

THE FISH HAWK HERALD



Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the Audubon Society

Editor: Shirley Sturts - E4815 Fernan Lake Rd - Coeur d'Alene, Id. 83814 -664-5318

JANUARY 1998

VOLUME 7 No 5

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CALENDAR CHECK

(Registering for a field trip is not required but if you register the leader will call you if the time or meeting place is changed)

MEETINGS

JANUARY 13, TUESDAY BOARD MEETING

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Home of George Saylor, 1102 Ash, Coeur d'Alene. Please note this is a change of the meeting day to Tuesday.

JANUARY 19 MONDAY REGULAR MEETING: "OUR RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS"

Time: 6:30 p.m. Social time
7:00 p.m. Meeting starts

Place: First Presbyterian Church, 521 Lakeside Ave. (Annex building)

Program June Bergquist, Water Quality Compliance Officer with the State of Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, will present the January program. June will talk about enforcement of water quality laws in the five northern counties and about her agency's program to restore impaired waters to their original or beneficial use.

HAS YOUR ZIP CODE CHANGED??

If you live north of Appleway/Best your zip code has been changed from 83814 to 83815. Call Jan Severtson 667-5209 to have her make this change on your address label.

If the change is not made you will not receive your newsletters.

FIELD TRIPS

JANUARY 20 TUESDAY BIRDING WITH A BROWN BAG

Time: 12 noon to 1:00 p.m.

Meet: Parking lot at Independence Point City Beach

Leader: Shirley Sturts 664-5318

Activity: We will look for visiting winter gulls such as Mew and Glaucous-winged among the common Ring-billed and California gulls which frequent the beach.

There are usually a few wintering grebes and ducks along the beach as well. The plan is to walk along the beach to the NIC campus and back.

JANUARY 22 THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3 TUESDAY MICA BAY SURVEY

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Meet: Fairmont Loop Road turn off

Leaders: Shirley Sturts 664-5318

Activity: We will bird the area until 11:00 a.m. so you can plan on being back to Fairmont Loop by 11:30.

JANUARY 25 SUNDAY RATHDRUM PRAIRIE

Time: 9 a.m.

Meet: Rosauers Parking Lot - east side

Leader: Cynthia Langlitz 664-0485

Activity: We will search Rathdrum Prairie for winter visitors such as Rough-legged Hawk, Gyrfalcon, Snowy Owl, Northern Shrike and Redpoll. If the weather remains mild there is a chance of some wintering Western Meadowlark, Killdeer and American Robin.

The illustrations in this newsletter are drawings from Nancy Cergl's Journal. We thank her for sharing them with us.

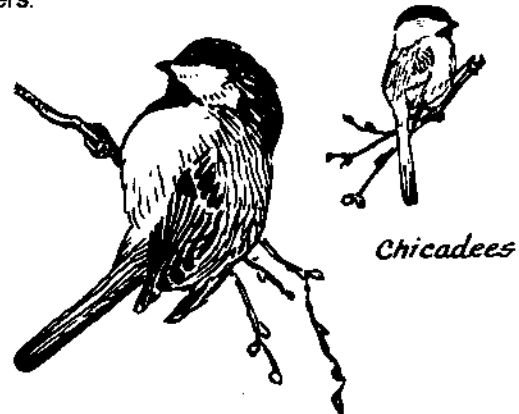
MICA BAY SURVEY

Participants: K.Buchler, P.Comrie, B.Gundlach, J&S.Hanson, L.Johnson, C. Langlitz, T.Potts, L.Sheridan, S. Sturts, A.White, R.Young, D&B.Zimmer,

<u>Species</u>	<u>Dec. 4</u>	<u>Dec. 18</u>
Horned Grebe	4	4
Red-necked Grebe	2	1
Tundra Swan	10	-
Canada Goose	200+	110
Mallard	35+	12
American Wigeon	1	-
Common Goldeneye	5	4
Bufflehead	16	20
Common Merganser	5	-
Red-tailed Hawk	1	-
Wild Turkey	-	10
American Coot	100+	120
Ring-billed Gull	1	1
Gull (Sp.)	-	5
Belted Kingfisher	-	1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1
Northern Flicker	1	2
Black-billed Magpie	-	1
Common Raven	2	3
Red-b Nuthatch	1	3
Black-C Chickadee	13	13
Golden-cr. Kinglet	-	8
American Robin	1	1
Northern Shrike	-	1
Song Sparrow	4	5
Dark-eyed Junco	-	2
Red Crossbill	3+	-
House Finch	-	5

of mold, you can save them to use when winter comes. Smaller birds may have a tough time breaking open vegetable seeds, but if you run the seeds through a food processor first, they will be able to eat them with ease.

Some people throw out scraps of stale bread, cake, or doughnuts for their feathered visitors. There's nothing wrong with this, but be sure the food is not moldy, or it may harm the birds. Keep in mind table scraps may attract less welcome visitors such as European Starling, House Sparrow, rats, or raccoons. Attracting nuisance species can be a real problem in urban and suburban areas, so try to be considerate of your neighbors when feeding leftovers.



HIGH ENERGY FOOD

You can also attract insect-eating birds such as chickadees, woodpeckers, and nuthatches to your yard by offering peanut butter or suet (beef fat). Birds that live in cold climates especially appreciate these high energy foods.

Some people worry that birds will choke on sticky peanut butter. There's no evidence that they do, but you can completely eliminate any risk by mixing peanut butter with corn meal or oatmeal. For a good summer bird food, mix one part each of peanut butter, flour, and vegetable shortening with three parts of cornmeal or cracked corn. Drill holes in a small log and fill the holes with the peanut butter mixture, or simply spread the mixture on tree trunks, branches, or a feeding platform. Your feathered visitors will enjoy this recipe all summer long.

Suet on the other hand, should be used only as a winter food, because it quickly turns rancid in warm weather. The plain beef suet available at most supermarket meat departments is an excellent high energy food. Offer the suet in a wire basket or plastic mesh bag (the kind onions come in) tied to a tree. Pre-made suet cakes are also available in most stores that sell bird feeding supplies. These cakes often contain a mix of birdseeds. The cakes are great to have on hand in case your local supermarket is out of suet.

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WINTER BIRD FEEDING

Reprinted from Bird Notes, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology

Continued from Dec. 1997 Newsletter

LEFTOVERS: FOR THE BIRDS?

You don't have to limit your offerings to commercial birdseed. Some people save the seeds from squash and melons. This is a great way to put the seeds from your Halloween pumpkins to good use. Some birds relish these seeds even more than black-oil sunflower. Spread them out on trays to air dry before placing them in your feeders or on the ground. If the seeds are sufficiently dry and free

WINTER BIRD FEEDING

Continued from page 2



to keep warm in cold weather. A dependable supply of fresh water will even attract birds to your yard that wouldn't ordinarily come to your feeders. A shallow, easy-to-clean birdbath is the best kind - an upside-down garbage can lid or large frying pan will work fine.

To emulate a natural puddle as closely as possible, simply dig a shallow hole in the ground and line it with plastic before filling it with water. An immersion-style water heater will keep your birdbath unfrozen in the winter. Clean your birdbath often and keep it filled with fresh water.

TYPES OF FEEDERS

The ideal bird feeder is sturdy enough to withstand winter weather, tight enough to keep seeds dry, large enough that you don't have to refill it constantly, and easy to assemble and keep clean. For these reasons, plastic or metal feeders work better than wooden ones. In general, seed-feeders fall into three categories; tray feeders, hopper feeders, and tube feeders. Tray feeders are typically placed close to the ground and often attract ground-feeding birds such as juncos, sparrows, and towhees. Tray feeders also work well however, when mounted on deck railings, stumps or posts. Hopper feeders are very common and are often hung from trees, decks and poles. These feeders are especially good for larger arboreal species such as cardinals, jays, and grosbeaks. Tube feeders are typically suspended from trees and posts. They are excellent for finches, titmice and chickadees.

FEEDER PLACEMENT

Place your feeder in an area free of disturbances where it is easy to see and convenient to refill. Your feeder should be close to natural shelters (cover) such as trees or shrubs. Evergreens are ideal, providing maximum cover from winter winds and predators. If trees and shrubs are too close, however, they can also provide good jumping-off places for squirrels that may be eyeing the seeds, and cats that may be eyeing the birds. A distance of about 10 feet seems to be a happy compromise. You can provide an escape cover for ground-dwelling birds such as Song Sparrows, by placing large, loosely stacked brush piles near your feeders.

FRUITY OFFERINGS

Birds such as robins, thrushes, bluebirds, and waxwings don't usually show up at feeders because seeds are not a major component of their diet. But you can still tempt them to dinner with an offering of fruit. Try dried fruits such as raisins or currants which have been softened by soaking them in warm water. Mockingbirds, catbirds, robins, tanagers, and orioles will also find sliced fresh fruit attractive. You can offer fruit on a platform feeder or simply on a plate on the ground; some feeder companies sell special "fruit feeders" that allow you to impale half an apple or orange on a spike. You can also make these fruit feeders by driving a series of nails through a board and attaching the board to your feeding platform. Then, simply skewer orange or apple halves on the nails.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE

Unfrozen water can be as hard for birds to find in winter as food. Birds need water not only to drink, but also to keep their feathers clean and fluffy to provide the insulation

Continued on page 4

WINTER BIRD FEEDING

Continued from page 3

FEEDER MAINTENANCE

Clean your feeders often by scrubbing them with soap and water and then dipping them into a solution of one part bleach and nine parts water. Rinse them well, and allow them to dry thoroughly before refilling them with birdseed. Another important maintenance chore is to periodically rake up birdseed hulls beneath your feeders. Decomposing hulls may harbor bacteria that could spread disease to your feeder birds and may kill your lawn or flowers.

BIRD FEEDING CONCERNS

Poorly maintained feeders may contribute to the spread of infectious diseases among birds. The feeders themselves can sometimes pose hazards too. Here are some helpful hints for successful bird feeding.

**Avoid overcrowding at feeders by placing numerous feeders several feet apart.

**Keep your feeding area and feeders clean.

**Keep food and food-storage containers dry and free of mold and fungus.

**Check your feeders for safety. Sharp edges can scratch birds and make them susceptible to infection.

People wonder whether bird feeding causes birds to change their migratory behavior. The clue that most birds use to migrate is the change in day length rather than the availability of food. Also, peak migration time is late summer and fall, a time when natural foods are readily available anyway. So, it is unlikely that feeding birds has any effect on their migratory patterns.

Many people also worry about what will happen to their backyard visitors when they go on vacation. Ideally, a neighbor or friend should stop by to restock your feeder. Otherwise, try to taper off gradually before you go. Don't fret, however, it's fine to stop feeding briefly. In winter, natural food sources often disappear overnight when they are covered by snow or consumed by other animals. Birds have adapted accordingly - studies show that even birds with full access to feeders consume three-quarters of their diet elsewhere, and that when feeder birds are deprived of supplemental foods, they quickly revert to all-natural diet. If your neighbors have feeders too you can rest assured that your birds will not starve.

IF YOU BUILD IT, WILL THEY COME?

It may take a while for the word to get out about the new feeder in town. If you are not seeing any birds within a few days of setting up your feeder, try sprinkling some seeds on the ground around the feeder to make your feeding site more obvious. If the seed in the feeder is blowing out or getting wet, there is a good chance that your birds are getting the same treatment. Your feeder may simply be too exposed. Moving it to a calmer, more sheltered spot may increase visitation. In newly developed housing areas, birds may not feel sufficiently protected because trees and shrubs may be few in number and small. Placing discarded Christmas trees near your feeder is a quick, if short term, way to provide some cover. Remember too that bird populations fluctuate naturally from year to year, so if you notice a scarcity of feeder birds this year you may be surprised by an abundance of birds the next year.



FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you wish to pursue your interest in feeding birds beyond the information contained in this BirdNotes, consider consulting one of the following books and joining the Lab of Ornithology's Project Feeder Watch. For information or to sign up, call (800-843-BIRD or (607) 254-2414)

Burton, Robert. *National Audubon Society North American Birdfeeder handbook*. New York: Dorling Kindersley Publishing, 1995.

Dennis, John V. *A Complete Guide to Bird Feeding*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Henderson, Carrol L. *Wild About Birds*. St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1995.

FIELD TRIPS

NOVEMBER 23, 1997

North to Cocolalla Lake, Sandpoint City Beach, Pend Oreille River Outlet, Oden Bay and the Pack River Delta.

Temperature 32 degrees and rain mixed with snow - really quite a miserable day for man and beast, however we did manage to see quite a few birds that day - mostly waterfowl. Those who braved the elements were Gordon and Pam Comrie, Ed and Kris Buchler, Dave and Barb Zimmer, Perry Colon, and the leaders Rick and Cyndi Langlitz. 35 species were counted: Common Loon, Grebes (Western, Red-necked, Horned), Great Blue Heron, Tundra Swan, Canada Goose, Northern Pintail, Mallard, American Wigeon, Gadwall, Green-winged teal, Redhead, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Common Goldeneye, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Common Merganser, Hooded Merganser, American Coot, Killdeer, Ring-billed Gull, Herring Gull, Bald Eagle, American Kestrel, Rock Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Common Raven, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Pygmy Nuthatch, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Song Sparrow.

DECEMBER 7 Pre-Christmas Bird Count

Shirley met Gordon and Pam Comrie, Janet Callen and Bill Gundlach at our usual meeting place, Rosauers parking lot, for a morning of birding. Our goal was to check out some of the areas that will be covered during the CBC on Dec. 20. We didn't find any real gems (for example a Snowy Owl) but we had some good birding. City Beach and the NIC beach were populated with about 350+ gulls mostly Ring-billed and a few California. The usual 60+ Mallards mostly hybrids were there looking for handouts. More interesting were the presence of 4 Common Goldeneye, 26+ Bufflehead, 1 Horned Grebe, 1 Red-necked Grebe, 1 Common Merganser, 46 Canada Geese, 1 American Crow and several Pygmy Nuthatch (in the Ponderosa Pine trees on the dike road. I guess, to be complete, I should mention the 1 House Sparrow and flock of about 12 Rock Dove.

At the Ramsey Transfer Station we added Magpies(3), Ravens(12), Herring Gull (30+), European Starling (200+), Red-tailed Hawk to our list of species and added 20+ more Ring-billed Gulls to our numbers.

The cold wind on Rathdrum Prairie didn't discourage three hawk species from hunting. We saw 2 Red-tailed, 1 Rough-legged and a Northern Harrier. We counted 2 small flocks of House Finch, 2 more Raven and 1 Pheasant. Oh yes, I guess I should be complete and mention the two large flocks (50+) of Starlings and 25+ more Rock Doves.

Falls Park and Residential sections of Post Falls added 5 more species to our list: the first Bohemian Waxwings (20-30) of the year, 22+ Robins, 2 Song Sparrows, 4 Northern Flicker and 1 American Goldfinch; and to our number we added 12 + more Starling, 20 House Finch and 2 Red-tailed hawk. The Spokane River added to our number of Common Goldeneye (1), Bufflehead (3) Mallard (8+).

We officially ended the field trip at noon but after lunch Gordon and Pam added 150 Common Merganser, 25-30 Common Goldeneye from Silver Beach and 2 Brown Creeper, several Red-breasted Nuthatch from Mineral Ridge. They found around 20 Bald Eagle in the Wolf Lodge / Beauty Bay area.

AUDUBON NATURALS - BIRD SEED

WREATHS - DECORATIVE BIRD HOUSES

call Kris Buchler 664-4739

50 LB BAGS OF BLACKOILED SUNFLOWER SEED

\$16.00 / ask about Thistle seed

Call Janet Callen 664-1085

BIRD AND BAT HOUSES call George Saylor 664-2787

A BIRDER'S GUIDE TO IDAHO edited by Dan Svingen and Kas Dumroese

This new book on where to go birding in Idaho will be on sale at our January meeting. We are selling them for \$18.00 inc/tax. Don't miss out - bring money or your check book to the meeting or call Shirley at 664-5318.

THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

1997 Count yrs. Highest
Species Count Out of 31 Number&Year

Common Loon	5	1	5 ('97)
Yellow-billed Loon	-	1	2 ('91)
Pied-Billed Grebe	-	7	4 ('81)
Horned Grebe	13	20	22 ('93)
Eared Grebe	-	3	2 ('89)
Red-Necked Grebe	1	4	9 ('94)
Western Grebe	14	7	14 ('97)
Great Blue Heron	33	28	68 ('91)
Tundra Swan	2	8	30 ('93)
Canada Goose	5540	30	7565 ('94)
Wood Duck	-	2	2 ('93)
Green-winged Teal	54	5	54 ('97)
Mallard	465	31	1357 ('93)
Northern Pintail	3	6	20 ('94)
Eurasian Wigeon	-	1	1 ('91)
American Wigeon	320	13	320 ('97)
Canvasback	5	7	71 ('89)
Redhead	30	10	204 ('80)
Ring-necked Duck	26	9	177 ('89)
Lesser Scaup	10	12	31 ('94)
Common Goldeneye	80	23	80 ('97)
Barrow's Goldeneye	3	3	4 ('89)
Bufflehead	10	11	35 ('73)
Hooded Merganser	84	17	147 ('93)
Common Merganser	73	20	257 ('94)
Ruddy Duck	-	2	16 ('89)
Bald Eagle	14	22	23 ('94)
Northern Harrier	-	13	13 ('89)
Northern Goshawk	1	1	1 ('97)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	1	1 ('93)
Cooper's Hawk	-	2	2 ('91)
Red-tailed Hawk	7	24	34 ('93)
Rough-legged Hawk	11	20	29 ('86)
Golden Eagle	-	3	1 ('70'77'80)
American Kestrel	1	11	3 ('84'91'95)
Gray Partridge	-	10	44 ('84)
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	9	3 ('69'96)
Spruce Grouse	-	1	1 ('91)
Blue Grouse	-	1	1 ('93)
Ruffed Grouse	2	28	27 ('87)
Wild Turkey	77	9	167 ('96)
California Quail	-	8	29 ('85)
American Coot	1710	23	1711 ('67)
Killdeer	1	6	17 ('79)
Common Snipe	-	5	5 ('79)
Ring-billed Gull	263	13	400 ('94)
California Gull	-	4	31 ('93)
Herring Gull	2	8	11 ('76)
Rock Dove	40	5	40 ('95)
Mourning Dove	1	12	25 ('74)
Great Horned Owl	-	9	1 (all)
Northern Pygmy-Owl	3	19	6 ('96)
Short-eared owl	-	1	2 ('81)
Northern Saw-whet Owl	-	1	1 ('87 '96)
Black-c Hummingbird	-	1	1 ('80)
Belted Kingfisher	1	26	7 ('82)
Yellow-b Sapsucker	-	1	1 ('93)
Williamson's Sapsucker	-	1	1 ('88)
Downy Woodpecker	3	28	9 ('91)
Hairy Woodpecker	2	27	14 ('83)

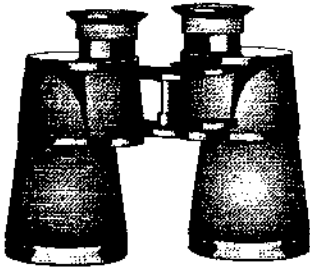
1997 Count yrs. Highest
Species Count Out of 31 Number&Year

Northern Flicker	8	31	48 ('74)
Pileated Woodpecker	2	12	3 ('89)
Horned Lark	-	1	150 ('90)
Gray Jay	-	3	9 ('93)
Steller's Jay	5	23	15 ('75)
Blue Jay	4	1	4 ('97)
Clark's Nutcracker	-	4	11 ('70)
Black-billed Magpie	24	30	50 ('89)
American Crow	6	26	280 ('74)
Common Raven	38	28	103 ('88)
Black-c Chickadee	74	31	147 ('89)
Mountain Chickadee	9	28	45 ('74)
Chestnut-b chickadee	-	16	13 ('89)
Red-b Nuthatch	6	28	48 ('89)
White-b Nuthatch	-	15	4 ('72'79)
Pygmy Nuthatch	1	12	20 ('75)
Brown Creeper	1	15	8 ('75)
Bewick's Wren	-	2	1 ('91'94)
Winter Wren	1	20	10 ('74)
Marsh Wren	-	4	2 ('93)
American Dipper	-	1	1 ('91)
Golden-c Kinglet	22	31	65 ('94)
Ruby-c Kinglet	-	2	1 ('74'75)
Townsend's Solitaire	-	17	8 ('75)
American Robin	63	23	223 ('75)
Varied Thrush	10	9	50 ('74)
Bohemian Waxwing	124	28	683 ('85)
Cedar Waxwing	-	12	103 ('93)
Northern Shrike	1	23	7 ('89'91)
Loggerhead Shrike	-	2	2 ('70)
European Starling	1	16	70 ('88)
Yellow-r Warbler	-	3	2 ('74)
Rufous-s Towhee	-	6	4 ('78'83)
Am. Tree Sparrow	-	2	1 ('74'90)
Song Sparrow	13	29	35 ('87)
White-th. Sparrow	-	1	1 ('93)
Dark-eyed Junco	94	30	607 ('74)
Red-w Blackbird	-	9	105 ('74)
Brewer's Blackbird	-	6	2 ('80'93'94)
Pine Grosbeak	-	11	44 ('84)
Cassin's Finch	-	7	40 ('93)
House Finch	103	12	103 ('97)
Red-Crossbill	19	14	138 ('85)
White-w Crossbill	-	2	15 ('91)
Common Redpoll	100	11	100 ('97)
Pine Siskin	-	20	350 ('75)
American Goldfinch	30	14	125 ('87)
Evening Grosbeak	-	17	145 ('85)
House Sparrow	-	13	85 ('76)

Total Species 60 (highest # 71 '91'93)

Total Individuals 9676 (highest # 9819 '93)

OBSERVATION POST



Observers: Kris Buchler (KBUC), Gordon and Pam Comrie (GCOM,PCOM), Ron Jurcevch (RJUR), Lisa Kirchhoffer (LKIR), Kristen Philbrook (KPHI), Theresa Potts (TPOT) George Saylor (GSAY), Cliff and Lee Strelz (CSTR,LSTR), Shirley Sturts (SSTU), Susan Weller (SWEL), Joe Taggart (JTAG), Barbara and Dave Zimmer (BZIM,DZIM).

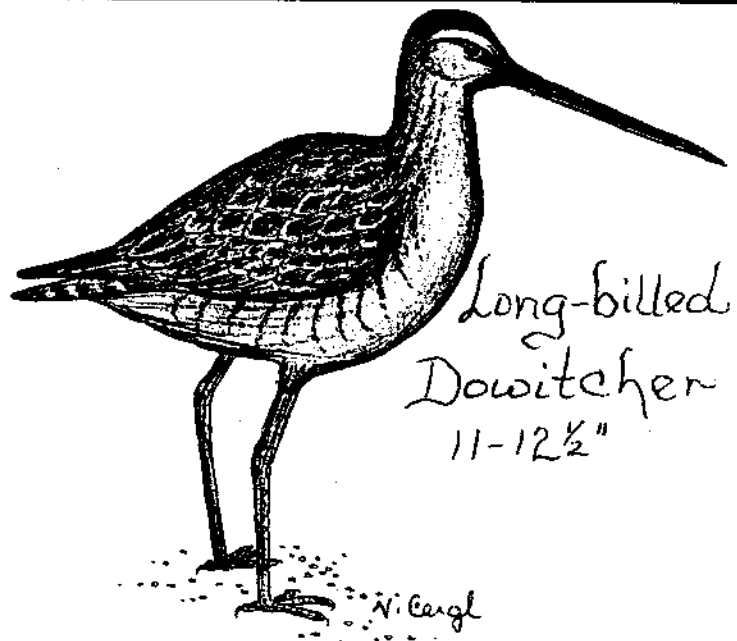
RRBR Rare Bird Report for Northern Idaho - Eastern Washington -Northeastern Oregon Phone (208) 882-6195

or Internet-Web Site: <http://pimacc.pima.edu/~cwilliamson/index.html>

1. Red-necked Grebe several Wolf Lodge Bay, CDA lake Dec. 6 (KBUC)
2. Eared Grebe 6 Bayview Jan. 4 (GCOM,PCOM)
3. Horned Grebe 2+ Bayview Jan. 4 (GCOM,PCOM)
4. Pied-billed Grebe 1 Bayview Jan. 4 (GCOM,PCOM)
5. Tundra Swan 20 N. end of Pend Oreille Lake Dec. 14 (GSAY)
6. Common Goldeneye 42 Silver Beach to Higgins Point Dec. 14 (BZIM,DZIM); 20 Wolf Lodge Bay, CDA lake Dec. 6 (KBUC)
7. Common Merganser 30 Lakeshore Drive/past Marina Dec. 8 (LSHE); 100+ Wolf Lodge Bay, CDA Lake Dec. 6 (KBUC)
8. Bald Eagle 1 Long Bridge, Sandpoint Dec.13 (LKIR); 1 Nov.18, 2 Dec.6, 1 Dec.8 Armstrong Meadows, CDA (KBUC); 1 trying to catch a Horned Grebe Mica Bay, CDA Lake Dec.2 (PCOM, GCOM); 18 Wolf Lodge Bay Dec. 6 (KBUC); 1 sitting on the ice Fernan Lake Dec.16 (SSTU)
9. Sharp-shinned Hawk 1 Arrowhead Road Nov. 27 (TPOT)
10. Prairie Falcon 1 Rathdrum Prairie Mid Nov. (JTAG) and Nov. 29 (RJUC)
11. Peregrine Falcon 1 Rathdrum Prairie 1 female Oct 1 (RJUC)
12. Wild Turkey 3 E. Riverview Drive, Post Falls Dec. 10 (NCER)
13. Northern Pygmy-Owl 1 Wolf Lodge Bay, CDA Lake Dec. 12 (SWEL)
14. Pileated Woodpecker 1 Armstrong Meadows, CDA Nov. 14 (KBUC)
15. Hairy Woodpecker 2 Armstrong Meadows, CDA and 1 Fernan Lake feeders of (KBUC,SSTU)
16. Chestnut-backed Chickadee 2 Armstrong Meadows, CDA at feeder Nov. 29 to present (KBUC)
17. Blue Jay 1 E. Riverview Drive, Post Falls Dec. 10 (NCER); 3 still coming to the feeder Emerald Estates, Hayden Lake (LSTR,CSTR)
18. American Dipper 1 Murray Dec. 8 (RJUC)
19. Pine Siskin 100+ Armstrong Meadows, CDA everyday at feeder since Nov. 3 (KBUC)
20. Evening Grosbeak 1 Fernan Ranger District Dec. 10 (KPHI)

WETLAND CONNECTIVITY AND WATERBIRD CONSERVATION IN THE WESTERN GREAT BASIN

A symposium, to be held in Bend, OR February 18-19, 1998. The 18th will be devoted to presentations on shorebirds, grebes, cranes, pelicans and habitat issues. The 19th will begin with discussions on shorebird conservation strategies. For information call Susan Haig (541-750-7482, e-mail haigs@fsl.orst.edu). For logistical details contact Oriane Williams (541) 37-6560 e-mail williamso@fsl.orst.edu.



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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).

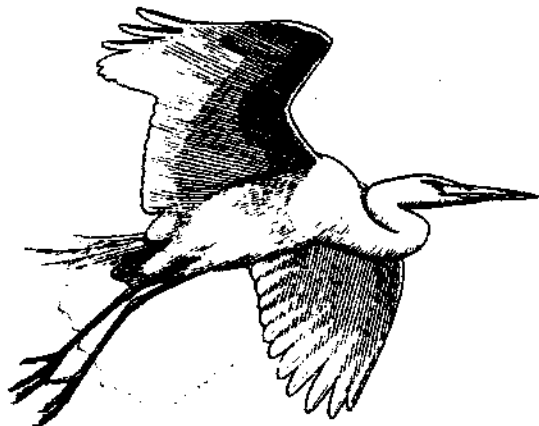
Name _____ Phone _____

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'Aene, ID 83816

Subscription to the The Fish Hawk Herald newsletter only is \$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
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P.O. Box 361
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GREAT EGRET
Ardea alba

