

The Pygmy Owl

Volume 310
Issue 1
Sept. 2022

The Newsletter of the
Spokane Audubon Society



Sept, 14, 2022, 7:00 p.m.

Still Zooming.....

Our September meeting will again be “virtual” – only accessible on-line via Zoom at <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83586973902?pwd=R1poNmp4L283a05uSU8xOFZPS1Bodz09>
(Meeting ID: 835 8697 3902 Passcode: 614713)

Bring Back the Pollinators



Presented by Dave Kollen



Dave Kollen by Wally Olson

Dave Kollen is an education and outreach Ambassador for the Portland, Oregon-based Xerces Society, the world’s largest team of conservationists dedicated to protecting pollinators.

Dave is also an Oregon Master Naturalist and Master Melittologist (a person specializing in the study of bees) Apprentice. His involvement in community science includes the Pacific Northwest Bumble Bee Atlas, the California Bumble Bee Atlas, and the Oregon Bee Atlas.

Dave’s presentation will show us how pollinators are essential to our environment. The ecological service they provide is necessary for the reproduction of over 85% of the world’s flowering plants, including more than two-thirds of the world’s crop species.

The United States alone grows more than 100 crops that either need or benefit from pollinators. The economic value of these native pollinators is estimated at \$3 billion per year in the U.S.

Beyond agriculture, pollinators are keystone species in most terrestrial ecosystems. Fruits and seeds derived from insect pollination are a major part of the diet of approximately 25% of all birds, and of mammals ranging from red-backed voles to grizzly bears.

Unfortunately, in many places, the essential service of pollination is at risk from habitat loss, pesticide use, and introduced diseases.

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Volume 31 Issue 1 Sept. 2022

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, 11 and 12 © Jan Reynolds.



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Membership Report

by Alan McCoy

Update of Members' Status May 22, 2022 through August 18, 2022:

Welcome and thanks to our **new members**:

Individual: Jeff Wills, Jessica Halliday, Leann Hooper, Thaddeus Hicks, David Cole

Family: Patricia Hahn, Gary & Janet Lambacher, Mary & Richard Hedrick, Robert Moses

Supporting: Van Maxwell,

Many thanks to our **returning members**:

Student: Will Merg

Individual: David Kreft, Patricia Ediger, Hank Nelson, Wanda Peters, Barbara Coe

Family: John Van Halen

Supporting: Sherry & Craig Lee, Stephanie Lambert, Joseph Cooney, James Patten

If you change your email address, please send your new email address to me, Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com and I will make sure 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/>.



Ruby-crowned Kinglet

© Alan McCoy

Little Pend Oreille NWR Trip

Jim and Bea Harrison

Located 70 miles north of Spokane, Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, (LPO), is a special place that has become an annual destination for one of our Spokane Audubon field trips. With 42,657 acres, an elevation range of 1,800 to 5,600 feet, and numerous water features, this National Wildlife Refuge provides a great variety of bird habitat. It was peaceful and quiet, except for bird calls. Also, the camping is free.

This year we had a great group of folks join us, some new and some very experienced birders, including Chris Peele, Sharon Lindsey, Alice Moravec, Fran Haywood and Lisa Langelier and her husband, Bruce. It was great having Lisa there since she is a former LPO refuge manager. She shared her extensive knowledge of the natural and historical features of the refuge, and some fun stories. We all enjoyed some outdoor together time, after two and a half years of Covid-19 social distancing and isolation. Jim especially enjoyed meeting Lisa's husband, Bruce, and swapping fishing "lies".

After all these years of birding, it's the mystery birds that make it interesting. We were slowly birding our way down the trail to MacDowell Lake, and we began hearing a woodpecker drumming. We were all speculating on what it was but could not see the bird high in one of the numerous dead trees.



Red-naped Sapsucker
© Chris Peele

We had 180 years of birding experience standing around in a small group debating what that little bird was. With that volume and rhythm, the common consensus was it had to be a pileated woodpecker. The loud hammering echoed through the forest, with a haunting vibration. Finally, Jim spotted something high in the trees. The hammerer had a black back and some white, but it was too small for a pileated. Lisa said she saw some red on the throat and deduced it was a sapsucker, a red-naped. This red-naped sapsucker had found a hollow tree with the acoustics of a Tyco drum and he had fooled us completely.

The first day we had nice weather but cloudy, which sure made identifying the little dark silhouettes in the top of the trees tough. Overnight rain lingered into our second day. Overall, the bird activity was slower than in past years. Perhaps our cooler weather this Spring was the cause? Some of the birds we commonly see, like MacGillivray's warblers, couldn't be found. We saw and heard about 50 species.

We will see what happens next May.



MacDowell Lake
© Bea Harrison



Common Goldeneye
© Bea Harrison



Red-bellied (painted) Turtle
© Jim Harrison

Field Notes

Bird Sightings for the Inland Northwest, compiled by Jon Isacoff

So far only one heatwave this summer and, fortunately, not as dramatic as last summer! This is quiet time in terms of birds, with fledglings of all sorts out and about in woods, wetlands, and yards. Of course, get ready for the big August-September migrant push when hundreds of thousands of songbirds pass through in the Inland Northwest. As is typical for breeding season, notable sightings tend to cluster in May-June, with fewer in July. The ALDER FLYCATCHER returned to the odd habitat of the West Side Road burn for the 4th out of five years. This bird, or its progeny, are the only records for the State of Idaho. The highlight of the season was a briefly visiting EASTERN PHOEBE found near Calispell Lake, the 2nd record for Pend Oreille County and the 17th for the State of Washington. Other noteworthy sightings below:

Harlequin Duck: Marble Creek (5/27-CH)

Clark's Grebe: Central Ferry HMU (5/24-eBird); Boundary Dam Reservoir (5/30-eBird); Blue Point (6/2-eBird)

Sandhill Crane: Reardan (6/6-eBird); Usk (6/17-eBird); Rose Lake (7/31-RyB and JI)

Marbled Godwit: Clark Fork Delta (8/9-ebird)

Willet: Hauser Lake Wetlands (5/31-JI)

Franklin Gull: Philleo Lake (6/12-JI); Sprague Lake (6/20-eBird)

Forster's Tern: Rock Lake (6/11-eBird)

White-faced Ibis: Crab Creek (5/20-AM)

Western Screech Owl: Fly Flat Campground (8/3-eBird)

Williamson's Sapsucker: Mt Spokane Foothills (6/11-eBird); Little Pend Oreille NWR (6/18-eBird)

Black-backed Woodpecker: Sacheen Lake (7/17-eBird)

American Three-toed Woodpecker: Moyie Springs (6/10-JR); Sullivan Lake-6/29-eBird); Upper Trestle Creek (7/7-eBird); West Side Road (7/15-JR); Saddle Pass (7/24-SE and JR); Upper Trestle Creek (6-27-FF); Forest Glen Rd (7/27-eBird)

Peregrine Falcon: Amazon Creek Marsh (6/19-eBird); Post Falls (7/18-eBird); Saltese Flats (8/14-TO)

ALDER FLYCATCHER: West Side Road (6/18-PO and KS)

EASTERN PHOEBE: Calispell Lake (6/2-MR)

White-winged Crossbill: Steptoe Butte (6/8-eBird); Moscow (6/10-NP); 4th of July Pass (6/17-JI)

Clay-colored Sparrow: West Plains Spokane (5/26-BP); Rathdrum Prairie (6/27-RyB); Mondovi (6/7-CiM); Tekoa Mountain (6/8-eBird)

COMMON GRACKLE: Private Bonner County (6/16-JR)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Bonner's Ferry (5/29-SE and JR)



Observers: RB-R.J. Baltierra; RyB-Ryan Bart; DB-Donna Bragg; BB-Ben Bright; Marlene Cashen-MC; FC-Forest Corcoran; RC-River Corcoran; WC-Warren Current; RDC-Rich Del Carlo; KD-Kas Dumroese; TD-Tim Durnell; SE-Shannon Ehlers; Jacob Elonen-JE; NE-Norm Engeland; CG-Cierra Gove; LH-Lindell Haggin; JH-John Hanna; CH-Cameron Heusser; JI-Jon Isacoff; LF-Louie Johnson; BK-Bob Kemp; DK-Dave Koehler; GL-Greg Lambeth; TL-Terry Little; AM-Alan McCoy; CiM-Cindy McCormick; CM-Curtis Mahon; MM-Mason Maron; AM-Alan McCoy; BM-Ben Meredyk; NM-Nancy Miller; WM-Will Merg;; TO-Tim O'Brien; NP-Neil Paprocki; BP-Brian Pendleton; MR-Maxine Reid; JR-Jethro Runco; SS-Sandy Schreven; MS-Mark Selle; KS-Katie Sorenson; CS-Charles Swift; NT-Norma Trefry; AT-Andrew Thomas; DW-Doug Ward; JW-John Wolff; MW-Michael Woodruff; WY-Will Young

Member Profile:

Will Merg

by Madonna Luers

When Will Merg was four years old, he watched a Northern Shrike in his family's backyard lilac bush spearing mouse parts on the sharp, frozen branches.

"I always consider it my 'spark bird,'" he said, "even though I didn't officially start birding until I was eight, when my grandparents gave me my first bird book."

Now a 12-year-old seventh grader at Spokane Public School's gifted education Libby Center, Will Merg is one of Spokane Audubon Society's youngest members. He joined in early 2018 because he wanted to be part of a birding community that wasn't just on-line. He's helped with two Christmas Bird Counts and worked several Sagebrush Songbird Surveys. Those of us who have surveyed



Will Merg spying his latest lifer, a Canada Warbler, at Sax-Zim Bog in northern Minnesota in August 2022 (Photo by Kurt Merg)

alongside him know the acuteness of his young ears and eyes. No one else in Will's family are Audubon members or birders. "My grandparents aren't birders but they take me birding and to the Audubon meetings," he said. "My mom is very supportive, but is not a birder either. My older sister isn't into anything outdoors and my younger brother really likes exotic animals with cool features. My dad used to be really into birds, but stopped for about a decade. But I know I've rekindled his interest somewhat now."

Will's dad, Kurt Merg, is a vegetation ecologist with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife with whom SAS members have worked in shrub-steppe habitat restoration projects after wildfires.

He and Will hunt upland game birds, waterfowl, and turkeys together.

Will's most memorable birding experience so far was on a recent trip to Costa Rica with his grandparents. "When I was out on an afternoon walk I stumbled into a pair of endangered Great Green Macaws," he recalls. "They were up in the canopy, softly cawing to each other and sharing almonds. I felt so honored to see such a majestic creature in such a special moment of affection."



Great Green Macaw
© Valérie Béraud

Will keeps a life list that at the time of this writing was at 539 species, his latest being the American Three-Toed Woodpecker. But by now his total number is surely higher because, before school started, his family planned to make an annual trip back to the Midwest to visit his dad's parents in Wisconsin; and this time they are including a stop near Duluth, Minnesota, at the Sax-Zim Bog -- a serious birder's must-visit spot.

Will's favorite bird is the Barn Swallow. "They have nested on our porch my whole life," he explained, "and I love having an inside look at the young growing up and returning every year. I also love how awesome they fly."



Barn Swallow
© Ad Konings

Will would like to pursue some kind of career in ornithology, maybe a field ornithologist or a college professor of ornithology.

His tips for birding newcomers are to use the on-line eBird tracking application, always keep a bird book or bird identification app on hand, and "just walk outside anywhere and see what birds you can find. You don't have to go to a hotspot to go birding."

He believes that the best way to get more young

people interested in birding is to provide free, hour-long bird walks at an easily accessible location, and provide binoculars and bird books for identification. “The guide should teach at a very basic, but detailed level,” he said, “teaching as much as possible without overwhelming the students. Having another young birder along might help, too. “

Will thinks the most critical issue for birds and the future of birding is habitat loss. “And there’s not enough respect for our fellow animals,” he said.



**Will Merg helping with the Eastern Washington Sagebrush Songbird Survey in April 2019
(Photo by Madonna Luers)**

Volunteers needed for Climate Watch bird surveying

To test the predictions of Audubon’s Birds and Climate Change Report that two-thirds of North American bird species are vulnerable to climate change, volunteers are needed for a new bird surveying effort.

Climate Watch surveys aim to document species’ responses to climate change by having volunteer community scientists in the field look for birds where Audubon’s climate models project they should be. The surveys are focused on “target species” for which climate models have strong predictions and high detectability in the field. Current target species include bluebirds, nuthatches, goldfinches and towhees.

Climate Watch occurs over two distinct 30-day periods each year, in the winter non-breeding season, January 15 – February 15, and in the summer breeding season, May 15 – June 15.

Participation can be either in a coordinated group effort (maximizing data collection efforts for an area) or as an individual participant.

The first steps are to select a target species that you are confident you can identify, and then claim a 10 x 10 km (6.2 miles) square area to survey through the Audubon Climate Watch online ESRI GIS tool. Then choose 12 survey points within that square area, at least 200 meters apart, with the best habitat for your target species. At each of the 12 points, you will conduct a 5-minute bird survey during one day of each survey period, recording the number and species of all birds seen or heard. The final step is to submit your data online through an app or desktop data submission system to the Climate Watch team

For more information about participating in Climate Watch, see <https://www.audubon.org/news/participant-resources-climate-watch>.

Lindell has retired; we need a new treasurer!

Lindell Haggin deservedly has retired from her 30 years of service as our chapter treasurer, so we need a new treasurer. This position is vital to our small organization, but it does not require a 30-year commitment!

SAS board member Jenny Emerson, who manages our website and on-line services, graciously has offered to act as interim treasurer until the end of the year, when we hope that someone else in the chapter steps up to fill the position for a two-year term.

The job requires attention to detail and about 4-6 hours per month. The chapter provides the Quicken software used to manage our finances and balance our books.

Please contact Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com or call (509) 999-9512 for a more detailed description of the job. Thank you for considering this opportunity to serve with us in our mission to conserve and connect.



Lindell Haggin



Jenny Emerson



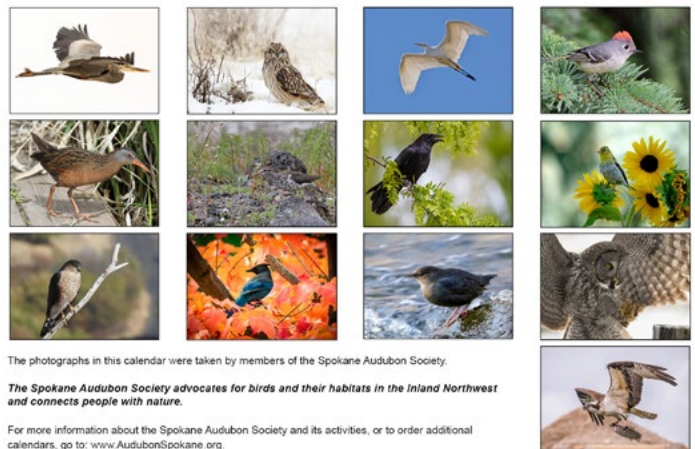
2023 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar is Available!

We are pleased to share the 2023 Spokane Audubon Society Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho calendar with you. Despite increased paper costs, the calendar is still a bargain at \$12.00. They are available for purchase on-line, with an additional mailing cost charge of \$2.50 per calendar mailed, at <https://www.audubonspokane.org/>. They will also be available at our in-person meetings this fall and at Auntie's Bookstore in downtown Spokane.

Twenty-one of our SAS members submitted 76 bird photographs, and 15 of those images are featured in the calendar. Our panel of judges were photographer Bob Stephens, retired Spokesman-Review outdoor editor Rich Landers, and SAS members Joyce Alonso, Sally English, and Gary Lee. They had a difficult job selecting 26 images to include in the calendar, from a Great Gray Owl to a Ruby-crowned Kinglet. For the second year, the calendar also features phenology notes that alert birders of bird species to watch for throughout the year



2023 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar
Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho



The photographs in this calendar were taken by members of the Spokane Audubon Society.

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

For more information about the Spokane Audubon Society and its activities, or to order additional calendars, go to: www.AudubonSpokane.org

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Monitoring Kestrel Nest Boxes North Central Washington Audubon



With American Kestrel populations in decline across the country, the North Central Washington Audubon chapter has a kestrel nest box monitoring program underway to help collect data on productivity that aids kestrel conservation work.

North Central chapter president, Art Campbell, relayed that the program started with Brewster area resident Richard Hendrick, who installed and monitored kestrel boxes on the Waterville Plateau for many years prior to his passing in 2020. Richard's friend and Methow resident Kent Woodruff picked up the project after Richard's death, and then engaged the chapter with conservation and community science leader Rich Scranton.

The goals of the program are to 1) contribute to the productivity of kestrels in North Central Washington to help stabilize the population over time; 2) engage volunteers in gathering information useful to science; and 3) engage researchers in a cooperative study of this population of American Kestrels.

If abundant information is gathered about kestrels in enough places across the country, it's possible that some answers to the causes of kestrel declines will begin to emerge. By collecting information in a standard manner, consistent with other projects, it will be useful to researchers.

The North Central chapter's plan is to put up around 300 kestrel nest boxes over the next several years, primarily in the Waterville Plateau area. As of April 2022, with the help of a couple of dozen volunteers, about 130 boxes have been set up and currently are being monitored.

The nest boxes are made to established standards (such as Cornell University Lab of Ornithology's at <https://nestwatch.org/learn/all-about-birdhouses/birds/american-kestrel/>) and placed six to eight feet above the ground, mostly on sturdy existing fence posts (with permission from landowners), but sometimes on newly-erected posts or on old buildings (with permission). Placement considerations are made for safe and convenient monitoring. Box opening direction preference is unknown, but the chapter's program hopes to learn from the success or failure of various orientations.

The monitoring schedule starts with a pre-nesting-season visit in the fall or early spring before the end of March to clean, repair or replace. An initial check of occupancy of the boxes in the territory is made in April when nesting begins. A first interior box inspection is in early May to count eggs, with a second count in late May or early June to count nestlings, and a third in late June or early July to count, age and determine the sex of the young and to record fledging dates.

To learn more about this program and how to start a similar project in our Spokane chapter area, contact Rich Scranton at rscran4350@yahoo.com and Kent Woodruff at kentwoodruff@gmail.com.



Eighteen day old Male nestling



Recently hatched nestlings

Technology can play a hand in identifying birds and their songs

by Susan Mulvihill

(reprinted from Spokesman-Review "In The Garden" column, 7-10-22)

Our garden is filled with birdsong every single day. When we moved into our home over 30 years ago, Bill and I set out to create a landscape that would be appealing to birds because we're both avid bird-watchers and know that they play an important role in the environment.

The first thing we did was to plant a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees as a way to enclose our wide-open piece of property. Many songbirds feel more at ease if they aren't out in the open.

Next, we added native trees and shrubs to give birds a place to hide from predators, shelter from the weather or build a nest. Some of the shrubs, such as snowberries and American cranberry bush, produce berries that they enjoy eating. Bird feeders filled with black-oil sunflower seeds and suet cakes provide additional nourishment. Our ponds and birdbaths provide them with water for drinking and bathing.

The result has been well worth the effort because we get to watch birds feeding, drinking, going through courtship rituals and raising their young. Just a sampling of our resident bird friends includes hummingbirds, catbirds, cedar and Bohemian waxwings, crossbills, nuthatches, chickadees, hairy and downy woodpeckers, towhees and Northern flickers.

Occasionally, we'll spot a new visitor that we want to identify, or hear a bird call and be curious to know which species it came from. While there are some wonderful bird guides that will help with this, our new favorite tool is the Merlin Bird ID app from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

Bill and I recently read an article about this free phone app and quickly loaded it onto our phones. The app contains three different programs that allow you to identify a bird.

The Bird ID Wizard asks three questions about a bird's size, its coloration and what it was doing when you spotted it, then lists the possibilities. Sound ID provides the option of recording a bird's call and

suggests which bird is singing, all in real time. With Photo ID, you can take a photo of the mystery bird and receive a short list of potential matches.

The first time I used Sound ID, I was astounded at the number of different calls the app identified. One day, while I recorded a 30-second audio clip, it correctly listed a pygmy nuthatch, black-capped chickadee, song sparrow, house finch, red crossbill and American robin as the sources of different songs. Each time one of those birds sang, the app highlighted the name in the list to make it easy to associate the song with the correct bird.

The other cool aspect of Sound ID is that those recordings also visually display as a spectrogram of each bird's call. It is pretty fascinating technology. To learn more about the Merlin Bird ID app, go to merlin.allaboutbirds.org.

In addition to this app, the Cornell Lab's All About Birds website (allaboutbirds.org) is a fantastic resource. Visitors can type in the name of the bird they want to know more about and discover its range, the type of habitat it frequents, what it eats, where it nests, information about its behavior, how to attract the species to your garden, and also watch videos of them and listen to their calls.

It is so enjoyable to attract birds to your garden and even more rewarding when you have a better understanding of the birds living in and around it.

Susan Mulvihill is author of "The Vegetable Garden Problem Solver Handbook" and "The Vegetable Garden Pest Handbook." She can be reached at Susan@SusansintheGarden.com. Watch this week's video at youtube.com/susansinthegarden.



Cedar Waxwings
© Susan Mulvihill



Eastern Kingbird

“One Tough Tyrant”

BIRD OF THE WEEK

American Bird Conservancy

“Bold” and “fearless” are words often used when birdwatchers describe the dashing Eastern Kingbird. This big flycatcher is a member of the tyrant flycatcher family, a huge group of New World species that includes the Great Crested Flycatcher, Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, and Ochraceous Attila. The Eastern Kingbird is easily observed and identified in the open habitats it favors, with its black-and-white plumage and white-tipped black tail giving it the appearance of wearing formal evening dress. Like other royalty, this “king” bird has a crown — a reddish-orange patch on top of its head that it flashes during defensive or mating displays. This patch, however, is rarely seen by observers.

Looking for a Fight

Even in a group of birds known for their aggressive ways, the Eastern Kingbird stands out. The Eastern Kingbird truly deserves its Latin name of *Tyrannus tyrannus*. On its breeding grounds, it can often be seen attacking and chasing much larger birds, such as Red-tailed Hawk and Great Blue Heron, that make the mistake of flying through its territory. This pugnacious tyrant flycatcher has even been known to knock larger birds off their perches, including much heavier, nest-marauding Blue Jays.

Attentive Parents

The male Eastern Kingbird woos his mate with elaborate flight displays and flashes of his bright crown patch. Pairs will often stay together successive years,

even returning to the same territories. Although pairs are socially monogamous, extra-pair mating may occur, and chicks in one brood may have several different fathers. Eastern Kingbird populations tend to average more males than females, so a female kingbird often has more than one mate during her lifetime.

The female typically builds her rather bulky, cup-shaped nest high in a tree, far out on a horizontal branch. This species occasionally nests in cavities and human-made structures as well. The female uses twigs, vegetation, and sometimes synthetic materials such as string or plastic to build her nest, finishing the interior with soft grasses and animal hair before laying a clutch of three to five eggs. She incubates her clutch for 16 to 18 days, her mate standing guard nearby to defend the nest and territory. If a nest is parasitized by a Brown-headed Cowbird, or, more rarely, another kingbird, the female recognizes and ejects the intruder’s egg.

Eastern Kingbirds provide their young with a steady supply of large insects, dead and with stingers removed if necessary. The pair care for their young for three to five weeks after they leave the nest. As a result, they usually have enough time to raise only a single brood per season. However, Eastern Kingbird fledglings have a high survival rate, likely due to the extended period of parenting. Family units may remain together until fall migration begins.

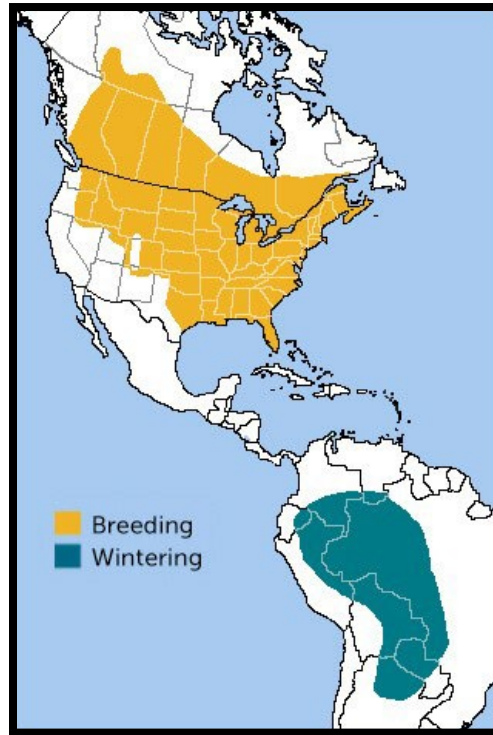


Eastern Kingbird with young
© Rich Hoeg

Region and Range

Despite its name, the Eastern Kingbird breeds across much of the United States and Canada, with the exception of the arid Southwest, the West Coast, and the Arctic.

Although fiercely territorial during its nesting season, the Eastern Kingbird becomes downright gregarious during migration and winter. It migrates during the day, often in flocks that increase to the thousands as the birds move south. On their wintering grounds in South America, Eastern Kingbirds remain in small feeding groups, sometimes with closely-related Fork-tailed Flycatchers or Tropical Kingbirds, and gather in larger nighttime roosts.



Eastern Kingbird range map by ABC.

Field Trip: A Morning at Medical Lake

Saturday, September 10, 2022, 8 A.M.

Medical Lake Waterfront Park - Parking Area
S. 1386 Lefevre St. (South end of Lake)

Jim and Bea Harrison
Register by Friday, Sept 9
By email BeaHarrison@gmail.com

Level of Birder: (Everyone)

Length of Trip: (1/2 day)

Trip Description: Easy, Family-Friendly walk around Medical Lake

Participant Limit: 12

What to bring: Water & Binoculars

Description of Habitat:

Riparian woodlands and lake

Target Species:

Canada Goose, American Wigeon, Mallard, Ring-necked Duck, Eurasian-Collared Dove, Mourning Dove, American Coot, Osprey, Downy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Song Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, House Finch, Yellow Warbler, Cedar Waxwing, Great-blue Heron, California Quail



Red-shafted Northern Flicker
© Max Brodie

American Wigeon
© Karl Kruger



Pygmy Owl Contributions

Spokane Audubon Society members who want to contribute to the Pygmy Owl newsletter can submit articles on, and photos of, birds and bird conservation issues to info@spokaneaudubon.org for publishing consideration.

The newsletter deadline is the 20th of the month for the next month's edition.



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

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>

Spokane Audubon Society Membership Form

Annual Membership and Donation:

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.

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 to your email address?

Contact Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com or (509) 999-9512.