

The Pygmy Owl

Volume 29
Issue 10
June 2021

The Newsletter of the
Spokane Audubon Society



Happy summer birding!

Our next meeting is September 8, 2021 and it will be a “hybrid” of both our traditional get-together in person and on-line Zoom meeting for those who can’t make it.

The physical meeting will be at our new location – the Henry David Thoreau room of the Unitarian Church at 4340 W. Ft. George Wright Dr. (renamed Whistalks Way in 2020). It is on the corner of Government Way and Whistalks Way, just west of Spokane Falls Community College, northwest of downtown Spokane.

Remember there are no July or August newsletters, but the September edition will be out at the end of August to remind you again about this new meeting place and the program.

Through September 19 the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture (MAC) is exhibiting “American Original: The Life and Work of John James Audubon.”

Audubon’s lifelong fascination with birds culminated in one of the most ambitious books of illustrations ever published, *The Birds of America*. He traveled widely from Labrador to the Florida Keys collecting specimens for his series of 435 stunningly life-like watercolor and pastel illustrations. Engravers painstakingly converted those drawings into the printed images we recognize today. The project was funded by subscribers with a keen interest in North American flora and fauna, including French King Charles X and the Queen of England.



An original Audubon print is a rare bird. Subtle features distinguish them from millions of reproductions. The MAC exhibition is an exclusive collection of original prints, and a selection of drawings, paintings, manuscripts, and personal possessions that shed light on the man behind the masterpieces. The exhibition tells the behind-the-scenes stories of the people, processes, and young nation that produced this American original.

Supplemented with taxidermy from the MAC’s collection, the objects in the exhibition are on loan from the John James Audubon State Park Museum in Henderson, Kentucky, where Audubon and his family lived for many years.

On Thursday, Aug. 12, Spokane Audubon Society members will conduct a tabletop display at the MAC of our own taxidermy collection and other bird education materials.

The MAC, 2316 W. 1st Ave., is located off Riverside Drive in downtown Spokane’s historic Browne’s Addition. It’s open Tuesday-Sunday, 10 am-5 pm. With Covid19 pandemic restrictions still in place, all tickets for admission (which includes all exhibits) must be purchased in advance on-line at <https://www.northwestmuseum.org/visit/plan-your-visit/>, and you will be asked to self-screen for Covid19 symptoms prior to entering the museum. Ticket prices are: Adults (18+) \$12; Seniors (65+) \$10; College Students w/Valid ID \$10; Children/Students (6-17) \$7. Children 5 and under and all Museum members receive free admission.

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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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Membership Report

by Alan McCoy

Update of Members' Status: April 20, 2021 through May 20, 2021:

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

Student: Ben Conklin, Will Merg

Individual: Allie Raye, Margaret Heming, Glenn Kory, Mary Wilbur, Rhonda Grinalds

Many thanks to our **returning members**:

Student:

Individual: Delores Schwindt, David Kreft, Patricia Ediger, Hank Nelson, Lori Leaver

Family: Cheryl Branz, Tom and Miriam Munson, Craig Brown

Supporting: Lisa Langelier, Stephanie Lambert

Lifetime: Brenda Day

If you change your email address, please send your new email address to me, Alan McCoy, at ahm2352@gmail.com 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/>.



American Robin
© Jim Schnorrenberg



Long-eared Owl

BIRD OF THE WEEK

The elusive Long-eared Owl, also known as the Lesser Horned Owl or Cat Owl, superficially resembles the Great Horned Owl, but is much smaller and slimmer — in fact, it's North America's most slender owl. Distinguishing characteristics include long, close-set ear tufts (held flat to the head while in flight), an orange face punctuated by blackish highlights around the eyes, and dark streaking and barring on the undersides that creates a more checkered pattern than seen on the Great Horned.

This owl's sleek silhouette makes an effective defense against potential predators, allowing the bird to blend with its surroundings. It prefers to roost within dense foliage, often next to a tree trunk, where its slim body and dappled brown plumage render it practically invisible. When threatened, a Long-eared Owl further elongates its body, raises its ear tufts, and compresses its plumage, making it resemble a tree limb. This cryptic strategy is shared by other owls, as well as by the unrelated Common Potoo of Central and South America.

Safety in Numbers

The Long-eared Owl is unusually social for an owl. During winter, it can be found roosting in groups, from several to upwards of 20 individuals, although roosts as large as 100 have been recorded. These congregations are located within thick cover, where

the birds are very difficult to detect. This uncommon sociability may help deter potential predators, including larger owls. Even during their breeding season, Long-eared Owls often nest in loose colonies, with pairs raising young within 40 to 50 feet of each other.

Widespread Owl

The Long-eared Owl can be found throughout the Northern Hemisphere, including from Western Europe to Russia, then as far east as Japan. In North America, it is found across southern Canada and from New England to the Southwest, including a few spots in northern Mexico. Isolated populations are also found in North and East Africa, the Azores, and the Canary Islands.

North American Long-eared Owls are partially migratory, with some birds moving south during harsh winters. Like the Snowy Owl, the Long-eared also may move in response to changes in food availability.

This owl is quite vocal during its breeding season and makes a variety of sounds. The male Long-eared Owl gives an "advertisement" call — a repeated, resonant hoot that can be heard up to a mile away. The female responds with a raspier call. When alarmed, this owl shrieks and hisses, giving rise to one of its common folk names, "Cat Owl."



Long-eared Owl by Paul Reeves

The complete article can be found at this link:

<https://abcbirds.org/bird/long-eared-owl/?omcampaign=membership-tagline&eType=EmailBlastContent&eld=f7a97df9-76ec-4c0d-adc2-934d58cf1715>

Field Notes

Bird Sightings for the Inland Northwest, compiled by Jon Isacoff

Migration is in full bore and it has not been disappointing! This Spring has seen the full potential of the revitalized Saltese Flats area in Spokane Valley, with water moved in to keep habitat available for migrating shorebirds and other goodies. Not surprisingly, many of the best sightings below are from this location, but there have been other good ones as well. Access to Saltese can be found off of Henry Road in Spokane Valley. Also of note, some of our winter irruptive Blue Jays are still around. It would be interesting if anyone notes breeding, as that has not been documented in our region. Especially rare sightings are in all CAPS:

Greater White-fronted Goose: Kootenai NWR (4/25-SE and JR); Cheney (4/30-RC); Heyburn SP (5/8-NP)

Harlequin Duck: Spring Valley Reservoir (5/13-BM)

White-winged Scoter: Spokane Valley (5/13-TB)

Anna's Hummingbird: Kendrick (5/1-GL); Spokane Valley (5/13-MC); Moscow (5/19-NP)

Sandhill Crane: Moose Creek Reservoir (4/24-GL); Kootenai NWR (4/25-SE and JR); Moscow (5/7-NP); Santa Creek Meadow (5/8-NP)

White-faced Ibis: Saltese Flats (5/1-MS); Sheep Lake (5/6-MC); Sprague (5/6-MC); Philleo Lake (5/7-JI); Moscow (5/9-KD); Kootenai NWR (5/14-SE and JR)

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER: Saltese Flats (5/20-TL)

HUDSONIAN GODWIT: Saltese Flats (5/2-JE)

Sanderling: Saltese Flats (5/4-TO)

Pectoral Sandpiper: Saltese Flats (5/9-JE)

Broad-winged Hawk: Potato Hill (4/25-NP)

Franklin's Gull: Saltese Flats (5/18-TO)

Forster's Tern: Sheep Lake (5/7-TL)

Ferruginous Hawk: Cow Lake (4/20-NE)

Hudsonian Godwit
©Tom Benson



American Golden Plover
© Ian Davies

Blue Jay: Kendrick (4/23-JH); Spokane (4/24-SW); Koppei Farms (5/5-MM); Coeur D'Alene (5/16-eBird); Moscow (5/17-GL)

White-winged Crossbill: Mt. Spokane SP (5/19-TO)

Harris's Sparrow: Garfield (4/24-CH)

Golden-crowned Sparrow: University of Idaho (5/5-GL)

White-throated Sparrow: Spokane (5/16-MF)

Observers: RB-R.J. Baltierra; DB-Donna Bragg; BB-Ben Bright; TB-Taylor Baldwin; MC-Marlene Cashen; RC-River Corcoran; WC-Warren Current; RDC-Rich Del Carlo; KD-Kas Dumroese; TD-Tim Durnell; SE-Shannon Ehlers; JE-Jacob Elonen; NE-Norm Engeland; FF-Fred Forssell; MF-Michael Fulton; DG-Don Goodwin; CG-Cierra Gove; LH-Lindell Haggin; JH-John Hanna; CH-Cameron Heusser; JI-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; JR-Jethro Runco; SS-Sandy Schreven; MS-Mark Selle; CS-Charles Swift; NT-Norma Trefry; DW-Doug Ward; SW-Steven Warren; JW-John Wolff; MW-Michael Woodruff

Member Profile:

Jim and Bea Harrison

by Madonna Luers

Bea and Jim Harrison say that their greatest birding experience is being life partners who bird with each other every day since they caught the birding bug 40 years ago.

And they remember vividly when that happened.

“We saw and heard someone on a road near our neighborhood calling birds with a screech owl playing on a tape recorder,” said Bea. “Being not-at-all shy, we asked him what he was doing, ended up inviting him to our house. Then he invited us to our first Christmas Bird Count, from there we met a bird bander and got involved with MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) work, and the rest is history!”

That was in Texas, where they met and where Bea Tipton grew up. She was born in 1953 in Houston, Jim in 1951 in Bogalusa, Louisiana. They met in high school, became a couple soon after graduation, and married in 1973. Jim earned a bachelor’s degree in Graphic Design from Sam Houston State University and went to work in engineering for a chemical company in Freeport, Texas. Bea earned an associate degree in Computer Technology from Brazosport College and worked as computer technician for the same company.

Their love of birds grew, so they eventually became leaders of the local bird club and helped with the foundation of The Gulf Coast Bird Observatory. They lived many years on the Texas Gulf Coast, near the San Bernardo National Wildlife Refuge.

When they had a chance to work in the conservation field, they moved to Del Rio in west Texas to



take jobs with The Nature Conservancy, Jim as a Land Steward and later Project Director, Bea as Volunteer Coordinator and Office Manager.

Since retiring from The Nature Conservancy in 2005, both have worked and/or volunteered in the conservation arena, including bird banding for

the Smithsonian Institute on the Texas Coast; surveys for Hawk Watch International at Smith Point; plant and bird monitoring for Texas Parks and Wildlife; nest monitoring American Oystercatchers with Gulf Coast Bird Observatory; interpreters at Haystack Rock at Cannon Beach, Oregon; park rangers on Cypress Island for Washington Department of Natural Resources; and history and nature interpreters at Cape Disappointment for Washington State Parks.

The Harrisons moved to Spokane about seven years ago to be closer to their son, James, and granddaughter, Hazel. They immediately joined Spokane Audubon Society to meet other people who enjoy birds. They have helped with Christmas Bird Counts, waterfowl surveys, and the Sagebrush Songbird surveys. They served on the board of directors for a couple of years in the past, and just last month were elected to serve again. Jim also serves on the board of Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club, since paddling is another of their interests. They live in a rural area between Cheney and Spokane near the Gardner Wetlands, which they monitor from their property.

They have traveled to see birds throughout Mexico, including Baja, and in Belize, Alaska, Florida, Arizona,

and most other states. They did a “Big Year” in 2019, seeing or hearing 286 species in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Hawaii.

One of Jim’s most memorable experiences was leading a tour for the Texas Ornithology Society back in the 1990’s when there was a migration fallout. “We saw about 150 species in one day,” he recalled. “It was so special to be able to show others so many beautiful shorebirds and neotropical migrants.”

One of Bea’s most memorable experiences was at High Island Preserve on the Texas Coast, where she and a friend set up a scope on a little bridge overlooking a puddle of a stream. “We stood there for hours watching outstanding birds like Cerulean and Blackburnian Warblers, Orchard and Baltimore Orioles, Indigo and Painted Buntings, and many other red, blue, yellow, and orange birds bathing in that little puddle,” she recalled. “When others came by, we shared our scope and our joy with them.”

Their work banding birds for the Smithsonian Institute at The Nature Conservancy’s Mad Island Marsh Preserve on the Texas Gulf Coast was also an outstanding experience for both. Jim especially remembers the first time he held a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher and all its minute and delicate details of coloration. Bea remembers hand-feeding a distressed Rose-breasted Grosbeak that had just flown hundreds of miles across the Gulf of Mexico and was

totally exhausted. “Having the privilege of seeing those gorgeous birds so close up is something we will never forget,” Bea said.

Jim’s favorite birds are the Peregrine Falcon and Painted Bunting because both are “the best of their kind, in skill and beauty.”

Bea feels the bird she’s looking at in that moment may be her favorite, but if she had to pick one or two it would be the Northern Pintail because it is so elegant and the California Quail, which always makes her smile.

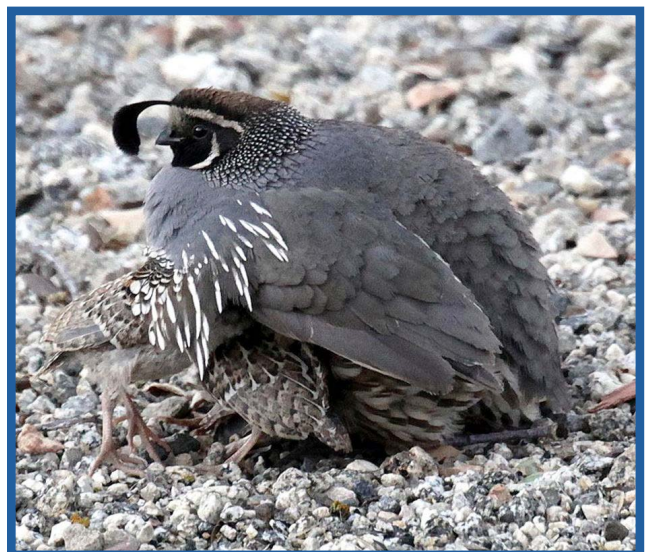
Jim’s advice for birding newcomers is to try to be “in the moment” when you watch birds. “It is not about the numbers,” he said, “it is about observing behavior and appreciating their beauty.”

Bea always encourages people to go on a Christmas Bird Count or join a group for a big day or bird walk. “You can learn so much from others,” she said.

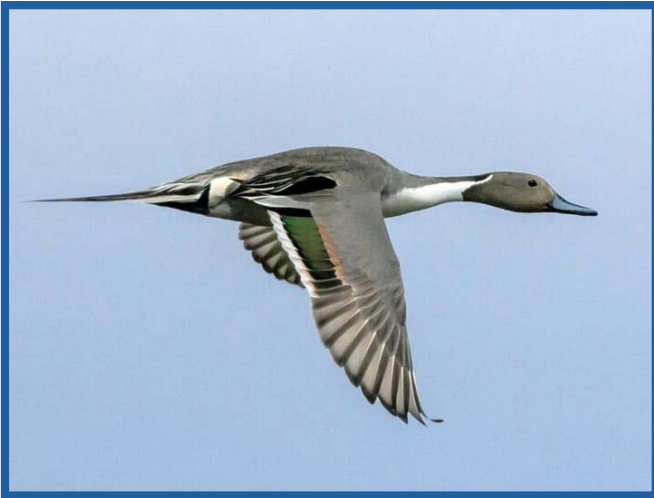
The Harrisons believe that the most important issue for the future of birds and birding is over-population of the planet. “Human population has quadrupled in our lifetimes, which leads to habitat loss, pollution of the air, land and water, and climate change,” Bea explained. “We need to listen to science and elect leaders who follow the science. We need to educate the young, empower women all over the world, and eliminate financial inequality. Only then can we hope to have a brighter future for birds and all of us.”



Painted Bunting
© David Hollie



California Quail
©I Toshimi Kristoff



Northern Pintail
© Kathleen Kent



Peregrine Falcon
© Ryan Schain

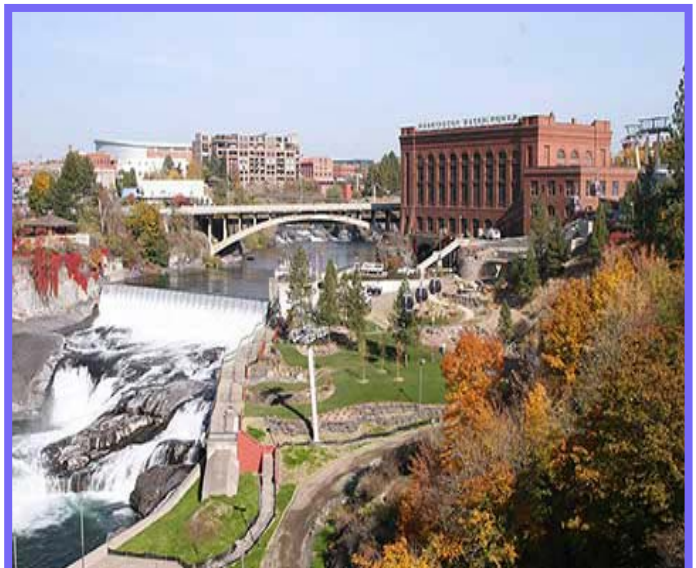
Spokane Sustainability Action Plan

We share an acronym with the Spokane City Council's Sustainability Action Subcommittee (SAS), and now is the time for some SAS on SAS!

The City Council created their SAS in early 2019 to focus on issues surrounding climate change and its effects on Spokane and the region. Their SAS is a group of appointed volunteer community members tasked to research solutions that can be taken to both mitigate our contribution to climate change and help make our community more resilient in the face of these changes.

They released the Sustainability Action Plan on April 28, which outlines Spokane's greatest sources of greenhouse gas emissions and describes preventative measures that can be taken. Public workshops to explain the plan are scheduled for May 20, May 29, and June 3. You can register for those workshops, or just read the plan and submit comments now through Aug. 31 at this link. You do not need to reside in the city of Spokane to provide comments, but the on-line feedback form does ask where you live and has an "other" category for county residents.

Thanks to all members who can take the time to review and comment on this plan. It's a step towards a healthier community for both humans and birds!



When You Should—and Should Not—Rescue Baby Birds

Audubon Newsletter
Benji Jones



American Robin fledgling.

Photo: Jeanette Tasey/Audubon Photography Awards

In the third grade, my teacher found what she thought was an abandoned baby bird on the school grounds. She asked if someone in the class would care for it, and days later, the European Starling I named Bluego (for a reason I wish I remembered) was living in a cardboard box in my bedroom, padded with fake spider web left over from Halloween. As a child, I was thrilled to be on my way toward becoming a wildlife rescuer, but years later I wondered if it was the right thing to do.

As I've learned, it probably wasn't. Like the vast majority of baby birds that people encounter, Bluego was a weeks-old fledgling—not a newly born nestling. And this distinction is critical, wildlife rehabbers say, because most fledglings don't need to be rescued. "Eighty percent of baby birds that come in have basically just been kidnapped," says Melanie Furr, education director at the Atlanta Audubon Society and a licensed volunteer at Atlanta Wild Animal Rescue Effort. "They need to be taken back."

Wandering from the nest is exactly what fledglings—which are just learning to fly—are supposed to do, she says. It's a normal part of a bird's development, and though these chicks might appear abandoned, they're likely under surveillance by their parents nearby. Of course, there is a chance that they could be injured, sick, or in danger, so there are some cases where a fledgling might require assistance.

Nestlings, on the other hand, are almost always in need of rescue. Whether they fell or got pushed from their nest, they're "not ready to go off into the

world," says Rita McMahon, Co-Founder and Director of the Wild Bird Fund, a nonprofit animal rehab center in New York. How to help them, though, can vary.

To know when you should intervene—and how you can help if needed—ask yourself the questions below.

Is the bird a nestling or fledgling?

When you come across a rogue baby, first determine its age, McMahon says. And there's one obvious sign: feathers. While fledglings are larger and covered almost completely in down and feathers, nestlings are small and typically naked—or with just a few fluffs. In other words, one looks like an awkward young bird, and the other kind of looks like a pink little alien. You can also distinguish age by movement: fledglings can hop, whereas nestlings might simply drag themselves on the ground by their bare wings. If you've found a healthy fledgling: "Walk away from the bird," McMahon says. Rescuing healthy fledglings is not only unnecessary, but it can be detrimental to their development. When raised by hand, she says, babies might confuse humans as their parents (not unlike the geese in the movie *Fly Away Home*). If that happens, "they don't know how to be a bird," McMahon says.



American Robin nestlings.

Photo: Tom Warren/Audubon Photography Awards

If you've found a nestling: Help. First, look for the baby's nest in the nearby bushes or trees; if you find it, simply put the chick back and the parents will resume care. And don't worry about touching the bird: The idea that once you've touched a baby bird it will be rejected is not true, says Susan Elbin, director of conservation and science at New York City

Audubon. "Birds have a sense of smell, but it's not very well developed," Elbin says. "They're not going to abandon their chick."

If the nest is nowhere to be found or simply out of reach, just craft one yourself, Furr says. Find a small container, like a strawberry basket, and load it with a scrap of T-shirt or some straw—anything dry will do. Gently place the youngling inside, and affix the artificial nest in a tree close to where the bird was found. "You want to get it as high up as possible," Furr says.

Once you've returned the bird to a nest—whether real or homemade—keep an eye out for the parents. If they don't return within an hour, call a wildlife rehabilitation center.

Is the bird sick, wounded, or at risk?

Whether you come across a fledgling or nestling, it's important to assess whether the bird needs medical help or is in danger.

Often, it's clear when the bird is in need of urgent care—if the cat dragged it in, that's a sure sign. Other times the signals are more subtle: Though it's a fledgling, it can't stand or hop normally. The feathers might be wet though it's not raining, indicating discharge or an illness that inhibits the production of preening oils. Or maybe it's surrounded by flies, which might signal an open wound.

During hot summer months, dehydration is also common, McMahan says. "Their belly is like a prune, wrinkled, shriveled and sunk in," she says.

If you think you've found a sick or wounded fledgling or nestling, call a rehabber, state wildlife agency, or veterinarian immediately. If it's after hours, take the baby to a safe and warm location, Furr says, such as a closed box with air holes and a heating pad beneath it. And even if your parental instincts kick in, don't feed the baby, she says. You might also come across a fledgling or nestling that's not injured, but at risk—such as from a prowling cat or human feet. Here's an easy fix: "Put it in a bush," Elbin says. In other words, hide the chick or put it in a place that's out of reach or out of the way.

And after all this, if you're still not sure if the bird needs help or what to do, before doing anything, call your local wildlife rehabilitation center. Helping animals—and preventing fledgling kidnappings—is what they do.

Field Trips 2021

June 6, 2021, Sunday 6:30 am

Douglas Creek/Waterville Plateau Trip

Leader: Kim Thorburn

All levels of birders are welcome to join this all-day trip to Waterville Plateau birding hotspots. We will bird Douglas Creek (rough road access), the Waterville STP, and Badger Mtn. We will start from Dean's Drive-in in Reardan at 6:30 AM. Limit 8. We'll figure low density car-pooling in Reardan.

Contact Kim Thorburn (509) 465-3025 by June 1.

kthorburn@msn.com

June 12, 2021 Saturday 7:00 am

Liberty Lake County Park

Leader: Jon Isacoff

Meet in parking lot at 7 am. This is a mostly easy walking approximately 3-hour trip. Liberty Lake hosts some of the best habitat diversity in Spokane County with extensive wetlands and prairie, old second-growth Ponderosa pine, and some of the best wet-belt mixed conifer forest in the area. Please bring masks.

Contact: Jon Isacoff to register. Limit 12 people.

Jon Isacoff (jisacoff1@gmail.com)

Oct 27-28, 2021 Skagit County

Leaders: Jim & Bea Harrison

This is a 3-day, 2-night trip to Skagit County to see migrating snow geese, swans, and shorebirds. We will coordinate staying at a motel as we get closer to the time. We will bird well-known birding sites like Wiley Slough, Skagit Flats, Padilla Bay, etc.

Any birding skill level is welcome. COVID vaccinations required for all participants.

Limit of 15, so register early.

Please **contact** Bea & Jim to register.

Jim is 509-934-7460,

Bea is 830-313-0610

Beaharrison@gmail.com

Jimharrison2@peoplepc.com



If You Build It They Will Come.

By Lisa Langelier

Birds and birders are flocking to the 580-acre restored wetland at Saltese Flats in the Spokane Valley. Following years of planning and construction of five water control structures and an elevated trail, Spokane County Water Resources began feeding runoff through the gates and stop logs during winter. Spring runoff raised the water considerably and the birds responded! So did the people. And many – people that is -- are not behaving. During each of my three short visits to the Flats, I have seen several unleashed dogs, some of them running through the water. Others have reported seeing people wading into the mud to photograph shorebirds.

Saltese Flats



June 2017
© Mary Becker
Weathers

Restored



Water resource specialist and project coordinator Nicki Feiten recently approached the Spokane Audubon board seeking suggestions for handling these bad actors. Since construction is still underway, there are no improved parking areas, welcome kiosks, and very few signs to guide visitors. These improvements are planned and may be completed within the next year. Additionally, the county plans to begin construction this fall on the Doris Morrison Learning Center at the north end of Saltese Flats, with a spring 2022 opening. Some objectives for Saltese Flats include providing high-quality wildlife

habitat, water quality improvement and aquifer recharge, education, and non-motorized recreation.

Prior to draining for agriculture in the 1890's, Saltese Flats, once known as Seltice Lake (after Coeur d'Alene Chief Andrew Seltice who lived on the west side of the lake), supported one of the largest shallow lake and wetland complexes in eastern Washington, totaling 1,200 acres. Prior to restoration, its seasonally flooded lakebed supported thousands of migratory birds including hundreds of tundra and trumpeter swans, thousands of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, and more than 15 raptor species.

Despite the very dry spring, this is the first year in over 100 that the Flats has a nearly full-pool wetland. And the birds gathered on the restored wetland! Birders recorded in eBird 193 bird species for a 51-day period this spring. Having this wetland, associated trails, and a new learning center so close to an urban population of more than 500,000 people increases its value for the community. But like all public land, it cannot be all things to all people. The next time that you visit Saltese Flats, thank dog walkers who have leashed dogs and inform people that this is not a park, but valued conservation land and wildlife habitat.



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.

No Pygmy Owl issues in July and August

Earth is home to around 50 billion wild birds according to a new global estimate, but most species are very rare and only a handful number in the billions.

Just four undomesticated species are in the club of those with a billion-plus individuals, with house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) the most abundant, followed by European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), ring-billed gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) and barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*). By contrast, 1180 species number fewer than 5000 birds each.

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

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.



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

June 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>



Broadcast live every Sunday morning, streamed live online, and released as a podcast, Talkin' Birds is a fun, engaging 30 minute show about birds and conservation. Host and producer Ray Brown has over 40 years experience in public radio broadcasting, and Talkin' Birds is now in its 15th year, with one show airing each week since 2006. That's more than 800 shows! Each show includes recent conservation news, a Featured Feathered Friend segment, an interview with a special guest, Let's Ask Mike, and a Mystery Bird Competition with prizes and call-in guests from across North America. Listen live online, subscribe as a podcast on your favorite podcast app, and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter!