídos
las palabras ardientes a sonar;
tu corazón, de su profundo sueño
tal vez despiertará;

pero mudo y absorto y de rodillas
como se adora a Dios ante su altar,
como yo te he querido...desengáñate,
¡así no querrán!
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Rondine al nido

I.
Sotto la gronda de la torre antica
Una rondine amica,
Allo sbocciar del mandorlo È tornata.
Ritorna tutti gli anni,
Sempre alla stessa data;
Monti e mare essa varca
per tornare.
Solo amore
Quando fugge e va lontano
Speri invano
ma non torna più,
Speri invano
Ma non torna più.

II.
Ne la penombra dolce della sera
Passa la primavera.
Cinguettano le rondini nel volo,
Ebbre di luce e d’aria.
Ed io son triste e solo;
Monti e mare tu non varchi
per ritornar.
Mia piccina,
Fosti tutta la mia vita;
Sei fuggita
E non torni più.
Sei fuggita
E non torni più.

Nesting Swallows

I.
Beneath the eves of the ancient tower,
as the almond tree first blossoms,
a swallow friend returns.
She returns each year,
ever timely to the day;
crossing mountains and seas
just to get back.
Tis only with love,
when it escapes and flees afar,
that one hopes in vain;
for it returns no more.
One hopes in vain,
for it returns no more.

II.
In the soft twilight of the evening,
springtime transpires.
Swallows chatter in their flight
inebriated with light and air.
Yet I am cheerless and alone;
no mountains or seas will you venture
to return.
My precious one
purpose of my life;
you have taken flight,
and shall return no more.
You have taken flight,
and shall return no more.

Translation by William Charles
(Chabot College, 2004)
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Commentary on “Rondine al Nido”

This beautiful ‘love lament’ was first published in 1925, and is considered one of the masterpieces of the Neapolitan composer Vincenzo De Crescenzo (words by L. Sica). De Crescenzo emigrated to the United States in 1903, where his unequivocal Italian style earned him the title of ‘the American Tosti.’ As with many of De Crcsenzo’s Neapolitan songs, Rondine al nido has been embraced in the repertoires of many of the twentieth century’s greatest tenors, both on the concert stage, and in numerous recordings; among which: Enrico Caruso, Al Martino, Benamino Gigli, Richard Tucker, Mario Del Monaco, Giuseppe De Stefano, and most recently, the splendid and dramatic interpretation by Luciano Pavarotti, on a “London label” double-platinum CD: Carreras, Domingo, Pavarotti in Concert. This beautiful edition was recorded on July 7, 1990 in an outdoor concert at the “Terme di Caracalla” in Rome, with the “Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino” under the direction of Zubin Mehta.

In this lovely song, the consistency and punctuality of the Swallow’s yearly return to its nest serve as a metaphoric contrast to ‘lost love,’ which, in this instance, is never to be regained. Although ‘mountains’ and ‘seas’ have served for millennia as poetic metaphors for passionate love relationships which have evaporated into the ‘beyond’ or the ‘forever,’ these terms are also recurrent in Italian literature throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in association with the massive emigration of Italians (especially from southern Italy -- Naples to Palermo) to America, Canada, Australia, or South America. In this context the word “sea” was (and still is) often used as a poetic synonym for “ocean,” and in that circumstance, the objects of ‘lost love’ beyond mountains and oceans, were/are either ‘a lover,’ ‘a loved one,’ ‘or loved ones;’ who, of course, never returned again to their beloved, in the Motherland.

The texts of the Neapolitan songs are often characterized by the ‘simplicity’ of poetic expression.” And in this regard, they have even been accused of “Much-a-do-About-Nothing,” or “too-much-a-do-about-too-little.” Pavarotti’s dramatic and heartfelt interpretation of ‘Rondine al nido,’ might in fact, appear as the case in point. However, when we take a closer look at the L. Sica text, we find that beneath the surface of these ungarmented and unembroidered words, there lie truly profound sentiments (It must be admitted, that no English translation can render true poetic justice to the Italian text, as is so often the case). In a few brief and transparent verses, Sica’s lyrics give us a complete and idealistic vision of the woman, as seen by the cosmopolitan Neapolitan male (in the given space-time). The genius of the composer Vincenzo De Crescenzo, was in capturing and exploiting the profound spirit of those sentiments, both melodically and harmonically; and in a pure expression of the “stile napolitano.”

Of course, what pleases us, in the context of our festival, is the fact that Sica chose ‘our friend the Swallow’ to metaphorically embody and personify that time-clad idealistic Neapolitan vision: fidelity, consistency, friendship, togetherness, illumination, joy, courage, strength, and motherhood — it’s all there in the flight of the poet’s eye!

Notwithstanding one’s viewpoint as to what constitutes the virtues of womanness in our own social sphere, and regardless of the fact that our ‘Return of the Swallows Festival’ is motivated by environmental and ecological concerns, and is a modest attempt to achieve balance and unity within the ecosystems, as opposed to the ecocatastrophe which increasingly defines man’s relationship to his natural environment, this song is anthropomorphism at its best, and our little feathered friend the swallow is most deserving of the high place it has gained in musical literature!

William Charles
(Chabot College, 2004)
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Lasta, lastavica
Lasta sam lastavica ja
Bila sam vila s Jadrana
Daleko mi je dom
Kad ja nisam sa tobom
Daleko mi je dom
Kad ja nisam sa tobom
Napisi mi barem jedan redak
Da od njega sutra zivim ja
Posalji mi poljubac u Petak
Da i meni svane Nedjelja
Lasta sam lastavica ja
Letim do tvoga pozdrava
A sto ce mi pozdravi
Kad te oko moje ne vidi
Gore bijele sve bi nebu htjele
Svako trazi sto mu srce da
A kad bi te moje ruke srele
Ne bi mene zvali skitnica.

Anonymous

Leti, leti daleko, iznad dubokih voda
Lastavice moja mala, sjajna zvijezdo moga svoda
Leti, leti daleko, tvoja krila su meka
Lastavice moja mala, zvijezdo sjajna i daleka
Leti, leti daleko, leti nad krivom vala
Lastavice moja mala, lastavice moja mala

Dok na nebu tvoj pratim let iako sama na svijetu
U kljunu svome ti nosis cvijet da ga njemu das

Lyrics and music: Zdenko Runjac (1980)
Golondrinas yucatecas

Vinieron en tardes serenas de estío
cruzando los aires con vuelo veloz;
y en tibios aleros formaron sus nidos,
sus nidos formaron, piendo de amor.

¡Qué blancos sus pechos! ¡Sus alas que inquietas!

¡Qué inquietas y leves, abriéndose en cruz!

¡Y cómo alegaban las tardes aquéllas,
las tardes aquéllas bañadas de luz!

Así en la mañana jovial de mi vida,
viniieron en alas de la juventud,
amores y ensueños, como golondrinas,
como golondrinas bañadas en luz.

Mas trajo el invierno sus nieblas sombrías;
la rubia mañana llorosa se fue;
se fueron los sueños, y las golondrinas,
y las golondrinas se fueron también.

L. de Lais Rosado Vega
M. de Ricardo Palmerín
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Un ballet d’hirondelles

Déjà depuis quelques jours
Le temps change...Tout autour
De chez nous, se rassemblent les hirondelles.
Toutes regroupées, qu’elles sont belles!

Le ciel est gris aujourd’hui
Et les hirondelles sont en folie.
Ces senteurs d’automne son les prémices
Pour elles d’un futur départ bien propice.

Je me surprends à regarder voler
Dans tous les sens ces petits oiseaux futés.
Là-bas au loin, trois rangées de fils
Sont remplies de ces petits volatiles.

Elles sont toutes en conciliabules,
Dans un entretien secret, elles fabulent.
Pour nous c’est un baromètre bien pensant,
Car elles font la pluie ou le beau temps.

Parfois elles se posent en ribambelles,
Puis repartent de nouveau à tire-d’aile.
L’instant d’après, dans le ciel, plus rien...
Mais où sont-elles passées dans ce va-et-vient?

Ce ballet, en bandes folles, de partout piaille.
Toutes ensemble, elles sont de taille
A préparer ce voyage prochain,
Qui va les conduire vers un pays lointain.

Bonne route, petites hirondelles,
Revenez-nous vite à la Chapelle !
Car votre arrivée parmi nous en Savoie,
Présage les beaux jours et la chaleur sur nos toits.

Tinah, La Chapelle (73)

A andorinha da primavera

Andorinha de asa negra aonde vais?
Que andas a voar tão alta
Leva-me ao céu contigo, vá
Qu’eu lá de cima digo adeus
ao meu amor
Ó Andorinha
da Primavera
Ai quem me dera também voar
Que bom que era
Ó Andorinha na Primavera
também voar

Le retour des hirondelles

Elles sont bientôt de retour
Toutes nos belles hirondelles
Dans nos villes et nos faubourgs
Joyeuses et toujours fidèles.

Tout en poussant de petits cris
Nous saluant à leur passage
Aux yeux souriant et surpris
Elles lanceraient un doux message.

Fatiguées mais très courageuses
Aytant choisi notre pays
Elles s’y installèrent, heureuses
D’avoir pu retrouver leur nid.

En attendant l’année nouvelle
Poudre déjà d’or...de saphir,
Pour accueillir nos hirondelles,
Tous les bourgeois qui vont s’ouvrir.

Mme. Pastou, Paris, France, 2002

The bank swallows veer and dip,
Diving down at my windows,
Then flying almost straight upward,
Like bats in daytime,
And their shadows, bigger,
Race over the thick grass...

Theodore Roethke’s poem, “The Siskins,”

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow twitt’ring from the straw-built shed,
The cock’s shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

Thomas Gray
Ellegy written in a country churchyard
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Liebe Schwalbe

When the Swallows Ruined Winter

The groundhog doesn’t see his shadow
Six more week of soothing rain
Liquid nails crash on my roof
Like a live concert on my brain.

The rain just stops,
It comes to a pause
Wings flutter rapidly
Like a haunting applause.

The swallows have returned
Winter is long gone.
A silhouette’s by my windowsill.
On my bed I ebb and flow,
Alfred Hitchcock’s vision
In real life, filmed from Brazil.

Though they aren’t birds of prey
I pray the sparrows, I’m sorry, the swallows
would leave
What are these long winged Hirundinidae good
for?

I’m sure they lack the taste of poultry.
So, I sit at my table with proper cutlery,
An encyclopedia, pencil, paper, and a whistle.

Equipped with my covert binoculars,
In my sight I see the secular clan
One foot on the chair,
Palms planted on the slippery roof.
My ankle twists, my palms lose grip,
Now the confederacy is aloof.

Back inside I hear them fly as they taunt,
“Winter is a long time away!”

Vishaal Sing
Poetry Winner, 2004
Chabot College Student

Liebe Schwalbe, kleine Schwalbe,

Du fliegst auf und singst so früh,
Streuest durch die Himmelsbläie
Deine süße Melodie.

Die da schlafen noch am Morgen,
Alle Liebenden in Ruh’,
Mit dem zwitschernden Gesange
Die Versunk’n wekest du.

Auf! nun auf! ihr Liebesschläfer,
Weil die Morgenschwalbe rief:
Denn die Nacht wird den betrügen,
Der den hellen Tag verschlief.

Ferdinand Gregorovius (1821-1891)

...hoc geritur Zephyris primum impellentibus undas,
antea novis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante
garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.
Vergil, Georgics

Song of the Swallows
by Leo Colitti

Swallows
Swallows in Music, Poetry and Quotes

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.
   *The Winter’s Tale*, William Shakespeare

True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;
   *King Henry*, William Shakespeare

O Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying South,
Fly to her, and fall upon her gilded eaves,
And tell her, tell her, what I tell to thee.
   *O Swallow*, Lord Tennyson

One swallow does not make a summer.
   Aristotle

One swallow maketh not summer
   *Proverbs*, John Heywood

One swallow makes a summer
   *Fall*, Robert Lowell

Swallows are more confident and fly nearer to man than most birds. It may be because they are more protected by the sentiment and superstitions of man.
   Henry David Thoreau

“a vol d’hirondelle” > == “as the swallow flies”

“one swallow does not a summer make”
   (as translated from a Greek proverb)

“see the swallows, comes the spring”
   (as thought by Europeans)

“in the swallow I see my inner spirit; my link with angels, flights of fancy, and the supernatural”
   (as viewed by Carl G. Jung, Psychiatrist, Philosopher)

   In Latin

    ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus
tum blandi soles, ignotaque prodit hirundo
et luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus
   Ovid, Fasti

fallimur, an veris praenuntia venit hirundo,
nec metuit ne qua versa recurrat hiems?
   Ovid, Fasti

cum vere novo tellus se dura relaxat,
culminibusque cavis blandum strepit ales hirundo....
   Avienus, Periégésis
Swallow Websites

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Swallow References

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* Swinburne, Stephen R., Swallows in the Birdhouse, the Mill brook Press, CT, 1996.

Golondrinas

Cliff Swallows, John James Audubon, ca. 1839

20
Tree Swallow and Eastern Bluebird

Eastern bluebirds nest throughout North Dakota. The best habitat consists of areas comprised of short grasses with nearby fences posts, high line wires, or sparse trees where birds can perch. Bluebirds normally will not nest within city limits or farmsteads where competition from house sparrows is intense. For best results, nest boxes should be placed in pairs about 10-25 feet apart and 100-200 yards between pairs. They should be put 4-6 feet above the ground on steel posts or wood posts with predator guards. The entrance hole should face in a general northeast direction to prevent sun from shining in and overheating the box.

Note: Entrance hole for Great Crested Flycatchers should be a round hole 1 3/4" in diameter.

Two "pivot" nails allow side to swing out for cleaning. Use one nail at bottom to keep door closed.

Lumber: One 1" x 6" x 6'

Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center
Home | Site Map | Biological Resources | Help & Feedback

Golondrinas
Flying Swallows

makes 12" block

seam allowances not included

Templates by Naomi Parkhurst, 2002. Feel free to copy or pass on to friends.
Winners of the Swallow’s Contests

Winners of the Art & Poetry Contest, 2003

Certificate of Honorable Mention - Tiffney Davis
Certificate of Honorable Mention - Volinda V. King
Certificate of First Place - Naga Nago
Certificate of Second Place - Shannon Stuart
Certificate of Award Third Place - Naga Nago

Winners of the Art & Poetry Contest, 2004

Art - 1st Place Nikki Lam
Art - 2nd Place Alice Wong
Art - 3rd Place Durg Vittanaela
Art - Honorable Mention Mark Wooten
Art - Honorable Mention Mark Wooten

Poetry - 1st Place Vishaal Singh
Poetry - 2nd Place Desirae Stairs
Poetry - 3rd Place Ramon Matibag
Poetry - Honorable Mention Matt Colter

Winners of the Art Contest, 2005

1st Place Diane Morrison
2nd Place Masumi Boshita
3rd Place Wendy Hurtle
Honorable Mention Laurianne Uy

Winners of the Contests, 2006

Art - 1st Place Masumi Boshita
Art - 2nd Place Masumi Boshita
Art - 3rd Place Nga Ngo

Poetry - 1st Place Esther Patterson
Poetry - 2nd Place Dañella Aviña
Poetry - 3rd Place Art Medrano

Winners of the Contests, 2007

Art, 1st - Alice Wong (Parrot in water color)
Art, 2nd - Christine Peterson (Owl in scratchboard)
Art, 3rd - Ken Yiem (Conneticut Warbler in ink)
CONTEST FOR
RETURN OF THE SWALLOWS FESTIVAL, 2007
QUESTIONS

ANSWER SHEET TO "RETURN OF THE SWALLOWS" QUESTIONS
(Deposit in an Answer Box by 12:30 pm - WINNERS & PRIZES to be presented today)

QUESTION 1. How many NESTS of Cliff Swallows can be found on Chabot's campus this nesting season (2007)?

NOTE:
See the special Map in Festival Booklet showing on which buildings and walls nests are located.

YOUR ANSWER TO 1. ________________________________

QUESTION 2. Given: a wet NEST weighs 1750 grams (3.86 pounds) and dries an average of 37.5%, then how much does the average Cliff Swallow NEST weigh dry?

YOUR ANSWER TO 2. ________________________________

(Grams or Pounds)

QUESTION 3.
The average mosquito-sized insect scooped up by a Cliff Swallow has been estimated to weigh .0006 grams. What would be the total weight of its food by the end of a day that averages 1,000 bugs?

YOUR ANSWER TO 3. ________________________________

(Grams)

Tie Breaking Questions:
(A.) If the average Cliff Swallow nest contains 1,000 mud pellets (a standard average), how much would one (1) pellet weigh wet?
Or, (B.) how many mosquitoes weigh one (1) pound?

YOUR ANSWER TIE BREAKING QUESTION: ________________________________

(A or B) (Grams or #)

YOUR NAME:___________________________________________

YOUR TEL.#: _________________ E-mail: ____________________

Remember:
(Deposit in an Answer box by 12:30 pm - Winners & Prizes presented today)

PEG & FZ: peg 19 March 2007

Swallows
Return of the Swallows Festival Field Trip (# 1)

WHAT: View individual and/or colonies of several swallow species: Northern Rough-winged, Cliff Swallow, Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Violet-green. Other rare species not expected are: Bank Swallow and Purple Martin. NO FEE.

WHEN: SATURDAY, 21 APRIL 2007; 8:30 AM to 2:30 pm

LEADER: Phil Gordon, Ohlone Audubon Society, Festival Co-coordinator. Bird Study Instructor, Castro Valley and Acalanes Adult Education Schools; Lindsay Wildlife Museum.


MEET FOR FIRST STOP: 8:30 AM - Chabot College, Hayward. North parking lot (entrance at Turner Ct. X Hesperian Blvd.), Parking Lot B near College Bookstore (beware of possible $2.00 parking fee) Activity: Locate and view Cliff Swallows at nest sites on college building walls. Good photo opportunity.

CHABOT COLLEGE LOCATION
Hayward: From Hwy 880 (South) > Jackson (=Hwy 92; West) > Hesperian Blvd. (North) > Chabot College (Left into Parking Lot B, see above).

SECOND STOP: At Harder Rd. X Whitman St. overpass, Hayward. Activity: On Route, finding nesting locations of Northern Rough-winged Swallows.


FOURTH STOP: At Hwy 84 X Calaveras Rd., Sunol. Finding Northern Rough-winged Swallow nesting location (with Cliff Swallows and White-throated Swifts).

FIFTH STOP: ($4/ vehicle): COYOTE HILLS REGIONAL PARK: Meet in front of the Interpretive Center. Activity: Lunch (If not already eaten) BYO Brown Bag Lunch on lawn or tables. Activity: 1:00 PM Swallow & Marsh Walk with Phil Gordon. Visiting eastern and western marsh trails and grassy hills habitats; plus, levees and bay ponds.

LOCATION: Sunol > Niles Canyon (Hwy 84), Fremont > Mission Blvd. (South) to Mowry (over Alameda Ck.) > Mowry > Peralta > Paseo Padre Pkwy > Patterson Ranch Rd. > into Coyote Hills Regional Park.

NOTE: See announcement of next day, Sunday Lake Elizabeth Trip. (OAS Web Site: www.ohloneaudubon.org)

Information:
Contact Phil Gordon at 510.538.3550 or at PAGPEG@aol.com.

Golondrinas
Return of the Swallows
Festival Field Trip #2

WHAT: View several nesting swallow species: Cliff Swallow, Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow and possibly others known to occur: Violet-green Swallow, Northern Rough-winged, or rarely: Bank Swallow and Purple Martin. No fee.

WHEN: SUNDAY, 22 APRIL 2007; PART I: 9:30 AM to 11:30 PM; PART II: 12:30 PM to 2:30 PM

LEADERS: Sandy Ferreira, Senior Ranger and Naturalist, City of Fremont, Recreation Department; Phil Gordon, Bird Study Instructor, Castro Valley and Acalanes Adult Education Schools; Lindsay Wildlife Museum.

TAKE: Binoculars, notebook, Field Guide, Beverage, Bag Lunch, Windbreaker, Walking shoes, Sun Screen (we hope).

WHERE: CENTRAL PARK, LAKE ELIZABETH (PART I); COYOTE HILLS RP (PART II)
Fremont. From Hwy 880 (South) > Stevenson Blvd. (East) > Paseo Padre Parkway (South) to South Parking Area near Lake Elizabeth and Five (5) Palms.

WHAT: (PART I) Meet Sandy Ferreira at 9:30 AM for her program. Session ends at 11:30 AM. This will include a visit to the two species of swallows that nest near the Boat House, Barn and Cliff Swallows. Special will be examination of the nest boxes of Tree Swallows (to see eggs and young with ladders and mirrors - fun!). Participants are encouraged to bring bag lunches to enjoy the day and continue watching behavior of these summering and nesting visitors, who go “out of town.” for almost (or more than) half of their lives. (PART II) Continue trip with Phil Gordon to Coyote Hills Regional Park, Fremont.

WHERE: (PART II) Paseo Padre Pkwy (North) > Ardenwood Rd. > Patterson Ranch Rd. (to Coyote Hills RP sign) > main parking at Visitor Center > BYO Bag Lunch on lawn/tables.

WHAT: Lunch: 12:30 pm - 1:00 pm; Swallow and Marsh Walk: 1:00 - 2:30

More Information?: Contact Phil Gordon at (510) 538-3550 or PAGPEG@aol.com.
Good Morning, Mister Swallow Come from far away
We are glad to see you On St. Joseph's Day,
Flitting in the sunshine We can see you all
Building up your houses On the Mission wall.
CHABOT COLLEGE’S 5TH ANNUAL

RETURN OF THE
SWALLOW FESTIVAL

ART, MUSIC, POETRY & PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

To enter, submit an art or musical piece, a poem, or a photograph inspired by our swallows.

Prizes are 1st, 2nd, 3rd,

Submit your entry to Profesor Zermeno in Room 910, or 1126, by March 16, 2007

Celebrating the Return of the Swallows to Chabot College!

Tuesday
April 3, 2007
11:30 - 1:30 p.m.

Cesar E. Chavez Plaza
Chabot College
Hayward
Our sincerest thanks to

Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District
ASCC of Chabot College
Carol Bauman and the Staff Development Committee of Chabot College
President Robert Carlson, Chabot College
Janice Golobuch, Art Professor, Art Contest Judge, Chabot College, 2003
Office of Student Life, Chabot College
William Hamersky, Environmental Specialist, Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District

Michael E. Koslosky, Supervisor, Naturalist Programs, H.A.R.D.
M&O of Chabot College
Nevenka Morris, researcher, translator and student, Chabot College, 2003
Phil, Vi, Ramona, Bill, William,
members of the Education Committee of the Ohlone Audubon Society

Olivia Rayas, demonstration, Hayward Homing Pigeon Club
Nga Ngo, 2004 cover design, Art Student, Chabot College
René Peraza, 2004 color poster, Art Student, Chabot College
Julius San Pedro, 2003 cover design, Art Student, Chabot College
Shoshana Tenn, English Professor, Poetry Contest Judge, Chabot College, 2004
Joe Zermeño, Staff, Ohlone College, Fremont
Francisco Zermeño, a birding novice, for this Swallows Booklet

The Swallows of Chabot College
And our sponsors
CurbCycle, Terlingua Translation Services,
Video Z

Booklet Authors: Phil Gordon, William Gordon and Francisco Zermeño