

The Pygmy Owl



Volume 28
Issue 4
December 2019

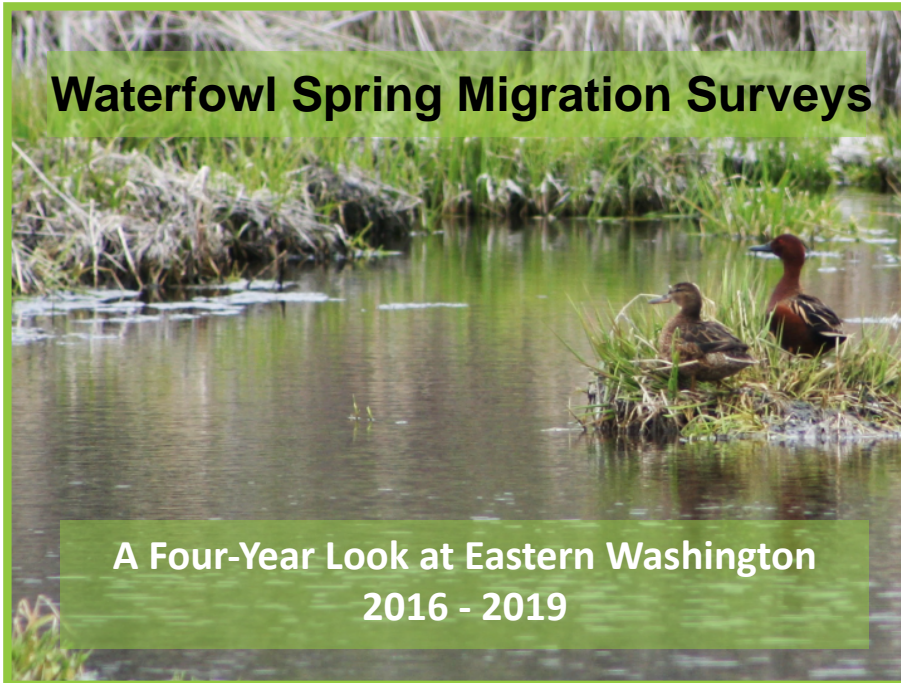
The Newsletter of the
Spokane Audubon Society

Spokane Audubon's next meeting will be:
Wednesday, December 11th at 7:00 p.m.
Riverview Retirement Community, Village Community Bldg
2117 E. North Crescent Avenue

Waterfowl Spring Migration Surveys

Presented by Victoria Kaufman

Waterfowl Spring Migration Surveys



A Four-Year Look at Eastern Washington
2016 - 2019

Ducks Unlimited has been coordinating surveys over the past four years to determine the abundance of waterfowl and the types of water bodies they use in Eastern Washington. They have been working closely with USFW and WDFW, with the assistance of Spokane Audubon Society. In addition to Reardan Audubon Lake, the area surveyed included Sprague Lake, Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge and surrounding wetlands in

Lincoln and Spokane Counties. The results of these surveys may assist in procuring grants to help protect these vital areas. The program will be presented by Victoria Kaufman. Ms. Kaufman is a consultant for Ducks Unlimited and WDFW. She is a bird biologist with a B.S. in fish and wildlife and a Masters in Biology. She lives in Spokane and is a career ornithologist.



Turnbull NWR
Photo by mattmc_3



Reardan Audubon Lake

The Pygmy Owl

Volume 28 Issue 4 Dec. 2019

The Pygmy Owl, the newsletter of the Spokane Audubon Society, is published monthly, September through June.

Spokane Audubon Society
P.O. Box 9820
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Owl illustrations on pg. 1 and pg. 8 © Jan Reynolds.



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Brad Haywood

For those who knew long-time, dedicated Spokane Audubon members Brad and Fran Haywood, we are sorry to tell you that Brad passed away on November 10th.

The family plans a memorial event sometime in the spring. Specific details about the service will be provided in the newsletter when they become available.

Holiday Gift Giving Fundraiser

Holiday gift-giving is a long-standing tradition for many of us. The Spokane Audubon shopping opportunity is of recent origin, but fun and rewarding. At the up-coming DECEMBER meeting we'll gather a bit early to participate in an activity that has had many satisfied customers and benefited our group's bottom line for the past three years. Here's how you can be part of the process:

1) Bring and donate something bird or nature-related to be sold, thus making more space in your closets: Examples: T-shirts, hats, books, prints, puzzles, vases, etc. (It needs to be in new or near-new condition for this event)

2) Make a mental list of people you need to shop for, bring some cash or your checkbook, and get some shopping done without braving the Mall!

3) Watch the process while munching cookies and encourage others to buy out the place.

If you bring any items for the fundraiser, give them to a current board member to place on the appropriate table.

Also, please bring holiday treats to share.

Questions: Call Joyce Alonso at 939 0120.

January Pygmy Owl
Deadline December 20th

Field Notes

Bird Sightings for the Inland Northwest, compiled by Jon Isacoff

After a polar September and early October, things have settled down into a routine Inland Northwest cold, wet autumn. All of the usual interesting ducks and geese showed up in most of the usual places as noted below. Unexpected was a minor influx of rare LOONS in the region, with an amazing four total species represented. As we move toward winter, Pine Grosbeaks have already begun to appear in quite a few low-elevation locations, with six sightings in the past month to go with one earlier in September. Let us hope that their winter finch allies join in the fray! Especially rare sightings are in CAPS.

Ross's Goose: Reardan (11/7-TL)

Greater White-fronted Goose: Sheep Lake (10/26-KS and PO)

Surf Scoter: Sprague (10/24-JI); Albion (10/26-KS and PO); Diamond Lake (11/7-TL)

White-winged Scoter: Sprague (10/24-JI); Mill Canyon (11/7-TL)

Sandhill Crane: Bonner's Ferry (11/5-SE)

American Golden Plover: Genessee (10/31-BM)

RED-THROATED LOON: Liberty Lake (10/31-JI); Heyburn SP (11/3-CL)

YELLOW-BILLED LOON: Heyburn SP (11/3-CL)

Pacific Loon: Mill Canyon (10/25-JI); Heyburn SP (11/3-CL); TumTum (11/16-TL)

Northern Goshawk: Paradise Ridge (10/24-NP); Colfax (10/28-RB); (Moscow Mountain (10/31-TB); Spangle (11/4-MW); Endicott (11/9-KS and PO)

Blue Jay: Grangeville (10/27-TLa); Newport (10/27-DM); University of Idaho (11/3-DL); Cheney (11/4-JH); Lenville (11/9-SC) WSU Campus (11/10-MM); Bonner's Ferry (11/11-JR)

Pine Grosbeak: Ritzville (10/26-BL); Steptoe Butte (10/29-DP); Paradise Ridge (10/26-CL); Nordman (11/6-MB); Mill Canyon (11/7-TL); Rice (11/9-TD)

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch: Grangeville (10/25-TLa); Mt. Spokane SP (10/26-SS); Sagle (11/1-JS)

Lesser Goldfinch: Little Spokane River (11/12-TL)

White-throated Sparrow: Moscow (10/24-CL)

Swamp Sparrow: Usk (10/31-TL); Heyburn SP (11/3-CL); Reardan (11/7-TL); Little Spokane River (11/12-TL)

Rusty Blackbird: Liberty Lake (11/1-CM)



Red-throated Loon

© Andrew Spencer



Yellow-billed Loon

© Ryan Askran

Observers: DB-Don Baker; MB-Missy Baker; RB-R.J. Baltiera; RaB-Rachel Barton; TB-Tom Besser; DB-Donna Bragg; BB-Ben Bright; MB-Matt Butler; MaC-Marlene Cashen; WC-Warren Current; RDC-Rich Del Carlo; CC-Christopher Claudill; KD-Kas Dumroese; TD-Tim Durnell; SE-Shannon Ehlers; JoE-Johnna Eilers; JE-Jacob Elonen; CE-Carol Ellis; FF-Fred Forssell; MF-Marian Frobe; SG-Stacy Gessler; LH-Lindell Haggin; JH-Jeff Hess; JI-Jon Isacoff; SJ-Steve Joyce; BK-Bob Kemp; DL-David Lambeth; TLa-Terry Lane; TL-Terry Little; CoL-Courtney Litwin; CL-Carl Lundblad; BL-Becky Lyle; CM-Curtis Mahon; MM-Mason Maron; AM-Alan McCoy; BM-Ben Meredyk; NM-Nancy Miller; DM-David McMullin; TO-Tim O'Brien; PO-Peter Olsoy; NP-Neil Paprocki; DP-Dave Portinga; ER-Eric Rassmussen; MR-Mary Rumble; SC-Stacy Crist; SS-Sandy Schreven; Jeanette Schandelmeier; KS-Katie Sorenson; CS-Charles Swift; MS-Mark Stromberg; RS-Rose Swift; KT-Kerry Turley; JV-Joe Veverka DW-Doug Ward; NW-Nancy Williams; MW-Michael Woodruff; DY-David Yake; MY-Matt Yawney

Board Profiles:

Jan and Ed Reynolds

by Madonna Luers

In 1969, the Spokane Bird Club became the Spokane chapter of the National Audubon Society. In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of this milestone, we're profiling some of our early, long-serving board members.

Jan and Ed Reynolds

When Jan and Ed Reynolds moved to Spokane in 1968 to leave the increasing congestion of the San Francisco Bay area behind, they immediately looked for the local birding community to continue their shared interest.

They found the Spokane Bird Club and teamed up with them to create the Spokane chapter of the National Audubon Society. Both Jan and Ed were on the initial board of directors, and they designed, wrote, mimeographed, and mailed copies of the newsletters for the first few years.

Jan, who has sketched birds and other wildlife since she was a child, drew a northern pygmy owl to put on the masthead and name the newsletter. "We didn't bother going through the bureaucracy of a board vote on that," Jan recalls with a mischievous smile. But since another founding member, Warren Hall, often used pygmy owl calls on field trips for attracting birds to attack the predator, eventually everyone figured it was a good icon.

Jan says that sketching is how she learned birds. "I've always loved drawing, and you have to look at them carefully enough to be able to draw them accurately," she explained.

Jan Nicholson was born in 1940 in the San Francisco Bay area, interested in the natural world since the age of three, collecting caterpillars in jars to watch them turn into

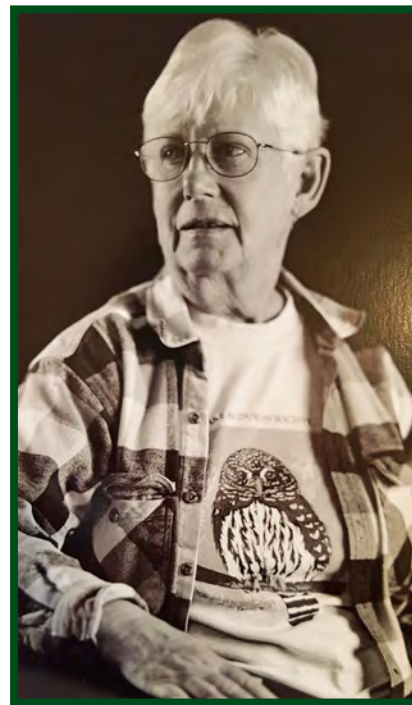


butterflies. She left her family of Jehovah's Witnesses, who don't believe in college education, at age 17 to educate herself and found a work "niche" painting the lettering on test equipment manufactured by Hewlett Packard in Palo Alto.

Ed was born in 1938 in Lead, South Dakota, and lived in other small towns in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington. After high school he joined the U.S. Navy where he learned to be an electronics technician. After the service he worked for Boeing in Seattle, but soon longed for a warmer, drier climate. He took a job with Hewlett Packard in Palo Alto and joined the company choir in 1960 where he sang bass and Jan sang alto.

In 1962, they both participated in a party celebrating the 100th anniversary of climbing in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In traveling from sea level to 13,000 feet, Jan noticed all the different life zones and bird species, from gulls to ravens, and realized that she didn't know what most of them were. The next day she went into the Yosemite National Park visitors' center and bought a copy of the first Roger Tory Petersen bird field guide and checklist. Ed bought her a pair of heavy-duty Sears Roebuck binoculars and they began driving to places to watch birds. Jan was hooked – both on birds, and on Ed.

They married in 1963 and nature became a big



part of their lives. Ed made a big terrarium for Jan's collection of insects, reptiles and amphibians to study and draw. Together they learned all the shorebirds and waterfowl in the migration corridor of the Bay area. When they found an injured bird, they took it to the Point Reyes National Seashore

(cont on page 5)

observatory, where they learned of and helped with mist-netting and bird-banding work. That data collection, Ed proudly recalls, eventually determined the value of that flyway and led to removal of the area's sprawl of vacation homes.

Sprawl in the Bay area in general had them longing for smaller town life. After earning an English teaching degree from San Francisco State College, Ed looked for work in Washington where his family lived, and landed a job with Spokane Falls Community College (SFCC). There Jan started taking biology classes at night (after caring for their daughter during the day while Ed taught.)

SFCC entomologist Laurel Hansen befriended student Jan, who ended up illustrating her book on carpenter ants. Jan later created The Little Spokane River Journal, produced by Spokane County Parks, SFCC, Spokane County Conservation District, and Spokane Audubon. Jan contracted with St. George's, Orchard Prairie, and other schools to conduct environmental education programs, including field trips to the Little Spokane River, Nature Mapping projects, and other ways to teach thousands of youngsters "how everything is connected to everything else."

Though the Reynolds' home in south Spokane county near the Iller Creek Conservation Area is rich in bird life, they have traveled the continent to see birds. Ed has always been interested in "Edward Abbey country," so they visited most refuges, parks and other public lands in the southwest in their camper. They helped with mist-netting warblers and woodcocks off the Rhode Island coast while visiting Ed's sister. They also love spring birding the Texas Gulf Coast, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in southeast Oregon, and Costa Rica.

One of Ed's favorite birds is the common yellowthroat, which he knows well from fly-fishing western beaver ponds and which Jan painted for him. One of Jan's favorites is the white-throated sparrow, whose "magical" song she heard a juvenile mastering one spring in their yard.



The Reynolds' advice to new birders is simple: get out there to look and listen, and be around experienced birders to learn. Both note that Spokane Audubon founders like Tom Rogers, Warren Hall and Morey and Margaret Haggin have been their mentors.

They're concerned about current rollbacks of environmental protection, habitat loss, and overall climate change impacts on bird diversity and numbers. "I worry whether we're going to have sustaining food chains left," Jan said. "When there are no insects, there are no birds, and eventually that's a threat to all of us."

Both feel Spokane Audubon has been good about keeping environmental awareness alive in the community and hope the environmental education efforts of members like Joyce Alonso, Lindell Haggin, and others continue.



White-throated Sparrow

© Anita Morales



Common Yellowthroat

© Noppadol Paothong

Board Profiles:

Joyce Alonso

by Madonna Luers

Joyce Alonso is quick to point out that she's NOT a "founder" of Spokane Audubon like the Reynolds, but most members today can't remember a time when she wasn't an energetic force in the chapter.



After her birding enthusiast mother died in 1983, Joyce was seeking outdoor recreation opportunity when she attended her first Spokane Audubon meeting. She remembers taking her first field trip with a group that included Marian Frobe up to the Canadian border in high timberland, looking for white-winged crossbills. High winds cut the trip short and had her thinking she'd never be a birder because she wasn't seeing, hearing or identifying anything. Pointing out the difficult conditions, and the limitations of Joyce's binoculars, Marian encouraged her to try again. Eventually Joyce became an ardent birder.

When the chapter needed another board member, Joyce agreed to serve, despite a busy schedule of teaching and parenting teenagers. At one point the board had vacancies for both president and vice-president. Brian Miller, who was recovering from a serious medical issue, volunteered to be vice-president, so Joyce took on the president's job, "substituting willingness for qualifications!" she recalls. She led the chapter for four years, then served as vice-president for about another ten. She's also served in several other capacities, including education co-chair, volunteer coordinator, fund-raiser, and, because her last name starts with "A", the first to be called for response to inquiries of all kinds.

Joyce was a participant in securing the Reardan Audubon Lake Wildlife Area in Lincoln County, just west of Spokane. When the private land that had long been used as an Audubon field trip site was up for sale, she alerted Chris DeForest, then director of the Inland Northwest Land Trust (now Conservancy) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists to start the process that ultimately resulted in state acquisition and management.

Joyce has long been one of Spokane Audubon's ties to Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge near Cheney. She helped former refuge manager Nancy Curry start a riparian habitat restoration project, volunteers as an environmental educator both on-site and at the



(cont on page 7)

winter outreach program to local schools, monitored bluebird nestbox trails for several years, and currently serves on the Friends of Turnbull board of directors.

Joyce Barry was born in 1939 in Denver, Colorado to outdoor-loving parents who took the family camping, hiking, fly-fishing and skiing. At the University of Denver she landed in the education program, specifically Spanish – an interest acquired during her high school years when the family lived in Albuquerque, New Mexico. A professor with State Department connections recommended her for a Fullbright scholarship to study in Madrid, Spain. There she met and married Jose Alonso, a law graduate student. Back in the U.S., they taught and worked on graduate degrees at the University of Colorado, she on her Master's, he on his PhD. They moved to Seattle for a while where Joyce taught high school Spanish. When her husband took an opening at Eastern Washington University, they moved to Spokane where they raised their three children. Joyce taught part-time at Spokane Falls Community College, then full-time in the Mead School District for about 23 years. She retired in 1999 to spend time with her grandchildren.

Joyce feels fortunate to have made many birding trips throughout the world, including Africa, Europe, Peru, Central America, Hawaii, and most of the U.S. Some of the most memorable have been with other Spokane Audubon members, including Fran and Brad Haywood, Jan Reynolds, Lindell Haggin, Kim Thorburn, and Sally English. Her life list of bird species is about 700 U.S., 1200 international. It's hard for her to name a favorite bird since experiences with exotics like limpkin, mangrove cuckoo, giant hummingbird, and jabiru stork come to mind. But for everyday species, she says it's hard to beat our black-capped and mountain chickadees for "lots of personality."

Joyce's advice to new birders is to get decent equipment, go with people who know birds, don't make it a competition or be judgmental, and get involved to protect the future of birds and their habitat. "Get up off the couch and start working with people who know climate change is REAL!" she says with the passion she has become known for throughout much of Spokane Audubon's history.

Photos by Sandy Rancourt

Dishman Hills Addition Acquired with Our Help

A 137-acre property with stunning wildlife habitat was recently added to the Dishman Hills Conservation Area in southeast Spokane County, thanks in part to Spokane Audubon.

Spokane Audubon board members recently agreed to donate \$10,000 towards the \$180,000 acquisition of what is now known as the Jack and Mary Jane Wilson Conservation Area in honor of the former property owners. The parcel, which Audubon board members toured this summer, includes mature forests, wetlands, and an opportunity for a new trailhead to access the south part of the Dishman Hills.

Spokane Audubon will schedule a field trip next spring to look and listen for the many bird species that use the area.

Dishman Hills Conservancy is now focused on closing gaps to connect all the conservation area parcels, and adding trails to increase public access. You can learn more about their plans at their annual meeting on Jan. 14, 6 p.m., at the Glenrose Library.



Old Texas Stories: Peregrine Falcon Battle

Jim and Bea Harrison

As we watched from the Texas Park & Wildlife truck, the peregrine took off from the fence post and began to circle the big flock of teal. Bea, my wife, and I had joined Mark Elli with Texas Parks and Wildlife at the Justin Hurst State Wildlife Area near Jones Creek on the Texas coast. Bea and I were checking out the birds before leading an upcoming Texas Ornithological Society tour.

The peregrine herded the flock of teal round and round, the teal hesitant to leave the possible safety of a quick dive into the pond below. As the peregrine searched for an easy target, a female northern harrier joined in the hunt, also circling the teal. About this time the peregrine found his mark, went into a stoop, dropped down and grabbed a teal. (The peregrine falcon has been clocked at 242 miles an hour in their dive, called a stoop.)



The peregrine angled over to the bank and landed with its catch. The three of us were excited to see the culmination of the hunt, but the show really had just begun. About the time we caught our breath, we gasped in disbelief as the harrier dove down, hit the peregrine on the ground and they began fighting. We could see them rolling around out in the marsh. I had never heard of a harrier attacking a peregrine, but now I was witnessing it. About this time, I saw a bird shoot out of the middle of the fray and take out across the pond like a bullet. It was the little teal, making a run for it while the raptors exchanged blows. Then I saw one of the raptors take out after the teal. To my surprise, it was the harrier and not the peregrine. The northern harrier isn't famous for its speed. You normally see them gliding slowly over the marsh,

looking for a mouse or snake. Whereas the teal, ask any duck hunter, is famous for its speed and quick turns. But, we watched in astonishment as the harrier flew down that teal in a straight line! She grabbed the teal, took it over to the opposite side of the pond and settled down. Wow, we couldn't believe it! But we hadn't gotten the wow out of our mouths when we saw a feathered missile drop down from the sky and smack into the harrier. Apparently, the little peregrine, half the size of the harrier, wasn't finished yet. The harrier was stunned by the blow. Because of their incredible speed in the stoop, the little falcon sometime doesn't grab the prey, but just hits it with closed talons, stuns the it and comes back to pick it up. Peregrines have been known to rip the head off ducks in mid-air because of the energy they carry in their dives. Well, the harrier now decided that the teal wasn't worth this much misery and took off across the marsh, leaving the teal with the peregrine.

If you are lucky, time spent afield will occasionally allow you to witness amazing events. We were lucky that day.

Membership Report

by Alan McCoy

Update of Members' Nesting through November 19, 2019:

Welcome to our new nesters: Pam McKenney & Mike Regan, and Scott Hall.

Many thanks to our returning nesters: Sylvia Wilson, Ron Peterson, Mary Jean Porter, Margo Wolf & Leonard Shields, Norma & Dale Wendt, Ann Hurst, Brent and Vicki Egesdal, Darcy Varona and family, Chester Caskey, Cynthia Cilyo & Brian Aut, Terry and Linda Vanhoozer, Jim and Bea Harrison, Sallye and Tom Prenger, and Cindy Bunnell.

You can help us reduce our costs and energy use and save paper by switching to our electronic, full-color publication. Please send your email address to me, Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com and I will make sure that you get the Pygmy Owl in your email inbox. Another way to get the Pygmy Owl is to go to our website: <https://www.audubonspokane.org/the-pygmy-owl>.

Study Finds Gender Bias in Bird Conservation Plans

News Release from Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology

Overlooking habitats used by females adds risk for declining species

Ithaca, NY—After pairing up and raising chicks, males and females of some bird species spend their winter break apart. At the end of their journey to Central or South America, you might find mostly males in one habitat, and females in another. Yet conservation strategies have typically overlooked the habitats needed by females, putting already-declining species in even more peril, according to a new study in the journal *Biological Conservation*.

“Among the small songbird species that have been studied, the general rule seems to be that females occupy lower elevation, shrubbier, drier sites,” says lead author Ruth Bennett. “Mid-elevation and high-elevation sites that are more humid and have better quality forest are occupied by males.” Bennett conducted the research while at Cornell University and is now a postdoctoral researcher at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center.

This male-female split is pretty common, Bennett says, but the study found that in conservation plans for 66 declining migratory species, only 3 made any mention of his-and-her-habitats—those being plans for Golden-winged Warbler, Bicknell’s Thrush, and Black-capped Vireo. Bennett concludes that female birds are definitely being overlooked.

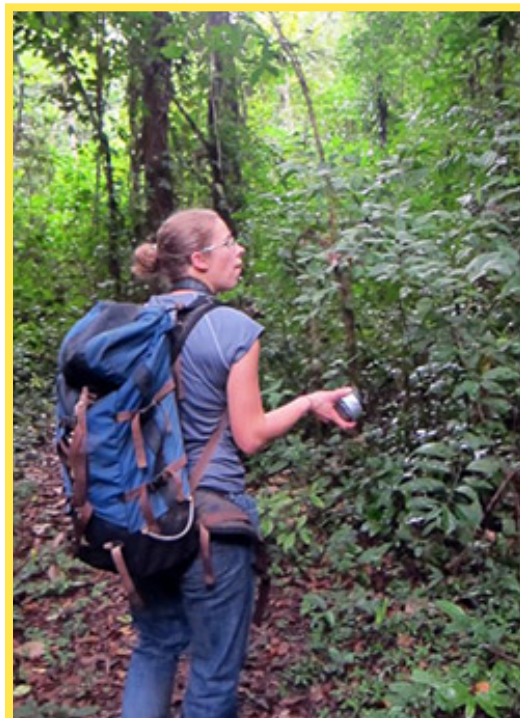
“When conservation plans don’t explicitly address the habitat requirements of both sexes, there’s no guarantee both sexes will be protected. Overlooking habitats females use can lead to unforeseen population loss, which is especially critical for species of conservation concern,” says Bennett.

“Our research is an important reminder that ‘one size fits all’ conservation does not accommodate the needs of both male and female birds any more than a one-size-fits-all approach would work in meeting the needs of all genders at work and at home,” adds co-author Amanda Rodewald, senior director of Conservation Science at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

This graphic highlights the different locations in Central America where study surveys found male and female Golden-winged Warblers spent the winter months. There is bias toward male habitats within conservation focal areas but higher rates of deforestation in the core of the female range.

Using declining Golden-winged Warblers as their case study, the researchers also found that the habitats where female birds spend the winter are being lost more rapidly than those inhabited by males. Field crews surveyed more than 1,100 locations for the warblers during 3 wintering seasons in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Researchers then used Global Forest Watch data to see what percentage of areas with the most birds had been deforested between 2000 and 2016. Male golden-wings lost 4% of their habitat during that time span. Females lost twice as much, at 8%. Despite the higher threat faced by females, the study found that habitats for the males got all the conservation attention.

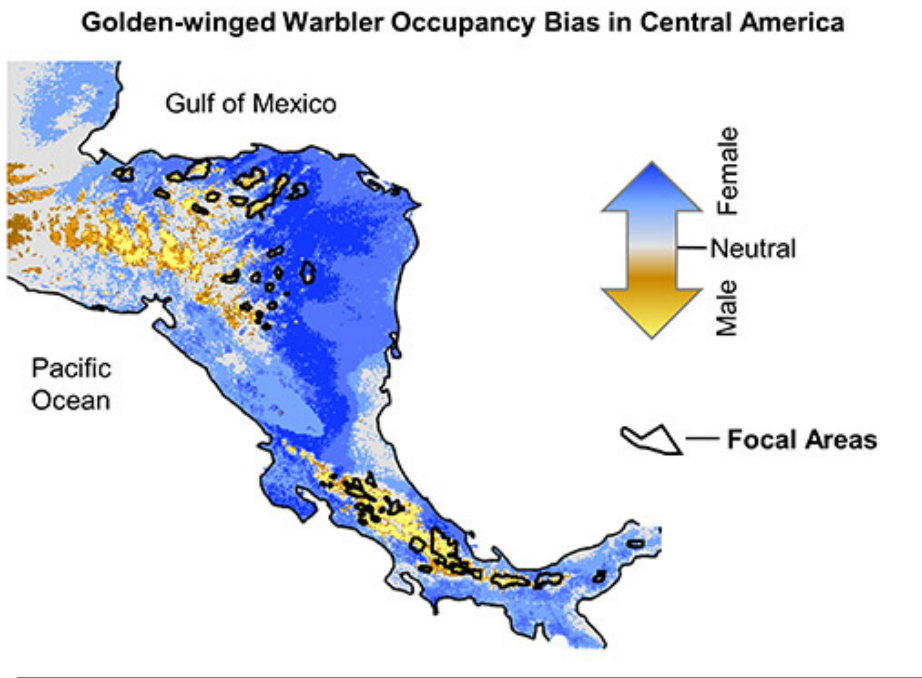
During extensive forest surveys, lead author Ruth Bennett and crew members played Golden-winged Warbler sounds along with the sound of a predator to find warbler males and females. “To counteract the bias in favor of male birds, researchers and conservation planners need to identify and report the sex of birds, model female distributions, and include female habitats in conservation plans,” says Bennett.



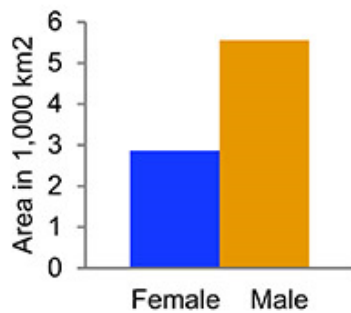
During extensive forest surveys, lead author Ruth Bennett and crew members played Golden-winged Warbler sounds along with the sound of a predator to find warbler males and females. Photo by Mayron McKewy Mejia.

Female birds are often harder find with their muted colors, and both sexes are quieter while on their wintering locations. But making the effort to consider the needs of female birds could pay off in the long run.

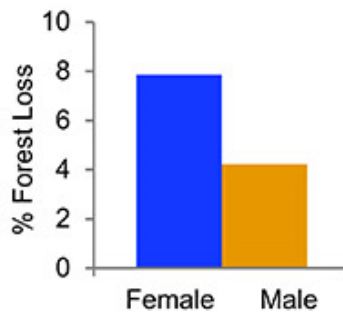
“Yes, it requires more investment and care on the survey portion of any conservation effort when you’re trying to acquire information to guide action,” Rodewald says. “But that could actually allow us to be much more strategic and save money on the back end. Conservation plans are stronger—and more likely to be effective—when they explicitly consider the needs of females.”



Occupancy Bias in Focal Areas



Forest loss 2000-2016



This graphic highlights the different locations in Central America where study surveys found male and female Golden-winged Warblers spent the winter months. There is bias toward male habitats within conservation focal areas but higher rates of deforestation in the core of the female range.

Figure by Ruth Bennett.

2019 Field Trips at a Glance

December 15, 2019, Sunday

Cheney Christmas Bird Count

Leader: Sandy Schreven

December 29, 2019, Sunday

Spokane Christmas Bird Count

Leader: Alan McCoy

Details of the field trips will be found on our website

<https://www.audubonspokane.org/upcoming-events>.



Spokane Audubon Society Membership Form

Annual Membership:

Student (under 21): \$10 per year _____

Individual: \$20 per year _____

Family: \$30 per year _____

Supporting: \$50 per year _____

Contributing: \$100 per year _____

Lifetime: \$500 _____

Other: _____

Annual memberships provide ongoing support for our many conservation and educational activities.

Joining

Renewing

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____

E-mail: _____



Please make check payable to: Spokane Audubon Society

Send this form and your check to:

Audubon Membership

Attn: Alan McCoy

615 W Paradise Rd

Spokane WA 99224

Join us, or renew your membership, online at our website: <https://www.audubonspokane.org>. Click "Support Us" or "Join Us" We accept PayPal, credit/debit cards or Apple Pay.

Receiving duplicate newsletters? Errors or other changes needed on your mailing label? Contact Alan McCoy: ahm2352@gmail.com (509) 999-9512



The Pygmy Owl
Spokane Audubon Society
 P.O. Box 9820
 Spokane, WA 99209-9820

To:

December 2019

The Spokane Audubon Society advocates for birds and their habitats in the Inland Northwest and connects people with nature.

Visit our website: <https://audubonspokane.org>

Directions to the General Meeting

Riverview Retirement Community, Village Community Bldg
 2117 E. North Crescent Avenue

From West Spokane & South Hill

- 1-90 East to Exit 281 toward US-1 E/US-395 N (Newport/Colville)
- Follow US-2 E/US-395 to E. Mission Ave
- Turn Right at E. Mission Ave.
- Turn Left at E. Upriver Drive

From Spokane Valley

- I-90 West to Exit 282A
- Follow N. Hamilton St. to E. Mission Ave.
- Turn Right at E. Mission Ave.
- Turn Left at E. Upriver Dr.

From North Spokane

- Take US-395 S to E. Mission Ave.
- Turn Left at E. Mission Ave.
- Turn Left at E. Upriver Dr.

Once you're on E. Upriver Drive (see map below)

- Follow E. Upriver Drive to N. Crestline Street
- Turn Left on N. Crestline Street
- Turn Right on E. North Crescent Drive
- Proceed to entry on left showing numbers 2015-2145



Limited parking is available by the Village Community Building. Overflow parking is along E. North Crescent Ave.

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