



THE FISH HAWK HERALD

Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the National Audubon Society

Editor: Shirley Sturts 4615 E. Fernan Lake Rd. Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

VOLUME 9, ISSUE 5

February 2000

FEBRUARY MEETING AND EVENTS

Board Meeting

Date: February 7, Monday

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Home of Kris Buchler
3595 Sky Harbor Drive

REGULAR MEETING

Date: February 21, Monday

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: First Presbyterian Church
521 Lakeside

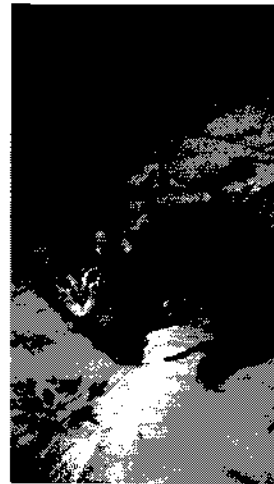
Program: Erik Stauber, DVM from WSU will present a program on raptor rehabilitation. Dr. Stauber specializes in animals of special species: reptiles, and birds.

GREAT BACKYARD BIRD

COUNT

FEBRUARY 18-21, Friday - Monday
Join backyard birders from Nome to Key West. Become a Citizen Scientist. To participate visit on line:
<http://birdsource.org/gbbc>
AUDUBON CONTACT: Matthew Mckown mmcknow@audubon.org

CATS INDOORS! CAMPAIGN RECENT SUCCESSSES:



(Cats pictured: Cali and Tunsis - indoor cats))

BIDWELL PARK, CHICO, CA:

This natural riverine park provides critical wildlife habitat. Over the years, nearby college students and residents dumped their unwanted cats in the park and people fed them until the population grew to an estimated 300 cats. In the meantime, local biologists and members of the Altacal Audubon Society noticed a significant decline in California Quail, Dark-eyed Junco, and White-crowned Sparrow. They urged the park commissioners to remove the cats, but the cat feeders wanted to trap the cats, spay or neuter them, and release them back into the park (TNR, Trap, Neuter and Release). The park commissioners held firm and passed an ordinance prohibiting feeding and dumping of cats in the park. The cat feeders confronted the commissioners and one was arrested for continuing to feed the cats. Instead of throwing the man in jail or fining him, the judge sentenced him to 80 hours of public service to trap out the cats.

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CATS INDOORS.....

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A cat rescue group was formed to trap the cats and find them homes, and approximately 200 cats have been removed

A local biologist recently saw California Quail in the park for the first time in several years, and no cats. This is an excellent example of a solution that benefited both the wildlife and the cats.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE:

Alachua Audubon Society and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission contacted me last year, concerned about a new TNR program, "Operation Catnip," at the University of Florida's veterinary school. 100 traps were distributed to volunteers, and a veterinarian with the school is conducting free spay/neuter clinics with students to give them practice. Just before Thanksgiving, Alachua Audubon Society was notified of a proposal to make TNR legal if the cat feeders registered their colonies with Alachua County Animal Control. Alachua Audubon sent Campaign materials to the county commissioners, along with resolutions and letters from environmental agencies opposing the legalization of TNR. In just one week, Alachua Audubon was able to generate 160 e-mails to the county commissioners opposing the proposed language. The night of the hearing, the TNR language was stricken from the ordinance, and county animal control was encouraged to work with Alachua Audubon on alternative solutions to the "unowned" cat problem.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD:

A press release was sent out several months ago announcing Montgomery County's new law which makes owners of cats who roam private property without that property owners' permission subject to a \$100 fine. Send me your name and address if you would like a copy of the ordinance so that you can work for a similar one in your community.

NEW PLANS FOR YEAR 2000! SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL KEEP YOUR CAT INDOORS DAY, MAY 13, 2000:



This event will be held in conjunction with International Migratory Bird Day and we will be sponsoring a children's poster contest for grades 1 - 6. The winning poster will be featured on ABC's web site. If funding is secured, the poster will also be printed and distributed to reporters and activists to use in their own communities. ABC needs your help in spreading the word about the poster contest. Look for an announcement in early January.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME:

If you would like to make a tax-deductible contribution, please send them to the address below. Let's make the Year 2000 a great one for birds, other wildlife, and cats!

Linda Winter, Director
Cats Indoors!
The Campaign for Safer Birds and Cats
American Bird Conservancy
1250 24th Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20037
(p) (202)778-9619
(f) (202)778-9778
lwinter@abcbirds.org
web site: <http://www.abcbirds.org>

COMPUTER NEEDED
If there were someone who could donate a used computer to the Conservation Committee, it would be put to good use on conservation issues. A PC system with Windows and a cd rom would be ideal. Contact Mike at 664-4741

FEBRUARY FIELD TRIPS

MICA BAY SURVEY

DATE: February 11 and 25, Friday
TIME: 9:00 a.m.
MEET: Fairmont Loop and Highway 95
LEADER: Shirley Sturts, 664-5318
ACTIVITY: We spend about 3 hours twice a month counting all the birds we can find in the Mica Bay area. Beginner birders are welcome to join us.

LEWISTON-CLARKSTON VALLEY

DATE: February 19, Saturday
TIME: 6:15 a.m.
MEET: East side of Rosauer's Parking Lot
LEADER: Kris Buchler 664-4739
ACTIVITY: This is a combined trip with the Palouse Audubon Society. We will be meeting with their leader Charles Swift, at 8:30 in Moscow. Our bird search will include waterfowl, raptors, owls and wintering land birds. Please register ahead of time for this trip. There is a possibility that the date of this trip could be changed if the weather is bad and roads are slow and dangerous. Bring a sack lunch and money for possible restaurant stops.

BROWN BAG BIRDING TRIP

TIME: 12:00 Noon to 1:00 p.m.
MEET: Independence Point
LEADER: Shirley Sturts 664-5318
ACTIVITY: We will study the gulls and waterfowl that frequent Independence Point. If time permits we will walk along City Beach and back through the park.

THANK YOU! CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT PARTICIPANTS: INDIAN MOUNTAIN AND SPIRIT LAKE

Don Heikkila and Shirley Sturts, Compilers

Our CBC was a great success due to the participation of our many field observers and feeder participants. Thank you **Indian Mountain** (*field observers*) Del, Corinne and Cliff Cameron, Shirley Sturts, Lisa Hardy, George and Katie Saylor, Marie Dymkowski, Ken Eppler, Ellen Scriven, Susan Weller and Don Heikkila. (*Feeder watchers*) Carol and Winnie Jensen, Ellen Hinton. **Spirit Lake** (*field observers*) Theresa Potts, Shirley Sturts, Steve Lindsay, Bill Gundlach, Ken Eppler, Cindy Langlitz, Kathryn and Kaitlin Henderson, Herb and Jan Severtson, Janet Callen, Lisa Hardy (*feeder watchers*) Jim and Marty Yates, Cheryl Costigan, Marge Dattel



On behalf of all of us, I want to thank Don Heikkila for hosting a potluck and compiling session in his home after the Indian Mountain count and Cynthia Langlitz for hosting a Pizza Party and compiling session in her home after the Spirit Lake Count. Good food, hot drinks and good company were enjoyed by all who attended these two events.

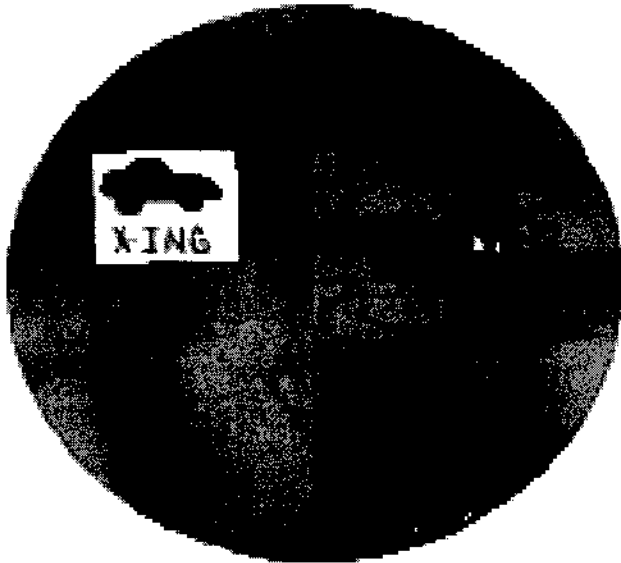
The CBC results can be viewed on page 8 and 9. of this newsletter. I have posted all the CBC data on-line this year. Check out <http://www.birdsource.org>.

COEUR D'ALENE AUDUBON CHAPTER WEBPAGE

To view the webpage go to www.audubon.org. From their menu click on Chapters, Idaho, Coeur d'Alene. It features articles from our newsletter, meetings, field trips, all three Christmas Bird Counts, officers and best of all a photo quiz with digital photos of birds taken by Wayne Tree, a birder from Montana.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Susan Weller



Not long ago, a temporary moratorium on road building within the National Forest System was imposed to give agencies time to assess the ecological impacts of roads and to evaluate options for their management in the long-term. Since the road building program on our National Forests costs American taxpayers millions of dollars annually, and because roads allow access for natural resource extraction and recreation, economic and social values were also taken into consideration. The Forest Service has a burgeoning 8.4 billion-dollar maintenance and reconstruction backlog for which it receives only 20 percent of the annual funding needed to maintain 380,000 miles of existing roads.

Earlier inventories showed over 40 million acres of roadless area exist within the system, consisting of parcels of 5,000 acres or more. These parcels consist of lands that do not have, and mostly have never had, roads gouged across them fragmenting habitat and eroding soil into watersheds. Today, the National Forest System encompasses about 192 million acres of forests and grasslands across 46 states. Setting aside 40 million acres as roadless area amounts to roughly 20 percent of the overall total. When added to the lands set aside as national parks, national monuments, and wildlife refuges, the total begins to look like a place where wildlife may have a chance to exist in the future.

Indeed, the existence of some endangered species—particularly large mammals—depends upon large, roadless tracts of land.

President Theodore Roosevelt wrote that one of America's most important tasks is "leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us." Certainly, President Roosevelt never intended for his vision to end with his administration. His legacy of protection for millions of acres of land is a national inheritance that should, like our personal retirement funds, be added to continually. But some want to spend the nest egg set aside for future generations. To quote President Clinton, "Over the years, unfortunately, our Nation has not always honored President Roosevelt's vision. Too often, we have favored natural resource extraction over conservation, degrading our forests and the critical natural values they sustain."

Congressman Helen Chenoweth-Hage is one of those who want to further degrade our already beleaguered forests by pandering to the timber industry. She accuses the Clinton administration of pushing a "strident, environmental political agenda." When one closely examines which groups stand to benefit from defeating the roadless initiative, it becomes clear exactly who is pushing a strident "political agenda."

National Audubon polls show that Americans favor conservation plans like this proposed protection of roadless areas by a margin of four to one. National Audubon president John Flicker said "this initiative will establish an unparalleled conservation legacy for President Clinton." He added that "it is the biggest land-conservation action in 20 years, and should be celebrated by all Americans." Truly, if the ideal of forests as a sustainable resource is not merely wishful thinking, let us see the timber industry provide from the lands already harvested. Let the myth of sustainable yield be practiced and realized as fact through responsible management and stewardship.

Only five percent of our nation's timber comes from our national forests. Not even five percent of our national forests' timber is currently being harvested from roadless areas. President Clinton points out that we "can easily adjust our federal timber program to replace five percent of five percent, but we can never replace what we might destroy if we don't protect these 40 million acres."

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

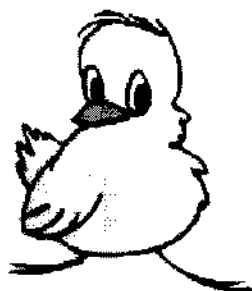
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The strength of our economy is proof that a society can be protective of the natural world and achieve economic growth. In fact, current economic prosperity may prove that one is necessarily dependent upon the other. As one of the richest nations on earth, we can afford to set aside for future generations. Do we really need one more car in the garage, or one more color television set? I would rather guarantee my grandchildren the opportunity to hear an elk bugling across a ridge as a bald eagle plies the river for salmon than to leave the recollections of these things as mere images on videotape. And I think you would, too. •

BIRDING WITH COLD FEET

Brown Bag Birding Jan. 11, 2000

Shirley Sturts



A cloudy day with 2-3 inches of snow on the beach and a slight wind made it a bit chilly for a winter walk on the beach. The birds that we shared this walk with, wrapped in insulating downy feathers under their colorful contour feathers, didn't seem to mind the chilly conditions one bit.

Usually the first things to get cold in the body of cold weather bird watchers are our hands and feet. A bird's body is covered with down for insulation but what about its feet? When we look at a bird's foot, we are actually looking at its toes. A bird stands, not as a man does on the flat of his foot, but on its toes. What we often call the leg of the bird is actually an elongated tarsus (foot bone). When we watch a robin hopping or a starling walking, what appears to be its knee bending backwards (instead of forwards as in a man) is actually the bird's heel. The bird's knee joint is higher up and hidden by feathers. With no feathers or insulated booties to keep their feet warm, what keeps our feathered friends from getting frostbite like we do?

Bird's feet are really tough when it comes to cold due to the fact that both the tarsus and toes have no fleshy muscles, with only tough tendons and limited supply of nerves and blood. According to

G.J. Wallace in his *Introduction to Ornithology*, 1955, the flow of blood to a bird's feet in winter is sluggish, "barely sufficient to maintain feeling". J. T. Zimmer in "Singed Feathers and Cold Feet". *Natural History* 60:146, 1951, tells us that a bird's feet appear to be impervious to severe changes in temperature. This doesn't seem to hold true for all birds. W.P. Nickell, in his article "The Effects of Probable Frostbite on the Feet of Mourning Doves Wintering in Southern Michigan". *Wilson Bull.* 76(1):94-95, 1946, found several Mourning Doves that had lost several or all of their toes from freezing. He goes on to say that he found these doves still able to walk and perch in trees but handicapped when it came to scratching in the ground for food. We do have some Mourning Doves that winter in North Idaho. In fact, I see one at my feeder as I sit here at my desk writing. I just took a good look with my binoculars and his toes appear to be all present and accounted for.

Happily swimming in the river and walking on the beach for us to admire were 20+ Canada Goose, 200+ Mallard, 4 Bufflehead, 2 Common Goldeneye, 1 Western Grebe, 25 Common Merganser and 50+ Ring-billed Gull. Across the river we counted 4 Great Blue Heron on the log booms and pilings. 25+ American Crow went flying over our head. Thanks to the good ears of Theresa, Ken added the Pygmy Nuthatch to his life list. A wintering flock of about 8 Pygmy Nuthatch and 5+ Black-capped Chickadee were feeding in the bushes and Ponderosa Pine trees that provide beach-side feeding and protection for these smallest of our wintering birds. Walking the beach with me were birders Ken Eppler, Jan Severtson, Theresa and Vickie Potts, Lynn Sheridan and Kris Buchler. •

PARKING LOT BIRDING

Field Trip January 8

Shirley Sturts

It isn't often that the best bird on the field trip is seen before we even leave the parking lot at our meeting spot in the Rosauer's Parking Lot. When I arrived, I found my fellow birders, binoculars pointed to the sky following the circular flight of a large pale colored gull. As I joined them the gull obliged us by landing on top of a lamppost so we could study it close up. In winter, the Glaucous, Glaucous-winged, Thayer's and Mew Gull which

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FIELD TRIP JANUARY 8

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are arctic and coastal birds, will occasionally wander inland. Our bird was one of these, so field guides came out and field marks were noted. It came down to being either a Glaucous or Glaucous-winged first winter. It isn't often that the best bird on the field trip is seen bird. The bill didn't seem to fit either one of these. A first winter Glaucous-winged should have an all dark bill. The first winter Glaucous should have a flesh colored bill with a black tip. To confuse things even more there are hybrids. One should always write down field marks for unusual birds. We failed in this endeavor and thus this bird will remain a big question mark in our minds. Keeping field notes only in one's memory doesn't work very well. Later, if a person starts to doubt the identification he was so sure in the field, a check in one's field notes to compare descriptions and pictures from the various field guides can help in determining identification. Can I make excuses for not taking field notes? I could say, which is true, another unusual parking lot bird distracted us. An American Kestrel landed on some telephone wires nearby. Before leaving the parking lot, we added the usual European Starling, American Crow and Ring-billed Gull.



Five of us "birder-types" then jumped into Lisa's car and headed out to the prairie to look for hawks and owls. In the owl category we were not successful. Steve Lindsay had seen four Short-eared Owls on the prairie last weekend but one usually has to look for these at dusk. The Snowy Owl, which sometimes shows up on the prairie in winter, has not put in an appearance yet. In the hawk category we did really well: 1 Northern Harrier, 3 Red-tailed Hawk, 7 Rough-legged Hawk and 2 more American Kestrel. Other birds included: 25 Canada Goose, 3 California Quail, 4 Rock Dove, 1 Northern Flicker, 20 Common Raven, 18 Black-billed Magpie, 1 Black-capped and 1 Mountain Chickadee, 5 Red-breasted Nuthatch, 244 European Starling, 40 House Finch and 25 House Sparrow.

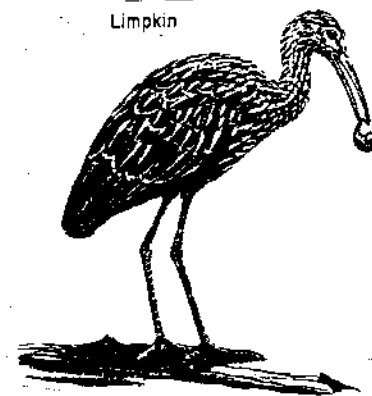
When birding on the prairie we are always dismayed at the number of new homes being built. The future for our hawks, owls and other prairie

birds is not very bright. Hawks and owls need the open fields in which to hunt rodents. Other prairie

birds such as Horned Lark, Snow Bunting, Gray Partridge, Killdeer, American Pipit, and Savannah Sparrow also depend on the prairie habitat. With less and less of this kind of habitat being available, the fewer prairie birds we will have to enjoy. This is a loss for both the birds and the people who enjoy watching them. *

WHERE IS LIMPKIN? WHERE IS LIMPKIN?

Kris Buchler



Florida birding can be a bonanza to an Idaho birder for the first time. Shorebirds and waders abound. However, after a trip or two, one tends to zero in on those elusive species such as the Limpkin or Mangrove Cuckoo. As before, Ed and I failed to locate either of these birds but have not given up.

We managed to scout some real birding "hot spots" this trip in December/January. We have visited the Everglades on several occasions but made sure we birded places we had missed before. We explored several great suburban locations in and around the town of Kendall, where our son and his wife live. Three days were spent in the Fort Myers/Naples locality where we visited the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, the town of LaBelle, Sanibel Island and the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Fort Meyers Beach and other less renown bird spots. On the way back to the Miami area, we explored some areas in the Big Cypress Swamp and the Briggs Nature Center at Rookery Bay. All this was possible because of the ABA "A Birders Guide to Florida", and to detailed information on the Internet made available by the

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WHERE IS THE LIMPKIN?

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Tropical Audubon Society and the Southwest Florida Audubon Society. Don't leave home without them.

We did get some life birds. Our futile search for the Limpkin did produce the Crested Caracara, fairly rare in Florida. Florida Scrub Jays were coming to the feeders at Briggs Nature Center. Ed saw the Shiny Cowbird there also. I only saw females and could not distinguish them from the others. I did manage to spot the White-crowned Pigeon near Flamingo in the Everglades. Palm Warblers were as common as robins here in summer. We found the Black-throated Green Warbler at Mahogany Hammock in the Everglades. Monk Parakeets are easily found (along with Canary-winged Parakeets, which we did not find) at the Baptist Hospital in Kendall. This community is also home to the Spot-breasted Oriole and the Red-whiskered Bulbul, an escaped exotic species.

Florida is a great place to see all the North American Egrets. Our favorite this trip was the Reddish Egret, which runs like an Ostrich through the shallows, unlike its more sedate cousins who pose or move at a leisurely pace. Roseate Spoonbills and Wood Storks were plentiful. We tallied 90 species this trip.

We are considering a Florida Birding Trip for our chapter members in the future, possibly April 2001. It would be a great trip in conjunction with a 3-day trip to the Dry Tortugas. If you are interested, contact Kris Buchler and we will see if we can organize a group trip. We would like to include at least 3 days on the West Coast of Florida, two days in the Everglades, and one to two days around Kendall and other sites. We could also add a couple of days in the Florida Keys if people were interested and had the time. April is the best time to see migrating species and have a chance of locating the Mangrove Cuckoo.

Oh, where is Limpkin? If you are lucky he could be sitting on the boardwalk railing at Corkscrew Swamp right in front of you, or, he might be at the golf course marina in LaBelle sitting on the dock or a boat. Let's hope we get lucky next time we're in Florida. •

OBSERVATION POST

The regular Observation Post and Mica Bay Survey will be back next month. A few of the interesting birds being seen in the area are as follows:

Thayer's gull (1st winter) - Independence Point past 2 weeks in January, It is in with the Ring-billed and California Gulls that have been present all fall and winter. (John Weber - 1st observed it, Steve Lindsay, Shirley Sturts, Judy and Phil Waring)

Gyr Falcon 1 Post Falls (east of) Jan. 14 (Steve Lindsay)

Merlin 1 Post Falls Jan. 11 (Steve Lindsay)

Gray Partridge 11 Post Falls Jan. 11

Short-Eared Owl -2 Rathdrum Prairie Jan. 1 and 4 Jan. 2 (Steve Lindsay, Bill Gundlach, Ken Eppler)

Great Horned Owl 1 Hayden Jan. 3 (Kristen Philbrook)

Mourning Dove - 1-30 several areas: CDA city, Fernan Lake feeder, Blackwell Hill (30) (Corinne Cameron, Shirley Sturts, Jan Severtson)

Downy Woodpecker 1 Hayden Lake Jan. 15 (Lynn Sheridan)

Blue Jay 1 Coeur d'Alene 11th and Ash Jan. 15 (George Saylor)

Varied Thrush - 1 Hayden View Jan. 7 (Ronn Rich): 1 her home CDA Jan. 15 (Theresa Potts)

Common Redpoll 80 Rathdrum Prairie Jan. 1 (Steve Lindsay)

Western Meadowlark 6 Rathdrum Prairie Jan. 10 (Steve Lindsay)



BIRD SEED FOR SALE

**50 LB Black Oil Sunflower
Price Reduced to \$12.00**

Niger (Thistle) \$1.50 LB

**Available at Regular Meetings
Or call Janet Callen at
664-1085**

**Price includes sales tax
All proceeds benefit
Coeur d' Alene Audubon
Society**

INDIAN MOUNTAIN CBC

Compiler: Don Heikkila

Species	CBC Dec28 1999	Obs. Past 33 Yrs	High No. & Yr. Obs
Common Loon	-	1	5 ('97)
Yellow-billed Loon	-	1	2 ('91)
Pied-billed Grebe	5	8	5 ('99)
Horned Grebe	42	21	42 ('99)
Red-n Grebe	-	4	9 ('94)
Eared Grebe	1	4	2 ('89)
Western Grebe	33	8	33 ('99)
Great Blue Heron	14	30	68 ('91)
Tundra Swan	-16	9	30 ('93)
Snow Goose	1	1	1 ('99)
Canada Goose	6836	32	7565 ('94)
Wood Duck	-	2	2 ('93)
Green-winged Teal	2	7	54 ('97)
Mallard	2027	33	2027 ('99)
Northern Pintail	117	7	117 ('99)
Northern Shoveler	10	1	10 ('99)
Gadwall	32	1	32 ('99)
Eurasian Wigeon	2	2	2 ('99)
American Wigeon	93	14	320 ('97)
Canvasback	25	8	71 ('89)
Redhead	215	11	215 ('99)
Ring-necked Duck	14	10	177 ('89)
Lesser Scaup	13	13	31 ('94)
Common Goldeneye	653	25	653 ('99)
Barrow's Goldeneye	7	4	7 ('99)
Juffiehead	27	12	35 ('73)
Hooded Merganser	54	19	147 ('93)
Common Merganser	10	21	257 ('94)
Ruddy Duck	5	3	16 ('89)
Bald Eagle	18	24	23 ('94)
Northern Harrier	14	15	14 ('99)
Northern Goshawk	-	2	1 ('97-'98)
Sharp-sh Hawk	1	3	1 ('87-'93-'99)
Cooper's Hawk	-	2	2 ('91)
Red-tailed Hawk	8	26	34 ('93)
Rough-legged Hawk	9	22	29 ('86)
Golden Eagle	-	3	1 ('70-'77-'80)
American Kestrel	3	13	3 ('84-'91-'95-'99)
Gray Partridge	-	10	44 ('84)
Ring-n Pheasant	4	11	7 ('98)
Spruce Grouse	-	1	1 ('91)
Blue Grouse	-	2	2 ('98)
Ruffed Grouse	3	30	27 ('87)
Wild Turkey	195	11	195 ('99)
California Quail	-	8	29 ('85)
American Coot	1161	25	1711 ('67)
Killdeer	-	7	17 ('79)
Common Snipe	-	5	5 ('79)
Ring-billed Gull	103	15	400 ('94)
California Gull	-	4	31 ('93)
Herring Gull	5	9	11 ('76)
Gull, Sp.	4		
Rock Dove	5	6	40 ('97-'98)
Mourning Dove	-	12	25 ('74)
Great Horned Owl	1	11	(all)
N. Pvmv-Owl	4	20	6 ('96)

Short-eared Owl	1	2	2 ('81)
N. Saw-whet Owl	-	2	1 ('87-'96)
Black-c Hummingbird	-	1	1 ('80)
Belted Kingfisher	12	28	7 ('82)
Yellow-b Sansucker	-	1	1 ('93)
Williamson's San...	-	1	1 ('88)
Downy Woodpecker	4	30	9 ('91)
Hairy Woodpecker	2	29	14 ('83)
Northern Flicker	32	33	48 ('74)
Pileated Woodpecker	-	12	3 ('89)
Horned Lark	-	1	150 ('90)
Gray Jay	-	3	9 ('93)
Steller's Jay	1	25	15 ('75)
Blue Jay	-	1	4 ('87)
Clark's Nutcracker	-	4	11 ('70)
Black-billed Magpie	49	32	50 ('89)
American Crow	25	28	280 ('74)
Common Raven	26	30	103 ('89)
Black-c Chickadee	85	33	147 ('89)
Mt. Chickadee	22	30	45 ('74)
Ch-b Chickadee	4	18	13 ('89)
Chickadee, Sn.	10		
Red-b Nuthatch	27	30	48 ('89)
White-b Nuthatch	-	15	4 ('72-'79)
Pvmv Nuthatch	-	12	20 ('75)
Brown Creeper	-	15	8 ('75)
Bewick's Wren	-	2	1 ('91-'94)
Winter Wren	1	22	10 ('74)
Marsh Wren	-	4	2 ('93)
American Dipper	-	1	1 ('91)
Golden-c Kinglet	22	33	65 ('94)
Ruby-c Kinglet	-	2	1 ('74-'75)
Townsend's Solitaire	1 CW	18	8 ('75)
American Robin	77	25	223 ('75)
Varied Thrush	-	9	50 ('74)
Bohemian Waxwing	13 CW	30	683 ('85)
Cedar Waxwing	117	13	117 ('99)
Northern Shrike	4	25	7 ('89-'91)
Loggerhead Shrike	-	2	2 ('70)
European Starling	188	18	293 ('98)
Yellow-r Warbler	-	3	2 ('74)
Spotted Towhee	-	6	4 ('78-'83)
Am. Tree Sparrow	2	3	2 ('99)
Song Sparrow	28	31	35 ('87)
White-c Sparrow	-	2	1 ('93-'98)
Dark-e Junco (Or.)	39	32	607 ('74)
(Slate-colored)	1	1	1 ('99)
Red-w Blackbird	-	10	105 ('74)
Brewer's Blackbird	-	6	2 ('80-'93-'94)
Pine Grosbeak	-	11	44 ('84)
Cassin's Finch	-	7	40 ('93)
House Finch	25	14	103 ('97)
Red Crossbill	4	15	138 ('85)
White-w Crossbill	-	2	15 ('91)
Common Redpoll	-	11	100 ('97)
Pine Siskin	53	22	350 ('75)
American Goldfinch	-	14	125 ('87)
Evening Grosbeak	-	17	145 ('85)
House Sparrow	15	14	85 ('76)
TOTAL SPECIES	66		71 ('91-'93)
TOTAL NUMBERS	12,665		12,669 ('99)

Board of Directors

President: Susan Weller 682-3413
Secretary/Publicity: Lynn Sheridan (no phone)
Field Trips: Bill Gundlach 667-3339
Education/Librarian: George Saylor 664-2787
Hospitality: Janet Callen 664-1085
Historian: Nancy Aley 773-0991
Board Member: Theresa Potts 765-0229

Vice President: Kris Buchler 664-4739
Treasurer: Ronn Rich 772-4512
Conservation: Mike Mihelich 664-4741
Membership: Jan Severtson 667-6209
Newsletter: Shirley Sturts 664-5318
Board Member: Janet Allen 772-2475

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enroll me as a member in the National Audubon Society and my local chapter, Coeur d'Alene Audubon Chapter (Chapter Code GO67XCH8).

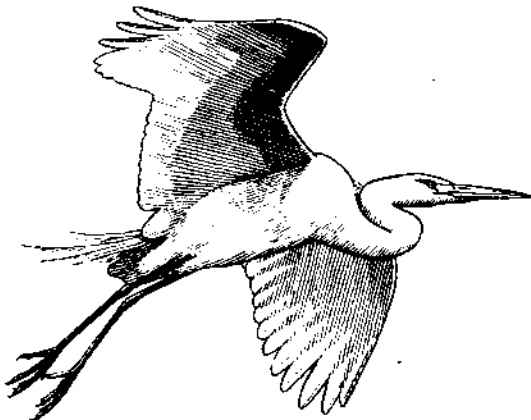
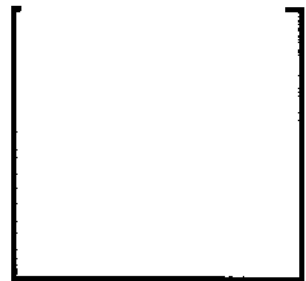
Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Introductory membership is \$20.00 for individual or family. Members receive 6 issues of Audubon magazine and the chapter's local newsletter. Please make check payable to the National Audubon Society and mail to Jan Severtson, Membership Chairman, Coeur d'Alene Audubon Society Chapter, P.O. Box 361, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816

Subscription to the The Fish Hawk Herald newsletter is only \$10.00. Please make checks payable to the Coeur d'Alene Audubon Society Chapter and mail to Jan Severtson, Membership Chairman, Coeur d'Alene Audubon Society Chapter, P.O. Box 361, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816

National Audubon Society
Coeur d'Alene Chapter
P.O. Box 361
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816



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FEB 2000