FOR THE WILDLIFE

Because their saltmarsh-mudflat habitat has been continually destroyed in the San Francisco Bay, the Department of the Interior lists the following as endangered:

THE BROWN FELICAN
THE CALIFORNIA CLAPPER RAIL
THE CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN
THE SALT MARSH HARVEST MOUSE
The Salt Marsh Song Sparrow, the Vagrant Shrew, and the Black Rail will soon join this list.

This WILDLIFE REFUGE will benefit Harbor Seals and Striped Bass; it will allow Caspian Terns and the Great Blue Herons to continue to nest; it will mean that the Clapper Rail will continue to have a home!

YOU CAN HELP

Over sixty-five civic and conservation organizations have endorsed the Refuge as well as municipal and governmental bodies directly involved.

You can make this Refuge a reality by urging your elected representatives to act at once! — to vote YES on H.R.-111 and S.-2241. Your contributions of time and money are needed now. Please write today to:

S. Francisco BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
P.O. Box 4386  San Jose, Ca. 95126

FOR YOU

More and better access to our Bay for fishing and hiking; plus a tremendous educational opportunity close to home.

THERE ARE GOOD REASONS FOR A san francisco bay national wildlife refuge

CAN YOU HELP??

H.R. 111 - H.R. 12143

A BILL
To provide for the establishment of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

By Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Burton, Mr. Delahunt, Mr. Gubler, Mr. Leggett, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Morse, and Mr. Walker

January 23, 1971
Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

S. 2241

A BILL
To provide for the establishment of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

By Mr. Craigston and Mr. Tunney

July 13, 1971
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

..............................printed on 100% recycled paper..............................
BECAUSE . . .

The salt evaporator ponds can continue to produce salt, as well as provide nesting, resting and feeding areas for the birds of the Pacific Flyway. The value of these waters of the South San Francisco Bay cannot be over-emphasized as a moderator of the climate.

BECAUSE . . .

Along the marshy rims of the Refuge area grow cordgrass, pickleweed and other special plants. The cordgrass is especially important for man because of the tremendous amounts of oxygen produced in its rapid four foot growth each season. This grass yields seven times more food per acre than wheat. Because it is decomposed into minute particles on the mudflats, it forms the basic food for tiny fish and invertebrates that are fed on by the migrating birdlife.