



Shorelines

Newsletter of the Whidbey Audubon Society
February 2020

Whidbey Audubon Society is dedicated to the understanding, appreciation and conservation of birds, other wildlife and their habitats on Whidbey Island and in surrounding waters.

Whidbey Audubon Meets Thursday, February 13 in Freeland For the Love of Birds: Preventing Window Strikes



Photo by Kenneth Herdy

Detail of window collision victims collected by FLAP (Fatal Light Awareness Program) Canada.

Scientific researchers have estimated that between 365 million to 1 billion birds die from window collisions in the United States each year! With North American bird species being in decline by as much as 30 percent since 1970, it's incredibly important that we do everything we can to help protect birds now.

Our presenter, Kim Nelson, will discuss the effectiveness, aesthetics, affordability and feasibility of various window treatments used in collision prevention as well as focus on collision monitoring programs in North America. Additionally, window treatment samples will be available for people to see in-person.

Kim Nelson is a self-described bird nerd. She has worked and volunteered in the avian conservation

field for the past 13 years with time spent as a senior bird keeper, wildlife *rehabber*, research associate, naturalist and outreach coordinator. She is currently the assistant curator for Whidbey Audubon Society's Bird Specimen Library and is the youth education Chair for Skagit Audubon Society. She has a bachelor's degree in biology from the University of California San Diego and a master's degree in biology from Miami University's Global Field Program with an emphasis in bird-window collision prevention.

Upcoming Field Trips

Saturday, February 15: WINTER BIRDS OF SKAGIT FLATS, FIR ISLAND AND SAMISH FLATS. Typically, there are great concentrations of waterfowl and raptors. The area is considered one of the top winter raptor viewing sites in the U.S. Some walking will be involved; be prepared for some mud. Meet at 9 a.m. at Pacific Rim Institute (PRI) 180 Parker Road, Coupeville or at 9:30 at Windjammer Park at the end of South Beekma Drive in Oak Harbor. A Discover Pass will be needed for each car. Due to narrow road shoulders and limited parking, carpooling is particularly important for this trip. Bring a lunch for this all-day field trip. Return about 4 p.m. Snow or icy conditions cancels the trip. The trip leaders are Joe Sheldon and Dave Parent. Contact Joe Sheldon, 360-678-9060 or email him at jksheldon43@gmail.com.



Photo by Sara Roth Abe

Kim Nelson to address how to prevent birds from flying into windows.

Join Us!
Thursday evening
February 13
Unitarian Universalist
Congregation

20103 State Route 525, two
miles north of Freeland

7:00 socializing
donations for snacks welcome

7:15 brief meeting

7:30 program begins

Field Trip Checklist

- ✓ Field trips are free and open to anyone interested in birding or conservation. Bring your friends!
- ✓ Beginners are very welcome.
- ✓ Carpooling is encouraged and even required for some sites with limited parking.
- ✓ Dress for the weather and in layers.
- ✓ Very bad weather cancels a trip. Check with the trip leader.
- ✓ If you have them, bring binoculars, scope and field guides.
- ✓ If you might need them, bring a drink and snack.

We are always looking for **NEW** trip leaders and assistants. If you are interested, please contact Patty Cheek at pattypipe@gmail.com.

Christmas Bird Count Summary 2019

Whidbey Island has two circles of 15-mile diameter that participated in the annual Audubon Christmas Bird count. Here are summaries of this year's count. You may see

more information on [our website](#), select Stewardship and scroll down to Christmas Bird Count Data, or click the red text to get to [National Audubon](#) for information.

CBC North was held on Saturday, December 14

Number of species reported — 120. This ties the third highest species total. The circle record is 127 species (1998).

Total Birds reported — 30,605. The records here are a bit sketchy but I believe this is this circle's third highest total. 40,256 birds were tallied in 1989, 31,563 were reported in 1995. The circle low record appears to have been set in 1990 with 14,370 total birds.

One new species was added to the circle list: A single Northern **Saw-whet Owl** reported by Steve and Martha Ellis.

The following new high totals for the circle were set this year:

- **American Wigeon** – 6,832
- **Cooper's Hawk** – 16

- **American Kestrel** – 13
- **Black-bellied Plover** – 200
- **Anna's Hummingbird** – 140
- **Northern Flicker** – 167
- **Pileated Woodpecker** – 11
- **Bewick's Wren** – 37

These new circle lows were set:

- **Band-tailed Pigeon** – 1

Forty-seven volunteers spent nearly 63 total hours in cars, drove 389 miles, walked some 46 hours and covered 54 miles while on foot. Thanks for all the good work.

— Jay Adams, Compiler

The South Whidbey CBC Circle was held on Saturday, December 28

This was our ninth bird count. There were 68 field observers, broken into 12 teams and 15 feeder watchers, (up from last year's six).

We had a total of 13,588 individual birds categorized into 106 species. The circle was able to pick up four additional species for Count Week — **Tundra Swan**, **Wilson's Snipe**, **Long-billed Dowitcher** and **Black Turnstones** totaling our species diversity to 110.

Unusual Sightings — **White Throated Sparrow** and one **Northern Saw-whet Owl** reported in the South Whidbey State Park.

The most abundant species for 2019 circle was the **Dark-eyed Junco** at 1,209 individuals. The runner up was the **European Starling** at 977. Highlights included 55 **Black Scoters** seen near Baby Island and 24 **Ruddy Ducks** at Lone Lake.

Barred Owls (BADO): they seem to be hit and miss. This year just one Barred Owl was reported. See below table:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BADO	1	3	5	7	0	0	3	0	1

Anna's Hummingbird — creeping up. (Note: 48 seen by feeder watchers that participated.)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Anna's	38	39	73	74	71	48	77	82	176

A big thank you to everyone who participated in the Christmas Bird Count. And if you weren't able to donate your time, you can donate your money. The Christmas Bird Count

relies completely on donations to maintain the database and keep it available to researchers. Visit the [National Audubon Society website](#) by clicking the red text.

— Govinda Holtby, Compiler

Great Backyard Bird Count
23rd Annual • Feb 14-17, 2020

Count birds in your backyard, local park, or whenever you spot a bird, and submit your observations online.
birdcount.org

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Conservation Column: It's Not Just an "Other Place" Concern

Timely Rains Halt Raging Forest Fire

"Nine fires, at as many localities on Whidbey Island, the largest covering more than 900 acres, were spreading rapidly when the rains came. Greatest damage was done to Puget Mill Company's stands of timber near Greenbank." Island County Times, September 23, 1932. *These fires and many others occurred on the island during the droughts that affected western Washington in the 1930s. Similar droughts raised the risk of wildfire again between October 1976 and September 1977 and yet again between January and March 2001.*

— Natural Hazards of Whidbey Island page 28, Island County Dept. of Emergency Management 2014

The Washington State University weather station on Engle Road in Coupeville has been recording the local weather constantly since 2008 (weather.wsu.edu – there's a station in Langley, too). It provides current and historic data on soil temperatures, leaf wetness, solar gain, wind speeds and precipitation. It was a dry summer on central Whidbey. The final rainfall number for calendar 2019 was just 14.13 inches; the average for the past eleven years is 18.66 inches. In 2019, the rainfall was almost 25 percent below "normal"; in 2018 it was an average year and since 2008, the annual rainfall total has ranged from 24.82 inches in 2012 to 2019's low of 14.13.

Why care? We are watching Australia burn in a catastrophic way that will change life for its people and its plants and animals, maybe forever. California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia have all had major recent fires. Drier lands mean less habitat, less water in rivers and streams, fewer fish... and more fire.

What can you do?

- Plant natives that are drought-tolerant and fire resistant like roses, day lilies, sage, oceanspray, currents and lavender.
- Well-spaced hardwood trees are more fire resistant than conifers (though cypress is surprisingly resistant).
- Ideally keep trees 30 feet from your home, remove coniferous trees and shrubs that are very near your buildings.
- Be wary about using mulch near your home — if it dries out it is very flammable and a spark from a barbecue or a fire pit can start it smoldering.
- Keep brush piles, pine needles and firewood away from buildings and keep grasses near your home short.

The other thing we can do is flex our political muscle. Hillary Franz, commissioner of Washington Public Lands, has asked the legislature to add a small surtax to property insurance bills, to be used for fire response and forest management. The dedicated

fund will cost most insured about \$1.00/month. Being proactive rather than reactive will save money, habitat, animals and lives. Please tell your legislators to support this bill. As the boxed text above shows, even Whidbey can burn.

— Kim Shepard, Conservation Chair

Surviving the Plasticene

There are so many concerns about the health of our environment. This is not a new story is it? With over three decades of working on environmental protection including assessing and managing cleanups at our country's most toxic contaminated sites (Superfund), I know we can do something about plastics.

Researchers are finding micro and nanoplastics in our food, water and in the air we breathe. Studies have found high levels of microplastics at remote high altitudes in France and Spain in what were thought to be pristine environments. Detected levels were comparable to those found in large cities. Similar levels are also being discovered in the Arctic. This is such a new issue that health impacts are still being studied but the concerns are focusing on the immune system and cancers.

So what are some solutions to our plastic waste? Not an easy question to answer as most solutions have their own environmental issues. Some ideas I have come across to reduce plastic waste include getting companies to use compostable plastics. Another idea is that our government would establish regional waste to energy facilities in the US. The plastic could be incinerated for energy recovery (electricity) and the air emissions scrubbed for zero air pollution. Cold plasma pyrolysis is a technology that can produce clean energy and even diesel fuel.

Some Survival Tips:

- Reduce, reuse, recycle and recover.
- Do the best you can.
- Follow the Precautionary Principle. This basically means to take preventive actions when there is scientific uncertainty as to harm to human health or the environmental.
- Buy less (reduces packaging/waste). Forty percent of plastic produced is packaging, used just once and then discarded.
- Buy foods in bulk.
- Carpets (and other synthetic fabrics) shed plastic fibers that we eat, drink and breath. Reduce synthetic carpets, dust and wet mop more and use a vacuum with a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter on the exhaust. Also use a home HEPA system and periodically flush your home/office with fresh air.
- Limit synthetic clothing.

Sightings Sightings Sightings Sightings Sightings

January 6: A significant percentage of the world **Brant** [goose] population is hanging out at Deer Lagoon today. Also, both **goldeneyes** and all three **scoters**. — *Darwin Wile*

January 13: Townsend's Warbler at our feeder. Location: Galbreath and Elsie.

— *Nancy Oyler*

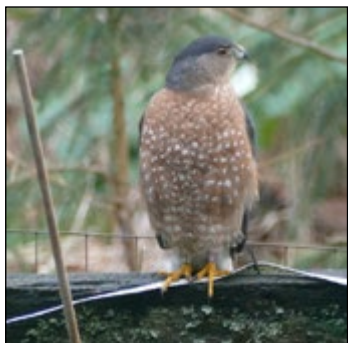


Photo by George Heleker

Male Cooper's Hawk

21: Cooper's Hawk, "Purple 1S," a banded male, hunting in our yard this morning. He is one of "Ed Deal's birds" (for those of you that

were at the recent Audubon meeting). This bird was banded in Seattle in September, 2014, and has been visiting our yard since 2015. Location: At our home, two miles southwest of the Clinton ferry. — *George Heleker*

January 22: Northern Saw-whet Owl flew in front of my car. Location: Brainer's Road near the intersection with East Harbor Road, Freeland.

— *Dave Parent*



Photo by Tom Leschine

Partially leucistic Chestnut-Backed Chickadee

January 28: A partially leucistic **Chestnut-backed Chickadee** made several appearances at and around my suet feeder

along Burley Road last week. I spotted the bird at some point during each of the days, January 22 to 24. A neighbor who I had alerted reported seeing

what is likely the same bird at her feeder today (1/28). Most striking is a snowy white tail. Location: Burley Road, Clinton. — *Tom Leschine*

PLEASE POST UNUSUAL SIGHTINGS to the *Whidbey Audubon Society (WAS) website*.

Sightings should be on Whidbey Island or relate in some way to Whidbey Audubon. Reports should refer to birds or other wildlife that are not commonly seen here. Alternatively, they may refer to migratory birds that arrive outside their normal seasons.

Reports of especially interesting sightings in nearby areas are welcome. Greater selectivity is needed to keep the email volume reasonable so editors will exercise judgment on whether the rarity, proximity and significance of sightings merit inclusion.

These guidelines reflect the interests of local birders. Please respect the essentially scientific nature of the Sightings feature. Thanks for your cooperation.

There are designated spaces to submit your information, such as what you saw, where you saw it and the date and approximate time. Although we are asking those who post to leave a phone number or email address with your sighting, they will not be included on the actual "Sightings" page. Thank you!

Keep up with "Sightings" on the WAS website, on your mobile device at www.m.whidbeyaudubon.org or on the *Whidbey Audubon Society Facebook page*.

BIN South Birders Loved Lone Lake and Langley Marina

January 2: Happy New Year – Today was all about the water birds. (But the birders stayed dry.)

We visited both ends of Lone Lake, where there were at least **nine types of ducks** and plenty of time to view and compare their distinct characteristics. After the lake, the Langley Marina was awesome, too. The **Marbled Murrelets** were really friendly today, as were their buddies, the **Goldeneyes**, **Cormorants**, **Horned Grebes**, a **Pigeon Guillemot** and more. Just about the time we asked ourselves where the **Kingfisher** was, a pair showed up.

On the way out of town, we stopped at the side of 2nd Street to look at a **Cooper's Hawk** on a power line where it sat, unmoved by traffic or anyone.

We saw and/or heard at least 43 species — a super start to 2020.

— *Cathi Bower*, Bird early – bird often

Birding in Neighborhoods (BIN) South meets every other Thursday. The time varies with the season. Contact Cathi at whidbird@whidbey.com for more information.

BIN North Goes Brrrrrding

January 9: It was a cold and blustery day at Deception Pass State Park. The tide was high, and the waves were breaking over the Oystercatcher Rock. All the little birds hunkered down and nary a one was seen or heard on this side of the park. Some of the bigger and more cold-tolerant birds came out to play. We saw a **Bonaparte's Gull** (or is it a Napoleon's Gull?), a **Mew Gull** and the usual **Glaucous-winged** and **hybrid Gulls**. **Trumpeter Swans** swam gracefully at the far side of Cranberry Lake, and **Common**, **Hooded** and **Red-Breasted Mergansers** swam nearer the shore. We were treated to a **river otter** frolicking and one of the largest flocks of **Ring-necked Ducks** any of us had ever seen. A few **Red-throated Loons** flew by, but the tides were not right for a show.

Cornet Bay had significantly calmer waters but wasn't a lot warmer. We saw several **Great Blue Herons** (there is a rookery nearby) and heard a **Song Sparrow** and **Spotted Towhee**. The frozen group opted not to continue down to Hoypus Point but to retreat to our warm cars and the promise of hot cocoa once home.

— *Marcia Lazoff*

Birding in Neighborhoods (BIN) North usually ventures out on the second Wednesday of the month at 9 a.m. Contact Marcia at mlazoff@comcast.net to be added to the email list.

Local Eagle Injured by Electric Shock

On January 10, Michael Ryan was driving in the Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve towards Coupeville when he noticed a brown lump laying on the blacktop shoulder of the road. Michael is an avid local bird photographer and recognized immediately that it was an injured Bald Eagle, a juvenile. He quickly stopped to check on the bird and found that it was alive but not moving. The bird did not resist Michael's touch and brief examination. The bird was tracking well and appeared to be responsive and calm. Michael did not see any bleeding or signs of anything broken but the bird clearly had been injured. Elizabeth Hancock, who lives in the area, came over to see what was going on. When she saw the injured Eagle, she immediately thought to contact another neighbor who is a master falconer. He arrived quickly and made contact with Sarvey Wildlife Care Center in Arlington.

The Eagle was transported to Sarvey where it was determined that it had been shocked by electricity. On Monday the Eagle was reported to be in critical condition due to internal bleeding and an injury to a wing, but by Wednesday we learned that although the Eagle had some fluid in his lungs, he was eating well and gaining weight. We are all hoping for this Eagle to recover and be released back onto Ebey's Reserve.

Sarvey reported the injury to Puget Sound Energy (PSE) and they were out within a couple hours to locate the unsafe pole. PSE has a department dedicated to animal safety and has gone above and beyond the federal requirements to protect birds here on Whidbey Island, especially geese, swans, osprey and eagles. They investigate reports of avian injuries and deaths and use this data to determine priority areas to prevent reoccurrences.

This Eagle has more hope because of the quick response of three caring people who knew just what to do to get him the care he needed.

Wildlife Care Resources

Nesting and birthing season is very near and a word about care of our wild animals is in order.

Many wild animals do not need to be "rescued" and there is almost NEVER a time when you should remove a baby wild animal from its natural environment, even if it appears abandoned. In the vast majority of cases, just leaving a young animal alone affords it the best chance for survival.

Every year, hundreds of young wild animals such as fawns, baby seals and baby birds are needlessly "rescued" and referred to wildlife rehabilitators. This is extremely detrimental and harmful to the young animal, as well as disruptive and costly to wildlife rehabilitators when they most need to concentrate limited resources on truly orphaned or injured wildlife. Unless the animal is showing obvious signs of illness or injury such as bleeding, vomiting, panting, lethargy, ruffled feathers or fur or attack by cat/dog, leave them there! You can help by ALWAYS consulting a licensed wildlife rehabilitator prior to touching the animal.

Why don't these babies need to be rescued? Young animals are often left alone for hours while their parents gather food. They are

As birders, many of us are paying closer attention and out in areas where we are more likely to come across injured birds and wildlife. The [Whidbey Audubon website](#) has helpful information under the Wildlife Rescue Resources link (see related article below).

Let's all take the time to review the article and the "What To Do If..." page on the [Sarvey Wildlife website](#) so we are able to act quickly and appropriately should we find ourselves in a situation such as Michael did when he came across this injured eagle.



Photo by Elizabeth Hancock

Michael Ryan with a juvenile eagle, stunned after suffering an electrical shock from a power line.

— Jann Ledbetter

Updates January 22, 2020: It's still a waiting game with her to see how much damage she sustained. Tissue is still necrosing (dying). She'll be with us a long time; once the tissue starts showing signs of healing as opposed to necrosing, her wing function will have to be assessed to evaluate the extent of nerve damage. On the upside, she eats fine and is doing well otherwise. Her pulmonary edema is improving, but her next threat is whether or not she will fly again once the damage starts healing.

January 29, 2020: Sarvey reports the dead tissue has been cleaned out and it's hoped healthy tissue will start growing, or perhaps necrosis may continue.

being tended by the parents in ways best suited to their survival and appropriate for that species, ensuring that they retain wild behaviors. It is normal and typical behavior for a deer fawn to be left alone for many hours, sometimes they even walk around vocalizing. This does not mean that they are orphans! Seal pups are often left by their mothers on beaches that are frequented by humans. It may be several hours before the mothers come back. It is important to leave them alone and stay well away! If the mother comes back and sees people or dogs surrounding her pup, she will leave FOREVER, abandoning the pup. This almost always means a death sentence for the seal pup. There is a common and almost sacred myth that young birds leave the nest when they are ready to fly, returning at night. What REALLY happens is that they almost always leave the nest before they are fully feathered or flight-ready. They will be fed by the parents on branches or even on the ground for a few days until they are ready to fly. Rest assured the parents are still taking care of them.

One final word about human smell. Wild parents almost never

Wildlife Care, see page 6

Dan's Blog: An Army of Juncos

by Dan Pedersen with Craig Johnson, #384, January 11, 2020, pedersenwrites.blogspot.com/2020/01/384-army-of-juncos.html?showComment=1578753620521

My blog partner, Craig Johnson, is painting watercolors again and the results are stunning. Neurologic pain, numbness, dizziness, vision disturbances and other health complications haven't stopped him. He is doing what he loves by force of will. The feather details and nuances of color in the male Junco [right] are striking. ...

Wildlife Care, from page 6

reject a young animal because they have human scent on them. With few exceptions, birds have a poor sense of smell. I have seen cases where fawns were bathed in human shampoo and the mother still readily accepted it!

The bottom line — It is always best to call first before handling any wild animal. Fortunately, there are resources for you to use.

Here are some useful phone numbers:

- **PAWS Wildlife Center 425-787-2500**, Lynnwood; licensed rehabilitator
- **Orcanet 1-866-ORCANET** for all marine mammals, dead or alive
- **Useless Bay Animal Clinic, 360-331-3100**, Freeland for injured wildlife
- **Best Friends Veterinary Center, 360-679-6796**, Oak Harbor for injured wildlife

— Dave Parent, DVM

Note: Find this article on the Whidbey Audubon website under "Wildlife Rescue Resources," www.whidbeyaudubon.org/WildlifeCareResources.pdf

Survival Tips, from page 3

- Filter your drinking water.
- Check the labels of products you use. Heard of the microplastic beads in your toothpaste or in your personal care products? These beads go down the drain and into the environment attracting and storing toxic chemicals that bioaccumulate and end up in our food and bodies.
- Ever wonder what is in those newer fillings in your teeth? Plastic!
- Loose leaf tea is healthier than using tea bags made of plastic.
- Remember heat liberates the toxic chemicals from plastics into your food and drinks. Only use glass or ceramic in the microwave, never plastic. This includes baby bottles.
- Consider replacing your non-stick pans; these are made of fluorinated plastics.

Give a call or send a letter to your elected officials asking them to SERIOUSLY address this issue NOW. And also share your concerns with companies of products that you purchase.

Big thanks and kudos to Swedish environmental youth activist Greta Thunberg, *Time Magazine's* Person of the Year. Honestly, youth might be our last and only hope! So get the young people involved. They are the ones that will inherit the Earth. Save the Earth. Save the birds. Save the humans!

— Carlos Andersen, Conservation Member



Watercolor © 2020 Craig Johnson

Male Dark-eyed Junco.

The subject of juncos came up the other day when I was visiting with Craig and Joy at their home. Our backyard bird diversity takes a dip in the wintertime, but juncos are ubiquitous and perhaps taken for granted in the winter landscape. Craig and Joy had recently experienced a Junco invasion.

"Many people don't realize juncos are ground-nesting sparrows. ...

Junco Army, see page 7

Volunteer Corner: Hospitality

Sara Gray with the help of her husband, George, has been keeping us refreshed at every member meeting for the past few years. Because they have decided to move on, we need a new hospitality chair.

The job requirements are as follows:

- Provide refreshments at the monthly membership meetings and any other special events.
- Pass around a signup sheet at the September meeting for volunteers to bring snacks during the year.
- Store and maintain supplies (cups, teas, coffee urn, etc.)
- Set up snack table before meetings.
- Collect and keep track of donations and pass on to treasurer.
- Monitor the snack table during the meeting.
- Clean up afterwards.

This job requires about 30 hours of time during the year. This job is not a board position, so board-meeting attendance is not required.

It's a great way to get to know other members over coffee and cookies and they are much appreciative for the snacks.

If you are interested or want more information, contact Sara at gagray@comcast.net or Sharon at sharongauthier88@gmail.com.

Junco Army, from page 6

“Dark-eyed Juncos typically breed in coniferous or mixed-coniferous forests. Our small property provides a mixed forest environment for at least two pair to raise young. Sometimes a pair will raise up to three broods, though we’ve usually witnessed just one. During winter months they become an “army” working the habitat and devouring any seed offered by us.” ...

Note: For more remarkable details and images, type into your browser the URL under this article’s headline.

Welcome New and Renewing Members

New:

Wendy Dion

Renewing:

Jude Wiebmer

Matt & Govinda Holtby

John Crane

Erika Lynne Sweger (Scholarship)

David & Stella Schoen

Cathy Darracott & Jo Reeves

Vivian Stembridge (Scholarship)

Arthur & Iris Misner (Scholarship)

Pigeon Guillemot Level Renewals:

David & Louise Kanekl

Susan Zwinger

Osprey Level Renewals:

Geda Condit

Robert & Traci York

Year End Donation:

Louise Abbott & Dave Earp

Editor’s note: Dan’s Blog is published every Saturday morning. Type this website into your browser: pedersenwrites.blogspot.com. If you’d like to be added to Dan’s email list to receive the link to the latest post each week, write to Dan Pedersen at dogwood@whidbey.com.

Dates to Remember

FEBRUARY

8: Class: Swans in the Skagit Valley. 1 p.m. to 2:30, padillabay.gov

13: Whidbey Audubon Meeting: Preventing Window Strikes, Freeland

14-17: Great Backyard Bird Count. gbbc.birdcount.org

15: Field Trip: Winter Birds of Skagit

20: Deadline for March Shorelines

22-23: Snow Goose Festival, Stanwood, discoverstanwood.comano.com/calendar/snow-goose-festival-2020/

27: Board meeting, Methodist Church, Coupeville, 7 p.m. Members welcome.

MARCH

6 Earth & Ocean Month calendar deadline, submit activities celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Earth Day to sami@goosefoot.org

12: Whidbey Audubon Meeting: Westport Seabirds with Bill Tweit, Freeland, 7 p.m.

19: Deadline for April Shorelines

26: Board meeting, Freeland Library, 7 p.m. Members welcome.

Whidbey Audubon Society Membership

Please make your check payable to WHIDBEY AUDUBON SOCIETY (WAS)

Mail to: Jann Ledbetter, 1112 Maple Place, Coupeville WA 98239

Name _____ **Y20**

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____ (Your issues will be emailed to you.)

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SELECT a Category of Membership

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_____ Pigeon Guillemot \$75

_____ Household Annual Membership \$30

_____ Red-tailed Hawk \$100

_____ Spotted Towhee \$50

_____ Osprey \$ _____

\$ _____ Additional Donation to be used for Scholarships

All memberships include 9 issues of *Shorelines* annually, a WAS window decal, discounts and early registration in our educational classes.

_____ **SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY MEMBERSHIP** for first year National Members only.

Receive a joint membership in National and Whidbey Audubon for one year for only \$35.

Make check payable to National Audubon.

The Whidbey Audubon Society is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. Donations are tax deductible. It is Whidbey Audubon policy to never share our membership and subscription information with other groups.

Whidbey Audubon Society

Whidbey Audubon programs are 7 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month except December, July and August
September, October and April, May and June meet in Coupeville Recreation Hall
November, January, February and March meet in Unitarian Universalist Congregation, Freeland

Whidbey Audubon Board and Committee Chairs 2019-2020

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Vice President.....	Dave Allen
Secretary	Cathy Queeno-Wall
Treasurer.....	Sheri Croll
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Publicity Chair	Susan Prescott
Webmaster	Rob Craig
Board Member-at-Large.....	Cathi Bower
Board Member-at-Large.....	Joe Sheldon
Board Member-at-Large.....	Dave Krause
Christmas Bird Count North Chair	Jay Adams
Christmas Bird Count South Chair.....	Govinda Holtby
Birdathon	Kathy Obersinner
Scholarship Committee.....	Ann Sullivan
Hospitality Chair	OPEN
Newsletter Mailing.....	Marcia Lazoff
Specimen Library	Robin Llewellyn

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Thursday, February 13

7 p.m. Socialize • 7:15 Business
7:30 Program

For the Love of Birds: Preventing Window Strikes

with **Kim Nelson**

Assistant Curator for Whidbey Audubon
Society's Bird Specimen Library

Unitarian Universalist Congregation

20103 State Route 525, north of Freeland

Whidbey Audubon Society

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Oak Harbor, WA 98277