

The Pygmy Owl

Volume 31
Issue 7
Mar. 2023

The Newsletter of the
Spokane Audubon Society



March 15, 2023 6:30 p.m.

This meeting will be a “hybrid” – you can attend in-person at The Hive, a Spokane Public Library at 2904 E. Sprague Ave. where there is plenty of parking, starting at 6:15 p.m. for our usual meet-and-greet, or you can attend virtually on-line, starting at 6:30 p.m. via Zoom link <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88447471473?pwd=SkFrcFpiZnRMa3lvSEs5WTA1azJ0QT09>
Meeting ID: 884 4747 1473 Passcode: 528309 See our hybrid meeting protocol on page 8.

A Birder’s Guide to Understanding Bears

Presented by Rich Beausoleil

Rich Beausoleil, Statewide Bear and Cougar Specialist for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), will present information about the research he and others have done over the past 10 years to

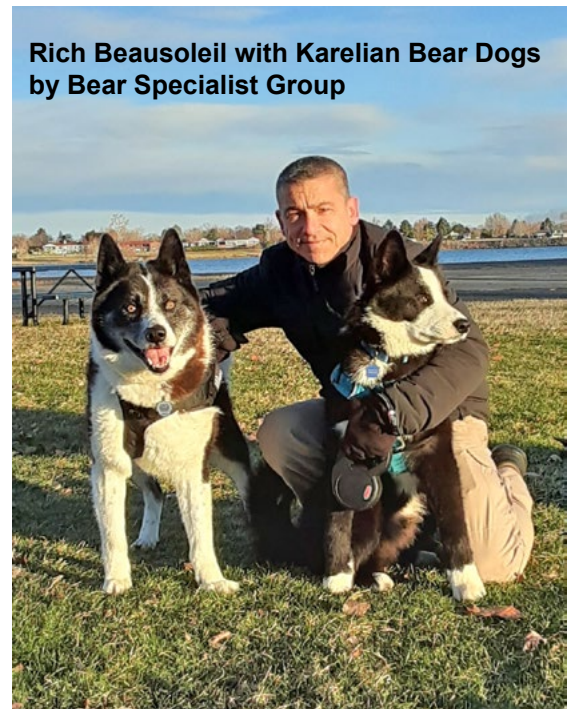


learn more about black bears in Washington. He will share his understanding of black bear biology and behavior, including how backyard bird feeding influences human-bear conflicts. He will explain how birders can help themselves avoid or minimize bear problems, and spread the word to others, with the way backyard bird feeding is managed.

Rich holds two degrees in wildlife biology, a B.S. from University of Massachusetts at Amherst, and a M.S. from University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He is co-chair of the North American Bears Expert Team for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Bear Specialist Group, served as scientific advisor and wrote the foreword for author Linda Masterson’s “Living with Bears Handbook”, and is a regional representative for the nationwide “Bear-Wise” bear education program.

Bird feeders + black bears = problems
© WDFW

Rich has been conducting bear research since 1997 and has been WDFW’s Statewide Bear and Cougar Specialist since 2002. He co-founded Washington’s Karelian Bear Dog Program and has been a handler since 2006, working with Cash, Indy, and Milo to “train” bears to stay away from people.



**Rich Beausoleil with Karelian Bear Dogs
by Bear Specialist Group**

The Pygmy Owl

Volume 31 Issue 6 Mar. 2023

The Pygmy Owl, the newsletter of the Spokane Audubon Society, is published monthly, September through June.

Spokane Audubon Society

P.O. Box 9820

Spokane, WA 99209-9820

Owl illustrations on pg. 1, 11 and 12 © Jan Reynolds.



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Membership

Alan McCoy

Publicity

Madonna Luers

Pygmy Owl

Joanne Powell

Website

See page 11

Save-A-Bird Team

Bea Harrison

Madonna Luers

Membership Report

by Alan McCoy

Update of Members' Status January 21, 2023 through February 20, 2023:

Welcome and thanks to our **new members**:

Individual: Peggy Anderson, Marilyn Lloyd, Marya Nowakowski, Dave Drum

Family: Sharon Pegau, Karen Edwards

Many thanks to our **returning members**:

Individual: Mary Marsh, Bill McMillan, Susan Millies, Sharon McNeil, Merry Fougere

Family: Michael & Crystal Atamian, Alice Moravec, Earl & Marilyn Elias, Doris & Rodney Butler, Mike & Lynn Noel, Shenandoah Marr, Robb Repp & Liz Hamer, David & Lloyd Jensen, Susan Terjeson

Supporting: Nan Berger, Jim & Bea Harrison, Megan & John Bastow

Contributing: Jim Acton

If you change your email address, please send your new email address to me, Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com and I will make sure you get the Pygmy Owl in your email inbox. Another way to get the Pygmy Owl is to go to our website: <https://www.audubonspokane.org/the-pygmy-owl>.



Savannah Sparrow

© Alan McCoy

Field Notes

Bird Sightings for the Inland Northwest, compiled by Jon Isacoff

Temperatures for the past month have been almost exactly normal. The cool nights are keeping many, but not all, smaller water bodies frozen. February is often a dull time of the year for us, as few birds move in or out of the region, save for some early waterfowl where they can find open water. Unfortunately, this has been a lackluster winter for interesting birds, as there have been no winter finch irruptions of any kind. That said, early spring migration is just a few weeks away and with that, action will pick up! Below are the noteworthy sightings:

Greater White-fronted Goose: Saltese Flats (1/24-TO)

Long-tailed Duck: Pringle Park (1/25-RDC and JR)

Lesser Black-backed Gull: Harrison (2/15-RB)

Glaucous Gull: Harrison (2/15-RB)

Red-throated Loon: Hawkins Point (1/25-RDC)

Northern Goshawk: University of Idaho (2/17-BM)

Snowy Owl: Davenport (1/29-eBird)

Burrowing Owl: Othello (2/17-NP)

Blue Jay: Bonner's Ferry (2/5-JR)

Lesser Goldfinch: Spokane Valley (1/22-TO); Paradise Prairie (2/4-JC)

White-Throated Sparrow: Rice (1/24-TD); Colfax (1/25-eBird); Pullman (2/16-eBird)

Fox Sparrow: Pullman (1/19-eBird)



Fox Sparrow
© Evan Lipton



Snowy Owls
© Mike Cavaroc



Burrowing Owls
© Scott Carpenter

Observers: RB-R.J. Baltierra; RyB-Ryan Bart; DB-Donna Bragg; BB-Ben Bright; MC-Marlene Cashen; JC-Jeffrey Colburn; FC-Forest Corcoran; RC-River Corcoran; WC-Warren Current; RDC-Rich Del Carlo; KD-Kas Dumroese; TD-Tim Durnell; SE-Shannon Ehlers; Jacob Elonen; CG-Cierra Gove; LH-Lindell Haggin; JH-John Hanna; CH-Cameron Heusser; JI-Jon Isacoff; SJ-Steve Joyce; BK-Bob Kemp; DK-Dave Koehler; GL-Greg Lambeth; TL-Terry Little; AM-Alan McCoy; CiM-Cindy McCormick; CM-Curtis Mahon; MM-Mason Maron; BM-Ben Meredyk; NM-Nancy Miller; WM-Will Merg; TO-Tim O'Brien; NP-Neil Paprocki; JR-Jethro Runco; SS-Sandy Schreven; CS-Charles Swift; NT-Norma Trefry; AT-Andrew Thomas; DW-Doug Ward; JW-John Wolff; MW-Michael Woodruff

2024 Spokane Audubon Calendar Photograph Contest Guidelines

Submission Period: April 15 – May 15, 2023

Submit photos to: calendarspokaneaudubon@gmail.com

Requirements

- All photographs must be submitted by a Spokane Audubon Society member in good standing (i.e., a current member).
- A maximum of four photographs per person can be submitted.
- Photographs must be submitted electronically via email to calendarspokaneaudubon@gmail.com
- Each photograph must be submitted in jpeg format, be in landscape orientation with dimensions of 9.25” wide by 6.75” high, have a resolution of at least 300 pixels per inch, and be no larger than 10MB in size.
- Submitted photographs shall not have the © symbol with the photographer’s name or other inserted script.
- For images selected for the calendar, the photographer maintains copyright and agrees to provide perpetual use of the photograph(s) to Spokane Audubon Society for the calendar and other promotional and educational purposes.
- All photos must be of wild birds and must be taken in Eastern Washington (east of Cascades) or Northern Idaho. Please include the species name(s) and location where each photograph was taken.

Call for Entries

Photographers may submit entries starting Friday, April 15th. The deadline is Sunday, May 15th. **No entries will be accepted after that date.**

Judging and Selection

- Selection will be made by a panel of three to five impartial judges, at least one of whom is a Spokane Audubon Society board member. At least some panel members will have moderately advanced bird identification skills and experience with bird photography.
- Photographers who submit entries will not be judges.
- The bird in a natural setting must be the focus of the photograph. Preference is given to interesting behaviors, unusual or hard-to-see species, and eye-catching compositions. Habitat and artificial features should not overpower nor draw attention away from the bird(s).
- Judging criteria are photo composition, technical excellence, artistic merit, and overall impact. Normal processing is allowed but over-processed or altered photos will be rejected.
- Submissions must comply with the specified size requirements.
- Following selection, all entrants will be notified of the decisions.

Publication

Each photograph will be published with the common name of the bird species and © with the name of the photographer.

Special Note: Photographers whose images are selected for the calendar may need to provide a TIFF version of the photograph for printing purposes.

Please note the new email address

calendarspokaneaudubon@gmail.com

Pied-billed Grebe

by Lindell Haggin

I am lucky enough to live in a house that overlooks the Little Spokane River. Lakes are nice, but rivers are better; you never know what will be coming around the bend. Over the years I have accumulated quite a yard list, including some birds that needed to be verified by the Washington State Ornithological review board. Now while, the Pied-billed Grebe is not that rare in this area, I do not see it every winter. This year, however, there has been one that has been hanging around since the end of December. It even showed up for the Christmas Bird Count!



Pied-billed Grebe
© Lindell Haggin

Their normal habitat is seasonal or fresh water ponds or slow-moving rivers with vegetation along the banks. A bay on our river has slow-moving water that gradually has developed more vegetation. It would appear that the grebe took notice.

The Pied-billed Grebe is easy to differentiate from the ducks that it usually hangs around with. It is quite a bit smaller and is frequently dives down into the water looking for its next meal. Its head is small and round and its tail is almost nonexistent. The feathers are in the dark brown range with warmer, lighter-colored feathers on the neck and the flanks, leading to a little white rump. Rather than having webbed feet to help it maneuver underwater, its toes are lobed. Since its legs are placed so far back on the body, it is very awkward on land and rarely emerge from the water. It is called a Pied-bill because of the black transverse line on its pale bill. In winter the line can be barely visible.

Typical foods include small crustaceans, insects and fish. The grebe's short, round bill provides enough leverage to crush the shells of the crustaceans and break them into pieces. One day, when I was looking out at the river, I saw the grebe surface from the water with a fish 2-3 inches long in its bill. It used its bill to crush the fish, drop it periodically, only to pick it up again to do some more crunching. Finally, the fish was apparently malleable enough that the grebe could swallow it whole, head first.

The rushes and other water vegetation are useful to the grebe in a variety of ways. Not only does the vegetation provide cover, but the pair will build a platform nest in it. I have seen the Pied-bill back into some partially submerged rushes to take a nap. Then it doesn't need to worry about drifting away, and the color of the vegetation and the grebe blend together making it less noticeable to flying predators such as the Bald Eagle.

The most unusual behavior I observed was seeing the grebe "torpedo" other waterfowl. I was looking out towards the rushes one day when, all of a sudden, a Mallard leaped out of the water, with the Pied-bill surfacing close behind. Shortly thereafter, I saw a female Hooded Merganser leap out of the water with the grebe emerging with a satisfied grin. Apparently, this is typical behavior for grebes, especially in their nesting territory when they need to protect their nests from a threat. If the "torpedoing" doesn't do the job, they will pursue the interloper, grabbing at their nape or the feathers behind the eye. In this case, since there was no nest or territory to defend, the grebe did not pursue the intruder.

While checking off rare birds can be fun, watching wildlife and how they interact within their environment is incredibly rewarding. I feel especially lucky, however, that I can now say I saw a grebe goose a duck!

Your support needed for state biodiversity funding to help birds

By Madonna Luers and Lindell Haggin

As we approach Spring, we usually start seeing more of the common harbingers of the season, like robins and bluebirds. But some bird populations in Eastern Washington are facing significant threats from habitat loss, climate change, and other human activities.

For example, much shrub-steppe habitat has long been converted to other uses and recently lost to the wildfires that are more frequent in the drought cycles exacerbated by climate change. Shrub-steppe species like Sharp-tailed and Sage Grouse are state endangered, and Sage Thrasher, Sagebrush Sparrow, Burrowing Owl and others are candidates for protective listing.



Sage Thrasher
© Doug Gochfeld

The biodiversity that these and other declining birds represent is essential for the health of our planet and its ecosystems. It helps to maintain balance in nature, provides crucial resources for humans and our economy, and is integral to the survival of many species beyond birds.

One way our state legislators can help protect birds and promote biodiversity is by fully funding the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's \$47.6M biodiversity initiatives. Unfortunately, Governor Inslee denied this budget request, but legislators have the opportunity to demonstrate their understanding of how important biodiversity is to both our environment and our economy.

A diverse array of plant and animal species supports multiple industries, including agriculture, forestry, tourism, and recreation. These industries rely on the availability of healthy ecosystem services, such as pollination, pest control, and water regulation. Washington's rich biodiversity supports a thriving recreation industry, including wildlife viewing, fishing, and hunting. Protecting and promoting biodiversity contributes significant revenue to the state's economy and provides employment opportunities for residents.

With full funding for their biodiversity initiatives, the Department of Fish and Wildlife finally can implement the State Wildlife Action Plan. This plan serves as a roadmap for protecting and restoring habitats, preventing species from becoming endangered, and maintaining healthy populations of fish and wildlife. The implementation of this plan helps to ensure that Washington's rich natural heritage is preserved for future generations.

The Action Plan also provides important guidance for land use decisions, natural resource management, and wildlife conservation efforts, making it a key tool for protecting and managing the state's biodiversity. By prioritizing conservation efforts and working together, we can ensure the sustainability of Washington's unique wildlife for many years to come.

We encourage individuals and communities to get involved in birdwatching, bird-friendly landscaping, and conservation efforts. Small actions, such as reducing pesticide use and maintaining year-round bird habitat with native vegetation plantings, can have a big impact on the health of bird populations and the overall health of our planet.

We also encourage you to contact your state legislators about supporting the Department of Fish and Wildlife's biodiversity funding, which will help species and ecosystems beyond our backyards that are important to the overall health of our environment. Together we can create a brighter future for all birds and all of us.

Ask Congress to Pass a Better Farm Bill for Birds

By Steve Riley, Director of Farm Bill Policy,
American Bird Conservancy

Over the last 50 years, we have lost more than half of the grassland birds in the United States and Canada. Birds like the Chestnut-collared Longspur and Bobolink have virtually disappeared from our landscapes, along with their beautiful songs and the essential contributions they make to our ecosystems, from natural pest control to pollination.

Why? The habitat that these birds need to survive and thrive — native grasslands — is disappearing and declining at an alarming rate.

The U.S. Farm Bill is part of the solution to bring grassland birds back, and it's now up for reauthorization. Let's raise our voices to make it the strongest yet for birds.

In addition to providing funds for nutrition programs and agricultural services, the U.S. Farm Bill is the largest single source of annual conservation funding in the world. It contains vital land management programs that affect millions of birds across the Plains.

Farm Bill-funded initiatives like the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) have helped improve habitat conditions for ground-nesting birds, such as meadowlarks and the Lesser Prairie-Chicken. Through a yearly rental payment, this program encourages farmers to devote environmentally sensitive land to conservation.

We're advocating for a set of priorities that we call "Bird Saver", which will help the Farm Bill do just that. For example, we would like to see the 2023 Farm Bill expand programs like the CRP and create new opportunities for farmers and ranchers to conserve bird habitat on their lands.

Please join us by contacting your members of Congress today to ask that the 2023 Farm Bill enhance bird conservation.

Congress can strengthen habitat conservation in farmlands and rangelands by improving three key areas of the Farm Bill:



Bobolink
© Paul Reeves

- Expand the CRP to 70 million acres and increase rental rates annually to encourage more enrollment;
- Incentivize the use of rest in grazing systems to improve habitat for birds; and
- Increase funding and cost-share rates for partner-led technical assistance so that farmers and ranchers have the help they need to implement and expand land stewardship practices.

Working together, we can reverse grassland bird declines, ensure a thriving future for these birds, and support farming and ranching communities across the country.

Act now! Let your members of Congress know that you support Bird Saver measures. Let's take action to bring back the grassland birds.



Chestnut-collared Longspur
© David M. Bell

Hybrid Presentation Protocol

We want to include everyone, whether you are here in person or here via Zoom.

Our location is at the Hive, which is part of the Spokane Public Library. We must be out of the room by 8 pm and it will take about 30 minutes for us to pack up our equipment and to clean up the room. Thus, our presentation will be from 6:30 to 7:30 pm to allow us to respect their schedule.

Whether you are attending in person or via Zoom, we ask that you arrive 10-15 minutes early. Since the presentation will start at 6:30 pm sharp, we want to have enough time for our Zoomers to get admitted to the meeting by the Zoom host, and for everyone to have a chance to “meet and greet” each other.

All audio equipment in the room needs to be muted to avoid possible feedback with our audio equipment.

When those in the room have a question, please walk to the mic located on the table. The mics already will be turned on so please avoid pressing the button. (Pressing the button will mute the mic.) Our speaker will call on you. Speak directly into the mic so Zoomers can hear your question or comment.

When a Zoomer wants to ask a question, either use the chat feature or unmute yourself and “raise your hand” Zoom style and wait for our Zoom host to call on you.

If you cannot hear someone, please speak up to let us know.

Please be patient with us as we learn how to host a successful hybrid meeting.

Your feedback is welcome. Please let us know what worked and what didn't so that we can improve your experience at our programs

Calendar Creator Needed

by Lisa Langelier

For the past five years Joanne Powell has created our annual calendar, featuring the wonderful photographs taken by our Spokane Audubon Society members. She will continue to serve as editor of our newsletter, The Pygmy Owl, but wants to retire from calendar creation.

We are looking for a volunteer who may be interested in filling this role. The work requires 2-3 hours a week starting in May, when photographers submit their images, and continues until the final edits are made in July or August.

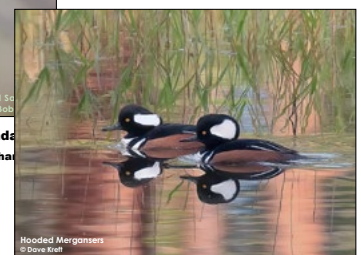
The previous calendars have been created in Adobe InDesign. There are templates for many parts of the calendar, but the ability to handle the new photos, both small and large, is critical. Attention to detail is one of the most important skills as a calendar has many moving parts (number grid, photo input, forms to keep track of the entries, etc.). A more detailed analysis will be provided with step-by-step information when needed.

If you are interested in helping with this important task or would like more information about it, please contact Lisa Langelier at calendarspokaneaudubon@gmail.com



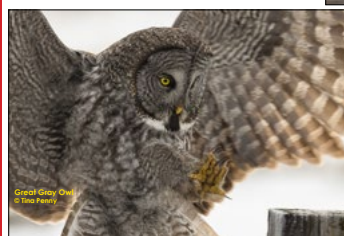
Red-naped Sapsucker
© Bob

2021 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar
Birds of Eastern Washington and the Idaho Panhandle



Hooded Mergansers
© Dave Klett

2022 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar
Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho



Great Gray Owl
© Tom Perry

2023 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar
Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho

Sharp-tailed Grouse

American Bird Conservancy

One Tough Bird

The Sharp-tailed Grouse is closely related to [Lesser](#) and [Greater Prairie-Chickens](#), but has several characteristics that set it apart: The “Sharptail” has a white-edged, wedge-shaped tail with two long central feathers that give it an elongated, spiky appearance. Also, the male has an inflatable purple air sac on its neck, unlike the yellow or orange neck sacs of male prairie-chickens. In general, this grouse’s pale belly and spotted plumage give it a frosted appearance distinct from the darker, barred plumage of its near relatives.

The Sharp-tailed Grouse’s distribution extends much farther north than those of its prairie-chicken cousins, and this species has special adaptations for colder climes.

Ready for Winter

Like another north-ranging relative, the [Ruffed Grouse](#), the Sharp-tailed Grouse has adaptations that allow it to survive snowy winters and frigid temperatures. Its nostrils and legs are feathered to help keep out the cold, and comb-like projections called pectinations edge its toes. These pectinate toes act as snowshoes, allowing Sharptails to walk atop snow and roost comfortably on snow-covered branches. At night, Sharp-tailed Grouse may also burrow into the snow for extra warmth.

Breeding and Feeding

Foot-Stamping Displays

Like [Greater Sage-Grouse](#) and prairie-chickens, male Sharp-tailed Grouse come together at gatherings known as leks to display for potential mates. Up to 20 males at a time will assemble on an open, grassy rise to perform a complex “dance,” with spread wings, inflated purple neck sacs, raised tails, and rapidly stamping feet that tap up to 20 times a second! Displaying males spin in circles, rush forward, and leap into the air. Each male defends his own small territory within the lek. Pitched battles often break out at territory boundaries, with rivals pecking and scratching at each other, often to the point of injury. The most dominant males in the lek mate with many females per season.

Females visiting the lek choose a male, mate, then leave to nest and raise their young nearby. Each female nests on the ground in a shallow depression under grassy cover, usually near shrubs. The clutch size ranges from 10 to 13 eggs, which the female incubates for roughly three weeks. The chicks, already covered in down, hatch with their eyes open. They usually leave the nest within a day, although they stay near their mother for several months.

Sharp-tailed Grouse males sparring.

Photo by Harold Stiver



Arboreal Grouse

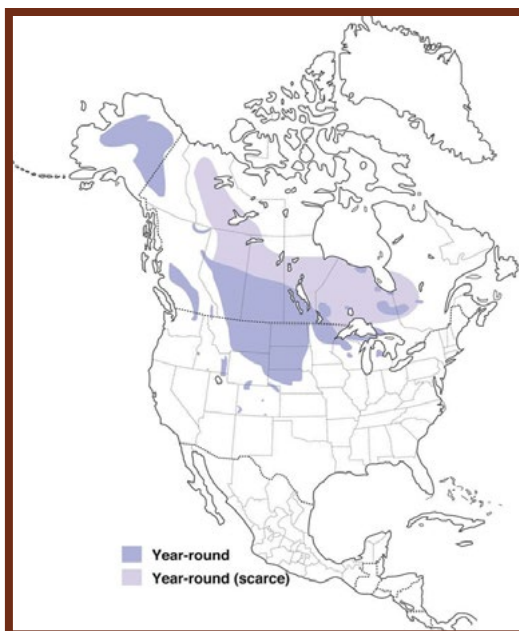
The Sharp-tailed Grouse will feed in trees as well as on the ground, often flying from tree to tree while foraging. This arboreal habit is particularly handy during the winter, when snow may completely cover food sources on the ground. Adult Sharp-tailed Grouse mainly eat plant materials such as buds, shoots, berries, and seeds, but will add insects such as ants, crickets, grasshoppers, and beetles to the menu during the summer. As with other grassland bird species, from [Dickcissels](#) to [Swainson's Hawks](#), insects provide an important source of protein for growing chicks.

Sharp-tailed Grouse also will visit agricultural areas for corn and grains, particularly during the winter when other foods are scarce.

Region and Range

Six subspecies of Sharp-tailed Grouse, differing in size and plumage detail, occur in a variety of open and semi-open habitats, from sagebrush steppe to open grasslands to brushy bogs. The most important habitat requirement for this grouse is a combination of open space and cover. This mosaic landscape was traditionally maintained by small, periodic fires. For this reason, the Sharp-tailed Grouse was known as “fire grouse” or “fire bird” by Native Americans.

Sharp-tailed Grouse are mostly resident throughout their range, but northern populations may make short seasonal movements in the face of particularly harsh weather.



Range Map by Birds of the World

Bird Window Collisions Video

Thanks to alert Spokane Audubon member Mary Marsh, who passed along this link (<https://youtube.com/watch?v=iUP8o5bKVUU&feature=share>) to a video giving an overview of the window collision/bird fatalities issue.

If you've ever heard a “thud” and rushed to help a bird that collided with your window, or scooped up a stunned bird off the sidewalk while walking to work, you're not alone. Each year up to 1 billion birds die after hitting glass surfaces in the United States. Fortunately, there are many things we can do to reduce glass collision mortality, from fixing our own windows to advocating for bird-friendly policies in our communities.

The video is produced by Audubon New York and features two panelists: Kaitlyn Parkins, Glass Collisions Program Coordinator at the American Bird Conservancy and Anikó Tótha, Bird Collisions Glass Testing Coordinator at the American Bird Conservancy.

Attendees will learn:

- Why birds collide with windows
- Which collision prevention options work best
- How we test and rate bird-friendly materials
- Opportunities to help advocate for safer buildings in the community from the American Bird Conservancy.

It is well worth your time with general information as well as some practical information you can use. The link to the video is also posted on our website here: <https://www.audubonspokane.org/window-collisions>.

Good News!

Board member Jenny Emerson takes on Treasurer duties

Spokane Audubon Society (SAS) board member Jenny Emerson, who has been our interim acting treasurer for several months now, graciously has agreed to take on the role permanently. She announced her decision at our February board meeting to applause and thanks from fellow board members.



Jenny Emerson

Opportunity now open!

But now we need help managing our website since Jenny has served as webmaster for several years. SAS president Alan McCoy and conservation chair Shenandoah Marr have been assisting with some website maintenance and will continue to do so, but we could use a full-time webmaster. By full time we mean 1-2 hours per week more or less. And by webmaster we mean someone who has a basic familiarity with using a computer. If you don't know when to click or double click, this job is probably not a good fit for you. But if you have basic computer skills like using Word or Excel, you could do this job. Websites now are not like the old days where you had to have HTML or Java knowledge. Website management is much more friendly while still requiring some attention to details. We can train anyone who wants to help. If you can help, please contact Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com.

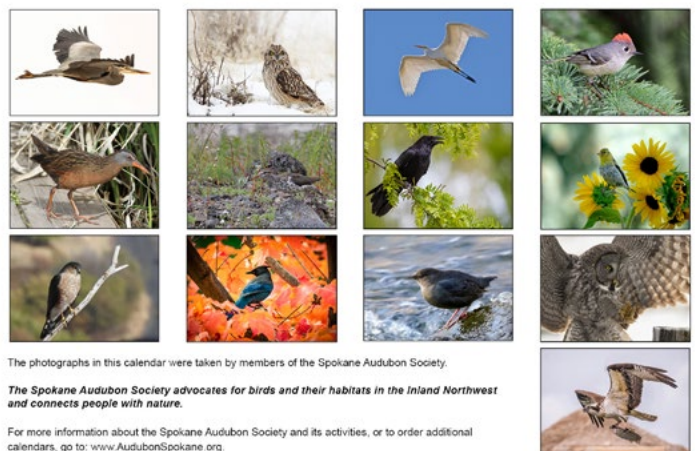
2023 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar Still Available!

We are pleased to share the 2023 Spokane Audubon Society Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho calendar with you. Despite increased paper costs, calendars are still a bargain at \$12.00. They are still available for purchase on-line, with an additional mailing cost charge of \$2.50 per calendar mailed, at <https://www.audubonspokane.org/>. They will also be available at our in-person meetings this fall and at Auntie's Bookstore in downtown Spokane.

Twenty-one of our SAS members submitted 76 bird photographs, and 14 of those images are featured in the calendar. On our panel of judges were photographer Bob Stephens, retired Spokesman-Review outdoor editor Rich Landers, and SAS members Joyce Alonso, Sally English, and Gary Lee. They had a difficult job selecting 28 images to include in the calendar, from a Great Gray Owl to a Ruby-crowned Kinglet. For the second year, the calendar also features phenology notes that alert birders of bird species to watch for throughout the year



2023 Spokane Audubon Society Calendar
Birds of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho



The photographs in this calendar were taken by members of the Spokane Audubon Society.

The Spokane Audubon Society advocates for birds and their habitats in the Inland Northwest and connects people with nature.

For more information about the Spokane Audubon Society and its activities, or to order additional calendars, go to: www.AudubonSpokane.org

Spokane Audubon Society
P.O. Box 9820
Spokane, WA 99209



Gill's Printing
Spokane, WA
509-953-3611

Pygmy Owl Contributions

Spokane Audubon Society members who want to contribute to the Pygmy Owl newsletter can submit articles on, and photos of, birds and bird conservation issues to info@spokaneaudubon.org for publishing consideration.

The newsletter deadline is the 20th of the month for the next month's edition.



The Pygmy Owl
Spokane Audubon Society
P.O. Box 9820
Spokane, WA 99209-9820

The Spokane Audubon Society advocates for birds and their habitats in the Inland Northwest and connects people with nature.

Visit our website:

<https://audubonspokane.org>

Spokane Audubon Society Membership Form

Annual Membership and Donation:

Student (under 21): \$10 per year _____

Individual: \$20 per year _____

Family: \$30 per year _____

Supporting: \$50 per year _____

Contributing: \$100 per year _____

Lifetime: \$500 _____

Other: _____

Annual memberships provide ongoing support for our many conservation and educational activities.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____

E-mail: _____



Please make check payable to: Spokane Audubon Society

Send this form and your check to:
Audubon Membership
Attn: Alan McCoy
615 W Paradise Rd
Spokane WA 99224

Join us, or renew your membership, online at our website:

<https://www.audubonspokane.org>.

Click "Support Us" or "Join Us" We accept PayPal, credit/debit cards or Apple Pay.

Receiving duplicate newsletters? Errors or other changes to your email address?

Contact Alan McCoy at ahm2352@gmail.com or (509) 999-9512.