

The Heron Herald



Rainier Audubon Society

November 2016

Rainier Audubon Membership Meeting 7:00 PM November 21, 2016

GOING BATTY

Barb Ogaard

The contributions Bats make to the quality of life on Earth and the welfare of humans are numerous. My program tells about the life of Bats in Washington and around the world. Bats improve our lives through pollination and being the major predators of night flying insects and agricultural pests. Bats are used in research to aid the blind and medical research. Bats entertain us through the movies and horror stories. I love to dispel the myths and give you true facts about Bats. This program is an



opportunity to meet a few bats up close and enjoy the slides and props I use.

Ms. Ogaard is a bat rehabber/educator. She works with Sarvey Wildlife Care Center and Bats Northwest and is on the Board of Directors for both organizations. She has a degree in Zoology and Animal Behavior. She has been a Ranger/Naturalist with many of the local Parks in the area and spent 5 years as a Vet Technician with many Veterinary Clinics.

Please join us for a night of Bat Fun!

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)



Programs - Dale Meland

- December 2016 - Richard Harris (WDFW) "The Tibetan Plateau of Asia"
- January 2017 - Alan Bauer "Photography with a hiking and birding focus" (Alan presented a program for us before)
- February - Connie Sidles "Her book on History of Washington State Audubon"
- March - Photo Show
- April - Ladd Smith "In Harmony Landscapes"
- May - Barbara, Marie, Cheryl and Pat - "Four RAS Gals in Ecuador"

Volunteer needed for RAS Board Secretary -

See any Board Member

The Board meets the 2nd Wednesday of the month, Sept - May

Rainier Audubon Society Directory

Position	Name	Board Member	Phone	email
President	Heather Gibson	Yes	253-856-9812	hedder_swedder@yahoo.com
Vice President	Open			
Secretary	Open			
Treasurer	Laura Lavington	Yes	253-941-7372	laura.lavington@gmail.com
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Education Chair	Cindy Flanagan	Yes		camcalcin@hotmail.com
Program Chair	Dale Meland	No	253-946-1637	dmeland@hotmail.com
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Mailing	Debra Russell	No	425 829 4008	debrarussell@comcast.net
Lifetime Members	Max Prinsen	Yes	425-432-9965	
Lifetime Members	Erin Wojewodski-Prinsen	Yes	425-432-9965	

Seen & Heard by Calen Randall



Calen at Cornell Lab of Ornithology holding an extinct Ivory-billed Woodpecker and Carolina Parakeet

This October, I was fortunate to attend my first Audubon Council of Washington (ACOW) meeting in Wenatchee, Washington with four other Rainier Audubon members, Education Chair and my mom, Cindy Flanagan, Conservation Chair Dan Streiffert, President Heather Gibson, and Publicity Chair Jay Galvin. It was a fantastic experience getting to know individuals from other Audubon chapters throughout the state, as well as network with members of Audubon Washington and National Audubon. Among a multitude of other chapters, it was exciting to have a strong Rainier Audubon presence and discuss challenges that many chapters were facing. Aside from the networking with other chapters, talks about forest fires and a changing climate, and a fabulous presentation from Paul Bannick, one highlight of the Wenatchee trip was the birding field trip. The 2016 bird trip edition featured a drive up the mountains to Chelan Ridge, a prime overlook of the North Cascades and the Columbia River, where biologists-in-training and seasoned professionals track migrating raptors.

Before embarking on our hike out across the brushy ridge, the leader at Chelan Ridge, named Kent (also an expert on behavior rehabilitation) gathered us around a large whiteboard attached to a sign with countless names and numbers written on it. The sign was the Chelan Ridge migration site tally board for raptors. For each species of buteo, accipiter, and falcon, there was a column denoting the number banded in 2016, sighted from Chelan Ridge in 2016, and the historical average yearly compilation, stretching back to 1998. As I scanned down the list of raptors, a particular trend stood out to me, most species sightings in the year 2016 hovered around 60% of the yearly

average, even though it was October, deep into hawk migration season. Familiar species like Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Northern Goshawk were well below historic averages. Kent, who was an excellent guide and advocate for the birds, pointed out that unfortunately, those numbers are not an anomaly for the year 2016. Raptor populations at Chelan Ridge have been on a consistent trend downwards shortly after its founding.

Of all the birds of prey listed on the board, the American Kestrel numbers were the absolute worst. Their number of species seen in the year compared to historical average lay a shade below 55%, close to the average for raptors at the ridge; however, Kent chose to highlight the American Kestrel as a species that Chelan Ridge is watching with a careful eye. Chelan Ridge is not the only region in the state where the American Kestrel population is shrinking. According to peregrinefund.org, much of the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountains, and Northeastern USA and Canada have experienced a decrease in American Kestrel population. Most of the Midwest and East Coast populations are tentatively hanging on to a minor decrease in numbers. In fact, according to the site, which utilizes American Kestrel nest-boxes and sightings to provide its data, our own Northern Pacific Rainforest Kestrel populations have decreased 65% since the year 1968.

As the many chapter members prepared for the descent back to Wenatchee, a birder asked Kent how thirty years of working at Chelan Ridge had shaped his thinking about how best to monitor and learn from species with dwindling populations like the American Kestrel. "Hawk migration spots like Chelan Ridge provide vast amounts of data so we can monitor populations better", he said, "but with every year I spend up on the ridge, I realize the enormity of how little we know about the birds. Technology can't evolve fast enough to answer all the questions that we add each year." Kent's words ring true and follow a pattern that many of the world's top birders and researchers are sounding. The effects on a planet with a changing climate, squeezed for resources, and overtaken by human development are largely unknown guesses, and many of the best clues we

have come from our observations and data from the birds.

If you have never been to a Hawk Watch location, I encourage you to put it on your list. Their centers offer a growing body of research and future Audubon chapter fieldtrips can ensure that their valuable research is continued. Back at home in the Kent Valley, I know I will definitely rejoice much more when I spot our familiar tail-bobbing falcon and recognize the potential that it and other raptors offer for us to understand the nature of birds better.

Recent Bird Sightings:

On September 24th, out at Dumas Bay with Jim Flynn, Barbara Petersen spotted a **Black-bellied Plover** "foraging on the beach, preening, flying, and calling (its sharp cry heard over a great distance from the bay later)." Barbara also added a new species to her life list, a **Cassin's Auklet** in amongst five **Rhinoceros Auklets**. Barbara commented "it was much smaller than the rhinos, and lead the group across the bay to the west, disappearing around the point." Also sighted on the adventure to Dumas Bay were 30 **American Pipit**, 5 **Western Meadowlarks**, and a pair of **American Kestrels**. Great sightings Barbara!

In late September, on the way back from a trip to British Columbia, my mom and I stopped by Wylie Slough, in Skagit County to spot some shorebirds. Some highlights of our day were **Greater** and **Lesser Yellowlegs**, who gave their high pitched, squeaky note calls, and **Short-billed** and **Long-billed Dowitcher**. On October 12th, while sitting at my desk in our office, I heard the "who cooks for you" call of a young male **Barred Owl**, hooting from the berm behind my backyard in what was likely an attempt at staking territory.

Notable eBird Sightings: Also on September 24th, the state of Washington had a first time visitor. A **Gray Wagtail** spotted at Westport. At the Fauntleroy-Vashon ferry terminal, a pair of **Red Phalarope** was seen amongst four **Red-necked Phalarope**. Eight **Lapland Longspurs** were spotted at Discovery Park in Seattle. In early October, Kent Ponds played host to a young flycatching **Eastern Kingbird**.

(Continued on page 5)

Bio: Calen is a 17 year old birder entering his sixth year writing the Seen and Heard. Currently attending Highline College, Calen enjoys birding in the Green River Valley and around Ithaca, New York.

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

Whidbey Island

Saturday, November 19th

6:30 AM - 8 PM

Leader Jim Flynn

Whidbey Island is a great year-round birding destination as it has a great mix of terrestrial and aquatic habitats for the birds. A day list there could include anything from loons and sea ducks to auklets, hawks, sparrows and blackbirds. The scenery is also lovely and there is the added bonus that the central and north parts of Whidbey are in the Olympic Mts. rain shadow - an important consideration for a November trip in wet, Western Washington!

We will meet at the downtown Burien Burger King parking lot and then carpool from the Park and Ride garage which is right across the street.

Bring food and drinks, ferry and gas money as well as lots of layers for possibly cold, wet weather.

Call Jim Flynn at 206-399-6418 to sign up, or email merlinmania@comcast.net

Port Townsend (Quest for the Ancient Murrelet)

Saturday, December 10th

6:30 AM - 8 PM

Leader Jim Flynn

The northern reaches of Puget Sound are where birders head in search of the uncommon Ancient Murrelet during late fall and early winter. These small, sociable and attractive alcids are regularly found here between late November and mid-

January and can be fairly reliably found in places like Point No Point (Kitsap County) and Fort Flagler and Fort Worden near Port Townsend. Any other time of year they are nearly impossible to find, as they are out at sea or on the breeding grounds in B.C. and Alaska. This trip should be great for many other waterbirds, possible Oystercatchers and land birds. The scenery is always a plus in this area as well.

We will meet at the Star Lake Park and Ride at S. 272nd St and 26th Ave S., just west of I-5 (caution, there are other nearby park and rides with similar names and addresses. Please call or e-mail if you are unsure about this location)

Bring food and drinks, gas money as well as lots of layers for possibly cold, wet weather. A scope is also a great help in searching for murrelets.

Call Jim Flynn at 206-399-6418 to sign up, or email merlinmania@comcast.net

Christmas Bird Count

Monday, December 26, 2016

BACKYARD 'N BIRDS

- Marie West-Johnson

RAINGARDENS!!

Storm runoff from roofs, driveways, roads, and other hard surfaces is the biggest source of pollutants in our waterways and Puget Sound. Rain gardens manage storm runoff by capturing and infiltrating polluted runoff from these hard surfaces. Rain gardens add beauty and natural habitat to your property and no technical

knowledge is required for routine maintenance.

Soil is dug out into a pond like shape, which is filled with a fast draining bio-retention mix of 2/3 sand and 1/3 compost. The size of the rain garden is determined by the infiltration rate and of surface area managed. Some requirements of a rain garden are: a level space and 10 feet setback from building foundations, a site free of big tree roots and utilities, a way for stormwater to flow into the rain garden from roofs and driveways, and an overflow design.

As our region grows, forests and natural areas are replaced with roads, rooftops, and other hard surfaces. Rain or snow can carry oil, fertilizers, pesticides, sediment, and other pollutants are carried

downstream. Pollutants from developed land are the leading cause of damaged water and aquatic life in Western Washington.

For more information and color photos of beautiful rain gardens there are several websites.

Rain Gardens | Washington State University Extension
<http://ext100.wsu.edu/raingarden/>

Seattle Public Utilities
<http://www.seattle.gov/util/EnvironmentConservation/Projects/GreenStormwaterInfrastructure/RainWise/index.htm>

www.12000raingardens.org



Seen & Heard (Continued from page 3)

What to Look for in the Month of November:

The grand majority of migrants have already passed through the state or arrived for the winter. However, here are a handful of birds to check the skies for this month.

- As of October 15th, no individual Trumpeter Swan had been sighted south of Snohomish this season and no flock had been viewed south of Abbotsford, British Columbia. In recent years the bulk of the Trumpeter Swans in the Kent Valley arrived at Carpinito's Brother's pumpkin patch in early November. Keep an eye out for their return. If you spot any, send me a report detailing the number in the flock, their location, and the date you saw them.

- In November several owl species become more likely to be heard. Short-eared Owls occasionally venture into the Rainier Audubon realms. Last year a pair were spotted at Kent Ponds throughout the winter. Another individual frequented Lake Sammamish State Park. Northern Saw whet and Western-screech Owls have been hard to come by in South King County in recent years, but can occasionally be heard in the highlands east of the valley.

eBird Quiz

Quiz: How many bird species have been documented and recorded in the state of Washington, on eBird?

Bonus: How many bird species have been documented and recorded in King County, on eBird?

Hint: The number is close to 500.

How to Explore eBird Info:

1. Search eBird.org online
2. At the top of the screen there will be a list of tabs. Click on **Explore Data**
3. From there another list of options will show up. Select **Explore a Region**
4. At the top of the screen, below the Explore a Region there is a search tab. Type Washington into it.
5. On the top of page is a large green number next to the word **Species**. This number is the number of species recorded in Washington.

Answer on last page

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

Bird of the Month: The Evening Grosbeak

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien

The Evening Grosbeak is a heavyset finch of northern coniferous forests. It is found in the Rocky Mountains and northern parts of North America. It breeds as far south as Mexico.

The male has a yellow body, dusky head, white wing patches and a fierce yellow eye stripe. The female has soft gray plumage with golden highlights.

With its massive beak, the Evening Grosbeak loves to eat all kinds of seeds, invertebrates such as larvae, caterpillars and aphids, small fruits like cherries, crabapples, snowberries and ash fruit, and the buds of trees like maple, elm, willow, oak, aspen and cherry. It will also drink maple sap by breaking off small maple twigs.

Typically it likes to feed at the tops of trees and shrubs but sometimes will come to the ground for fallen fruits and seeds or capture insects in flight.

You will find an Evening Grosbeak's nest high in a tree or large shrub. It is unknown whether the male or female chooses the nest site.

A flimsy, saucer-shaped nest is made of small twigs and roots and lined with

grasses, lichens and pine needles. It is about 5 inches high, with the inner cup measuring about 3 inches across and 1 inch deep. The female does most of the nest building.

Eggs are light blue to blue-green with brown or purplish blotches. The female will lay 2 - 5 eggs and will incubate them for 12 - 14 days. The chicks are helpless when hatched, with eyes closed and skin partly covered with white down. The nestlings will fledge in 13 - 14 days.

The Evening Grosbeak is a social bird that forages in flocks in winter. It is an irregular (irruptive) winter migrant sometimes showing up at feeders far south of their normal winter range. During the breeding season it will forage in small groups or in pairs.

The Evening Grosbeak is a songbird without a song. It does not seem to use any complex sounds to attract a mate or defend its territory. It does have a small repertoire of simple calls, including sweet, piercing notes and burry chips.

In the mid-1800's, the Evening Grosbeak was uncommon to rare east of the Rockies. It began moving eastward with each winter migration and reached Rhode

Island in the winter of 1910-1911. By the 1920's, it was a regular visitor in New England. This eastward expansion may be due to the growing number of ornamental box elders which provide a steady food supply for this bird.

The Evening Grosbeak is numerous and widespread, but populations dropped steeply between 1966 and 2015. This may be due to logging and other development in the boreal forests of northern North America; to diseases such as salmonella, West Nile virus and House Finch eye disease; or to reduced numbers of spruce budworm and other forest insects partly due to aerial spraying by the U.S. and Canada. The Evening Grosbeak rates a 13 out of 20 on the Continental Concern Score and is on the 2016 State of North America's Birds' Watch List. This list includes bird species that are most at risk of extinction without significant conservation actions to reverse declines and reduce threats.

The oldest recorded Evening Grosbeak was a male and it was at least 16 years, 3 months old when he was found in New Brunswick in 1974. He had been banded in Connecticut in 1959.



Mewsings from Millie

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien

You are sitting in your back yard enjoying the song birds flitting about the bird feeders when suddenly all goes quiet and they scatter for cover. Looking around you see a large bird perched in a nearby tree, on a fence or on a telephone pole. Who is this lunch time intruder? Most likely it is a Cooper's or Sharp-shinned Hawk. These birds have adapted very well to habitats that have been altered by humans and are now common at bird feeders nationwide.

Project Feeder Watch reports that in 1989 Cooper's Hawks were seen at just 6.4% of participants feeders. By 2014, the number had grown to 21.9%.

One reason for this increase could be that hawks are doing better overall thanks to the ban on DDT in 1972. (DDT was a chemical that affected the egg shells of raptors and other birds. The shells were disastrously thin resulting in nesting failure.)

Another reason for this increase of hawk visits to feeders could be the regrowth of mature trees in the suburbs. This has created more nest sites close to places where people live.

However, the biggest reason for an increase in urban sightings could be the ever-growing popularity of the hobby of bird feeding.

Both Cooper's and Sharp-shinned hawks are well-suited for hunting at feeders. They both have long tails and short, rounded wings that let them maneuver quickly through busy backyards, swooping in with razor-sharp talons extended..

Cooper's Hawks are particularly adaptable and opportunistic. Participants in the annual Christmas Bird Count are three times more likely to spot Cooper's Hawks than they were in 1960.

Because of the abundance of backyard prey, some hawks may decide not to migrate. Ornithologist Charles Duncan analyzed 18 years of Sharp-shinned data taken during the Christmas Bird Count in New England. He discovered that between 1975 and 1992 the number of hawks that overwintered in the region grew by more than 500%!

This may make you wonder: is hawk predation causing the populations of feeder birds to suffer? No worries. At this time there is no evidence that hawks have caused a decrease in any prey species taken at feeders.

Many people are thrilled to witness these natural predator/prey interactions in their own backyards. Some folks, however, find it upsetting. If you belong to the latter group, there are a few things you can do:

- create cover: plant native trees and shrubs, especially evergreens, near feeders or create brush piles no more than 20 feet away. Birds will be able to dive into these shelters and escape, not only from hawks but cats, too.

- prevent window collisions: a stunned bird is easier prey for a raptor. Use reflective window decals or screens and consider moving feeders within 3 feet of the windows to reduce the chance of an accelerated collision.

- cover up: hawks are attracted to prey activity. Use feeders with roofs or non-see-through covers.

- avoid ground feeding: use hanging platform feeders for ground-feeding birds. Birds on the ground are more susceptible to hawk attacks.

- cage or fence: enclose feeders in wire cages designed to keep out larger birds. Some people use 4-foot rabbit fencing to prevent hawks from swooping down on ground feeders.

- close down shop: if hawks are still preying on birds at your feeders despite all of your efforts to deter them, take the feeders down temporarily. The hawks will go elsewhere. If they return after you put your feeders back out, take them down again for a longer period of time.



- accept that raptors are part of nature, too, and let nature take its course.

Finally, I want to remind you that hawks are protected by state and federal laws so never, ever harass or harm them. Enjoy their beauty, their grace and their skills and never cease to be in awe of the wonders of nature.

Until next time,

Millie

The Muse of Mews

(a flick of a whisker to [National Wildlife](#), Oct. - Nov. 2016)



Puffins - Laura Lavington

Well, in April of this year my mom and I spent two nights in Iceland on our way to continental Europe. That trip I'll tell you about in another Heron Herald—all you need to know now is that we were unfortunately about two weeks too early to see Atlantic puffins. We were not in Iceland that long, but being there and seeing all the puffin merchandise really gave me an itch for puffins. (I was, however, able to bring back puffin pajama pants, so it wasn't a total loss.)

Then several months later when my mom and I were in Sequim for the annual Lavender Festival, I found out that a company in Port Townsend conducts puffin cruises to Protection Island. Bingo! Sure, they were going to be tufted puffins instead of Atlantic puffins, but I really didn't care. I was intent on going on a puffin cruise. The complication was that Puget Sound Express only does the cruises on seven Saturdays in the summer, and my mom often works Saturdays. I really didn't want to leave her ashore, as she had been with me in Iceland when I first developed my fondness for puffins (I think she paid for the puffin pajama pants). Well, I've already forgotten what happened with her work schedule, but my puffin stars aligned, and we were able to sign up for the last possible puffin cruise of the summer, on August 13.

It's a little odd, but the summer puffin cruise is an evening cruise. No, we didn't drink wine and watch the sunset go down behind the puffins, and it was not a dinner cruise. Puget Sound Express just uses the same boats during the day for whale watching, so the puffin cruises take off at 6 pm. As far as puffin activity goes, an evening cruise was fine, but next year (and I am determined to go again next year!), I'm going to go on a cruise earlier in the summer so that I can have better visibility. The sun went down as we were out, and by

the time we made it back to the dock it was pitch black. That meant that we did have to do some squinting at Rat Island during dusk, which I don't really think is ideal. (The boat cruised along Rat Island after we had finished looking at Protection Island.) Also, I



think my photos would have turned out better if the trip had been earlier in the day or earlier in the summer.

So, I knew from the beginning that puffins weren't guaranteed. I reminded myself of that fact repeatedly during the drive to Port Townsend. I told myself that I would enjoy seeing any sea birds, even if they were not puffins... but of course I was quite happy that we did see puffins. The boat got rather close to several puffins, and as I watched them bob along next to the boat as it bobbed up and down, I was struck by how cool puffins are. It's kind of hard to explain, but there's something different and special about them. Instead of my trying to explain the feeling, I'd prefer you just go on a puffin cruise next summer and see for yourself. What I do know is that for some unknown reason I like fat dumpy birds best, so the alcids in general are pretty cool in my book. And we did see some other dumpy alcids, as well. We saw common murre and pigeon guillemots. Although folks typically see rhinoceros auklets on cruises to Protection Island, we did not see any, which did disappoint me a bit. Next

time! We also saw a ridiculous amount of gulls, Brandt's cormorants, bald eagles, California sea lions, northern elephant seals, and harbor seals. In my other life I'm a pretty big pinniped enthusiast, so I enjoyed seeing the three types of seals.

I should clarify something. While the cruise did go to Protection Island (and then Rat Island), of course no one went ashore. The boat just cruised along the shoreline (at a minimum of two hundred yards away) so that we could look at the island. Protection Island is a national wildlife refuge, and pretty much only researchers go ashore. According to the refuge's website, Protection Island is thought to have the third-largest rhinoceros auklet colony in North America and

one of the last two breeding sites for tufted puffins in the Salish Sea. Also exciting, Protection Island was the first location in Washington where northern elephant seals were seen coming ashore and giving birth.

All in all, it was a super fun three-hour cruise, and I'm determined to do it again next summer. Who knows, maybe I'll see you there.

Information about Puget Sound Express's puffin cruises out of Port Townsend can be found at <http://www.pugetsoundexpress.com/tours/birdwatching-tours/protection-island-puffin-cruise>.

RAS OPPOSES PROPOSED WEYERHAEUSER CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

Preferred Freezer Services/Orca Bay Seafoods



- the proposal: 314,000-square-foot freezer warehouse and seafood-processing plant
- Location: Weyerhaeuser Way, just north of Highway 18 and south of the campus headquarters building
- Environmental impacts: Clear-cutting and filling wetlands within the North Lake watershed. Noise and air pollution from more than 100 semi-trucks expected daily. Potential of ammonia leaks.
- Zoning issues: City's interpretation that its 1994 zoning agreement allows industrial uses next to single-family neighborhoods, a church, school and office buildings.
- Public comment period: Ended Aug. 22, 2016.
- Status: On Oct. 7, 2016, the city submitted its response to the developer, with several areas where more information is required before the project could move forward. These areas include noise, traffic, wetlands building design, emergency response/risk management and historic preservation. [Read the letter here](#). Also read the [wetlands response letter](#) and the [Lakehaven Utility District letter](#). The developer must provide this information within 180 days. The city has the right to request additional information.

- Appeals: When a final determination is made, it can be appealed to the city hearing examiner. An appeal can be filed by the developer and anyone who made com-



ments during the public comment period.

KG Investments 721,000-square-foot warehouse

The site of the proposed 721,000-square-foot warehouse is large enough to encompass three stadiums -- Centurylink Field, Safeco Field, Husky Stadium -- plus the Tacoma Dome and Key Arena. The warehouse is outlined in purple

KG Investments warehouse proposal

<http://saveweyerhaeusercampus.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/KGInvestmentDRClletter9-212016.pdf>

Answer: 498 (answer subject to change. This number is accurate as of 10/15/16) Bonus: 354



"A man generally has two reasons for doing a thing: one that sounds good, and a real one."

— J.P. Morgan



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



Name: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____

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