

The

Heron Herald



Rainier Audubon Society

January 2014

January 20, 2014 RAS Membership Meeting
Meeting begins at 7:00 pm.

Winter in the Green River Valley

Jay Galvin

Since the camera bug bit him in 2005, Jay Galvin has wandered the Green River Valley in search of subjects to study and photograph. It didn't take long for Jay to realize that Winter was the ultimate season to see wildlife in the Valley.

Jay will share some of his observations and photos with you as well as his favorite places to visit for viewing. Be prepared to learn how ducks stay dry, how do birds land and walk on ice, feeding habits in the winter, perils of development in the Valley, and more.

Join us at 6:30 for snacks and conversation.



Rainier Audubon programs are held at

Federal Way United Methodist Church, 29645 - 51st Ave.
So. 98001 (in unincorporated Auburn)

Directions: In Federal Way, take 320th St. EAST past The Commons, crossing over I-5 and Military Rd.

At 321st St, turn left. Stay on 321st as it becomes 51st Ave. So. Follow 51st Ave. to 296th. Church will be on your left.

2014 Activities

We will have a short (30 minute) brainstorming session after the slide show. The Board would appreciate hearing from the members about any specific activities that you would like to pursue in support of our 2014 goals (see below). In particular, are there activities that you personally would be interested in doing?

Please send your ideas to dan_streiffert@hotmail.com.

Goal 1: Increase participation in the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems.

Goal 2: Increase diversity of membership (youth).

Goal 3: Participate in activities related to the Pacific Flyway.

More information can be found in the December, 2013 issue of the Heron Herald.

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.

Project Puffin – Seabird Restoration Program

(Excerpt from Project Puffin Newsletter)

Although Project Puffin, works mainly in Maine, puffins and other seabirds worldwide benefit from their research and programs.

Project Puffin, sponsored by Audubon, is 40 years old this year. It has been helping seabirds worldwide for 4 decades. There is growing evidence that puffins are vulnerable to the subtle effects of climate change. In 2012, some Maine puffin chicks starved in their burrows surrounded by butterfish too large for them to swallow. Puffins were apparently in poor condition following the rough winter of 2012-2013 and food shortages persisted throughout the 2013 nesting season. Many chose not to nest and only 10% of puffin pairs at the largest Maine colonies produced a fledgling.



Oceanographers declared 2012 the warmest summer in 150 years for the Gulf of Maine; 2013 was only a little cooler. These record high temperatures affected the abundance, migration and growth of the herring and hake that puffins depend on. Tragically, similar events are happening throughout much of the puffins' world range, even in Iceland where millions still nest.

Seabirds are telling us that our generation is threatening wildlife in ways that may be more subtle, but just as deadly as the now-outlawed seabird hunting that eliminated most puffins from the Maine coast by 1900. While lifestyle changes and legislation are necessary to help reduce the impact of rapid climate change, immediate, practical steps are also necessary such as protecting puffin nesting colonies from predators and human disturbance, managing invasive plants, and reducing marine debris. These actions boost populations during good nesting season so that seabirds can better withstand the poor nesting seasons. In this way, Project Puffin is helping most of Maine's puffins and other seabirds.

If you would like more information, want to adopt a puffin or care to support this effort, please go to the website www.projectpuffin.org

RAINIER AUDUBON OFFICERS		
President	Dan Streiffert*	253-796-2203
Vice President	Steve Feldman*	360-802-5211
Treasurer	Laura Lavington	
Secretary	Heather Gibson*	253-856-9812
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Mailing Chair	Debra Russell	425-271-0682
Hospitality	Sandra Embrey	
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Webmaster	Treesa Hertzell	253-255-1808
Education Chair	Annette Tabor*	253-927-3208
Christmas Bird Count Coordinator	Alex Juchems*	253-529-8996
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Board Member	Erin Wojewodski-Prinsen	425-432-9965
Board Member	Lisa Mesplay	206-946-3820
Board Member	Ed Stanton	206-870-3107
Board Member	Jim Tooley	253-854-3070
Publicity	Tom Sernka	253-529-8970
*Also serves as Board Member.		
Board meetings are held the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Federal Way United Methodist Church, and are open to all members.		

Volunteers Needed!

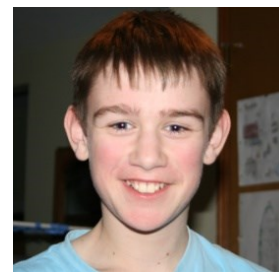
Please contact a Board Member

- Door Greeters for Membership Meetings
- Articles for Heron Herald—send to dan_streiffert@hotmail.com
- Conservation Chair.
- Projection & Sound setup person for meetings.

Upcoming Speaker List

- Feb. 17—Theresa Labriolla - Columbia River Keepers
- Mar. 17—Betty Udesan - Bird Photography
- Apr. 21—Dan Streiffert - Tanzania
- May 19—Ed Swan - The Birds of Vashon Island

Seen and Heard by Calen Randall



In winter, most people take trips to hotspots like Mexico, Arizona, or California. Some, like the birds, go for warmer weather and better food. Others go for the exotic bevy of birds, like the Frigate Bird and the Blue-Footed Booby. However, unlike the rest of the flock this past December, I chose to leave the near-freezing temperatures of the northwest, in favor of sub-zero temperatures in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

One of the first notable differences between Minnesota and Puget Sound was the birds, or rather the lack of my feathered friends. Though the city was bustling with people, wildlife seemed sparse and the habitat was barren. The birds that were there were true survivors. While I was wrapped up in several layers of clothing, I watched in awe as the tiny House Sparrow transformed itself into a cotton ball. Several of them were huddled together for warmth. In one St. Paul neighborhood, a flock of fifty House Sparrows were in euphoria over a hanging feeder that sported a few seeds. It was a battle for each sparrow to fight through the mass to the food. The House Sparrows weren't the only ones having trouble finding food, the Red-tailed Hawks floated high above, searching for some tiny morsel. Clearly they were seeing something in the snowy blanket that I wasn't. Watching the hawks circle the skies made me think back to home in the

northwest, and how much easier it was for the raptors there. They had an abundance of prey, a warmer climate, and many more perching trees. Then I began to realize, not only do the birds have it better in the Northwest, but so do the birders!



Recent Bird Sightings:

Thanks to this month's reporters Barbara Peterson, Carol Schultz, Adele Freeland, Laura Lavington, Lisa Mesplay, and Jane Gardner for their reports!

Nov 21st Three **Western Scrub Jays** were seen by Adele Freeland and her friend Cheryl White in Auburn on "the dead end street beyond the viewing platform at the Auburn Environmental Park in Western Street off of West Main." Adele said "The birds were moving through the trees on the southern boundary of what is called Clay Street Marsh."

Dec 3rd Over Thanksgiving, Lisa Mesplay spotted several species of birds. She observed a returning swarm of **Bushtits**, as well as a **Townsend's Warbler**. Lisa also stated that "I hear that we are not to

expect any **Pine Siskins** this winter, but I hope to prove the doubters wrong—siskins are daily visitors at my house all season long." Great to hear, Lisa!

Dec 4th Jane Gardner enjoyed watching a **Pileated Woodpecker** feasting on her suet. Jane exclaimed "Very cool that he left scraps for the ground feeders!"

Dec 8th Laura Lavington had two **Varied Thrushes** at her feeder during the cold weather. She also spied some **Fox Sparrows**.

Dec 17th On Oct 26th, Barbara Petersen had a **Hybrid**

Northern Flicker at her feeder for several weeks!

Barbara identified it "due to the very pronounced red V on the nape (the red extends a bit beyond the bottom of the V) and its combined black and white malar mark. It had red shafts." On Dec 16th, she spotted two Flicker hybrids at her feeder. The second had a red V on its nape with a bright red malar with no black, as well as red shafts. Also at the feeder were two red-shafted Northern Flicker males and four female flickers were using the feeders around Barbara's neighborhood. "They love those compressed seed cylinders that are held together with gel", commented Barbara.

Barbara's yard played host to half a dozen **Varied Thrush** from Dec 4th to Dec 14th.

(Continued on page 8)

Bio: Calen is a 14 year old birder. He enjoys birding around Lake Fenwick, Frager Road, and Boeing Ponds—especially with Charlie Wright. Calen is thrilled to revive Charlie's 'Seen and Heard'. When not birding, Calen can be seen flying up and down the ice at Kent Valley Ice Center

Field Trips by Michele Phiffer



Weekly Birdwalks at Nisqually

Wednesdays 8:00 am to Noon

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.

Some may choose to continue on the new boardwalk extension which goes out toward the mouth of McAlister Creek. It has benches and covered viewing areas.

The walk totals 2.0 miles roundtrip to the boardwalk extension. The extension adds an additional 2.0 miles total, so the whole walk including the boardwalk extension is now 4.0 miles.

Bring: Good walking shoes or boots, raingear, 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

Raptors of the Auburn/Kent Valley

Sunday, February 9, 2014

8:00 AM to 2:00 PM

Leader - Roger Orness

Roger Orness will take us to prime raptor viewing spots in the valley during this very popular field trip. Past trips have been

productive for falcons, accipiters and many red-tails to compare the different color morphs. Eagles could be occupying their nest and there is a chance for an early nesting red-tail, if we are lucky

Meet: We will meet at the Auburn Super Mall parking lot north of McDonalds on 15th SW off I-167 at 08:00 and start at 08:30. We will car pool and return by 2 PM.

Bring: Bring your lunch, drinks and snacks, dress warm for the weather and be prepared for a short walk on a level gravel road inside a closed area of the Kent ponds.

Sign-up: Space is limited, so email or call Roger soon to reserve your spot Roger Orness, r.orness41@gmail.com, 253-922-7516, 253-312-6561(cell)

Owl Prowls in Feb and March

Soos Creek Owl Prowls

Saturday Night, [Feb 15](#)

or Sat. Night, [Mar 15](#)

10:30 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

Leaders: Joe and Liz Miles

Join Friends of Soos Creek Park volunteers Joe and Liz Miles for this late night program and walk exploring the world of owls. We'll start indoors for the first hour learning calls, ID, and info about our local owls, then venture outdoors to prowl for owls. There is limited space for this program. Reservations are required. Best for adults and children over 13 years. Group size is limited to 15. The owls program is sponsored by Kent City Recreation Dept.

Meet: Meet at the Soos Creek Park Maintenance Shop. Soos Creek Park/Trail 24810 148th Avenue SE, Kent.

Directions: Take James Street east from Kent. To reach James St, exit I-167 at Willis, turn east to Central, and North to James. Travel east on James as it becomes SE 240th St. Travel about 4 miles, as 240th

dips and turns downhill. Turn right (south) on 148th Ave near the bottom of the hill. The Soos Creek maintenance yard will be down the road about 1/4 mile on the left at a barn and chainlink-fenced parking lot.

Sign-up: Call Kent Commons, Kent City Parks and Recreation, [253-856-5000](tel:253-856-5000). This trip FILLS EARLY. Please register in advance. For further info: E-mail or call Joe Miles, friendsofsooscreekpark@q.com, (253) 639-0123. Joe can answer your questions but cannot arrange the sign-ups.

Olympic BirdFest 2014

April 4-6, 2014, Sequim, WA

Visit the rain shadow of the *Olympic Peninsula* to discover the birds of the coastal Pacific Northwest—Marbled Murrelets, Rhinoceros Auklets, Harlequin Ducks, dippers, Black Oystercatchers, Long-tailed Ducks, and more. Guided field trips, a boat cruise in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, silent auction, and a gala banquet. Our featured speaker is Noah Strycker: "Bird World: the fascinating parallels between bird and human behavior". The festival with the most spectacular setting!

Immediately following BirdFest, join us for a three-day, two-night birding cruise of the San Juan Islands, April 6-8, 2014.

Website address:

www.olympicbirdfest.org

E-mail address:

opas.birdfest.info@gmail.com

Contact name: Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, 360-681-4076

How Birds Cope With Cold in Winter

From feathers to fat, birds have multiple strategies for keeping warm when the mercury dips.

BY DAISY YUHAS Published: 12/12/2013—Reprint from National Audubon Site

Each autumn as many birds begin epic journeys to warmer climates, there are always some species that stay put for the winter. These winter birds have a better chance of maintaining their territory year-round, and they avoid the hazards of migration. But in exchange they have to endure the cold.

Like us, birds are warm blooded, which means their bodies maintain a constant temperature, often around 106 degrees Fahrenheit. To make enough heat, and maintain it, they've evolved many different strategies--some similar to our own.

Sparrows, for example, seek out shelter in dense foliage or cavities to avoid the elements. They also huddle, bunching together to share warmth, and try to minimize their total surface area by tucking in their head and feet and sticking up their feathers. Cardinals, impossible to miss against the snow, and other smaller birds puff up into the shape of a little round beach ball to minimize heat loss.

"Big birds, like geese and grouse, do what we do," says physiologist David Swanson at the University of South Dakota. "They put on insulation." Their insulation often involves growing an extra set of insulating downy feathers.

Birds can also put on fat as both an insulator and energy source: More than 10 percent of winter body weight may be fat in certain species, including chickadees and finches. As a result, some birds spend the vast majority of their daylight hours seeking fatty food sources, making feeder food even more precious for surviving a frosty night.

When asked which birds are toughest winter survivors, Swanson points to little



ones like chickadees. These small creatures can't put on too much bulk for aerodynamic reasons. Instead, explains Swanson, they are experts in shivering. This isn't the familiar tremble that mammals use to generate heat. Birds shiver by activating opposing muscle groups, creating muscle contractions without all of the jiggling typical when humans shiver. This form of shaking is better at retaining the bird's heat.

Another adaptation shared by many species is the ability to keep warm blood circulating near vital organs while allowing extremities to cool down. Take gulls. They can stand on ice with feet at near-freezing temperatures while keeping their body's core nice and toasty.

Keeping warm when the sun is up is one thing, but few winter challenges are more daunting than nightfall, when temperatures drop and birds must rely on every adaptation they have to survive their sleep. Some birds save energy by allowing their internal thermostat to drop. Hummingbirds are a famous example of this, undergoing torpor nightly as their body temperature drops close to outside

temperatures. But torpor is not too common in winter birds, because the morning warm up would take too much extra energy. Instead, black-capped chickadees and other species undergo a more moderate version of this, reducing their body temperature as much as 22 degrees Fahrenheit from their daytime level in a process called regulated hypothermia.

One simple way to help birds when the weather outside is frightful is to hang feeders. To attract a diversity of birds, select different feeder designs and a variety of foods. A tube feeder filled with black oil sunflower or mixed seeds, for example, will attract chickadees and finches. Woodpeckers devour suet feeders. And a safflower or sunflower-filled hopper feeder entices the usual visitors plus larger birds like cardinals and red-winged blackbirds. (Check out the Audubon Guide to Winter Bird-Feeding for tips.) The birds benefit from the backyard buffet, and you'll have a front-row seat to numerous species flocking to your plants and feeders.

The 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 the wood thrushes.*
- *The American Robin 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. The 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.*
- *Male robins that migrate usually arrive on the breeding grounds up to two weeks before the females return.*
- *While they eat a variety of insects and berries, it has been noted that robins can eat up to 14' of earthworms in a day!*
- *Worms only make up about 15%-20% of the summer diet for American Robins.*
- *Robins don't find earthworms by hearing or smelling them. Robins find earthworms by cocking their head to one side, independently using each eye to look for visible signs of worms.*
- *You will likely find robins in your yard after a rain or after the sprinkler has been on or even after the lawn has been mowed, as this brings worms and insects to the surface.*
- *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.*
- *Unlike most birds, robins do not lay their eggs at sunrise. They lay their eggs several hours later during the mid-morning. Since earthworms are easier to find in the early morning, they feed first thing in the morning and then return to their nest to lay their egg.*
- *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. Robins are particularly vulnerable to pesticide poisoning due to their preference for foraging on lawns.*

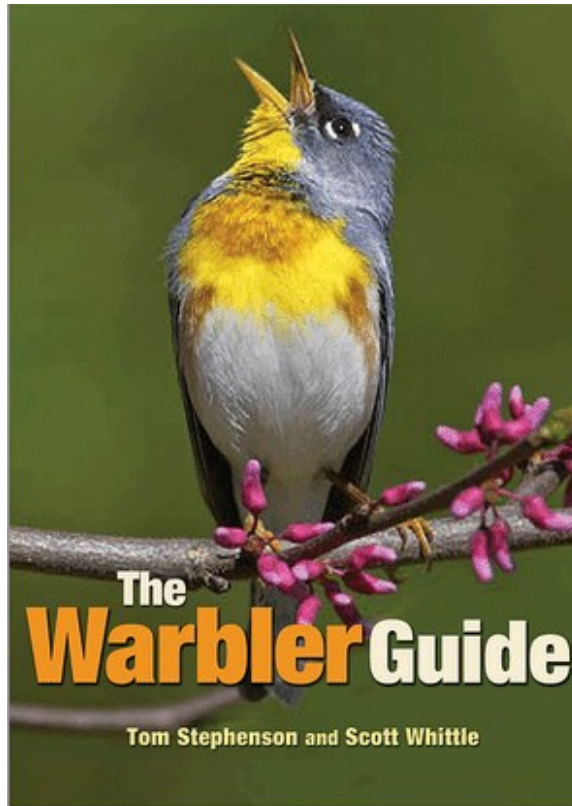
Book Reviews by Laura Lavington



Just published in 2013, *The Warbler Guide* by Tom Stephenson and Scott Whittle supplies all the information necessary to identify the 56 warbler species that live in the United States and Canada. The book is so packed with information that the alphabetical species profiles do not begin until page 138. What surprised me most about this book was the amount of space dedicated to warbler vocalization. Each species profile has at least a page about vocalization for that species, which includes extensive sonograms for both songs and calls. Within a profile, icons are used alongside colored photographs and text to provide quick facts about the species. Because of the preferred habitat icon, one can readily see that Grace's warbler frequents the high canopy, and hooded warbler stays in the understory. Some profiles include behavioral icons, which indicate that pine warbler creeps on trunks, while painted redstart cocks its tail.

With over 1,000 colored photographs, the value of *The Warbler Guide* is immediately obvious. Each species profile includes several categories of photographs: side view, 45-degree view, underside view, and "distinctive views" (photos of details specific to that species, like Townsend's warbler's dark ear patch). Also, each species profile has "additional photos" that are accompanied with text, explaining to the reader what it is that one is particularly supposed to notice in each photo. Next, each profile has photographs of comparison species, with captions describing the differences between the species. The "aging and sexing" section includes photographs of various

ages and comparison between sexes. Aside from the photographic information found in each species profile, the book includes several photographic "quick finders": "face quick finder," "side quick finder," "45-degree view quick finder," and "underview quick finder." For example, the "face quick finder" has a right-side view of the face of each warbler species, along with name and page number. Of



course, identifying a bird this way only works if one sees the most typical specimen (I presume adult male), but I think the "quick finders" are a nifty idea, regardless. In fact, the book even includes finder charts for vocalization (which include sonograms and descriptions). Using the "warbler song finder chart," I could determine that if I hear a buzzy song with a falling pitch while I am in the east, I am hearing either a golden-winged warbler or a blue-winged warbler.

The range maps in the species profiles

include migration routes showing the route of both spring and fall migration. Icons accompany the maps that indicate when birds are migrating, although the book does not specify months (but rather "early," "middle," and "late"). The species profiles also include subspecies maps, for those birds that have significant subspecies populations. Habitat and behavior descriptions are not a part of the species profiles; instead, they are located in an alphabetical chart in the back of the book.

I wanted to identify what exactly *is not* included in *The Warbler Guide*. Unless I missed it, the book does not provide any information about nest material, the amount of eggs each bird lays, incubation period, or status and conservation. The Peterson Field Guide Series' *A Field Guide to Warblers of North America* by Jon L. Dunn and Kimball L. Garrett from 1997 contains significant status and conservation information, but is fairly lacking in photographs. *Stokes Field Guide to Warblers* by Donald and Lillian Stokes from 2004 generally contains less information than *The Warbler Guide*, but does specify during which months a species migrates.

The Warbler Guide is available from the King County Library System, and it is also for sale on Amazon for a little over \$20. Of course, we do not have nearly as many warblers in our part of the country as in some areas, but perhaps you might find the book helpful anyway.

– Laura Lavington

Bird Brainz

by Carley R



Hummingbird blunders at the feeder in January

Seen & Heard (Continued from page 3)

They were spotted at Barbara's platform feeder and bird creek. Barbara also saw **Townsend's Warblers** throughout the fall, as well as a young female **Yellow Warbler** in late October.

Nov 28th In November, I received notice from Carol Schultz about sightings of a **Red-Shouldered Hawk** in Kent Ponds. A range of birders had already seen it. Pat Toth commented that she had spotted it south of the Kent Animal Shelter. Sure enough, when my Mom and I went to check Kent Ponds out, there it was, perched on the snag that we had helped set up with several Rainier Audubon members and Matt Knox of City of Kent Green River Natural Resources Area a couple of summers ago!

Later that day, we had another surprise, the first sightings of the

Trumpeter Swans at Carpinito Fields (formerly Smith Brothers' Farms and 277th). Hopefully, more will continue to come to Carpinito's. The Trumpeters are much later to our area this year. Their 2012 arrival was October 26th.

Mystery Bird of the Month

Carol Schultz saw this bird on a trip to Kent Ponds. Here are the clues:

A group of me is called an "abattoir" or a "watch"

I nest in an "open cup". It is so deep that when the female of my kind is incubating, all that can be seen of her is the tip of her tail.

My species name is *Lanius Excubitor* which means "butcher watchman" or "sentinel butcher".

My kind use "wanton killing", often

hunting more food than they can immediately eat, and storing it to eat later. Unlike Nuthatches and other caching birds, I cache my food on thorns and branches. Because I don't have talons, I hunt by bashing my prey with blows from my beak.

Both the male and female of my kind sing throughout the year. The males of my kind sing particularly in late winter and early spring.

Who am I?

Send your sightings/hearings to calenbirds@hotmail.com I love reading your reports!

Answer: Northern Shrike

Don't Throw Bald Eagles Under the Bus

I wanted you to be aware of my opinion piece that was published in Politico on Monday that the editors entitled "[Don't Throw Bald Eagles Under the Bus](#)," as well as Tuesday's New York Times story, "[A Struggle to Balance Wind Energy with Wildlife](#)." It's a fair and thoughtful look at the Department of the Interior's failure to accept a deal that would have protected eagles while supporting renewable energy deployment.

Our focus is squarely on the regulators--not on the wind companies or other conservation partners. Here are the key points as you continue to field questions from constituents and allies:

Audubon supports strong federal protection for the Bald Eagle, America's national symbol, and the majestic Golden Eagle under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Audubon strongly supports properly sited wind power as a renewable energy source that helps reduce the threat posed to birds and people by climate change:<http://policy.audubon.org/wind-power-overview-0>

We took a pragmatic, results-oriented approach to reach an agreement with the wind industry that would have protected

eagles and supported renewable energy deployment. We did the hard work of finding a real solution.

But DOI issued a bad rule that won't prevent the killing of eagles even while it creates potential roadblocks for renewables deployment. We don't think that's acceptable, and we're putting all options on the table to oppose the rule: <http://bit.ly/19fcpbf>

I know you are all active on the local level advocating for meaningful changes to wind development projects to minimize im-

pacts to birds and habitat. And now it is time to take it to the federal level. We are asking our members, supporters and advocates to send a message to Interior Secretary Sally Jewell [online through Audubon's Action Center](#) or by mail to Secretary Sally Jewell, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240.



Thanks for all you do--for birds and for the world we share.

David

David Yarnold
President & CEO
National Audubon Society

FREE DISCOVER PASSES FOR MEMBERS OF RAINIER AUDUBON SOCIETY

To support our state parks – and to boost membership - the local chapter of the Audubon Society, called the Rainier Audubon Society, is giving away free Discover Passes to any new member who joins Rainier Audubon during 2013.

All you have to do is come to a meeting, join up and get your free Discover Pass. The cost of joining is \$20.00/individual and \$25/family. The cost of a Discover Pass is normally \$35.00 dollars so you've just saved \$15.00 and you have a year's membership in the Audubon Society and a year's free access to all of the state parks in Washington.

Each Discover Pass can be used for any two vehicles you own. Just fill out two license plate numbers on the Pass, hang it from the rear view mirror of whichever car you're taking, and you're good to go for a full year of state park recreation.

The Rainier Audubon Society meets monthly at the United Methodist Church in Federal Way, and presents programs on all aspects of nature, birding, conservation, outdoor photography, and many other topics that adults and children who love the outdoors enjoy. For more information go to www.RainierAudubon.org.



Rainier Audubon Society
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“Those who look for the bad in people will surely find it.”
— [Abraham Lincoln](#)

Rainier Audubon Membership Subscription or Renewal Form

One-year Membership in Rainier Audubon

- ◇ \$20—Individual Membership
- ◇ \$25—Family Membership

To join or renew, mail this application with your payment to:
Rainier Audubon Society - Membership
PO Box 778
Auburn, WA 98071



Or go to <http://www.rainieraudubon.org/> to enroll online.

Name: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____

RAS Chapter membership includes 9 issues of the Heron Herald annually but does not include AUDUBON magazine.