

The Heron Herald



Rainier Audubon Society

February 2018

Rainier Audubon Membership Meeting

“The Elwha River restoration project: update of the world's largest dam removal”

By Jeff Duda

7:00 PM February 19, 2018

After decades of debate, planning, and environmental impact studies, the largest planned dam removal project in history was conducted on the Elwha River in Washington State, USA, from 2011 to 2014. The story of this river, with rugged headwaters, protected wilderness, legendary and culturally important salmon runs, and two hydroelectric dams whose placement marshaled wholesale socioeconomic and ecological changes, has become an iconic saga of change, perseverance and renewal. The two dams blocked fish migrations and disrupted sediment transport for a century, disrupting the structure and function of the Elwha River. Removal of the 64-m and 32-m tall dams and the release of a large portion of the 21 million cubic meters of stored reservoir sediment, has provided a living laboratory to study the patterns, processes and outcomes of dam removal from multiple scientific perspectives. This presentation will provide a tour of what has been called a “Science Disneyland”, share progress on the rebirth of a river ecosystem, and place this project into a larger perspective of dam removals and river restoration in the 21st century.

Jeff Duda is a research ecologist with the U.S. Geological Survey’s Western Fisheries Research Center in Seattle, Washington. At USGS for 19 years, he has conducted research to determine the ecological effects of human activities and natural disturbance regimes on a wide variety of aquatic and terrestrial organisms and ecosystems throughout the United States. Since 2004, Jeff has developed research studies and monitoring programs in freshwater, estuarine, and marine ecosystems to understand the ecological outcomes of the largest dam removal in U.S. history on the Elwha River in Washington State. He is the team leader of the multidisciplinary USGS Coastal Habitats in Puget Sound Elwha team and a Principal Investigator on a recent project synthesizing the science describing physical and

ecological effects of dam removal at the USGS John Wesley (Continued on [page 2](#))



Aerial photograph of the Elwha River flowing through the remains of the Glines Canyon Dam during the 3rd year of the dam removal project. Aerial assistance was by LightHawk and the plane piloted by Dr. Milton Bennett.

RAS Mission Statement

To conserve and restore natural ecosystems and protect birds and other wildlife for the benefit of humanity and biological diversity in South King County and the world we live in.

**Rainier Audubon programs are held at 7:00 PM at the
Federal Way United Methodist Church
29645 - 51st Ave. So. 98001 (in unincorporated Auburn)**

New Rainier Audubon Facebook Page

<https://www.facebook.com/rainieraudubonsociety/>

New Rainier Audubon Google Group / email list

We are combining the old Rainier Leaders email list with the ras-activities list into a new RainierAudubon google group.

The [ras-activities] group has been renamed to [RainierAudubon]. So if you were previously a member of this list, then you are still a member of the renamed group. The only difference being that when you send an email to this group, the address is RainierAudubon@googlegroups.com

If you did not get an invitation, you may request to join the group by going to groups.google.com and searching for "Rainier Audubon". You can then request to join the group.

Alternatively, you can sign up on the RainierAudubon.org website.

Upcoming Programs Dale Meland

- March 2018 - "Wolf Haven International: World of Wolves"
- April 2018 - "Washington Birds and Climate Change" by Trina Bayard and Jen Syrowitz
- May 2018 - "Bees and Wing Nut Honey" by Emmy Scharnberg

Elwah Dam Removal(Continued from [page 1](#))

Powell Center for Analysis and Synthesis in Fort Collins, Colorado.

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Recently, birds have hit the headlines across North America as news outlets have been buzzing about the irruption of wintering Snowy Owls. While headlines such as “Snowy Owl Sightings on the Rise... It’s the Stuff of Mythology”, “Snowy Owl invasion a phenomenon of nature”, and my personal favorite “Birders aflutter over snowy owl ‘irruption’” are humorous to spot, I’ve enjoyed hearing how so many people--birders and non-birders--are enjoying these stunning birds so close to home. While Snowy Owls have captured recent headlines, another irruptive species has made waves in the Western Washington birding community--the Common Redpoll.

Around Thanksgiving, there were several reports about some surprise Common Redpoll flitting in the birch trees around Green Lake. After a couple weeks, the handful of finches turned into a full flock and many birders stopped by the lake to check out the redpoll. A Common Redpoll flock also spent last winter at the lake. However, this year, more redpoll began to migrate into the Seattle area and sightings began to pop up outside of Green Lake. A couple days after the autumn quarter ended at University of Washington, a large flock of over a hundred redpoll were spotted chittering over the Montlake Cut behind the University of Washington Medical Center. Even on the Rainier Audubon Christmas Bird count over 60 redpoll were seen in Des Moines and Kent! This is not the first time the greater Seattle area has experienced large redpoll counts. In the 2012 and 2013 winters there were also high counts of Common Redpoll throughout King County.

Seen & Heard by Calen Randall

The Common Redpoll are an erratic migrating species. Year by year their populations fluctuate widely, like other finches, except redpolls are much more common in cold climates. Regular winter residents in Midwestern United States and most of Canada, the Common Redpoll breed in the arctic willows of northern Canada and Alaska. In North America their normal wintering range extends as far as South Dakota and Pennsylvania. However, they have been sighted as far south as Brownsville, Texas and Death Valley, California in



irruptive winters. To give perspective of just how erratic these birds can be, according to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, a redpoll banded in Michigan was later found in Siberia. *Around the World in 80 Days* author Jules Verne would’ve been impressed; that’s well over 5,000 miles apart in just a couple years!

You might ask yourself, what drives these minuscule finches to be world travelers? The answer lies in food availability. Common Redpoll are usually seen in flocks high up in willows and birch shaking at the catkins to get the seeds. Their predominant food group is birch seeds, which they can even store in a throat pouch to eat for later. Every two or three years the redpolls push further south into the United States in search of greater seed availability. This behavior is quite similar to Red Crossbills, who

irruptively migrate to areas with better pine cone offerings, and to Pine Siskins, who also irruptively migrate in search of more seeds.

In early January, while out on a walk in the Montlake Fill, I passed a couple of birders who had fortunately spotted a flock of redpoll earlier in the morning. They commented, “just keep your ears and eyes on the tops of the trees in the catkins.” Sure enough, as I headed toward Yesler Swamp there was a flock of little finches chittering noisily. At first I was not certain if the flock was Pine Siskin or Common Redpoll, as up in the trees they all looked like little shadows. As I crept up closer, I played the Common Redpoll call from my Sibley App on my phone and right away, a couple called back, like chickadees responding to pishing! After a minute of the cacophony one redpoll flitted across the swamp; a little silhouette against the late afternoon sky. Rapidly, the rest of its calling flock took to the air. As they flitted off, I speculated where the flock would end up in the winter of 2019. Would they winter in their regular Midwest region? Might they decide to explore Siberia with their Eurasian species members? Perhaps they would again return to the Pacific Northwest. Wherever their flocks end up next winter, it has certainly been a treat to watch them in our own backyard region!

Seen any Common Redpolls this winter? Have any bird sightings or interesting bird stories? Send your reports to me at calenbirds@hotmail.com!

Recent Sightings

December 25th, 2017 Over the last couple weeks of 2017 and into the first weeks of 2018 a **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** decided to make a Seattle backyard its winter getaway. Numerous birders stopped by the house (the owner of the yard nicely set up an area for birders to watch the grosbeak without interfering with the *(Continued on [page 4](#))*

Calen is an 19 year old birder entering his seventh year writing the Seen and Heard. Currently attending the University of Washington, Calen enjoys birding in the South King County and coastal British Columbia region.

Seen & Heard (Continued from [page 3](#))

privacy of the other neighbors) to get great views and photos. Clearly the yard was a surprise bird magnet when a **Mountain Chickadee** also showed up around New Years. What a pair of wild sightings in that backyard!

January 5th, 2018 Scott Ramos was a lucky duck when he spotted a female **Long-tailed Duck** swimming near the shores of Lake Union at Gasworks Park in downtown Seattle. Unfortunately, the duck was a one-day-wonder. Nonetheless, it was an exciting sighting for Scott!

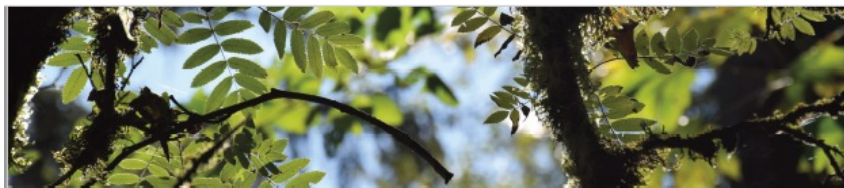
January 9th, 2018 Since 2015, the Kent Valley area has been home to a year-round resident **American Bittern** that hangs around the northern stretch of the Green River. Based on eBird data, the

bittern has an interesting pattern of popping up in the Kent Ponds (Green River Natural Area) in late spring and summer while in early spring and winter it is usually found in the 212th Pond near Orillia Road. In early January, several birders, including Lonnie Somer flocked to 212th in hopes of adding the bittern to their early year lists. Congrats on the bittern sighting, Lonnie!

January 12th, 2018 Seattle University had a surprise visitor to campus. A **Snowy Owl** was found alone on the university soccer pitch, perhaps waiting to sub itself into a game!

January 13th, 2018 In mid-January, my mom and I led a fieldtrip out to Lake Wilderness in Maple Valley. While the weather was drizzly until late morning, we toured the gorgeous 26-acre forested reserve trails and walked around part of

the lake. While the highlight of the trails was a **Varied Thrush**, down on the water the ducks were plentiful. While we were shutout on Wood Ducks (my mom had found three the day before) we counted at least ten **Lesser Scaup** and numerous **Common** and **Hooded Mergansers**. However, the real treat was a lone **Redhead** swimming with a group of **American Wigeon**. Normally Redheads are seen at North Lake and Weyerhaeuser Pond in Federal Way. Many birders are on the constant lookout for a surprise redhead at other locations in King County, so it was a great surprise for the group to find one. Lake Wilderness is also home to a great arboretum and I encourage Rainier Audubon members to go tour the arboretum, walk through the trails, and check out what great birds the serene park offers.



Become a community steward
at SHADOW Lake Nature Preserve

on **Saturday mornings**
from **10 am - 2 pm**



No materials or experience needed!
Come with warm layers, sturdy shoes,
weather appropriate gear, and a water bottle




Winter Restoration Work Party dates

January: 13, 20, & 27
February: 3, 10, 17, & 24
March: 3, 10, 17, 24, & 31



Registration at
shadowhabitat.org/visit

Questions:
Ali@shadowhabitat.org
21656 184th Ave SE, Renton WA 98058
425-432-4914

 /SHADOWLakeNaturePreserve
 @SHADOWhabitat


Field Trips - Barbara Petersen



Weekly Birdwalks at Nisqually

Wednesdays 8 am to 11 am
 Leader: Phil Kelley

Join Phil Kelley on his weekly bird walks as he counts the birds at Nisqually NWR. The group walks over to an area near the visitor's center to view the entry road estuary, and then takes the boardwalk/trail loop out to the Twin Barns, and the Nisqually overlook area. From there, the group walks the dike, and back to the Riparian Forest.

Bring: Good walking shoes or boots, rain gear, water, snacks, and \$3 for entry fee unless you have a pass. Scopes are welcome.

Meet: At the Visitor's Center Pond Overlook.

Directions: Take I-5 south from Tacoma and exit to Nisqually NWR at exit 114. Take a right at the light.

Sign-up is not necessary. Call or email Phil Kelley if you have questions. Phil Kelley, Lacey, (360) 459 1499, scrubjay323@aol.com

Saturday 2/24

Camano Island and Stanwood area.

Meet at 6:30 AM. Return around 7 PM.

Meeting place: Burien Burger King parking lot (across from the Transit Center)

14893 4th Ave SW, Burien, WA 98166

We will visit Iverson Spit, English Boom and Utsalady Bay on Camano Island and near Stanwood - Eide Road and the Stillaguamish River delta. Expect to see Trumpeter Swans, Snow Geese, saltwater birds (possibly Eared Grebe) and raptors. Short-eared Owl is possible although uncommon in the area. As usual, we may have dinner as a group, following the trip.

Be sure to dress in layers for possible wet and cool weather. Be sure also to bring carpool money, lunch and drinks.

E-mail Jim Flynn (merlinmania@comcast.net) or call/text (206) 399-6418 to sign up.

Saturday, March 24th

Ellensburg, Vantage and Crab Creek

Meet at 6:30 AM at the South Renton Park & Ride (205 S. 7th St), just north of Grady Way and Renton Village Shopping Center.

Wear layers as March can be sunny and pleasant or it can be cold and windy. Also: binoculars, snacks, water and sunscreen. Return late, possibly 8 PM?

This should be a great chance to see the early birds and the early wildflowers in the sagebrush steppe east of Ellensburg. Depending on how the season has progressed we will bird some areas between Eburg, the Quilomene Wildlife Area, Ginkgo State Park, Wanapum Dam area and possibly Crab Creek or Frenchman's Coulee. Species we could encounter include Mt. Bluebirds, Say's Phoebe, Sagebrush and Vesper Sparrows, Horned Larks, Prairie Falcon (we hope) and waterfowl. Scenery is always lovely along the Vantage Hwy and the Columbia River cliffs.

E-mail Jim Flynn (merlinmania@comcast.net) or call/text (206) 399-6418 to sign up.

Soos Creek Owl Prowl

Feb 3, 2018 & Mar 3, 2018

10:30 PM -1:00 AM

Age: Less than 99

Price: Free

Location: Soos Creek Trail Maintenance Bldg (148th Ave) and Gary Grant Park

Come learn about and see the four owl species that live in Soos Creek Park. After a 45 minute indoor talk you'll head out into the park to locate and view owls in their natural habitat through night scopes. Dress in warm layers.

Register through City of Covington Parks and Recreation.

Rainier Audubon Partnering with King County Renton Area Library

Presentation "Bird Identification and Etiquette" by Jay Galvin

Saturday, February 24 11 AM
 Renton Public Library

Jay's presentation covers the basics of bird ID, (tools needed, ID through color, flight patterns, body shape, etc.). He will also cover proper techniques for bird approach, personal space, and photo technique.

Bird of the Month: American Robin

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien



The American Robin is a member of the thrush family which also includes bluebirds, solitaires and wood thrushes. This bird can be found throughout North America at some time during the year. Male robins have a dark gray to almost black back and tail with a rust/brick colored breast. The female is paler all over. Juvenile robins have a spotted breast.

American Robins living in the western states tend to be paler in color and often lack the white markings on the outer corners of their tail.

American Robins eat a variety of insects and berries. Worms only make up about 15 - 20% of the summer diet for robins. It has been noted, however, that a single robin can eat up to fourteen inches of earthworms in a day.

When looking for earthworms, American Robins don't find them by hearing or smelling them. Robins find worms by cocking their head to one side, independently using each eye to look for visible signs of worms. You most likely will see American Robins in your yard after a rain or a mowing as this brings worms and insects to the surface.

American Robins change their feeding habits depending on the time of day as they will eat more earthworms early in the day when they are easier to find and then switch to fruit later in the day.

American Robins typically nest from April through July and can have 2 - 3 broods in a season. The female does the nest building and incubates the eggs alone. Upon hatching, both parents feed the average brood of four young.

Robins usually return to the same area to nest each year and may occasionally use last year's nest again after some renovation. Male robins that migrate usually arrive on the breeding grounds up to two weeks before the females return.

American Robins often forage for food on lawns thus making them vulnerable to poisoning, another good reason to maintain a pesticide free habitat.

Robin roosts can be huge sometimes totaling a quarter million birds during the winter.

The oldest known American Robin was 13 years 11 months old.

Audubon Advisory

Department of the Interior Guts Enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

In December, the Department of the Interior released an interpretation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act that eliminates its ability to hold industries accountable for bird deaths. Reversing decades of practice by administrations under both political parties, this legal opinion drastically limits the law and puts hundreds of species of birds at greater risk.

This attack on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act comes at a time when we are celebrating the Year of the Bird, honoring the one-hundredth anniversary of this visionary law. Passed in 1918 with leadership from Audubon and chapters across the nation, the MBTA protects nearly all of our country's native birds from being killed without a permit.

For decades, the law has been applied to protect birds from industrial impacts as well. Millions of birds die from preventable causes such as oil waste pits, oil spills, electric transmission lines, and more. The MBTA provides a critical incentive for industries to implement common sense practices that save birds' lives. It also ensures that responsible parties are held accountable for events that kill significant numbers of birds. For instance, if this interpretation had been in place after the Gulf oil spill, BP would have been off the hook for killing one million birds and would not have been required to pay a \$100 million fine that is helping restore bird habitat.

The opinion has been strongly criticized in a new letter from former high-ranking officials in the Department of the Interior under Democratic and Republican administrations. This move, along with Congressional threats, will put more than 1,000 species of birds at risk, and Audubon will fight tooth and nail to uphold these vital protections. You can take action by writing to the Department of the Interior and Congress at our Action Center. (<http://www.audubon.org/>)

Mewsings from Millie

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien



Sometimes at night, I gaze out the front window and admire the moon and the stars and muse about their wonder. Being a cat, I am naturally curious and always want to find out more. Did you know that birds are well represented in the constellations and nebulae?

Described by Ptolemy, a Greco-Roman mathematician, astronomer, geographer, and astrologer who lived during the 2nd century, Cygnus, the Swan, is a beautiful constellation of the northern sky that resembles a swan with outstretched wings. It is the 16th largest constellation in the sky. It has ten stars with known

planets. Its brightest star is Deneb, located in the tail of the swan. Deneb is also one corner of the asterism (pattern of stars) called the Summer Triangle. The other two corners of the triangle are the stars Altair and Vega. Vega was known to the Arabs as a swooping eagle. The most famous story associated with Cygnus is the pursuit of Leda, the queen of Sparta, by the god Zeus who disguised himself as a swan.

Aquila is the eagle that carried Zeus'/Jupiter's thunderbolts. Like Cygnus, this constellation was also described by Ptolemy. Its brightest star is Altair which I already mentioned as one vertex of the Summer Triangle.

Just south and west of the eagle's tail in the constellation, Scutum, is the Wild Duck Cluster. This is an open star cluster which resembles the V of a flight of wild ducks. This asterism contains hundreds of very bright first magnitude stars. If you found yourself on a planet near the center of this cluster, the sky would be full of brilliant stars 3 – 50 times brighter than Sirius, the brightest star in our sky. I imagine it would be quite spectacular!

Northern astronomers knew nothing of the southern polar region. The constellations of the southern sky are inventions from the 16th century onwards. Dutch astronomer, Petrus Plancius, used the observations of

navigators to create a dozen new ones. These constellations have few named stars and lack associated myths but six of them represent birds.

Apus is a small constellation representing the Bird of Paradise. The name comes from the Greek word meaning "footless" as there was a mistaken belief that the birds had no feet and floated in the air held up by their plumes.

Pavo was unknown to the Greeks, but the peacock echoes Greek mythology. Peacocks drew the chariot of the goddess, Hera (wife of Zeus). Pavo includes five stars with confirmed planets. Its brightest star is Peacock, Alpha Pavonis.

Pavo's neighbor is Grus. Grus is a crane. This constellation was formed out of the traditional constellation, Piscis notius and some of the stars have Arabic names.

The constellation Tucana, the Toucan, is fairly undistinguished but is notable because it contains the Small Magellanic Cloud, a companion galaxy to the Milky Way.

The mythological Phoenix was a bird that lived for 500 years before being consumed by fire. It was then resurrected from the ashes as a young bird. The constellation that represents it contains six stars with known planets.



Backyard 'n Birds

by Marie West-Johnson

HOUSE FINCH EYE DISEASE

House Finch eye disease was first noticed by FeederWatch in 1994 in the Washington D.C. area. Birds affected with this disease, Mycoplasma conjunctivitis, have red swollen, runny or crusty looking eyes. Although the disease started on the East Coast, in 2006 it was found west of the Rocky Mountains. I have recently observed an affected female House Finch sitting quietly in my yard scratching her eyes against a perch by my feeder station. While some birds recover, others may die of the disease. Mycoplasma conjunctivitis is most often seen in House Finch but also can affect American Goldfinch, Evening Grosbeak, and Purple Finch.

Avian pox is another disease that can affect the House Finch. This disease is characterized by wart-like growths on the featherless areas of a bird's body such as around the eye or beak, legs and feet.

Bird feeders can spread avian eye disease and pox. When birds are constricted to a small area diseases spread faster.

What can we do to help wild birds?



- 1.) Take down feeders for a few days or weeks to help sick birds disperse.
- 2.) Clean feeders with soap, boiling water, and diluted bleach solution. Let completely dry before refilling and hanging.
- 3.) Please be responsible and clean your feeders on a regular basis even when there are no signs of disease.

For more information go to Project FeederWatch/House Finch Eye Disease

Now, I need to go take down my feeders, disinfect them, and re-hang in a few days to help my feathered friends.

Field Trip Report

by Barbara Petersen

Remember how rainy it was around here on Saturday, January 6th? We don't! We left the rainy Puget Sound that day to bird the Carnation area with field trip leader Jim Flynn. There it only sprinkled lightly a time or two, and what a day of birding the seven of us had!

All of the spots we visited were new to me, and included the Snoqualmie River-Tokul Creek Confluence, West Snoqualmie River Rd SE, NE 60th north of Carnation, Chinook Bend, the Blue Heron Golf Course and Sikes Lake.

At least sixty species were viewed over the course of the day. Spotting scopes helped us search for and locate the meadowlarks that had settled in a stubble field of matching straw and black colors and stripes. Many raptor species were seen on the trip - bald eagles, Cooper's hawks, harriers, kestrels. A beautifully illuminated short-eared owl flew, perched, flew and perched again while interacting with a common raven. We watched a Merlin land at the top of a snag with prey and pluck it, as flight feathers and down floated gently away on the breeze. Vees of swans, geese and ducks flew over us repeatedly. A Northern shrike perched on a treetop, remaining long enough for all of us to admire its color pattern and black mask.

Then came the 'sparrow stop', where birds flew back and forth across the road, from trees to hedgerow, and from brambles to grasses. White-throated sparrows were identified among them,

which led us over to a small, adjoining lot alive with bird activity. There in the dry grasses Jim spotted my highlight of the trip - a Harris's sparrow! This handsome bird was busily feeding on grass seeds on the ground, and we all got good views of it through Jim's scope.

For me this unexpected sighting was a personal victory. Long ago, at the Walla Walla River Delta, a Harris's sparrow was again in Jim Flynn's spotting scope, but it flew before I could get a look, and didn't reappear. I've waited years for another chance to see this bird, and was thrilled to add it to my life list. It was a life bird for others in the group as well. Many thanks to Jim Flynn and his wife, Marissa Benavente, who spotted and identified birds for us all day long on this terrific field trip. Hope you can join us on a field trip soon.



A Naturalist's Notes on Books:

By Thomas Bancroft

Thoughts on "*The Running Hare: The Secret Life of Farmland*" by John Lewis-Stempel

The narrator begins the story by recounting three dreams, in one he comes eye to eye with a corncrake. Populations of many British birds, wildlife, and flowers have plummeted in recent decades because of the change in agricultural practices, and corncakes disappeared entirely from Britain, except for a small reinstruction. He then begins daydreaming about whether he could grow wheat in the old fashion way and see if these depressed species would flourish. John Lewis-Stempel is a writer and farmer but lives in the rocky terrain near the Welsh-England border, an area unsuitable for wheat growing. So he returns to his native and nearby Herefordshire to see if he can lease land. This book is a delightful account of his endeavor.

His first challenge is finding someone willing to rent him an arable field. The local farmers are afraid that he will introduce "Weeds" into their fields. Eventually, he does secure a parcel, and it is known locally as "Flinders." The book begins in January, and it is several months until he can plow and plant wheat. He moves some sheep onto the place and puts out a bird feeder. John then keeps track of the birds on his parcel and in the surrounding "Chemical Brothers" lands. At one point, he spots a covey of red-legged partridges in a field a few miles away and begins to ponder how he can entice these birds to move to his.

He plows part of the field with his pony, then the rest with a small old tractor, plants wheat by hand and then wildflowers around the wheat and throughout the field, too. He often calls his crop "corn," and it turns out that in British English, "corn" can mean any type of grain. Later when the wheat has ripened, he rents a reaper-binder to harvest it into sheaves because this technique leaves a lot of seeds in the field. Eventually, he must replant the field into grass before his lease runs out.

Throughout the book, the narrator describes the changes in Flinders as the wheat grows and the flowers bloom. Birds, wildlife (including hares), bees, and toads return to the area, and he attempts, unsuccessfully, to keep foxes out of his wildlife sanctuary. His reflections are delightful; exploring the history of Herefordshire, previous farming techniques, and details of the birds and wildlife he observes. He muses about his childhood on a farm in Herefordshire.

His writing is poetic, vivid and mesmerizing. If you like nature writing, this is a fascinating story. I felt like I had been to Flinders and recorded a pretty sizable bird list by the time I finished reading.





We won't have a society if we destroy
the environment.

-Margaret Mead



Rainier Audubon Membership Subscription or Renewal Form

One-year Membership in Rainier Audubon
\$25—Individual Membership / \$30—Family Membership

Circle one New / Renewal

For new members:

How did you hear about Rainier Audubon Society?

To join or renew, mail this application with your payment to:

Rainier Audubon Society - Membership

PO Box 778

Auburn, WA 98071



Are you interested in:

- Volunteering?
- Field Trips?
- Classes?

(Please circle)

Name: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____