

# The Pygmy Owl



Volume 30  
Issue 1  
Sept. 2021

The Newsletter of the  
Spokane Audubon Society

**September 8, 2021, 7:00 p.m.**

This meeting is only via Zoom on-line since pandemic conditions and prevention restrictions continue to keep us from meeting in person. To join the Zoom meeting (ID: 818 5273 8465, Passcode: 795928), link to

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81852738465?pwd=TVN6WWp3Q2FBZXFkLzJaV0c1cXZUdz09>

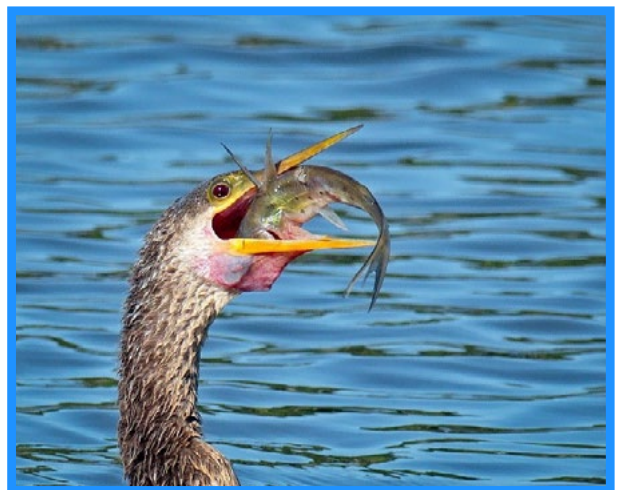
## “Beyond Disney World”: A Central Florida Virtual Birding Vacation

by Stan Lavender



Most of my life, I have been a casual birder and photographer. Since retiring, my interest in both have ignited. Wanting to know more about Florida’s ecosystems, I have been participating in the University of FL’s Master Naturalist Program. Also helpful, I have completed several of NatGeo’s birding and photography courses. Encouraged by several birding and photography groups, I have been able to advance my skills in both areas. I lead one of the large birding groups in my hometown of The Villages, Florida. Currently, the group has over 500 online members across the U.S. Weekly, about 30 members explore our surroundings and enjoy the special comradery that birders share.

Central Florida is a long way from Spokane but certainly worth a trip. A world-class destination for theme parks, Central FL is so much more than Disney World. With a complex ecosystem, Florida offers a huge diversity of avian wildlife. I will take you along on a “virtual vacation” to my favorite spots. During this grand adventure, I’ll share 100’s of photos of many species and some memorable encounters I have had along the trail. We will explore preserves, refuges, and other hotspots from the Atlantic Ocean, over the Lake Wales ridge, the North/South spine of peninsular Florida, to the gentle Gulf of Mexico’s waters. All of this within a short drive of “the Mouse’s House”... remember, Central Florida is so much more than just Disney World.



**Anhinga**  
© Stan Lavender

# The Pygmy Owl

Volume 30 Issue 1 Sept. 2021

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

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



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Frequently, I participate in the Florida Camera Council's statewide photography competitions. I have been fortunate enough to win multiple blue ribbons for a variety of wildlife photos. I hope to show you a few. Several of my wildlife photos have appeared on the covers for the educational journal of the Dragonfly Society of the Americas and a digital magazine by Rails to Trails.



**Black Skimmer**  
© Stan Lavender



**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
© Stan Lavender



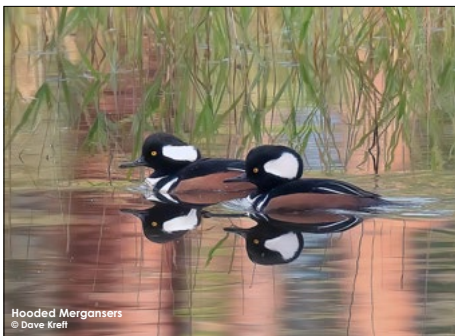
My background spanned over 35 years in aviation, as a U.S. Navy and commercial pilot. Formally trained as an educator, I earned Bachelor's and Master's degrees in education and a second Master's degree in National and International Security. Born in Pennsylvania, I lived my first 21 years there. Compliments of the U.S. Navy and a little wanderlust, I have since lived in 10 states. I was lucky enough to enjoy a childhood home that literally was attached to an arboretum. I spent nearly every day in the "woods", climbing, wading in streams, and observing birds. Encouraged by my parents, I had bird feeders and reference books at an early age, even earning a Boy Scout Bird Study merit badge.



**Reddish Egret**  
© Stan Lavender

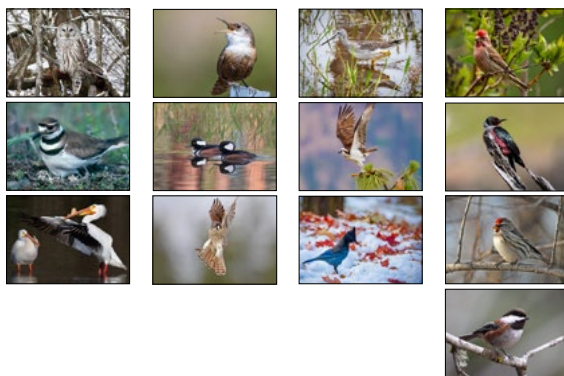
I hope you will join my virtual birding tour of Central Florida. It is so much more than just Disney World.

## 2022 SAS calendars are now available



Hooded Mergansers  
© Dove Krefl

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



The Spokane Audubon Society limited edition 2022 calendar is available for purchase and you won't want to miss this one.

Our calendar includes 27 beautiful photographs of local birds by 15 chapter member photographers, and a little bit of information about the 12 monthly featured species, including American White Pelican, Barred Owl, Greater Yellowlegs, and Lewis's Woodpecker.

For the first time, the calendar also includes notes on phenology -- seasonal natural events and their cycles, including bird migration and nesting -- to provide a general alert about what to watch for when. These notes throughout the calendar are based on several local "citizen science" sources. We think you'll find them interesting markers of our ever-changing seasons of bird watching.

You can purchase calendars on-line through our website ([www.audubonspokane.org](http://www.audubonspokane.org)) with a credit-card for \$12, plus \$2 to cover processing fees and mailing to the postal address you provide. You can also send a check payable to "Spokane Audubon Society" for \$14 per calendar, with your name and postal mailing address, to Spokane Audubon Society, P.O. Box 9820, Spokane, WA 99209-9820. Or pick up a calendar for \$12 at our monthly chapter meetings, when we meet in person again.

Proceeds from calendar sales help to fund the work we do to protect bird habitat and assist in securing public access to birding areas.



*The following was first published as an opinion editorial in the Sunday, August 1, 2021 edition of The Seattle Times.*

*By Paula Swedeen, Ph.D., and Rachel Baker*

## **Washington forests should be managed for both economic benefit and climate change mitigation**

Forests run deep in the Evergreen State's identity and culture. Washington's more than 2 million acres of state forests provide clean air and water, salmon spawning grounds, outdoor recreation access and habitat for the rich natural heritage that supports our quality of life.

State forests managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also provide wood for homes and tens of thousands of timber and non-timber jobs important for local communities. And science increasingly shows that forests are critical in the fight against climate change.

As local conservationists deeply involved in forest policy and collaboration, we know it's possible to steward state forests for current and future generations while supporting rural economies with good jobs.

State forests provide habitat for fish and wildlife, carbon storage to mitigate climate change, clean water, outdoor recreation opportunities and more, in addition to timber harvests.

Given the significant values our forests provide, it's no surprise that Washingtonians have strongly held beliefs about how they are managed. A recent Seattle Times story describes disagreement over whether DNR should manage forests for carbon storage or timber revenue, and whether current policies are in line with the Washington State Constitution, which states that "all the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people."

The article by environmental reporter Lynda V. Mapes features a proposal from former Commissioners of Public Lands Peter Goldmark and Jennifer Belcher calling for the transition of state forests into ecological reserves with no timber harvesting. In response, former State Rep. Brian Blake wrote an Op-Ed published in The Seattle Times, and the



American Forest Resource Council placed a sponsored opinion, both extolling the virtues of logging to reduce climate change.

We believe there is a more equitable and sustainable middle path between these two viewpoints, which would generate critical revenue for rural communities, while harnessing Washington's forests to store more carbon, and supporting public and wildlife values.

Such an approach taps into the biological capacity of these managed forests to sequester more carbon and grow more timber for harvest. Research demonstrates that extending harvest rotations in Douglas fir forests from 40 years to 80 years can more than double wood output because these trees don't reach their maximum average annual growth rates until they're at least 80 years old. Additional studies show that longer rotations store more carbon dioxide in the combination of the forest and wood products.

While milled wood products do store carbon, they do so for far fewer years than the forest itself, and wood products emit carbon as they break down. Cutting forests on shorter cycles causes soil to lose stored carbon, while undisturbed forest soils hold massive quantities of carbon for thousands of years. Letting our forests grow older before harvest reduces these impacts, as well as supports biodiversity and clean water. Likewise, protecting old growth and mature forests from logging is key to climate-smart forestry, as harvest of old forests emits carbon dioxide that isn't reabsorbed for centuries.

Currently, DNR interprets a 1984 state Supreme Court decision as requiring the agency to maximize revenue to named trust beneficiaries, including public schools. This leads them to harvest under shorter rotations on lands they are not otherwise required to manage for fish and wildlife listed under the Endangered Species Act. DNR's Policy for Sustainable Forests provides more detailed management guidance, but was last updated in 2006. This 72-page policy mentions "climate changes" only once.

We need healthy forests that take up more CO<sub>2</sub> than they currently do, provide fish and wildlife habitat, generate wood products, offer public access for the increasing numbers of Washingtonians heading outdoors, and support rural communities. Thankfully, Washington's State Constitution, written in 1889, recognizes the diverse values of our state forests.

Our organizations believe the "for all the people" wording of the state constitution gives DNR mandate to manage in the broader public interest, including to mitigate climate change, steward habitat to recover salmon and wildlife, provide access for outdoor recreation, and support trust beneficiaries and rural economies. The State Supreme Court recently granted direct review of our case to provide clarity on which interpretation is correct.

However, even under DNR's current legal interpretation, we think it's possible to transition to longer harvesting cycles in a way that keeps loggers and mill workers employed, and revenue flowing to trust beneficiaries. It is a matter of planning for an optimally-timed transition period to avoid economic disruptions. Carbon incentive payments are also increasingly available to compensate for any potential temporary decreases in revenue to counties and schools.

For example, Washington's new Climate Commitment Act establishes a Natural Climate Solutions Account, which will receive a portion of the revenue generated from auction of emissions allowances. The account will support ecosystem resilience, conservation and carbon sequestration — including projects that increase "carbon sequestration and storage benefits in forests."

Between 2023 and 2040, contributions to the Natural Climate Solutions Account will reach more than \$663 million. These funds can support changes to forest management on state lands that increase carbon sequestration beyond DNR's current practices, such as transition to longer timber harvest rotations. Alongside revenue from continued timber harvesting on state lands under more climate-smart approaches, these funds would provide supplementary revenue to counties and other State Trust beneficiaries as compensation for the important environmental benefits our public forests provide to the rest of the state and world.

Moving from 40- or 50-year harvest cycles to 80 years presents an opportunity for DNR to lead for all Washingtonians, and pave the way for similar transitions across the forest sector. Innovation on DNR

managed forests can inform adoption of these practices on private forestlands, which in Washington cover an area three times larger than state forests.

The window is closing rapidly to reduce carbon emissions to avoid significant harm to human health and livelihoods. To meet this moment, we must harness the power of the Evergreen State's forests to provide the dual climate benefit of avoiding emissions and drawing down carbon dioxide from the atmosphere — all while providing economic, biodiversity and community benefits.

Rather than choosing economic benefit or climate change mitigation for state forests, Washington must choose both. We call upon the conservation community, DNR, the forest-products industry, tribal nations and rural communities to work together to find solutions that sustain our state's forests and our people.

## Membership Report

by Alan McCoy

### Update of Members' Status May 21, 2021 through August 21, 2021:

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

**Individual:** Sharlene Lundal, Gina Keller, Tamera Brandt

**Family:** Patty Jones, Kirsten Galliher,

**Supporting:** Richard Severn, Joseph Cooney, Stephen Anderson,

**Lifetime:** Steven Negretti,

Many thanks to our **returning members**:

**Individual:** Theresa Ottosen,

**Family:** Mary Benham,

**Supporting:** James Patten,

**Contributing:** John Stuart & Carol Mack, Carol Floren

If you change your email address, please send your new email address to me, Alan McCoy at [ahm2352@gmail.com](mailto: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>



# Field Notes

Bird Sightings for the Inland Northwest, compiled by Jon Isacoff

We are wrapping up the hottest, driest summer on record. It's unclear if this affected birds particularly greatly. One silver lining is the presence of mudflats in many wetlands and ponds, where they typically are not. Shorebird migration is already nearing its peak and songbirds are starting to move. It seems that some of the White-winged Crossbills that graced the mountains and hills of the region last fall and winter may have stuck around, with a flurry of sightings during this summer. The most noteworthy sightings of the past couple of months are below:

Snow Goose: Philleo Lake (7/5-JI)

Harlequin Duck: Sullivan Creek (5/23-eBird)

Clark's Grebe: Eloika Lake (6/13-TL); Denton Slough (7/5-eBird); Hayden Lake (7/11-eBird)

Anna's Hummingbird: Spokane Valley (7/11-MC); Moscow (8/1-NP)

Common Poorwill: Moscow Mountain (7/31-KD)

Sandhill Crane: Saltese Flats (6/20-eBird); Rose Lake (7/31-eBird)

SNOWY PLOVER: Saltese Flats (6/7-JE)

HUDSONIAN GODWIT: Saltese Flats (8/15-KW)

WHIMBREL: Sprague (6/8-eBird)

WILLET: Sheep Lake (5/31-ST); Saltese Flats (8/15-KW)

Franklin's Gull: Saltese Flats (5/31-ST)

Forster's Tern: Gardener Road Wetlands (6/27-SS)

White-faced Ibis: Dover (6/5-RDC)

Lewis's Woodpecker: Rice (6/5-TD); Little Spokane Natural Area (6/15-eBird); St. Maries (7/5-NP)

Black-backed Woodpecker: Ione (6/19-eBird); Mt. Spokane SP (7/8-JI); Meadow Creed Rd. (7/10-NP); Sherman Creek (7/16-eBird)

White-headed Woodpecker: Little Falls (5/25-eBird)

BLACK PHOEBE: Washtucna (8/8-BF)

White-winged Crossbill: Idaho Panhandle National Forest (6/28-eBird); Trout Lake (7/15-eBird); Salmo Pass (7/30-TL); Hidden Lake (7/30-eBird); Saddle Pass (7/30-JI); Ball Lake (7/31-JI) Mt. Spokane SP (8/5-MW)

Lesser Goldfinch: Saltese Flats (7/18-JI); Paradise Prairie (8/7-AM)

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK: West Spokane (6/3-JP)



**Rose-breasted Grosbeak - female**  
© James Kinderman



**Rose-breasted Grosbeak - male**  
© Tom Snow

Observers: RB-R.J. Baltierra; DB-Donna Bragg; BB-Ben Bright; TB-Taylor Baldwin; Marlene Cashen; RC-River Corcoran; WC-Warren Current; RDC-Rich Del Carlo; KD-Kas Dumroese; TD-Tim Durnell; SE-Shannon Ehlers; Jacob Elonen; NE-Norm Engeland; FF-Fred Forssell; BF-Bob Flores; DG-Don Goodwin; CG-Cierra Gove; LH-Lindell Haggin; JH-John Hanna; CH-Cameron Heusser; I-Jon Isacoff; LJ-Louie Johnson; SJ-Steve Joyce; BK-Bob Kemp; DK-David Kreft; GL-Greg Lambeth; TL-Terry Little; CL-Carl Lundblad; CM-Curtis Mahon; MM-Mason Maron; AM-Alan McCoy; BM-Ben Meredyk; NM-Nancy Miller; WM-Will Merg; RuM-Russ Morgan; TO-Tim O'Brien; NP-Neil Paprocki; JP-Jim Patten; JR-Jethro Runco; SS-Sandy Schreven; MS-Mark Selle; CS-Charles Swift; NT-Norma Trefry; ST-Shep Thorp; DW-Doug Ward; SW-Steven Warren; KW-Kevin Waggoner; MW-Michael Woodruff

## Member Profile:

# KIM THORBURN

by Madonna Luers

Most Spokane Audubon Society (SAS) members know Kim Thorburn.



Kim and her husband Terry take a break from hiking Gillette Ridge in the Colville National Forest

She's been our chapter president and board member in the past, coordinates part of our Christmas Bird Count every year, co-manages our prairie grouse recovery grants and volunteers as a citizen scientist for state and federal agencies, holds our scientific collection permit for educational specimens, helped produce our annual calendar for several years, led pre-Covid field trips regularly, and co-taught Learn to Bird workshops at Spokane Community College. And she's been serving in the Eastern Washington position of the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission (the governing board for the state's Department of Fish and Wildlife) since being appointed by the governor in 2015.

Does she still have time to actually bird?! Apparently, Kim is never NOT birding, with an incredibly keen ear for all kinds of avian sounds. She's been attracted to bird song her whole life and credits the Canyon Wren's song for her real start in birding. She first heard it echoing off canyon walls during Spring in the late '90's while hiking in the Great Basin's Santa Rosa Mountains in California.

Kim was born in 1950 in San Francisco and grew up in a family of "outdoors people" on a farm in California's central valley. She remembers hearing the melodies of meadowlarks in their pastureland as a child. She graduated from Clovis High School in Fresno County, including time as an exchange student in Asuncion, Paraguay. She obtained a Bachelor's degree in biology from Stanford University, and then followed in her father's footsteps to become a physician, with her MD earned from the University of California-San Francisco. She met her husband, Terry Allen, in medical school, where "I caught his attention because I also raised sheep at that time," she recalls.

Kim's work in medicine began in state correctional facilities in the late '70's and early '80's, running health care services for prisons where she says she learned of "a population we've thrown away."

She and Terry moved to Honolulu where she joined the faculty at the University of Hawaii and pursued a Master's Degree in Public Health. They spent a lot of time surfing and hiking and noticing how much of the islands' native fauna were imperiled due to the introduction of exotics. Their "yard birds" were species like the Brazilian Cardinal, Indonesian Java Sparrow, even feral cockatoos that regularly feasted on seeds from their papaya tree. Kim also recalls encountering colonies of feral cats on the beach, fed by locals, which likely didn't help native bird populations.

They moved to Spokane about 1997 when Kim took the job of Spokane County Regional Health District director. She first took a birding class from long-time Audubon member Maurice Vial, and by about 2002 enrolled in a Spokane Community College "Learn to Bird" class from Auduboners Gary Blevins and Cindy McCormack, who encouraged her to join the Spokane chapter and participate in field trips. That, she says,



is when she got serious about birding and was soon helping teach the classes and getting into wildlife photography.

Kim had a short stint as chair of the Washington State Board of Health before retiring from public health administration. She continues to pursue her interest in bioethics as a member of the Washington State University Institutional Review Board.

Although she expects to conclude her term at the end of 2022, she says her time on the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission has been “a great learning experience.” She loves the topics and policy development, and is especially interested in the human dimensions of wildlife management and finding common ground in communities with big conflict situations like with wolves. She’s especially proud of the work Department staff have recently done to secure legislative proviso funding to recover wild-fire-damaged shrub-steppe habitat.

She and Terry are campers, hikers, snowshoers and horseback riders who live with their horses near the Little Spokane River. They also maintain a home in Bolinas, California near Point Reyes National Seashore, which is an international Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA). They’ve traveled the west

together, he rockhounding while she birds, mostly in California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. She’s birded Florida and southern Ohio, and in Costa Rica, Colombia, Namibia in South Africa, and Patagonia in Argentina.

Kim’s most memorable birding experiences are when her non-birder husband finds her a life bird, like the Himalayan Snowcock high in the Ruby Mountains of Nevada.

She says her favorite bird is “the last bird that I saw or heard because they’re all such wonderful creatures, how can I have a favorite? Even displaced European starlings have marvelous vocalizations. I am a nut for gallinaceous birds, especially our prairie grouse that dance so well.”

Her tip for newcomers to birding is to go on field trips where veteran birders love to share. “Also, it’s more than bird WATCHING,” she says. “Use your ears.”

Kim believes an important issue for the future of birds and birdwatching that “we can do something about” is controlling outdoor domestic cats. “They’re an invasive species and their numbers need to be greatly diminished,” she says.



**Kim glasses for birds from Mt. Thomas in northeast Washington**



# White-headed Woodpecker



**Female White-headed Woodpecker.**  
Photo by Danita Delimont

The distinctive White-headed Woodpecker is the only bird species in North America with a black body and all-white head. Both sexes look almost identical except that, like Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, the male White-headed Woodpecker has a red spot on the back of the head. (Also, during their first summer, juveniles briefly sport a red crown patch.) Despite its striking appearance, the White-headed Woodpecker is a quiet, unobtrusive bird and, as such, can be somewhat challenging to find throughout its range.

Birders who want to spot a White-headed Woodpecker improve their chances by knowing its habitat preferences.

## **Follow the Fire**

To find a White-headed Woodpecker, start by finding places where there has been recent fire disturbance. Like the Black-backed Woodpecker, this species often turns up in recently burned forests, but also requires adjacent areas of large, live conifers — particularly Ponderosa Pines. Dead trees and snags provide soft wood for excavating nest holes, while living trees provide pine nuts, one of the White-headed Woodpecker's favored foods, as well as invertebrates.

The White-headed Woodpecker is resident (nonmigratory) throughout its range, although some populations move to lower elevations for the winter.

It's found in a relatively small area of mountain pine forests from southern British Columbia, Canada, through eastern Washington and Oregon, south to the mountain ranges of California, and east into Nevada and Idaho.

## **Ponderosa Pine Diner**

The White-headed Woodpecker forages quietly, flaking bark from burnt, dying tree trunks and probing into crevices in search of insects, rather than noisily hammering into the wood as other woodpeckers do. This resourceful woodpecker even drills sap wells and drinks sap in the manner of a Williamson's Sapsucker.

The White-headed Woodpecker is the only woodpecker species that feeds heavily on pine seeds, especially those of the Ponderosa, which explains its rather limited distribution. It digs into large, closed cones to extract the seeds, clinging carefully to the sides and bottoms to avoid the sticky sap. Once it extracts a pine seed, the White-headed Woodpecker wedges it into a nearby crack or crevice, then pecks it apart before eating.

## **Monogamous Mates, Dedicated Parents**

The male White-headed Woodpecker courts his mate with an eye-catching aerial display of gliding flights with wings held above his back, accompanied by drawn-out squeaky calls.

Once mated, the pair begins to excavate a nest hole, usually less than 16 feet from the ground in the soft wood of a dead pine tree, snag, fallen log, or even a stump. Pairs excavate a new nest hole each year; old or unfinished nest cavities are used outside of the breeding season for roosting. Once the nest cavity is completed and lined with wood chips, the female White-headed Woodpecker lays three to six

## Fall is the time to plant

By Madonna Luers

eggs, which she and her mate incubate in turn for about two weeks, with the male usually taking the night shift. Both parents continue to work in tandem after the eggs hatch, keeping the nest clean and feeding the young birds in shifts. The fledglings continue to depend on their parents for several weeks after leaving the nest. This woodpecker usually raises just one brood per season.

### A Very Hot Topic

Fire suppression and salvage logging pose particular threats to the White-headed Woodpecker, as both result in what is essentially habitat loss for this and other species, including the Lewis's Woodpecker and Flammulated Owl. Fire management is a very important topic, especially in the West, where there has been an increase in catastrophic blazes, including the Camp Fire in California in 2018 and the massive Bootleg Fire currently burning in south-central Oregon. The issue of fire, forestry, and birds is complex, but ABC is committed to working with partners and local communities to ensure human safety while safeguarding fire-dependent species such as the White-headed Woodpecker.



**Creeping Oregon Grape**



**Red-flowering Currant**

Desert Jewels Nursery near Millwood specializes in native, drought-tolerant plants and offers a 10% discount to current members of the Spokane Audubon Society. For more information, see [www.desertjewelsnursery.com](http://www.desertjewelsnursery.com)

Fall is the optimal time to plant trees and shrubs in your yard to provide year-round habitat for birds and other wildlife.

Plant root systems move into dormancy in the fall for the coming winter, which minimizes planting or transplanting shock. And even in a hot, drought year like this one, fall temperatures and rainfall provide more soil moisture for those roots to give them a headstart on growth next year.

If you're re-arranging or splitting established shrubs or small trees on your property, carefully dig up the root system before the first ground-hardening frost. Deciduous trees and shrubs are best transplanted after they have dropped their leaves in late fall. Evergreens can be transplanted earlier, as long as they're not putting on new growth.

Dig a planting hole no deeper or wider than the root system. Protect young trees and shrubs from browsing deer or other wildlife damage with fencing. Water regularly until the ground freezes.

If you're adding new plants to your bird yard, consider selecting drought-tolerant native species that conserve water. Past tallies by the Washington Department of Ecology indicate that almost 40 percent of water supplies in our state's towns and cities are used in landscape watering.

Native, drought-tolerant plants that provide food for birds and other wildlife include:

Deciduous shrubs: Serviceberry (*Amelancier alnifolia*), Oceanspray (*Holodiscus* spp.), Mock-orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*), Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), Red-flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), Wild rose (*Rosa* spp.), Sitka mountain-ash (*Sorbus sitchensis*), Cascade mountain-ash (*Sorbus scopulina*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*).

Evergreen shrubs: Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentate*), Tall Oregon-grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*).

Low shrubs, ground covers: Kinnikinnik (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Dwarf Oregon-grape (*Mahonia aquifolium* "Compacta"), Creeping Oregon-grape (*Mahonia repens*).



# 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](mailto:info@spokaneaudubon.org) for publishing consideration.

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

Details of the field trips will be found on our website <https://www.audubonspokane.org/upcoming-events>.



**Merlin siblings**  
by Alan McCoy  
Taken at the Flathead River at Columbia Falls.

## 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:  
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Attn: Alan McCoy  
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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](mailto:ahm2352@gmail.com) or (509) 999-9512.



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

Sept. 2021

**To:**

*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>**

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