

Pilchuck Audubon Profile

MAY 1981

Volume IX No. 15

Calendar

- May 9 Friday - Field trip to Nisqually Delta. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Old National Bank in Lynnwood at the corner of 196th and 44th (by Fred Meyer). Bring a lunch and be prepared for rain.
- May 16 Saturday - The annual potluck dinner. For the field trip prior to the potluck meet at HIGH NOON (12:00) at either Old National Bank at 44th and 196th or at the van Niels- 4404 222nd St. SW, Mountlake Terrace. The trip will be to the parks of south Snohomish County.
- For the potluck bring whatever you would like to share. Also, bring a place setting and cup. If you would like to keep your dish cool or hot during the field trip, bring it to the van Niels before the trip. POTLUCK IS AT 5:30 p.m. 5:30-8:00
- The program will be slides that you provide. So, if you have any pictures that you would like to share bring them along.
- To find the van Niels travel south on 44th until you come to 222nd then turn right. They are the second house on the left - green with a vibrant yellow door.
- May 23-25 Weekend - Wenas Campout. For details see inside article. Join us there!
- June 13 Saturday - Field trip to Ashland Lakes. Meet at 9:00 a.m. at Frontier Village by Lake Stevens in front of the Coast-to-Coast store. Bring a lunch and warm clothes just in case.
- July 18 Saturday - Field trip to Sauk Mountain. Meet at the Bank Building at 9:00 a.m. at Exit 206 off I-5. Bring a lunch.
- August 8 Saturday - Field trip to Foul Weather Bluff. Meet at the Safeway store in Edmonds at 9:00 a.m. You will money for ferry fare. Bring a lunch.
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Nature notes: A gray whale was observed loafing in 12 feet of water off Point White Horn in Birch Bay on April 30. Michael Kyte also reports seeing about 30,000 scoters - white winged and surf, also many dozens of harlequin ducks, and several thousand oldsquaw. These birds were feeding on herring spawn and other food resources in the area.

PROTECTION ISLAND

A bill has been introduced into Congress to make Protection Island a National Wildlife Refuge - HR 1486 and S 327. It was introduced by Senator Jackson and Congressman Bonker, and is supported by the entire Washington State delegation. Remember this island is the habitat for 72% of the birds that nest in the inland waters of Puget Sound (marine birds).

Even if this becomes a wildlife refuge, there is no guarantee that Congress will appropriate funds to purchase it. In the meantime, Admiralty Audubon is buying lots on Protection Island as fast as it gets the money. Please send any amount to:

Eleanor Stopps
Save Protection Island Fund
Route 1 Box 525B
Port Ludlow, WA 98365

Do so as soon as possible. The lot next to the bald eagle nest is currently for sale. Let's help save it.

NOTE: The members of the Pilchuck Audubon Board voted to give \$250 toward Protection Island, as well as all our share of money earned on the Bird-a-thon.

*****NEW MEMBERS*****

from Everett: Leo Elliot, the Marshall Family, the Salvadalena Family, Barbara Thompson, Nancy Wahl, Loren Bogart, the Gardiner Family, the Rogers Family, the Davis Family, Russell Day, Seward Young Family, and the Stockton Family.
from Snohomish: Georgeann Farmer, the Sparacio Family, Frederick Bird, James Owen, and the Farman Family
from Marysville: Jack Ferguson, the Christiansen Family, and W. Guy Jones
from Lynnwood: the Sandhop Family, Carl Dahlin, and Darline Doescher
from Monroe: Ila MacDonald, Carl Troupe
from Lake Stevens: the Caldwell Family, Donald Peterson
from Alderwood Manor: the Lider Family
from Mountlake Terrace: George Moore Jr.
from Granite Falls: Phyllis Murray
from Stanwood: Diana Kempf, Bob Landles



ARRESTS BY WILDLIFE AGENTS END HUGE ILLEGAL FEATHER TRADE

The feather trade that led to the formation of the National Audubon Society 76 years ago was still alive and well this winter and living in the plumage-rich southwestern states. But then, in a series of coordinated raids against 65 dealers in three states, federal and state wildlife agents armed with search warrants seized a half-million dollars' worth of illegal feathers and feather artifacts. The raids followed 14 months of undercover investigation by 40 special agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and 45 state officers from New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

The haul included feathers from songbirds to eagles, many of them fashioned into such items as Indian warbonnets, which can bring more than \$1,000 from collectors, and peyote fans for Indian religious ceremonies, which go for \$400-600. Fans are made from long, streaming tail feathers of scissor-tailed flycatchers. Since a flycatcher has only two tail feathers, 30-40 of these birds are killed for a single fan. Warbonnets are made from eagle feathers. The feathers seized in the raid come from at least 155 eagles, 4,000 flycatchers, and hundreds of woodpeckers, hawks, owls, and other protected species.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION - a review

what is there to say? This legislature exempted the Forestry industry from most of the regulations of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (EHB 372) and the Shoreline Management Act (EHB 371). It passed a bill eliminating judicial review of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) adequacy if administrative review is available, permits counter claims for malicious prosecution on the grounds that an action is brought "for the purpose of delay" and exempts residential developments under 100 lots or 300 units from EIS requirements if the development is consistent with a plan subject to SEPA. This applies to the state's four most populous counties ONLY including Snohomish(SB4036).

Substitute House Bill 467 would expedite judicial review of energy facility siting decisions. This would favor Northern Tier and coal and nuclear plants as well as other energy facilities.

The following table gives who and how they voted. These are our representatives to our legislature.

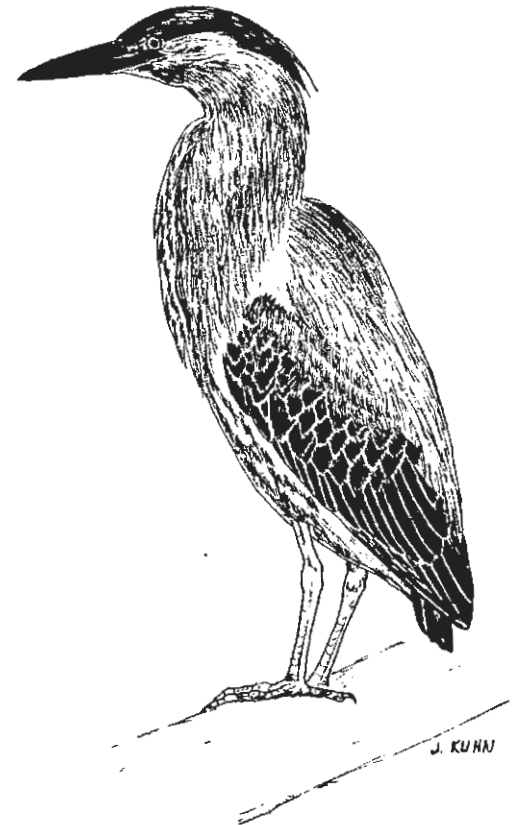
Representative	EHB371	EHB372	HB467
HouChen	-	-	-
King	-	-	+
Martinis	-	-	+
Mitchell	+	+	-
Nelson	+	+	+
Scott	+	+	+
Wilson	+	+	-
Senators	S3728 same as EHB371	S3725 same as '372	S4036
Gould	+	+	0
Metcalf	+	-	-
Woody	+	+	-
Vognild	+	+	+

+ for the bill - against the bill 0 not voting

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL - MEMBERSHIP CONVENTION

The WEC 1981 Membership Convention will be held June 12-14 at Seattle University. All members of WEC affiliate organizations, as well as WEC's individual members and the general public are invited to attend.

This year we will focus discussion on the future of Washington's environmental resources, together with WEC's role in coordinating public involvement on these issues. Distinguished speakers will address the key-note session and the 1981 Awards celebration at the Saturday evening banquet at the Seattle Trade Center. For more information contact WEC at 623-1483.



GROWTH FOR GROWTH'S SAKE IS THE IDEALOGY OF THE CANCER CELL.

BIRD SIGHTINGS

An albino rufous-sided towhee was observed by Virginia Eagleton in Stanwood. It had a few brown markings on the wing but otherwise was white.

During the Bird-a-thon many unusual species for this time of year were seen, or species that were of note. The van Niels saw a snow goose and white-fronted goose at Smith Island. Water pipits, at least 12 were seen near Stanwood. Cinnamon teal were seen by several people at the Snohomish Sewage Lagoon along with a green heron. A Canada goose with young was also seen at Smith Island.

A bald eagle was seen at Lake Sammamish and another was reported eating a cormorant at Bush Point on Whidbey Island. Birch Bay is full of scoters, harlequin ducks, oldsquaw and Franklin's gull and long-billed dowitchers. A red knott was seen at Penn Cove.

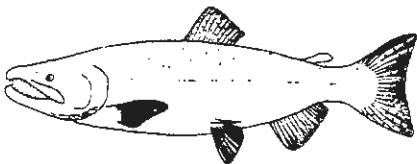
A recent field trip to Nisqually Delta produced 2 American bitterns, 2 long billed curlews and a great horned owl family.

Marianne McKnight reports evening grosbeaks in her yard. If anyone would like to share seeing them please contact her (see back sheet for number).

The highlight however is Joan Lucas' sighting of a spotted red shank in late April near Reiffel Refuge. These birds are European visitors resembling a greater yellowlegs, but they have red legs and a pattern on the wings.

NOTE: If you find a killdeer female who is trying to lure you from her unseen nest, follow her. If you ignore her and try to find the nest she may abandon it.

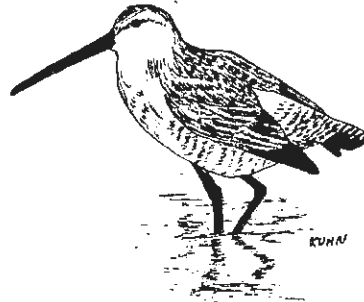
Several Prairie falcons have been seen in Snohomish County the past few weeks. Russ Canniff reports a sandhill crane near Stanwood on April 12. Other bird observations of real note are 22 bald eagles (3 adult/19 immature), 42 white fronted geese and 70 Black brant all in the Skagit Bay vicinity.



FIELD TRIP REPORTS

Twenty four people went on the trip to Sundquist Marine Labs. We were a little apprehensive about the weather since it was drizzling as we arrived at the lab, but it cleared up and was a pleasant, but brisk day for all who attended. While there, we received a bonus of a demonstration and explanation of wood duck nest boxes, their nesting behavior and the fledging of young. We saw 32 species of birds, including a marvelous view of a winter wren singing its heart out, some black oystercatchers, oldsquaw, pigeon guillemots and marbled murrelets.

Twenty one people braved a very gray sky to go to Reiffel Game Refuge. On the way we drove through snow, and almost turned around to come home. However, the light sky to the north lured us on. When we got to Reiffel, we were in brisk sunshine for the entire visit. We saw 48 species of birds including an immature golden eagle, lots of green winged teal, greater and lesser yellowlegs, dunlin, black-bellied plover, Northern shrike, and cinnamon teal, to name a few. By the time we returned home, we had to drive through a snowstorm that had deposited about 2 inches of snow on the ground near Alger.



H000000000Ting

He has been called "the spirit of the old growth forest", the "ghost of darkness". The spotted owl is rarely seen. Now, members of Pilchuck Audubon have that opportunity. The U.S. Forest Service has provided us with recordings and sampling equipment to call spotted owls. In return we will assist in locating vital habitat for the future. If you are interested, please call Eileen Loerch at 659-6901.

Society Proposes A National Energy Plan

A national energy plan that can assure the United States enough fuel to stoke a growing and prosperous economy, save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next two decades, and stave off threatened destruction of the environment was announced this week by the National Audubon Society at a press conference in Washington, D.C.

The Audubon Energy Plan—the product of a year-long study by the society's recently expanded Science Department—is based on facts and figures collected from all available sources, including oil companies, government agencies, and university research teams. Its conclusion: a combination of energy conservation and development of solar power would cost far less, promote a healthier economy, do more to strengthen national security, and do much less harm to the environment than would an all-out effort to produce more oil and other conventional fuels.

This is the opposite of the approach being taken by President Reagan's Energy and Interior departments.

The energy conservation proposed by the Audubon plan does not mean scrimping and a lower standard of living. Energy can be conserved—and money saved—by using fuel more efficiently. The plan declares that by turning to more energy-efficient technologies this country could be producing from 50 to 80 percent more goods and services in the year 2000 than it is producing now *without any increase over present energy consumption*.

At the same time, the Audubon plan calls for more use of renewable, solar energy. The Audubon scientists recognize that the changeover must be a long, slow process, and their proposals are conservative. The plan calls for a 20 percent increase in solar power over the next twenty years. (This would bring the solar total to 27 percent, because 7 percent of the nation's energy already comes from two solar sources, wood fuel and hydroelectric plants. See table, page 3.)

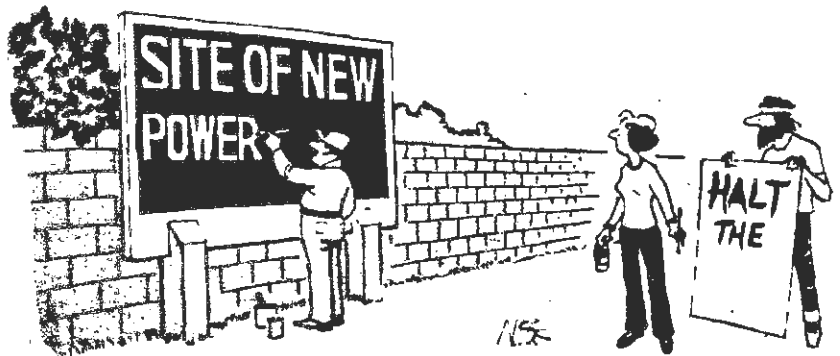
Together, solar power and conservation could effect massive cutbacks in oil consumption by the year 2000, greatly reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil and the threat it poses to national security. No new nuclear starts are envisaged under the Audubon plan. But it would not be until the next century that new technologies could start to phase out coal as a major energy source. Meanwhile, strict environmental controls, including a strong Clean Air Act, will be essential.

Conservationists don't need to be told how much harm a mad scramble to produce more conventional fuels and nuclear power could do to the environment. The Audubon plan would dramatically curb environmental damage from strip-mining, acid rain, and the production of nuclear wastes. Further, it would build environmental safety into the new conservation and energy-efficient technologies from the start, rather than tacking it on later as an after-thought, as has been done with past energy development.

The economic advantages of the plan however, are less obvious. Gigantic sums of money would be required for the changeover. The Audubon plan calls for an investment of \$700 billion in energy-efficient machines, buildings, and technologies over the next 20 years, plus a \$600 billion investment in solar technologies like biomass, collectors, windpower and photovoltaics. But the cost of continued reliance on oil and other conventional fuels would be much greater. The nation's total energy bill for last year alone was \$350 billion, which is more than five times the yearly cost of the investments required under the Audubon Plan.

Twenty years may seem a short time for the turnaround, but change is a way of life in this country. Most Americans will be replacing their automobiles, household appliances, and other consumer goods over this period. As fuel prices have gone up, building owners and factory managers already have been turning to energy-saving investments. As the market place continues to respond to this demand, increasingly worthwhile investments in solar power and energy conservation will become available.

Further information on the Audubon Energy Plan, along with a list of suggestions to aid Audubon chapters in promoting it, may be found on pages 3 and 4. A full account of the plan will be published in the July *Audubon*. Two versions of the plan were distributed at the press conference, the complete 88-page text and a summary. Copies of the short version have been sent to all chapter presidents. Additional copies of these materials are available from the Conservation Information Department, National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.



Non-Nuke Mushrooms. An enterprising entrepreneur is marketing Three Mile Island creamy mushroom salad dressing. The ads claim it's devastatingly delicious and melts down on your salad with "a flavor explosion of mushrooms and spices." It's for real. For a sample packet, send a dollar to Catalyst Company, Box 4675, St. Louis, Missouri 63108.

Introduction to the Audubon Energy Plan; Cheaper, Safer Way to a Healthy Economy

When National Audubon Society's energy plan was announced, April 6, 1981, it was presented to the press in two forms, one a detailed, fully documented analysis of future energy resources and assessment of alternatives, the other a short version for the public. Below, as a capsule summary of the plan, the problem, and the proposed solution, are the opening paragraphs of the short version.

The Audubon Energy Plan is a practical proposal for assuring ample energy supplies by the year 2000 without sacrificing the environment on which our health and happiness depend. The Audubon plan demonstrates that for at least the next twenty years the United States can produce more goods and services and provide a better life for a larger population without using more energy than we consume today. By using energy more efficiently and by tapping the sun's virtually endless energy, we can avoid the extravagant capital costs and risks to human and environmental health and safety inherent in nuclear power and synthetic fuel. We can increase economic growth to 3 percent per year, and eliminate our dependence on imported oil, which now renders us politically and economically vulnerable.

Audubon Society scientists have developed the energy plan, using careful estimates of future energy supply and demand, relying on the best available data from universities, government agencies, and energy companies. Many of the country's foremost energy experts have scrutinized the plan in its present form. There is no question that the plan can work if we—the American people—and our elected leaders have the will to make it work.

The Energy Problem

When energy was plentiful and cheap, we got into the habit of using a lot of it—much more than we actually need to support our current standard of living and more than people in many other countries use to support a similar standard of living. Our biggest problem is oil, which is essential for transportation but which also provides heat and electricity.

As we began to run out of easily recoverable oil in the United States, we turned increasingly to what was then cheap imported oil. Now we are dependent for economic survival on a few oil-rich countries. Most of the other industrialized countries, and a growing number of developing countries, are in the same situation, buying oil from the same few exporters. Not surprisingly, the oil-exporting countries are exploiting the situation by controlling oil supplies and raising prices.

The current oil crisis is a preview of what will inevitably happen as Earth's reservoirs of recoverable oils are exhausted. While we spend tens of billions of dollars annually to import

oil, we live under the reality of intermittent shortages and the constant threat of an oil cutoff. Our dependence on foreign sources threatens to involve us in military and political actions overseas and compromises not only our military and political position but our economic security as well. Driven by our urgent need for increased supplies of domestic energy, we are tempted by ill-considered energy development schemes, regardless of their environmental effects.

What We Can Do About It

First, we can make better, more efficient use of traditional, nonrenewable fuels. That means getting more useful energy out of each barrel of oil, each ton of coal. We can do this by improving our machines, automobiles, homes, and appliances to make them more energy-efficient.

Second, we can increase greatly our use of renewable solar energy in several forms. Instead of oil or electricity, we can use solar heat for space and water heating. In many areas we can use the wind—another form of solar energy—to generate electricity. We can turn the solar energy accumulated in living plants into natural gas or alcohol fuels. By increasing our energy efficiency and use of solar energy, we can virtually eliminate our dangerous dependence on foreign oil.

HOW ENERGY SOURCES WOULD SHIFT		
Energy Supply	Percent of 80 Quad Energy Supply	
	1980	2000
Nonrenewables		
Coal	20%	28%
Oil		
Domestic	26	16
Imported	18	4
Natural Gas	25	19
Nuclear	4	8
Solar Renewables		
Biomass	3	11
Low-Temp. Collectors	—	3
Medium-Temp. Collectors	—	2
Hydropower	4	5
Windpower	—	3
Photovoltaics	—	1
Total	100%	100%

Under the Audubon Energy Plan, use of energy in the United States would be no higher in the year 2000 than it was in 1980. The total would remain 80 quads. (A quad is a quadrillion British thermal units.) However, there would be a wholesale shift away from oil and toward solar (renewable) energy resources. The table above summarizes the shift that would be accomplished under the Audubon plan.

WENAS CAMPOUT (Mt. St. Helens willing)

After the cancellation of the campout last year, due to the eruption of Mt. St. Helens, we are back in business with the 15th campout scheduled for late May of this year - 23-25 May 1981. This has become a nationally famous event, unique in the Audubon movement. It is a family outing with something for everyone. Field trips, all day and half a day, beginners' walks, workshops, mini-council meeting, and campfires with speakers and song fests.

Attendance at the campout varies from 150 to 250, but the campground and park are very large and there is plenty of room with wild country within walking distance for birding, etc. Food and housing (trailers, campers, tents, etc.) must be brought. It is well to bring drinking water. Washing and dishwater are available in the creek. As usual, there will be a headquarters booth and bulletin boards with the latest activity information.

For directions on how to get there, contact Sally or Jan van Niel.

AUCTION OF ZELLA SCHULTZ ORIGINAL

The first Schultz original available since the 1975 Frye Art Museum Show is being offered by Hazel Wolf with proceeds to go to purchase of lots on Protection Island.

The matted and framed painting, A Steller's Jay on Pine, measures 18 x 22 inches.

The auction will take place at the Wenas Campout. For those who cannot attend sealed bids may be sent to Admiralty Audubon Society, Box 666, Port Townsend, WA 98368. Bids will be opened the night of the auction.



KUHN



Weyerhaeuser Changes Its Mind - Same plan, new Nisqually location

Nisqually Delta Association's legal fees in 1980 were more than \$1300 per month. This year legal fees will increase as NDA continues its fight to protect the endangered refuge.

In January Weyerhaeuser announced plans to build a different pier at a site in Dupont near the location previously announced.

The new dock site will be environmentally more damaging and closer to the Nisqually Delta. It would extend farther into Nisqually Reach than the previous pier. Although the dock will be the same size, 1315 feet by 140 feet, the access ramp would be quite sizable, extending into the Reach 500 feet perpendicular to the shore. This access ramp would traverse Sequatchew Creek delta and have greater impact on the creek delta. This area was sampled during environmental studies and found to have the most productive invertebrate community of any other delta area. Impacts to juvenile salmon would occur during a critical period. Other impacts include an increase risk to navigation, conflicts with Nisqually tribal fisheries and negative effect on an eel grass bed located in the area.

NDA has repeatedly urged Weyerhaeuser to use existing port facilities at Tacoma, an area already severely impacted.

NDA is supported by donations and by sales of note cards, t-shirts, bumper stickers, wildlife posters and ceramics. But major funding in the fight to protect the Delta and estuary comes from individuals. For complete details, membership information and a merchandise order form write to Nisqually Delta Association
1821 Water Street
Olympia, WA 98501

PAS BOARD

- President: Jan van Niel (778-7568)
- V. Pres.: Marianne McKnight (337-4777)
- Secretary: Joyce Kelley (568-5974)
- Treasurer: Carl Holmes (387-4631)
- ✓ Program: Marianne & Gerald McKnight
- ✓ Conservation: Sally van Niel (778-7568)
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To subscribe to the Profile, send \$5.00 to Pilchuck Audubon Society, P.O. Box 1618, Everett, WA 98206.

(If you would like first class postage, send \$2.00 to PAS in addition)

To join Pilchuck Audubon Society, which includes membership in the National Audubon Society and the magazine "AUDUBON", as well as the Pilchuck Audubon Profile(our chapter newsletter), please fill out the application and send to PAS.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Type of Membership:

___ Individual (\$20.00 per year)

___ Family (\$25.00 per year)

___ Other

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Pilchuck Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1618, Everett, Washington 98206

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