

Blue Mountain Audubon Society

# The Magpiper

February, 2012

## February Calendar

### **Thursday, February 9**

Board Meeting  
7:00 p.m.

### **Thursday, February 16**

Membership Meeting  
7:30 p.m.  
Whitman College

### **Saturday, February 18—9:00 a.m.**

Field Trip: Waterfowl and Raptors  
Harper Joy Theatre Parking lot

**President:** Tom Scribner

**Vice President:** Mike Denny

**Secretary:** Paul and Judy Treman

**Treasurer:** MerryLynn Denny

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**Education:** Priscilla Dauble

**Membership:** Melissa Webster and  
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**Publicity:** Jonathan Webster

**Natural Area:** Linda Sutor

**Important Bird Areas:** Mike Denny

**Adopt a Highway:** Carolyn Corvino

**Webmaster:** Ginger Shoemake

**Field Trips:** Ginger Shoemake

**Magpiper Editor:** Ginger Shoemake

**Member at Large:** Shirley Muse

**Bird Sightings:** Ginger Shoemake

## Website:

<http://www.blumtn.org>

## Bird sightings:

house\_wren@charter.net or  
525-2963

## Contact BMAS:

house\_wren@charter.net or  
PO Box 1106  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

## Meetings

### **Membership Meeting: February 16—7:30 p.m.**

Gaiser Auditorium, Hall of Science, Whitman College

### **PROGRAM: BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY**

Larry Umthun is a bird photographer from Richland, Washington. Through his photographs, he will talk about several topics:

- Birds he has seen in the surrounding area
- Using photographs to verify what you have seen when out birding
- The differences he has noted between birding and bird photography
- Attracting hummingbirds to your yard.



Larry became interested in photographing birds in 2003. His work has been published in the Eastern Washington Vacation/Travel Planner, Inland Northwest and Winging It. Several of his photos can be seen on the interpretive displays along the Sacajawea Heritage Trail, a twenty-three mile recreational and educational trail along the Columbia River in the Tri-Cities. His work can also be seen at [www.pbase.com/leu99353](http://www.pbase.com/leu99353)

Mountain Bluebird photo by Larry Umthun

## Field Trip

### **WINTERING WATERFOWL AND RAPTORS**

### **Saturday, February 18—9:00 a.m.**

February is a great month to look for waterfowl. There are many places along the Columbia and Snake Rivers where they congregate during the winter, and now that hunting season is over they should be easier to find. We'll be looking for ducks, swans, and hopefully snow geese. Since the January raptor field trip was cancelled, we will also look for raptors along the way. Bring a lunch and dress warm for a fun day of birding. Call [525-2963](tel:525-2963) if you plan to attend.



## Tom's Tales

### SAW WHAT OWL?

Every Tuesday, a group of BMAS birders hike around Bennington Lake looking for birds. The group varies in size week to week but consists primarily of women (don't ask me why). On the southeast side of the lake, there is an old dirt road, alongside of which runs a thick stand of pine trees. Over the years, the Tuesday birders have seen a number of owls in these pines: great horned owls, screech owls, long-eared owls and pygmy owls. One winter, in this general area, a great gray owl hung around for several weeks. It's a good place to see owls. So much so that it has come to be called, at least by some, "owl alley."

This story concerns a saw-whet owl that was seen in owl alley. The circumstances regarding its sighting and subsequent identification make for an interesting tale. To introduce which, I have decided to add a new feature to my monthly column: the BMAS Limerick.

*On New Years she drank quite a few.  
Then Tuesday went birding, did Sue.  
She had to go pee  
Behind a pine tree.  
From which pine a strange owl flew.*

Now let me assure you that I will not identify the actual participants in this true life drama. To preserve their anonymity I have made up names. We will call our actors MerryLynn, Sue and Ginger. Any relationship to actual people named such is, as they say, purely coincidental.

So here we have Sue, needing to pee. She decides to push, wade, climb and struggle through the wall of pine trees along owl alley. Once on the other side of the nearly impenetrable wall she - - well, you know what she does. While so doing, with her binoculars hanging uselessly around her neck, crouched down so no one can see her, she spots, up in a nearby pine, an owl. A small owl, not quite screech owl size, with a brownish face, white eyebrows, and a whitish breast streaked with brown. Before she could finish her business and use her binoculars the owl flies off.

Sue, after zipping up and buttoning up, and after pushing through the pine barrier back to owl alley, finds MerryLynn and Ginger. "I saw an owl," she tells them. She then describes, with as much detail as she could remember, what she saw. After which, and with apologies to Abbott and Costello, the exchange went like this:

**MerryLynn:** "Saw-whet."

**Sue:** "Saw what?"

**MerryLynn:** "Saw whet."

**Sue:** "That's what I'm asking you. What I saw."

**MerryLynn:** "You saw a saw-whet owl."

**Sue:** "What owl did I see?"

**MerryLynn:** "I told you, you saw a Saw-whet."

**Sue, getting a little testy:** "Look, I know I'm not the birder you are, but I'm not all wet."

**Ginger:** "No. No. She didn't say you were all wet. She said you saw a saw-whet."

**Sue:** "Saw what?"

**Ginger:** "Right."

**Sue:** "Right what?"

**MerryLynn and Ginger, in unison:**

"Saw-whet!"

**Sue, getting more testy:** "Ha. Ha. Make fun of the novice. But I did see an owl. And all I want to know is what I saw."

**MerryLynn:** "And I'm telling you. You saw a saw-whet."

**Sue:** "So you don't know what it was I saw?"

**Ginger:** "Yes, she does. She said what you saw when you saw an owl was a saw-whet owl. Let me show you."

At which point Ginger got out her never-leave-home-without-it Sibleys Bird Guide and showed Sue a picture of a saw-whet owl.

**Ginger:** "Is that what you saw?"

**Sue:** "I think so. Yeah, that's it. Why didn't you say so?"

**MerryLynn:** "I did. I said what you saw when you asked what you saw was a saw-whet."

**Sue:** "There you go again."

At which point a Bewicks wren flew across owl alley. "Look," said MerryLynn, "a Bewicks." In response to which, Sue said, "I thought we were looking at birds. Now you're telling me about cars." "Not Buick," said MerryLynn, "Bewicks." "Two Buicks?" asked Sue with a puzzled expression on her face. It is my understanding that the rest of the day went downhill from here. Maybe you had to be there.



Northern saw-whet owl  
At Bennington Lake

Photo by Rodger Shoemake

## [Birding News](#)

### GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT

#### *GBBC Press Release*

As movie-goers watch the stars of *The Big Year* in their quest to count birds, some may be motivated to try the hobby for the first time. The annual Great Backyard Bird Count is the perfect opportunity. The event is hosted by Audubon, the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, and Canadian partner bird Studies Canada. The results provide a snapshot of the whereabouts of more than 600 bird species.

Anyone can participate in this free event and no registration is needed. Watch and count birds for at least 15 minutes on any day of the count, **February 17-20, 2012**. Enter your results at [www.birdcount.org](http://www.birdcount.org), where you can watch as the tallies grow across the continent. The four-day count typically records more than 10 million observations.

"When thousands of people all tell us what they're seeing, we can detect patterns in how birds are faring from year to year," said Janis Dickinson, director of Citizen Science at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

"The Great Backyard Bird Count is a perfect example of Citizen Science," says Audubon Chief Scientist, Gary Langham. "Like Audubon's Christmas Bird Count, volunteers help us with data year after year, providing scientific support that is the envy of many institutions. It's also a lot of fun."

The 2011 GBBC brought in more than 92,000 bird checklists submitted by participants from across the United States and Canada. Altogether, bird watchers identified 596 species with 11.4 million bird observations. Results from the 2011 GBBC included:

- Increased reports of Evening Grosbeaks, a species that has been declining;
- A modest seasonal movement of winter finches farther south in their search for food;
- The Eurasian Collared-Dove was reported from Alaska for the first time, more evidence of an introduced species rapidly expanding its range.

Although it's called the Great "Backyard" Bird Count, the count extends well beyond backyards. Lots of participants choose to head for national parks, nature centers, urban parks, nature trails, or nearby sanctuaries.

**For more information, including bird-ID tips, instructions, and past results, visit [www.birdcount.org](http://www.birdcount.org).**

## [Birds of the Month](#)

### COMMON REDPOLL *Carduelis flammea*



Size: 5 inches

Description: Tiny bird in the finch family with a red cap and forehead, black chin, pale under parts and rump with streaked sides. Male has pink breast. Some variation in paleness of plumage.

*Photo by MerryLynn Denny*

Common redpolls are birds of the Arctic tundra that sometimes visit the northern United States in winter. This year there has been a irruption of them in Washington State including the very large flock seen on Nine Mile Canyon Road in January.

They breed in the subarctic forest, shrubby areas, open tundra with scattered shrubs. Their nest is a small woven cup probably built by the female. They are not territorial and sometimes build nests close to other redpolls.

### HOARY REDPOLL *Carduelis hornemanni*



Size: 5.25 inches

Description: Very similar to the common redpoll. Differences include an overall frostier appearance, tiny bill, and lack of streaking in undertail coverts and rump.

*Photo by Mike Denny*

Hoary redpolls also breed in the Arctic tundra, although further north than common redpolls. They occasionally travel south with common redpoll flocks in search of food, but not in large flocks. If you are lucky, like the Dennys were, you may find one or two hoary redpolls in with a flock of over a hundred common redpolls. But beware of your identification because there is a wide variety in plumage with common redpolls. Another way to distinguish between the two species is vocalization. There is a subtle but distinctive difference in their calls.

There have been many redpoll sightings in Walla Walla County this winter. Hopefully you will have one come to your feeder, so keep those binoculars handy and be on the lookout for them.

## Conservation

### WALLA WALLA COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

*The Walla Walla County Conservation District believes that complex environmental problems can be solved through voluntary cooperation rather than by regulatory mandates. This is accomplished by creating and implementing proactive programs that respect both the needs of landowners and the natural resources of the Walla Walla County.*

Walla Walla County Conservation District (WWCCD) was established in 1941 as a conservation district, which is a political subdivision of the state. Conservation districts bridge the gap between local landowners and federal or state agencies. The WWCCD provides education, technical advice and implements high value projects on the ground. The WWCCD identifies local conservation needs, sets goals, and implements plans to protect soil, water, wildlife, and other renewable natural resources. WWCCD staff lead in planting native riparian buffers and installing irrigation efficacy programs in Walla Walla County; provide leadership in implementing proactive programs that respects both the needs of landowners and the natural resources of the county; identify opportunities and create solutions to solving complex environmental problems; and work with landowners on a voluntary basis.

The WWCCD is directed and led by a board consisting of three elected and two appointed supervisors. The board includes irrigators from the west end of the county and dryland farmers from the east side. As a non-profit agency, the WWCCD obtains grants to assist landowners in implementing conservation practices that protect natural resources. They offer professional advice and technical assistance and possible cost share to help with upgrading to a water saving system, which helps conserve the water resources in the county. Other district programs help landowners reduce erosion, protect endangered fish species, improve water quality, and conserve their soil.

The WWCCD has over 190 miles of Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on the ground in Walla Walla County, which is 24.8% of all CREP in Washington State. The conservation district also has many miles of piped irrigation projects, thereby, saving water for fish and shallow aquifer recharge.

### **Current projects:**

Improving on irrigation efficacy  
Japanese Knotweed removal along Mill Creek  
Riparian buffer installations  
Telemetry installation in the Touchet area

For more information contact: Mike Denny, Riparian Restoration Coordinator  
Email: me.denny@my180.net; Phone: 509.522.6340;  
Website: www.wwccd.net

### **NATIONAL AUDUBON STRATEGIC PLAN**

*by David Yarnold, President and CEO  
January 20, 2012*

This fall Audubon adopted a new strategic plan, after a process that engaged more than 150 staff, Chapters, volunteers, partners, and others. At the plan's heart are two words: **conservation network**. The focus on birds is clear, as are our priorities: saving the most important places for birds; combating climate change and mitigating its impacts; building bird-friendly communities and cities; protecting our seas and shores; and collaborating with foresters, ranchers, farmers, and other landowners to make working lands work for birds. We will align our efforts along the four flyways of the Western Hemisphere in an unbroken chain of protection.

We know that our "secret sauce" is no secret at all. It's Audubon's unparalleled wingspan—our Chapters, members, and partners—which reaches into communities throughout the hemisphere. Our commitment to science, policy, and education has been strengthened. Connecting people with nature—and letting birds lead us to that work—gives our 50 Centers and the million-plus people they serve a central role in on-the-ground conservation.

In the past few years alone Audubon has racked up a remarkable list of achievements. But as I heard from Audubon staff, Chapters, volunteers, and members in the past year, we can do more—and we can do better. And we must, to prevail in the face of today's enormous environmental challenges and to ensure a healthy and vibrant future for birds and all of us who share the planet with them.

## Miscellaneous

### New Report Details Impacts Of Wolf Restoration On Yellowstone Park Ecosystem Health

*Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife News Bulletin*  
December 30, 2011

On the 15th anniversary of the return of wolves to Yellowstone National Park, a quiet but steady picture of ecosystem health is emerging, scientists conclude in a new report.

For the first time in 70 years, the over-browsing of young aspen and willow trees has diminished as elk populations in northern Yellowstone declined and their fear of wolf predation increased.

Trees and shrubs have begun recovering along some streams, providing improved habitat for beaver and fish. Birds and bears also have more food.

“Yellowstone increasingly looks like a different place,” said William Ripple, a professor in the Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society at Oregon State University, and lead author of the study.

“These are still the early stages of recovery, and some of this may still take decades,” Ripple said. “But trees and shrubs are starting to come back and beaver numbers are increasing. The signs are very encouraging.”

The findings of this report, based on a recent analysis done by OSU researchers and a review of many other studies as well, were just published in *Biological Conservation*, a professional journal. They outline an ecosystem renaissance that has taken place since wolves were restored to Yellowstone after being extirpated in the 1920s.

Along four streams studied in the Lamar River basin, 100 percent of the tallest young aspen sprouts were being browsed in 1998, compared to less than 20 percent last year. Heavy browsing by elk on this favorite food had caused new aspen tree recruitment to essentially grind to a halt in the mid-to-late 1900s, when wolves were absent, but new trees are now growing again in places.

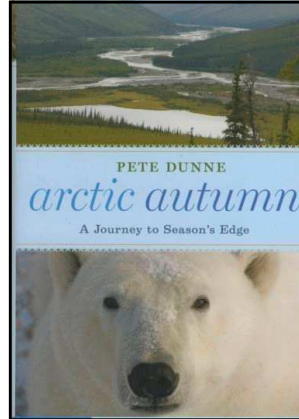
Among the observations in the report:

-- Since their reintroduction in 1995-96, the wolf population generally increased until 2003, forcing changes in both elk numbers and behavior due to what researchers call the “ecology of fear.”

*Continued on Page 7.....*

## Books

### Arctic Autumn by Pete Dunne



If you are like me and have never had the chance to travel to the Arctic, I would highly recommend this book. I have read several of Pete Dunne's books, and I found this one as entertaining, descriptive and thought provoking and as his previous books.

The book is a travelogue of the Arctic for sure, but it is much more than that. It is a diary of the time Pete Dunne and his wife Linda spent in North America's last frontier. In this book he describes a series of trips that he took, mainly with his wife, to the far northern reaches of North America. He begins his travels on the summer solstice in June, noting that that's when the days begin to get shorter, so it is the logical start of autumn. The book is arranged by month, with separate chapters for trips taken throughout this period.

He relates their experiences to his readers in a way that makes us feel like we are sitting in the home of a good friend listening to tales of a great adventure. The descriptions of the landscape and the people are thoughtful and enlightening. His feelings about sensitive topics such as oil exploration, hunting, polar bears and global warming make the reader think about these things from more than one perspective. He is very opinionated on these subjects, but does not expect his readers to agree with him—only to respect his viewpoint and consider his reasoning.

Pete Dunne is the Director of the Cape May Bird Observatory and Vice President of the New Jersey Audubon Society. He has written articles for most of the major birding publications as well as authored several books including *Prairie Spring* and *Bayshore Summer*.

### WATER TRIVIA

- About 74 percent of home water use is in the bathroom, about 21 percent is for laundry and cleaning, and about 5 percent is in the kitchen.
- Nearly 2 gallons of water go down the drain when the kitchen faucet is run until the water is cold.

## *In the Field...by Ginger Shoemake*

January 1, 2012 started out with a bang as 81 species were reported for the day. Mike and MerryLynn's highlights for the day were a Lapland longspur, common redpolls, a Pacific loon, a long-tailed duck, a dunlin, trumpeter swans and tundra swans. Paul and Judy joined Rodger and me for the day. Our highlights included a barn owl, a great horned owl, yellow-rumped warblers, and a prairie falcon. Jim and Sue Parrish's highlights were a spotted sandpiper, bohemian waxwings, a golden crowned kinglet and a Pacific wren. Sandi Burt saw 100 western meadowlarks at the Frenchtown Historical Site. Check out the complete list on our website. Just look for the 2012 Walla Walla County Birds link on the left hand side of the main page.

The fun continued on January 2 when six of us went down to Asotin County and found a gyrfalcon, snow buntings, a snowy owl, lesser goldfinches, gray-crowned rosy finches and much more. I know Asotin County is a little further away than I usually report, but the birds were spectacular so I included them. On the drive down we saw a coyote sitting in a field, minding its own business. Suddenly a red-tailed hawk swooped down on it. The coyote ducked, but didn't move. Now, what was that all about...?

Our January 3 morning walk at Bennington Lake was sunny and warm. And best of all, the ice was gone from the lake. There were 47 common mergansers on the water, as well as three killdeer and a Wilson's snipe. We saw three Townsend's solitaires, four tree sparrows, a golden-crowned sparrow, a great horned owl, a bald eagle and a northern shrike as well as all the usual winter birds.

Nancy Mitchell found a flock of 41 cedar waxwings on the Whitman College campus on January 4.

On January 5, Paul and Judy Treman and I went out to the Columbia River to look for waterfowl to add to our 2012 bird lists. It was very windy, but we were able to find a nice assortment of ducks and about 50 tundra swans and several trumpeter swans.

On January 7, I joined Mike and MerryLynn for a day of birding in the county. Some of the highlights were a merlin, a rock wren, gray partridges, redpolls, rough-legged hawks, Barrow's and common goldeneye, red-breasted mergansers, dunlin and least sandpipers.

Pam Fisher and Aletha Werner walked Bennington Lake on January 8. They found a nice variety of waterfowl—

common and hooded mergansers, mallards, American wigeons, and canada geese. They also saw 3 great blue herons, 6 killdeer, an American kestrel and a northern harrier.

On January 8, Mike and MerryLynn, Rodger and I conducted the northern Umatilla County raptor route. It was another good day for counting birds. The highlight was watching two bald eagles and three northern harriers jostling with several ravens over some sort of carrion along Couse Creek Road. Our totals for the day were 148 red-tailed hawks, 75 American kestrels, 10 northern harriers, 2 bald eagles, 3 rough-legged hawks, 1 prairie falcon, 1 Cooper's hawk, 1 sharp-shinned hawk and 2 great horned owls.

Bob Derting and his son Benjamin found long-eared owls at a roost at Van Hollenbeke HMU along the Snake River on January 8.



MerryLynn drove up Biscuit Ridge on January 11 looking for new birds for the 2012 year. Just past Seaman Road she found a pygmy owl sitting on the wire. Although it flew off, it was in the same spot a couple hours later on her way home.

*Photo by Rodger Shoemake*

The only birds she found up higher were 2 red-breasted nuthatches, a hairy woodpecker and 2 ravens.

Jim and Sue Parrish saw both the American dipper and the spotted sandpiper in their usual place on Mill Creek near Rooks Park on January 13.

Mike and MerryLynn found a new bird for Walla Walla County on January 14—a hoary redpoll. It was in with a very large flock of common redpolls along Nine Mile Canyon Road. They watched the flock for a long time and finally picked out a hoary in with the commons. Better yet, Mike was able to get a photo. They also saw a golden eagle in Nine Mile Canyon, a Clark's grebe at Wallula Gap and 2 black-crowned night herons at mile post 300 on Highway 12.

Priscilla Dauble kept busy filling feeders on January 19 and enjoyed the many birds that came into her yard including a spotted towhee, a varied thrush and a ruby-crowned kinglet.

The winter storm on January 19 brought many birds to backyard feeders. However, the strangest report I got was from Paul and Judy Treman. 40 **wood ducks** flew into their yard and sat in their driveway for several minutes allowing them to get very good looks. They also saw 16 deer in the vineyard next to their house.



Photo by Rodger Shoemake

Mike got a “snow day” from work on January 19, so he and MerryLynn watched birds in their yard. Along with the usual birds, they saw a **Cassin’s finch**. The previous day they had a **common redpoll** come to their feeders.

Chris Howard pulled out the cross country skis on January 20 and went up Mill Creek past Rooks Park to Bennington Lake. The creek was high but there were some **common** and **hooded mergansers**, **canada geese**, a few **juncos** and **goldfinches** and one lonely **kestrel**.

I heard a pair of **great horned owls** in the back yard after dark on January 20. It’s that time of year again when they get serious about pairing up and nesting.

On January 21, Mike and MerryLynn braved the bad roads to bird north of Walla Walla. On Eureka Flats they saw large flocks of **goldfinches** and **horned larks**, plus 3 **common redpolls**, 3 **Lapland longspurs**, a **snow bunting**, a **prairie falcon** and 5 **rough-legged hawks**.

Mike and MerryLynn ventured out again on January 22, this time to the Columbia River. They found many gulls including a **lesser black-backed gull**, a **Thayer’s gull**, 2 **mew gulls** and 4 **glaucous gulls**.

Tom Scribner reported a **Cooper’s hawk** hanging around downtown. On January 22 it was on Main Street, across from the WW Clothing Company, with a pigeon in its talons. On the 24th it was perched on a wire on First Street, in front of Sweet Basil, looking hungry.

Nat Drumheller is visiting from Alaska, and as usual has been out birding. He found a **fox sparrow** and a **varied thrush** on Scenic Loop on January 23.

As of January 25, the 2012 County list stood at 120. You can see the list on the website [www.blumtn.org](http://www.blumtn.org). Let me know if you see something not on the list. Keep watching your feeders too—winter weather can bring a surprise or two. Report your sighting to me at **525-2963** or [house\\_wren@charter.net](mailto:house_wren@charter.net)

### *Continued from Page 5-Yellowstone Wolves...*

-- The northern range elk populations decreased from more than 15,000 individuals in the early 1990s to about 6,000 last year, and remaining elk now have different patterns of movement, vigilance, and other traits.

--By 2006, some aspen trees had grown tall enough they were no longer susceptible to browsing by elk, and cottonwood and willow were also beginning to return in places.

-- Improved willow growth is providing habitat that allows for a greater diversity and abundance of songbirds such as the common yellowthroat, warbling vireo and song sparrow.

-- The number of beaver colonies in the same area increased from one in 1996 to 12 in 2009, with positive impacts on fish habitat.

Increases in beaver populations have strong implications for riparian hydrology and biodiversity – Wyoming streams with beaver ponds have been found to have 75 times more abundant waterfowl than those without.

-- The coyote population decreased with the increase in wolf numbers, potentially allowing more small mammals that provide food for other avian and mammalian predators, such as red foxes, ravens and bald eagles.

Evidence of improved ecosystem health following the return of wolves is “becoming increasingly persuasive,” the scientists said in their report, though they also note that an increasing population of bison is continuing to impact young woody plants in the Lamar Valley.

“The wolves have made a major difference in Yellowstone,” said Robert Beschta, a professor emeritus of forestry at OSU and co-author on the study.

“Whether similar recovery of plant communities can be expected in other areas, especially on public lands outside national parks, is less clear,” Beschta said. “It may be necessary for wolves not only to be present but to have an ecologically effective density, and mechanisms to deal with human and wolf conflicts also need to be improved.”

“Predation and predation risk associated with large predators appear to represent powerful ecological forces,” the researchers concluded in their report, “capable of affecting the interactions of numerous animals and plants, as well as the structure and function of ecosystems.

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**Mission Statement:**

Blue Mountain Audubon Society (BMAS) was organized in 1971 and chartered by National Audubon Society in 1972. The Chapter's objectives are to serve its membership and the larger communities of Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon with the goals to appreciate, preserve and enjoy birds, wildlife, and the natural environment of the area. Education is a primary objective of Chapter activities. Through volunteer efforts BMAS provides educational opportunities, conservation activities and enjoyment of wildlife and wildlife habitat opportunities to members and to the public. The Chapter meets the third Thursday, (September through May) at 7:30 in Gaiser Auditorium, Whitman College Science Building. A newsletter, **The Magpiper** is published September through June and is free to members. Non-member subscription fees are \$25 annually. BMAS is a non-profit 501c(3) organization. Find us on the internet at <http://www.blumtn.org>

Join Blue Mountain Audubon Society – Complete the following information and mail along with a check in the amount of \$25 for your first year's membership to: Blue Mountain Audubon PO Box 1106, Walla Walla, WA 99362

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_