

Pilchuck Audubon Profile

October 1981

Volume X No. 2

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- October 9-11 Weekend. Audubon Regional Ellensburg Conference. Anyone interested may attend. Contact Sally van Niel for details. 778-7568.
- October 16 Friday. Regular meeting. Michael Finger from Evergreen State College will present a program on the shorebird spring migration at Gray's Harbor. Bowerman Basin is a unique area in the harbor and is currently scheduled for more filling. Up to 1 million shorebirds pass through the harbor in Spring. 7:30 p.m. Everett Community College, Room 308.
- October 24 Saturday. Field trip to Deering Wildflower Acres and Jennings Park. Meet at 10:00 a.m. at Jennings Park. Two quiet walks through the woods. Should see songbirds, possibly waterfowl, and fall colors. Bring a sack lunch. Leader: Sally and Jan vanNiel - 778-7568.
- October 26 Monday. Board meeting at 7:30 p.m. Call Jan vanNiel for the place and to receive the agenda. 778-7568.
- November 2 Monday. Special meeting on Snohomish County Sensitive Areas. A planning meeting to continue our Chapters work on this important matter. Contact Sally vanNiel 778-7568.
- November 7 Saturday. Field trip to Washington Park near Anacortes. Meet at the Bank Building at Smokey Point exit 206 on I-5 at 9:00 a.m. or at Skyline Marina in the parking lot by the restaurant at 10:15 a.m. This trip promises pleasant short walks with views of salt water and small islands. On clear days, Mount Erie can be seen to the southwest. A good place for birders and photographers. We may see waterfowl, shorebirds, and possibly harlequin ducks. Seals and whales have been seen by careful observers. Bring a sack lunch and a warm coat. Leader: Steve Loerch 659-6901.
- November 20 Friday. Regular meeting. Meredith Pfahl will present a program on trumpeter swans at Barney Lake and the Nookachamps watershed. Meredith has long been known for her active participation in preservation of the Nookachamps watershed and the trumpeter swans. Everett Community College, at 7:30 p.m. in room 308.
- November 21 Saturday. Field trip to George C. Reiffel Game Refuge in British Columbia. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at the Bank Building at Smokey Point exit 206 of I-5. This trip is one of the highlights of the year. An excellent opportunity to observe and photograph a large number of wild birds at very close range. This is also a good spot for novice birders to learn identification of various species and see birds not normally observed except at a distance. For information contact Steve Loerch 659-6901.

New Members and new to our chapter members...

From Everett- Georgene Breitung, the Herbert Thompson Family, Mrs. C.E. Nordliend, the Elizabeth Newland Family, S.A. Muchoney, Kim Ah Choy, Martha Savage, and Ken Miller. From Edmonds- Sue Ellen Ackemann. From Granite Falls- Roger Johnston. From Lynnwood- M. Vicki Vangerpen, Richard Rintala & family, V. Carleton & family, and Loran Dantzler & family. From Lake Stevens- I. R. Hofmeister. From Marysville- J.A. Land, Becky Finley. From Snohomish- P.A. Reeve.

Transfers from other areas include Mark Freed of Edmonds, Steve Sher of Everett. And our first member to reside in Skagway, Alaska is Jessi Bell.

WELCOME TO PILCHUCK AUDUBON SOCIETY.



FIELD TRIPS-- REPORTS OF THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN.

North Whidbey Island Field Trip

We enjoyed war, sunny weather, good company, and were pleased to meet many new people on this trip. At Rosario Beach, we enjoyed a picnic lunch while we watched several species of birds, scuba divers, and a seal. Between our four stops, we saw 47 species of birds, including a red knot and red-throated loons.

Special thanks to Mr. & Mrs. K.C. Jones for their hospitality and an excellent pot luck dinner at their home overlooking Admiralty Inlet.

Lake Tennant and Lake Terrell

The Lake Tennant and Lake Terrell trip on September 26 was a rousing success. Our Chapter's first field trip to these two lakes turned up 44 species, including some uncommon finds. Sally vanNiel saw a northern water thrush, and many of us saw an American bittern, several canvasbacks, and an osprey. We enjoyed the aerial antics of the many Northern harriers dipping and swooping close to the ground. Everyone found the vegetation that was visible from the boardwalk interesting, we were even able to identify several species. Other plants eluded a positive identification, including a willow-like tree whose leaves smelled like sage when crushed. Anyone who knows the name of the tree, write us and let us know.

WILDERNESS AND MT. BAKER

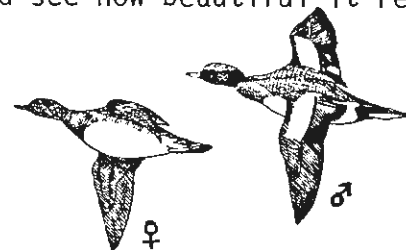
The Mt. Baker Wilderness Association is working hard to obtain federal wilderness designation for the Mt. Baker area. The area is widely used for hiking, hunting, fishing, climbing, skiing, and photography. It is in danger now since the area was not included in the RARE II proposal as being suited for wilderness.

Since the RARE II decisions were finalized in April 1979, the Forest Service districts in the Mt. Baker area have allowed construction of an off-road vehicle trail, given rights-of-way for a new mining road, and planned new logging roads and clear-cuts inside the boundaries of what formerly had been a roadless wilderness quality area.

For further information contact the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association, P.O. Box 3096, Bellingham, WA 98227. Go visit the area and see how beautiful it really is.



European wigeon



PROTECTION ISLAND - a Pilchuck Audubon Society Commitment

Up to now, PAS has been passively involved in helping preserve Protection Island. Through donations, PAS has contributed \$414.35 (\$364.35 from the Bird-a-thon and a \$50.00 donation from the Chapter). However, PAS now has the opportunity to take a more active role in Protection Island's protection. Through additions to monies already donated by PAS our Chapter may purchase an entire lot. The Board voted unanimously on 28 September to commit our Chapter to the purchase of one lot on the Island through an upcoming Sheriff sale. An upper limit on the purchase price was set by the Board at \$1500.00 because we feel that our Chapter can raise these additional funds of \$1085.56.

As an owner of an entire lot in our Chapter's name we would be reimbursed when the Island is purchased for a refuge. (Assuming, of course, that the bills in Congress will be passed eventually.) The advantage of each Chapter owning their own lot on the island is that "we" would have another vote. No matter how many lots one person or group may own, they still have only one vote at the Beach Club annual meetings where support (or opposition) to wildlife proposals are determined. So it is important to have as many landowners as possible on the side of conservation.

We need YOUR contributions to keep this commitment. If EACH member of our Chapter donates as little as \$3.00 we will reach our goal. However, contributions of any size (\$1, \$5, \$25, \$...) will be accepted. REMEMBER, this is a tax deductible contribution.

You say you are short of funds right now? We are also accepting pledges for any amount.

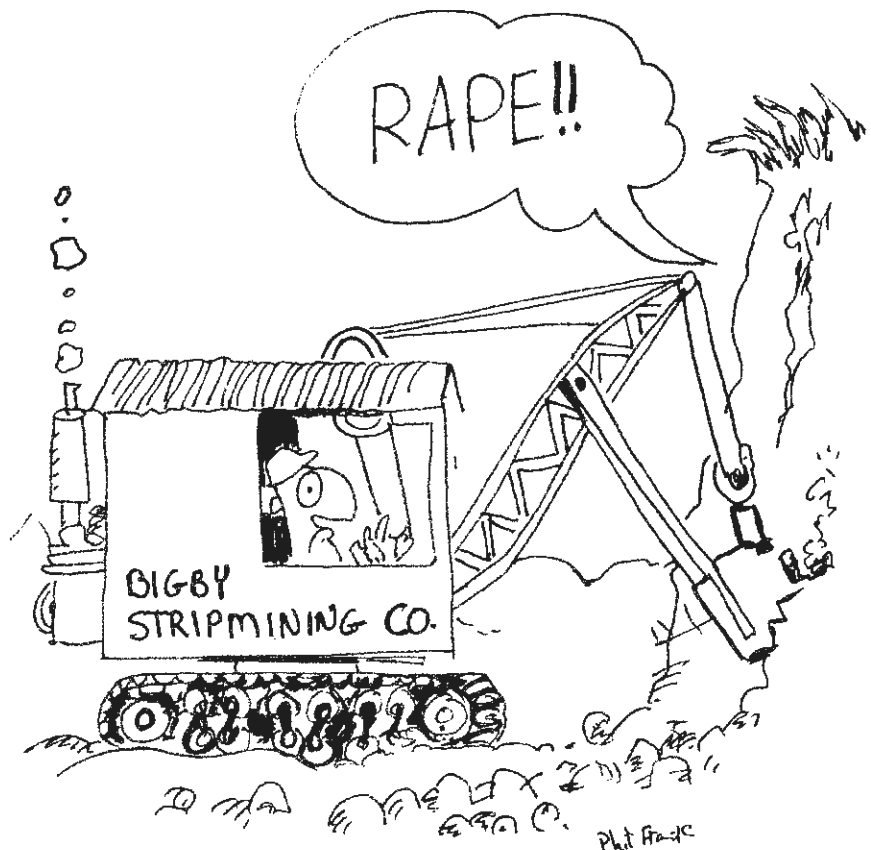
We are hoping to hear from YOU. Send your donation to:

Pilchuck Audubon Society
Protection Island Fund
P.O. Box 1618
Everett, WA 98206

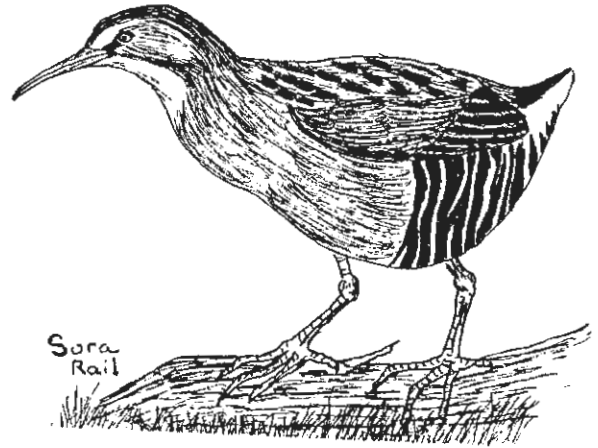
AUDUBON ACTION ALERT -

This is a one page newsletter that is available to all members of NAS as a service from NAS. To receive your FREE subscription send your name and address to:

National Audubon Society
National Capitol Office
645 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003



WANTED: New members: If you know someone who might be interested in hearing about what we are doing, in coming to a field trip or a meeting, or helping out in even the smallest way, please write down their name and address and pass it along to Eileen Loerch our membership chairperson. The Chapter has a policy of sending three free newsletters to such interest people. Talk to them about it--let them know we'd love to meet them. Also let them know they can participate without being members; it is those people who participate who are most likely to become members!



YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A RECEPTION HONORING BROCK EVANS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1981 5:00 to 7:30 PM
AT THE WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL OFFICE, 107 South Main, Seattle 98104

Northwest environmentalists have the opportunity to renew a longtime friendship with Brock Evans, now National Audubon Society Vice President for National Issues, who will be visiting his former territory in October. He will be attending the Audubon Council of Washington on October 10-11, tramping over some familiar geography (now somewhat altered by various natural and manmade forces), and meeting with Auduboners, Sierra Clubbers, and all the other organization members he speaks for in the National Capitol.

Please come share the traditional refreshments and say hello.

This reception is being co-sponsored by NAS Board Members Helen Engle, Judd Day, and Estella Leopold, and former NAS Board Members Vim Wright and Tom Wimmer, with dependable WEC providing the meeting place.

INITIATIVE 394 ON BALLOT -- VOTE YES

If Initiative 394 WPPSS would be required to submit to a ONETIME public vote on a construction budget for each of its five projects now being built. If WPPSS exceeded the budget, it would be required to get voter approval before issuing any bonds above those in the previously approved budget. The alternative to such a control could make the price of electricity so high the economy of the whole region would suffer, says Don't Bankrupt Washington.

Lack of confidence in WPPSS has already reached Wall Street, and could negatively affect this state's overall credit rating.

The official title on the ballot reads: "Shall public agencies obtain voter approval prior to issuing bonds for the construction of major public energy projects?"

Be sure YOU VOTE on this important financial matter.

Checks and offers of volunteer time in aid of the campaign should be sent to Don't Bankrupt Washington, 1812 E. Madison, Seattle, WA 98122 (324-3185).



Common
mergansers

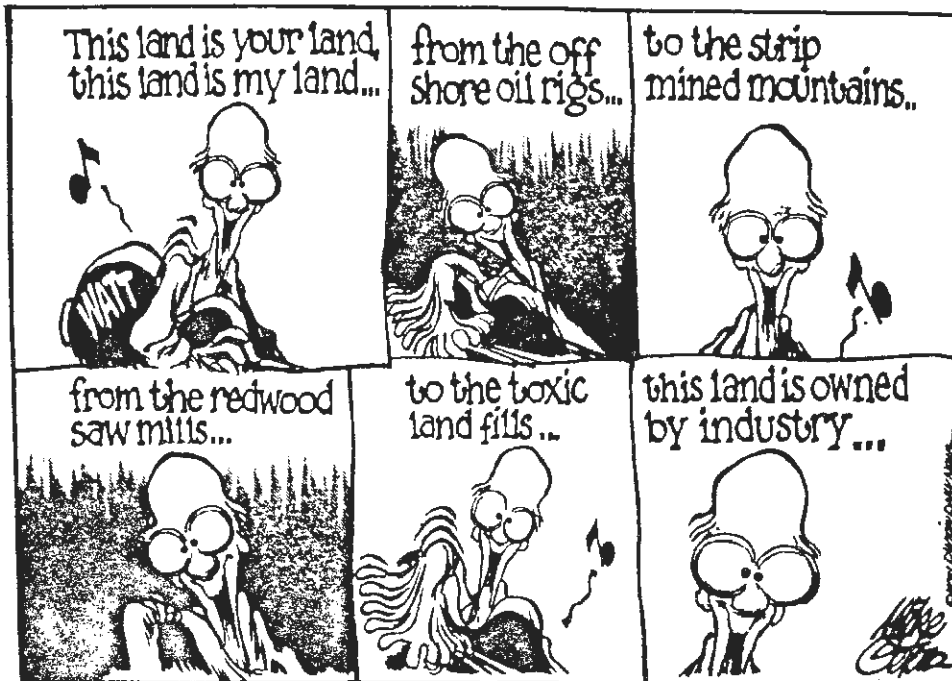
NORTHERN TIER PIPELINE - PLEASE SEND YOUR OPINION TO THE GOVERNOR!

YOU CAN HELP!!!!!!

As the Energy Siting Council and Governor Spellman are reaching their determination of whether to grant a permit to the Northern Tier Pipeline Company, the Governor needs to hear from as many of his constituents as possible. We are enclosing a card. Please add a brief message and your signature. It could be simply "please deny a permit", or you could say what your principal concerns are. In making your message you might wish to support the position of the Dept. of Ecology which recommended that the permit be denied due to the hazard of the submarine pipeline and the lack of any demonstrated need for the project. You might wish to support the position of the Dept. of Game and the Dept. of Fisheries which found the impacts for the pipeline unacceptable, the former because the pipeline would pass through the heart of the Colockum elk area in eastern Washington, and the latter because of concern about stream crossings. Others are concerned about electricity consumption, enough to supply 150,000 homes, along with forcing electric rates up for domestic ratepayers, and in times of short supply causing other industries to shut down.

An editorial in the (Spokane) Spokesman Review on July 1, 1981 notes: "The pipeline's annual energy needs alone would be nearly twice as much as the cost of energy required to irrigate all the 2.5 million acres of irrigated farmland in the state and meet the energy needs of the 80,000 employee Boeing Company."

SEND YOUR ENCLOSED POSTCARD TODAY, YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!!! DON'T FORGET POSTAGE.
For further information call Sally vanNiel 778-7568.



© Mike Peters, Dayton Daily News

The Endrin Spraying: A Ban Is Long Overdue

Endrin is an extremely powerful poison. According to one estimate, a quarter of an ounce is enough to kill an adult man. Yet this insecticide was used last spring to control an outbreak of cutworms on more than 250,000 acres in four western states, most of it in eastern Montana. The sprayings were particularly widespread because it was a bad year for cutworms.

This month, high levels of endrin were discovered in ducks and geese that had been feeding in the area. Authorities, concerned about the health of humans who might shoot and eat waterfowl, began debating whether hunting should be prohibited this fall in some or all of the seventeen states of the Pacific and Central flyways through which these birds migrate.

The decision on hunting is up to the wildlife agencies of the states concerned, although the wildlife officials obviously must depend on state and federal health and environmental agencies for technical advice. The Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Commission was scheduled to make a decision at its regular meeting September 25th in Helena.

Whatever the answer on this year's hunting season may be, National Audubon Society has another question: Why wasn't this highly dangerous, long-lived, and unnecessary pesticide banned by the Environmental Protection Agency years ago? There are satisfactory substitutes, including Lorsban 4-E, a safer, shorter-lived insecticide, to which Montana shifted last spring after the state wildlife agency expressed its concern about endrin.

Endrin is a chlorinated hydrocarbon like DDT, but it is far more toxic and even longer lived than DDT. The amounts sprayed this year, along with residues that have accumulated

from sprayings in the past, will remain as poison in the environment for years. Endrin can kill or sicken wildlife as well as humans. The endangered whooping cranes migrate through Montana, and they may be exposed to contaminated food during many future migrations.

EPA, which has power to approve or ban pesticides, has restricted the use of endrin but still allows it to be sprayed on a number of crops. The spraying in Montana was legal and required no special permission or public hearings. However, endrin has been declared illegal in several states, and Montana banned it last month in response to the outcry over this year's spraying.

Some of the geese recently tested in Montana were found to have endrin levels of 1.2 ppm, four times the limit EPA has set for poultry. The federal agency, however, said the amount of endrin in the Montana birds still is well below the danger point. EPA explained that its .3 ppm limit was based on a very wide margin of safety for daily intake, and is set low enough to protect particularly sensitive individuals.

National Audubon Society, long a leader in the fight for sane use of pesticides, formally petitioned EPA for a complete ban on endrin in 1975. The society's action was prompted by a major setback that year in the program in which the society was helping to reestablish the endangered brown pelican in Louisiana. The species had been wiped out in the 1960s as a breeding bird in what, ironically, is known as the Pelican State. Pesticide intake was considered a major cause. The restoration effort had built the Louisiana breeding population back to 450 birds in 1975, when a major flood struck the area. More than 350 of the pelicans died, principally, it was believed, because the flood waters stirred up endrin deposits that had settled in wetlands.

Telltale Radio Beacon. A radio transmitter attached to a bald eagle in a research project led authorities to the discovery the bird had been shot. The carcass was found hidden under a pile of rubbish on a ranch in Oregon's Snake River country. The rancher, Evan John Mackey, confessed to the illegal shooting and was fined \$2,500. He said he did not recognize the bird as an eagle—it was an immature eagle, without the white head and tail that mark the adults—and he thought it was a "hawk" after his poultry. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorities who made the discovery estimate there are still as many as 200 bald and golden eagles being killed illegally each year in the Pacific Northwest. The research project, a study of eagle migration patterns in the area, is supported in part by National Audubon Society.

Back in Stock. The pamphlet explaining the Audubon Energy Plan was temporarily out of print but is now back in plentiful supply and available, without charge, from Information Services, National Audubon Society, New York, New York 10022. There are also some copies of the full report left.

New High. Some time during July, membership in the National Audubon Society passed 450,000. Ten years ago this month the number of members was 186,202. During that period the number of chapters has risen from 220 to 463.

Watt Aids Whales. Interior Secretary Watt has moved to limit small vessels in Glacier Bay, Alaska, the summering waters of the endangered humpback whales. There are already restrictions on larger vessels and on commercial fishing there. Watt's action came after a day-long tour of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve with whale expert Roger Payne.

Auto Safety Book. The Department of Transportation plans to discontinue publication of THE CAR BOOK, which gives data on safety ratings and maintenance costs of the various makes of automobiles. The book has been a target of the industry, and Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis in the past has described it as "anti-industry."

BIRD SIGHTINGS - from September sightings

This past September many birds visited Marianne McKnight's backyard and feeder including cedar waxwing, Townsend's warbler, varied thrush, and red-breasted nuthatches. Two nuthatches were observed taking seeds from the feeder and hiding them in various places such as in a tree crevice, under dry grass on a concrete ledge, in fir cones, and on a porch rail. The birds continued this activity for 10-15 minutes; the next afternoon they returned and repeated the behavior. If anyone has seen nuthatches behaving in this manner or can explain why they do so, please contact Marianne.

Approximately 50 cedar waxwings were observed by Dave & Kay Thorenson on Camano Island. They also saw a Say's phoebe. While the Thorenson's were on a trip to the Sea of Cortez they saw 95 percent of the world's population of Heerman's gulls nesting on Raza Island along with elegant and royal terns. Reddish egrets were also seen on their trip.

A northern three-toed woodpecker and a pileated woodpecker visited the home of Curt Howard. Whidbey Island provided sightings in August of a goshawk for the vanNiel's. They also saw a white-tailed kite in California at Redding and Monterey. Joyce Kelley once again visited the Snohomish Sewage Lagoon and observed a black-throated gray warbler, northern phalaropes, Heerman's gulls and lots of Bonapart's gulls. A sora with black colored chicks was seen there in August.

On October 1 a visit to Gedney Island near Everett produced many interesting birds. A single spotted sandpiper in winter plumage was observed foraging along the beach; a glaucous-winged gull was observed catching a flatfish nearshore, then bringing it on shore where the gull battered it about for several minutes before devouring the fish head first. Near the marina, on the island's northeast side, glaucous-winged gulls, mew gulls, black and surf scoters, double crested cormorants, western grebes, red-necked grebes, and northwestern crows were observed. In the early morning an adult bald eagle was seen foraging over the uplands on the island.

Terri Spencer contributed many birds sightings from her travels in mid-August and early September. 8/9: Dugualla Bay- immature bald eagle, mew gull, Bonaparte's gull, rough-winged swallow, goldfinch, sanderling, great blue heron, semi-palmated plover, long-billed dowitcher, and killdeer; at Penn Cove- a large flock of white-winged scoters and surf scoters---an arctic loon was also in the flock.

8/17: a rough-legged hawk was observed stooping on something in the grass only 15 feet from the car, the hawk missed both times. 8/18: Harricane Ridge- brown creeper, gray jay, Steller jay, Vaux's swift (flock), Townsend's solitaire, tree swallows, and a sharp-shinned hawk, plus an aerial display of an American kestrel as it soared over the valley below the ridge. 8/19: Hoh Rain Forest- winter wren, brown creepers were abundant, bushtit, varied thrush, Stellar jays, black-capped chickadees; near Kalalock 3 black brant were observed along the beach as well as an osprey taking fish (another osprey was also seen within minutes of the first). 8/20: Ocean Shores- double-crested cormorants, several 100's of shearwaters (species unknown) flying in a steady stream offshore, caspian tern with a youngster following, sanderlings, common murre, black-legged kittiwake, marbled murrelet, and black turnstones, Cassin's auklet and an ancient murrelet were also observed. The real treat was a white semi-palmated plover amongst a flock of normal colored ones. It was not an albino as there was some black and a dark-eye, but the bird was white instead of brown.

9/5: Nisqually Delta- black-capped chickadees, downy woodpecker, cedar waxwing, marsh wren, goldfinch (immatures), barn swallow, fox sparrow, flickers, yellow-bellied sapsucker, great blue heron, and an American kestrel and sharp-shinned hawk having an altercation--at first they were soaring when the kestrel attacked the sharp by dive bombing. This display occurred for about 10 minutes before both birds went their separate ways.

REPORT YOUR WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS

While you are out visiting your favorite spot you see an osprey nest with young, or a large flock of black oystercatchers, or note that a trumpeter swan is in an unusual area such as Hat Slough or the lakes on the Olympic Peninsula, or the yellow-billed loon in a flock of scoters, or a gray whale at Point Whitehorn, or just about any other outstanding wildlife sighting-- who can you tell, what should you do with the information? The Washington Department of Game would like to hear from you through their Natural Heritage Program. WHY?

This information is needed by WDG so it can be processed and catalogued for use by federal, state, and local agencies to comply with National and State Environmental Policy Acts and the Federal Endangered Species Act. It can also be used to help identify areas of sensitivity for various species so that Environmental Impact Statements can be written more accurately.

So, let's report those sightings to WDG Natural Heritage Program. At the October meeting the SIGHTING CARDS will be available for anyone to pick up. You can fill them out and return them anytime to the address given on the card. The cards are fairly self explanatory for filling them out, however below is a sample of a filled out card. (If you visit an area regularly, you can put more than one sighting, same location, on a card but please so indicate. You can also turn your cards in say, once a month so that you do not have to fill out a new card each time you visit the same area and see the same birds.)

For further information contact Martha Jordan 775-0137.

Thanks to you, it is working.

CHECK THE BOX(ES) THAT DESCRIBE THE HABITAT		COUNTY	MO.	DAY	YR.
Special and Unique Habitats	Urban/Suburban	Clallum	1	20	81
	Agricultural lands				
	Talus				
	Caves & Burrows				
	Cliff & Rims				
	Down Material				
	Snags				
	Riparian				
	Sand Dunes				
	Vegetation Stand Structure				
Mature forest					
Young forest					
Pole-sapling dominated					
Shrub dominated					
Grass-forb dominated					
Aquatic Systems	Lake/Pond				
	Saltmarsh				
	Marsh/swamp/bog				
	River				
	Estuary				
	Marine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Vegetation Types	Grass & Sedge meadows, nonforest				
	Quaking aspen				
	Cottonwood hlds, bottomlands				
	Sagebrush & Steppe				
	Alpine meadows & barren				
	Wheatgrass-bluegrass				
	Fescue-Wheatgrass				
	Tule marsh				
	Saltbrush-greasewood				
	Oregon oakwoods				
	Juniper Steppe				
	Lodgepole pine climax				
	Grand fir-Douglas fir				
	Douglas fir, interior				
	Ponderosa pine				
	Subalpine fir-Englemann spruce				
	Subalpine fir-Mountain Hemlock				
	Silver fir-Douglas fir				
	Hemlock-Douglas fir-cedar				
	Sitka spruce-cedar-Hemlock				
Alder-bigleaf maple forest					
SPECIES	Black oystercatcher				
IMMATURE		OBSERVER/PHONE/AFFILIATION			
ADULT		Martha Jordan 775-0137			
UNAGED	21	Pilchuck Audubon Society			
TOTAL		COMMENTS: EXACT LOCATION, NEST ACTIVITY, BEHAVIOR, PLUMAGE, FOODS, TIME, ETC. INDICATE IF REPEAT VISIT OR SIGHTING.			
MALE					
FEMALE					
UNSEXED					

17 miles west of Port Angeles on the east side of the Lyre River mouth. Foraging along the beach in the rocky intertidal. Flock then flew east parallel to the beach to the east side of Field Creek and began foraging.

Flock of 12-15 seen in same area on 1/24, 27, 29/81

NONGAME PROGRAM
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF GAME
600 N. CAPITOL WAY, OLYMPIA, WA 98504

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS

According to the Environmental Protection Department of the State of Maine, one inch of rain falling on one acre of land weighs 220,000 pounds, and the raindrops strike the ground at about 20 miles per hour. When a shower starts, the raindrops pack the soil surface to the extent that 98 percent of the subsequent rainfall runs off. The report underscores the value of forests by pointing out that the amount of sediment washed off one acre of cleared land may be 20,000 to 40,000 times as much as that washed off an acre in a wooded area.

The awesome death toll among wild animals and birds resulting from the eruption of Mt. St. Helen's is vividly illustrated by a table issued by the WDG which shows the estimated number of each species destroyed in the catastrophe. Among the animals, some 130,000 hares and rabbits, 18,000 deer, 4,000 muskrats, and 1,700 beavers were the hardest hit. More than a million birds are estimated to have perished, including 440,000 pheasants, 141,000 quail, 175,000 ducks and geese, and about 136,000 grouse. By far the greatest loss of wildlife occurred in the dust fall which followed the eruption.

LOON FACTS - from the new Audubon Encyclopedia of North American Birds.

"Loon" is thought to have come from an old Scandinavian name - lom, meaning a lame or clumsy person, in reference to the loon's clumsiness on land...it can scarcely hold their bodies erect and shuffle along a few clumsy steps at a time. They are however, powerful swimmers. Many bones of their body are solid rather than filled with air; their specific gravity is near that of water; they can increase their s.g. sufficiently by expelling air from their body and from within their feathers so they can sink slowly and quietly beneath the surface, leaving scarcely a ripple.

Hear the Recorded Voice of the Loon,
Help Save the Real Thing

The strange and beautiful call of the common loon has disappeared from many of the northern lakes where it was heard a generation ago. The North American Loon Fund and the National Audubon Society have published jointly a new recording, "Voices of the Loon," which is being sold for the benefit of a campaign of research, public education, and conservation management to preserve the loons from extinction. The introduction and identification of the haunting sounds is narrated by Robert J. Lurtsema, who has played the record on his National Public Radio Program. Copies are available for \$9.00 each plus \$1.50 handling charge from North American Loon Fund, Meredith, New Hampshire 03253.

Pica



Snowshoe hare

Pigmy rabbit



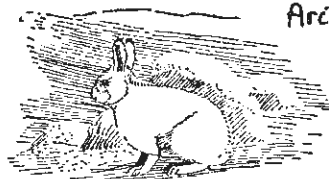
Cottontail



Black-tailed jackrabbit



Arctic hare



PAS BOARD

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 Bird-a-Thon: Keith Estes (793-1306)
 Member-at-large: Pauline Hanson (774-6466)

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. This applies to all members.)

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 below and send to PAS.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Phone _____

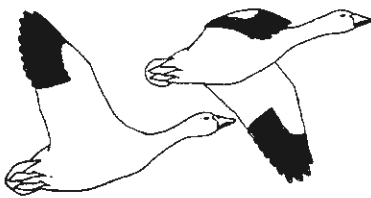
Type of Membership:

____ Individual (\$25.00 per year)

____ Family (\$32.00 per year)

____ Other (ask our membership chairperson)

THE DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT NEWSLETTER IS THE PAS BOARD MEETING DATE.



Pilchuck Audubon Society

P.O. Box 1618, Everett, Washington 98206

Non-Profit Organization
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Marysville, WA 98270
 Permit #66

TIME VALUE MATERIAL

98204-13
 Gerald A. McKnight
 3526 - 113 Pl. S.E.
 Everett, WA 98204

4-82