

The

Heron Herald



Rainier Audubon Society

October 2013

October 21, 2013 RAS Membership Meeting
Meeting begins at 7:00 pm.

"Spain - Wildlife and Culture "

Andy & Ellen Stepniewski

Join Andy and Ellen Stepniewski, on a tour of birding and natural areas of Spain. In the opinion of many Europeans, Spain offers the very best birding on that continent. After three weeks in that country in May 2006, we agree and further suggest it is only a slight exaggeration to state Spain is one vast birding site!

On this armchair visit, we'll introduce you to Spain's remarkable natural regions and share with you some of the very best areas. We begin in the beautiful Pyrenees in the north, with soaring Lammergeiers and the stunning Wallcreeper. South of these mountains begin "the plains of Spain," where Great and Little Bustards, still roam and the elusive Dupont's Lark sing. Southwest of Madrid lies Monfrague, amid plains dotted with cork oak, home to a fabulous array of raptors including the enormous Black Vulture. Farther south near Seville, we share the vast Coto Donana, one of Europe's largest marshlands and home to gorgeous flamingoes and countless other water and landbirds. In southeast Spain, we take you to the stunning "White Villages," testament to the invasion by Moors 1000 years ago. These villages, tucked away in mountains with a mantle of Mediterranean-adapted scrub and oaks, not unlike coastal California. Finally, we visit the south shores on the Mediterranean Sea, with a climate and vegetation similar to Morocco, just a short hop south from Gibraltar.

Andy and Ellen live near Yakima and enjoy exploring natural habitats for their birds, plants, and other critters. They both

contributed to the Birder's Guide to Washington and Andy wrote The Birds of Yakima County. Both are long-time members and officers of the Yakima Valley Audubon Society.

Andy and Ellen Stepniewski

Join us for refreshments and conversation at 6:30 PM.



Bee Eater

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.

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.

President's Message—Dan Streiffert

The Birding Chair is Empty!

After serving as our Field Trip planner and Birding Chair, Carol Schulz has resigned, and no one has stepped up to fill this position. This seems like a big problem to me as know that one of the first things new members ask about is field trips.

This does not have to be a hard job, and one does not need to be an expert birder. We just need someone to interface with our volunteer trip leaders and come up with one or two trips each month that can be published in the Heron Herald. One could even review past year's issues to get ideas on what trips might be appropriate for each month.

Please give this some thought and discuss it with Carol or one of the Board Members.



Grey Crowned Cranes—Tanzania

Photo by Dan Streiffert

RAINIER AUDUBON OFFICERS

President	Dan Streiffert*	253-796-2203
Vice President	Steve Feldman*	360-802-5211
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Board Member	Ed Stanton	206-870-3107
Board Member	Terry Thurber	206-450-5446
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.

Welcome new members:

- John Brekke
- Lynn Crawford
- Craig Geyer
- Dennis & Susan O'Neil
- Mike Campsmith & Myra Wisotzky
- Mark & Joanie Lyke

Seen and Heard by Calen Randall



What? A Brown Booby sighted in Ballard near the Ballard Bridge? Could this be true? Why would a Brown Booby be fishing in Washington? I know that the Sockeye numbers are up, but what crazy bird would travel all the way from the Gulf of California to the Puget Sound for a morsel of salmon? The information on Washington Tweepers, the American Birding Association is usually pretty accurate. I could not be more excited. For me, I have a long connection to the Booby family—the birding family, I mean. I had to go and see this bird in Ballard for myself.

When I was three, I used to go in my backyard and peer into the bushes calling tirelessly for the Blue-footed Booby. I loved its electric blue feet. It was not until I could read maps in the bird books that I realized I had to take a trip to the Galapagos Islands to see my blue footed friend!

My quest for the Brown Booby started out at Discovery Park, searching the near offshore of the Puget Sound. Many gulls, many sailboats, but no Brown Booby. Down at the Ballard Locks, I scoped many want-to-be Brown Boobies that just turned out to be Cormorants. It was entertaining to watch the hundreds of salmon jumping, though. Not far behind one group of unlucky salmon was a Harbor Seal! It seemed the salmon's danger was only in the depths below. There were no great plunges of any Brown Booby to be seen. My outing ended, and disappointingly I failed to find the Brown Booby.

A few days later, I found some interesting

responses on Washington Tweepers that were regarding the Brown Booby. It turns out that the Woodland Park Zoo has a female Brown Booby that lives in the Penguin Exhibit. On Tuesday, September 10th, the Brown Booby flew the coop. Though the food was fine, the company was too formal (penguin!) for her liking. Who wouldn't go bonkers in a room of black and white?

Another message posted by Diane Moore on Washington Tweepers gave a bit more background on the Woodland Park Zoo's Brown Booby. She wrote, "I believe this is the bird that landed on a fishing or crabbing boat off Willapa Harbor and came into Westport Marina, was transferred to a rehabber in Aberdeen who showed it off at the Grays Harbor Shorebird Festival, and subsequently gave it to the zoo. This was maybe 2011? I know I tried to get Matt Bartles to allow us to count it, to no avail! We tried really hard to get Alaska Airlines to give it a free ride back to southern climes, also to no avail...so there it sits in the zoo."

I have not seen any further Brown Booby postings on Tweepers. My wish is that she has stowed away on some 'all you can eat fish' cruise ship headed for the Gulf of California.

Recent Bird Sightings:

Here is some of what was seen and heard during the month of September. Thanks to Barbara Petersen for her report.

Sep 1st Barbara's birdbath was the place to be for migratory birds this September. Barbara first spotted a **Swainson's Thrush** in her dogwood tree, as it waited to bathe. Barbara next saw a **Black-throated**

Gray Warbler, Warbling Vireo, Bushtits, and Band-tailed

Pigeons. Each took a dip in her water feature! Barbara ecstatically commented "it was twenty minutes of fun, I must say! Not only were they attracted to the water, some were after the dogwood fruits." After the first flurry of action, Barbara observed three **Evening Grosbeaks** on her platform feeder. Soon after, an **Orange-Crowned Warbler** and a **Yellow Warbler** stopped by. To cap the birding of an hour off, a **Red-breasted Sapsucker** showed up. Barbara exclaimed "(It was) Like a migration light switch flipped here, on September 1st...I can't stop looking out the window! Great report Barbara!

Mystery Bird of the Month

Barbara Peterson's birding of an hour was highlighted by this vibrant songbird. Here are the clues:

A group of me is known as a "season"

I am of the family "Thraupidae"
My species was first recorded by Lewis and Clark, but I'm not named after them

I breed farther north than most others of my tropical family, breeding to nearly 60 degrees north

I do not produce the red pigment in my face. It is acquired from the insects I eat

I am not scarlet, hepatic, or flame-coloured

Who am I?

(Continued on page 9)

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



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

Beaches And Parks - Fall Color and Fall Birds

Saturday, October 12

8:00 AM to Early-afternoon

Leader: Steve Johnson.

Visit picturesque beaches and parks in King County and Pierce County during a great time of year to look for returning fall birds. We'll travel to Lake Fenwick, Weyerhaeuser Pond, and to local parks and beaches along Puget Sound, searching for many species of sea birds and forest birds. This a good time of year to see scenic views and fall color. Expect to walk short distances from the cars. People who wish to leave early may do so.

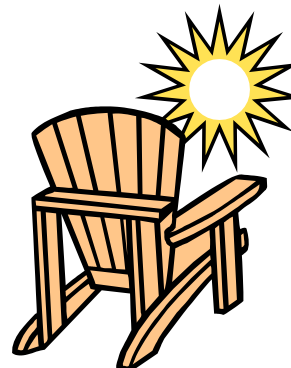
Bring: Lunch, a thermos and drinks, and warm clothes. A scope is very welcome.

Meet: 8:00 AM at the Star Lake P&R north of Federal Way.

Directions: Take I-5 to exit 147 north of Federal Way. Exit onto S. 272nd St, and go west one block to the light. Turn right and go one block into the P&R on the right.

Sign-Up: Call or email Steve Johnson, (253 -941-9852), johnsonsj5@msn.com

This space is empty!



RAS Birding Chair

Southeastern Arizona Birding in Late Summer

by Laura Lavington

The first week of September, my mother and I took an unforgettable four-night trip to Southeastern Arizona to go bird-watching. The region is famous in the birding community as the home of many species found nowhere else in North America. Southeastern Arizona is particularly known for its hummingbirds: the Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory (SABO)'s website states that within a one week visit to the area, one can spot as many as 15 hummingbird species.

I could write about my experiences for hours, but I would also like to discuss two helpful books I took along on the trip. The Tucson Audubon Society is on its eighth edition of *Finding Birds in Southeast Arizona*, and I cannot emphasize enough how important the book is when birding the region. The book splits up Southeastern Arizona into 12 areas, and it describes hundreds of birding locations, which vary in habitat from desert to mountain, and from chaparral to grassland. In each description, *Finding Birds in Southeastern Arizona* gives detailed directions to the location, tells the reader which birds have been spotted at the site, instructs where to park, sometimes provides maps, and advises birders which trails to take. The book, available both on the chapter's website and on Amazon, is conveniently spiral-bound. I only have two complaints: I wish the book included addresses, in case one wants to skip the book's directions and use one's own GPS, and at times it is a little unclear how strenuous or long a hike will be.

I knew about Beatty's Guest Ranch



and Orchard thanks to *Finding Birds in Southeast Arizona*. Mr. Beatty, located in Miller Canyon in the Huachuca Mountains, is one of a few people living in prime hummingbird territory who have set up feeders for the public (most places ask a modest fee, to cover the sugar). I went to several locations, and found Beatty's to be the best for hummingbird watching (it was so great, I almost want to keep it a secret). According to the book, on at least two occasions, 14 different hummingbird species were seen at Beatty's feeders on a single day. When we arrived, Mr. Beatty appeared and told us about the orchard location (also mentioned in the book – the writers say to seek permission): if you are capable of walking a little ways over uneven ground, go! The orchard is definitely the main show – I'm not joking, there is a set of bleachers. My mom and I were the only people sitting on the bleachers that morning, and when I now think about the experience I cannot help but reflect in amazement. Dozens of hummingbirds zoomed in

every direction: overhead, behind, through the nearest trees, onto branches, among feeders. The sound of the humming was intoxicating as we sat in the fresh, comfortable mountain air (such a contrast to the baking Sonoran Desert). I felt transported into another world, one full of sugar water and little fierce feathery faces. I could have sat on my padded seat on the bleachers for hours, but I wanted to keep up with the itinerary so eventually peeled myself away. Next time I visit Southeastern Arizona during hummingbird season, Beatty's is a top priority.

Finding Birds in Southeast Arizona suggested to me my other highlight of the trip: attending a session of hummingbird banding. We drove to a bed and breakfast just a few miles north of the border with Mexico, and watched as volunteers from the Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory captured, studied, banded, and released hummingbirds.

(Continued on page 8)

Cashing in on Caching

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien

Right now chickadees, nuthatches and jays are hiding food to retrieve and eat at a later time. This behavior is called “caching.” Caching helps birds survive during bad weather and when food sources are low. These birds can store hundreds of seeds a day. Each seed is placed in a different location and they generally remember where each one is, even a month later.

By providing an easily accessible food source, you can help your birds with their caching needs.

Chickadees prefer to cache black oil sunflower seeds; often eating a small portion before hiding it in and under bark, dead leaves, knotholes, clusters



of pine needles, gutters, shingles and in the ground. Chickadees cache more in the middle of the day when visiting feeders.

Nuthatches prefer heavier sunflower seeds over the lighter ones. Be sure to have some sunflower chips in your blend, too, as they like these 25%

more than one in the shell. They cache more in the morning and prefer to hide foods on deeply furrowed tree trunks and the underside of branches. Nuthatches are also known to hide seeds under a shingle or behind wooden siding.

Jays love to cache peanuts, sunflower seeds and acorns. They are especially fond of peanuts in the shell. They bury them in the ground and are known to cache about 100 in a day; emptying a feeder in no time. Watch for them make repeated trips to your feeders (or an oak tree) and fly off. They can travel up to two miles to bury their nutritious treasure.

Other birds that will cache food include crows, ravens and some woodpeckers.

Violet green Swallow Coming Out Party!

by Nancy Streiffert

We have had a violet green swallow house nest box on the front north east corner of our house as well as 2 others farther from the house. Each year, we see 6 or 8 swallows flying around the yard and neighboring pasture but only 2 seem to come to the corner house, presumably the parents.

We've enjoyed watching the parents carry nest materials, including lots of feathers from the chicken yard, and then bugs to the nest box entrance and then the little heads lined up in the opening and hearing - even inside the house - the excited chirping as food arrived.

Several years ago we were fortunate to observe the day the babies made their first flight. There were many more adults than just the parents flying, chirping, perching on the nearby roof and generally

causing a ruckus. We wondered at the time why so many adults showed up at this time. One of the four babies was very reluctant to leave the nest and others kept flying close, perching above the box chirping and generally cheering him/her on until courage overcame fear and she/he flew and the yard went silent as they all took off!

This year, I missed the actual "coming out" of the nest box but was alerted to the event by the noisy ruckus of so many swallows flying, chirping and welcoming the new-comers to grown up society. I know this all sounds very anthropomorphic but I can't help believing that all successful species - meaning any that are viable over time - have figured out ways to ensure that the next generation gets a good start on adult life. For social animals, this is especially important - the genes of a loner who does not learn and accept the basic rules of the society will die out. Having all those extra adults flying around and creating chaos could prob-



Just Fledged—Photo by Dan Streiffert

ably be explained as an attempt to ward off hawks, cats, and other predators who might lurk nearby waiting for a weak new flier to stumble into reach as well as demonstrating the finer skills of flying, avoiding obstacles and landing right side up! But isn't that similar to the initiation rites, religious and social rituals, quinceaneras and debutante balls that humans create to welcome their adolescents into adult society and begin the teaching of adult behaviors and responsibilities? I like to think so and hope to observe many more such joyous occasions, both human and non-human.



Mewsings from Mille

Hello once again and welcome to my musings!

Often when my people aren't here I sometimes pass the time surfing the net or "purr-using" various bird-related publications that are here. Recently, I learned something very surprising by doing this. Hummingbirds eat ashes!

A hummingbird's diet includes lots of liquid. A typical hummingbird will consume almost twice its own weight in nectar each day. It will also lose about eighty per cent of its weight. That is like a human expelling 20 gallons of liquid in one day! When the liquid is eliminated, ions like salt and calcium are also lost. Hummingbirds can usually restore the ions by eating small insects but in special circumstances, like when a female is laying eggs, they need something extra.

It so happens that ashes are loaded with calcium. They also have significant amounts of sodium oxide and other minerals. After laying eggs, a female hummingbird needs to stock up on calcium. She instinctively knows what food sources contain it and ashes become a favorite snack.

Hummingbirds aren't the only birds that seek out calcium-rich, gritty and salty food. Crossbills have been known to munch on all kinds of weird things including cement, road sand, cattle blocks, soapy dishwater, the lining of salt pork barrels and salt spilled by ice cream freezers. Finches will peck on chimney mortar, Wild Turkeys will munch on snail shells and Tree Swallows will dine on fish bones and clam shells. Anna's Hummingbirds will even eat sand!

One thing you can do to help the birds who may be seeking out a calcium supplement is to offer them eggshells. Sterilize them first by boiling them for 10 minutes or put them on a baking sheet in a 250 degree oven for 20 minutes. Crush the shells into tiny bits and put them in a bowl or tray feeder, scatter them on the ground or mix them in with the seed you feed. The birds will have their own Super Supplement store! You will be happy you are helping them out and they will appreciate the extra source of a much needed nutrient.



Be sure and watch out for the new show "Earthflight: North America" on Channel 9!

Snow geese, pelicans and bald eagles fly over the Great Plains, the Grand Canyon, Alaska, New York City and the Golden Gate Bridge as they encounter and engage with bears, dolphins, bison and spawning fish. See the world via a bird's eye view with state of the art technology that will take you on a breath-taking adventure.

Until next time,

*Millie
The Muse of Mews*

RAS Christmas Bird Count

Rainier Audubon's Christmas Bird Count will be Sunday, December 29, 2012. Come celebrate the end of a busy and eventful year with other birders and the birds who tough out the winter with us in the Puget Sound area. This event has been going on for over 100 years in some parts of our country and over 30 with our own RAS! If you've never done a CBC, it's basically getting up at dawn, joining an expert birder and some hardy helpers and spending the day (very short at this time of year!) in a specific area of our 15-mile diameter circle counting and recording all the birds you see and/or hear. The data has been compiled ever since the beginning of the counts in the eastern U.S. and is a wealth of knowledge available for scientists, policy makers, environmental and other decision-making organizations. Come be a part of this great citizen science project. Contact - Alex Juchems, cooperjuchems@mac.com .

Bird Names: Who was Anna?

Anna's Hummingbird was collected along the California coast by Dr. Paola Botta, an Italian surgeon, turned over to a friend, Victor Massena, who showed it to Lesson, who described it to the scientific world and named it after Massena's wife, Anna, Duchess of Rivoli.

Upcoming Speaker List

- Nov. 18 Dennis Paulson - Shorebirds
- Dec. 16 Matt Knox - Green River Natural Resource Area
- Jan. 20 Jay Galvin - Photography
- Feb. 17 Theresa Labriolla - Columbia River Keepers
- Mar. 17 Betty Udesan - Bird Photography
- Apr. 21 Dan Streiffert - Tanzania
- May 19 Open

Bird Brainz

by Carley R



Southeastern Arizona Birding in Late Summer (Continued from page 5)

One volunteer caught birds at a feeder using a remote control: just as the hummingbirds were enjoying a refreshing drink, the net shell fell in a circle around the feeder. The hummingbirds were then carefully put in net containers which were then hung upon a rack, each hummingbird to be studied in order. In turn, each was minutely inspected and measured (by the scientist who wrote the Peterson hummingbird field guide), with everything imaginable recorded, from fat layer to bill length. Banders found insects within one hummingbird's crop (they could see them through the skin), and a crooked bill on another. Some birds were captured with pollen on their beaks, which was carefully removed with scotch tape, for later identification. My mom and I were the only members of the public attending the banding, so we got to release the hummingbirds. A volunteer set them upon our hands, tiny bodies warm with life, and before

the birds flew off I felt the vibrations of their breathing.

There is one other book that I recommend: *Birds of Southeastern Arizona* by Richard Cachor Taylor. If you look at a picture of the book on Amazon, you may recognize it as belonging to a series which also includes a Puget Sound book (one of my go-to guides). I purchased two other identification guides, but Taylor's guide was definitely better. This book includes every bird species along with colored photographs. When relevant, the guide shows pictures of both a male and a female. Graphs indicate at what elevation the birds can be found at different times of the year. The book explains the differences between similar looking species, describes habitat, and states seasonal status within the. Voice and behavior are also described for each bird in *Birds of Southeastern Arizona*. The other guides I looked at were simply not inclusive of every species, and not as specific to the region.

As one might guess, at some points during the trip I got a bit hot (particularly when not in the mountains), but I would regardless recommend a trip to Southeastern Arizona in late summer (they say it is the best time to see hummingbirds). On the trip I saw 26 bird species that I had never seen before, including 5 species of hummingbirds. A few maps, these two books, and a little internet research are all that's necessary to have a great birding experience in Southeastern Arizona.

Volunteers Needed!

Please contact a Board Member

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

Lake Creek Important Bird Area

We are pleased to announce a new State Important Bird Area for Washington.

The **Lake Creek Important Bird Area** is a biodiversity corridor following one of the largest remaining patches of shrub-steppe and associated riparian habitat in the eastern Washington Channeled Scablands. The Bureau of Land Management provides public recreation areas and the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area manages for Sharp-tailed Grouse and other shrub-steppe obligate species. Agency management is improving wetland habitat that serves as a stop-over for Pacific flyway migrating shorebirds

and water birds.

Lake Creek is recognized as a Greater Sage-grouse habitat concentration area. A five-year partnership between the agencies and Spokane Audubon contributed to the increased grouse populations. Kim Thorburn, Spokane Audubon president, was selected by the Washington Department of Fish as Wildlife Volunteer of the Year for her leadership and dedication to grouse and their habitat.

PS. Feel like birding? Lake Creek IBA is on the Great Washington State Birding Trail Palouse to Pines Loop as site #26, Swanson Lakes; and site #27 Telford.

Christi Norman
Birding Trail Program Director
cnorman@audubon.org
wa.audubon.org

Birding Trail's Puget Loop For Sale

Delight your favorite birders with the newest – the seventh and final – map of the Great Washington State Birding Trail: the Puget Loop. Hot off the press, this signature route features 220 of our 346 annually recorded bird species around Puget Sound from Seattle to Mt. Rainier, plus Lake Washington, Kitsap Peninsula; and Vashon, Bainbridge, Whidbey and San Juan islands. .

On Sale at our Membership Meeting and at Wild Birds Unlimited (Burien Store <http://www.southseattle.wbu.com/>).

All proceeds go to Rainier Audubon. **\$4.95**

Thanksgiving Bird Count November 28th, 2013

John Hewston will continue coordinating and compiling the annual Western Thanksgiving Bird Counts in the 11 western states and Alaska. Your help will be much appreciated.

This count is done on Thanksgiving Day for only ONE HOUR. The count area is a 15 foot diameter circle. The time of day and count location are up to you but the same area should be used each year. The count circle can be considered a cylinder, since birds passing through or over it can be counted, as well as those on the

ground or at feeders. DO NOT COUNT the flocks of geese or soaring vultures or hawks way up there!

A tally sheet for you to use will be available at the October and November meetings – see Nancy Streiffert. Add species not listed on this form.

Send your counts by snail mail or email to thanksgivingcount@gmail.com.

Last year 341 counters sent in results from 12 states

Seen & Heard (Continued from page 3)

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

Answer: Western Tanager

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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Auburn, WA 98071

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“Every one desires to live long, but no one would be old.”

- [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.