

The Raven



The mission of Juneau Audubon Society is to conserve the natural ecosystems of Southeast Alaska, focusing on birds, other wildlife and their habitats for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.

<http://www.juneau-audubon-society.org>

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Juneau Audubon Society

February 2012

FEBRUARY JUNEAU AUDUBON PROGRAM

Thursday February 9, at UAS Egan Bldg, Glacier View Room 221/222, 7:00 p.m.

History and Future of the Mendenhall Wetlands

Richard Carstensen will give perspectives from 3 decades of research on Juneau's most important and controversial fish and wildlife habitat. How can an understanding of succession and developmental changes contribute to better management decisions and to imagine the wetlands future?

Richard Carstensen is a Juneau naturalist since 1977; an instructor and researcher for Discovery Southeast since 1988. From 1996 through 2009, his principle research interest was Tongass-wide forest issues and biogeography. More recently, his focus has been closer to home - a watershed-based study of the CBJ, and a deepening fascination with integrating human and natural history.

Since the mid-1980s, Richard's research projects on the Mendenhall Wetlands have mostly revolved around the Juneau Airport. Just as dairies dominated the wetlands from the 1890s to World War II (subject of the Feb 4th talk for Juneau City Museum), aviation has dominated since the great war.

Oblique View Over the Incipient Juneau Airport in About 1934



Tracks and Signs Program By Kevin O'Malley

The February 25th JAS Tracks and Signs will meet at 10 a.m. at the Sunny Point parking lot (west side of highway) with access to the wetlands. This walk will explore a wetland habitat and the critters that frequent it.

This is February's Mystery Track....

What part of the animal are we looking at? What is a typical sign of this animal browsing? If you were this animal imagine trudging through the snow "yarding" for food.



Juneau Audubon Celebration By Jeff Sauer

We are planning a celebration for early March for all Juneau Audubon members and guests. Three Juneau Audubon board members are to receive awards from National Audubon and we are in the process of planning the awards dinner and celebration. The Juneau Board Members are:

Mary Lou King: to receive the Great Egret Award. To qualify for such an award the person has to have 20 years of service to an Audubon chapter and contributed significant efforts to such chapter. In fact, Mary Lou King has been on the Juneau Audubon board continuously for twenty seven years. And she has made incredible contributions of her time to our chapter. This award is long overdue. And of course Mary Lou is an institution in Juneau, one of those incredible volunteers that Juneau has.

Brenda Wright: to receive a Presidential Recognition Award. Brenda has been on the board for eleven years and was president for several years. She is one of our institutional knowledge - go to persons, because she knows the workings of the chapter so well, and has done so much for so many years.

Mark Schwan: to receive a Presidential Recognition Award. Mark has been our President for the past three years, ending last fall. He has been on the board for many years and like Brenda is one of our go to people, as to how the chapter works, and to help when something needs to be done. In particular during his three years as president Mark was a "catch all" president, meaning that he could, and did, do nearly everything, whatever needed to be done for the chapter.

The plans for the celebration will be worked out during the next few weeks, but in general we plan on a pot luck, like dinner at a local hall, on March 8th, 9th or 10th. We will have the awards celebration, dinner, and some slides of local wildlife (including birds) and where and how they were photographed. We are looking for all members, past officers and board members to help us celebrate. More details will be in the March Raven newsletter.

Juneau Audubon at the forefront of Borough Eagle Ordinance

Jeff Sauer Vice President Juneau Audubon

Juneau Audubon has been very active as to borough eagle ordinance issues in the past few weeks. First, last fall we submitted written comments and oral testimony at a Planning Commission meeting to set conditions on a variance for DOT concerning road blasting near eagle nests, for next spring-summer, during their road widening project at the North Eagle Beach Kayak Launch (out to Bessie Creek). DOT fought certain conditions including wanting no restriction on blasting dates. The borough originally recommended what had basically become the norm, which was to prohibit rock-hillside blasting within 330 feet of active eagle nests during certain periods of time (active nest times). Heavy equipment usage would not be prohibited, only blasting. Juneau Audubon supported this recommendation, which we thought to be a reasonable and workable condition. It was nothing new. But the agenda item was pulled from the commission and came back weeks later with the blasting condition removed from the city recommendation. Juneau Audubon testified against the changed recommendation. The variance was granted minus the condition.

This winter the borough sent to the planning commission a proposal to totally eliminate the borough eagle ordinance. This ordinance has been on the books for some 24 years, and at a minimum has been used by the borough for 10 years to have some minimal control over development around eagle nests. There is a history of at least 10 years of variances granted and reasonable conditions set by the Planning Commission as to development around eagle nests. The system has worked. Juneau Audubon, and others, submitted written comments, and then gave oral testimony against the move to eliminate the ordinance. The Planning Commission agreed, voting unanimously to recommend to the borough assembly that the eagle ordinance not be eliminated.

One of the issues is a mix of both federal and borough law. The feds of course have made killing eagles illegal. And the Fish and Wildlife Service has a permit that developers can obtain (\$500 permit) which if they follow will provide some immunity from federal prosecution if the permit conditions are followed, but an eagle is still "taken." The federal permit, however, is not mandatory. It is a totally voluntary permit. And, it costs \$500. Thus, the ordinary citizen, or small developer, is unlikely to pay \$500 for a permit that they do not have to get. Thus, for many small developments the borough is it as far as protection regarding eagle nests and local development. For instance, if the borough eliminates its eagle ordinance there would be no control whatsoever as to development around eagle nests for many small projects. A citizen could clear cut their lot right up to and around an eagle nest. The borough over the years has instead placed reasonable conditions as to development around eagle nests. Juneau Audubon

feels that the eagle ordinance is beneficial, has worked in the past, and in some cases is the only control of development close to eagle nest. As this issue of the Raven newsletter goes to press we will be testifying before the borough assembly (01.30.12) to continue to try and stop what we see is an ill-conceived attempt to eliminate some minimal protection of eagles and their nests in the borough. Bald Eagles are a part of what makes Southeast Alaska a unique place to live and visit. We all should be vigilant to give reasonable protection to them. ***** **Last night's Borough Assembly meeting, where six of us testified to keep the Eagle Ordinance, the Assembly declined to adopt the proposal to eliminate the eagle ordinance and in fact did not vote on the proposal but remanded the issue to the Planning Commission. That was what we wanted.**



Eagle Feather Collection Permits

Did you know you can collect eagle feathers for Juneau Audubon? Actually, we have a permit from US Fish & Wildlife Service to pick up naturally shed eagle feathers. The feathers are sent to the National Eagle Repository in Colorado and distributed from there. Anyone may request eagle feathers, but there is a law stating that native Americans get priority in their requests. Next in priority is education and research, and then the general public. Each request is allotted 6 feathers. The program is designed to reduce poaching of eagles.

Alaska is the home for the majority of bald eagles in the US, but we are not number one in donations to the National Repository. Eagles are protected under several different laws and so you may not keep eagle feathers for yourself but you could help us send more to people who would like to have them. The repository usually has a three year waiting list for feathers.

In 2011 members of Juneau Audubon Society collected 1,111 bald eagle feathers and shipped them to the National Eagle Repository in Colorado. Thanks for your help! Please contact Brenda if you would like to have a copy of the collection permit.

So if you would like to help out by collecting eagle feathers, please contact Brenda Wright at 321-4739 or membership@juneau-audubon-society.org for a permit.



Audubon Alaska Makes the List for "Pick. Click. Give." Campaign

When you register for the Permanent Fund Dividend, think Audubon! In 2012, for the first time, Audubon Alaska will be eligible for the state of Alaska's "Pick. Click. Give." donation program. As part of the application process for online PFD registration, there is a list of nonprofit organizations to which

Alaskans can choose to donate some or all of their dividends. Although Audubon Alaska is part of the National Audubon Society, we raise all of our own funding to support the science-based habitat conservation we do across the state. So when you register, look for Audubon Alaska on the list. (We're lucky Audubon starts with an "A"!)

Beth Peluso, Communications Manager, Audubon Alaska, (907) 276-7034 FAX (907) 276-5069

GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT



The Great Backyard Bird Count is an annual four-day event that engages bird watchers of all ages in counting birds to create a real-time snapshot of where the birds are across the continent. Anyone can participate, from beginning bird watchers to experts. It takes as little as 15 minutes on one day, or you can count for as long as you like each day of the event. It's free, fun, and easy—and it helps the birds.

It's as easy as 1, 2, 3!

1. Plan to count birds for at least 15 minutes on one or more days of the count.

You can count for longer than that if you wish! Count birds in as many places and on as many days as you like—one day, two days, or all four days. Submit a separate checklist for each new day. You can also submit more than one checklist per day if you count in other locations on that day.

2. Count the greatest number of individuals of each species that you see together at any one time. You may find it helpful to print out your check list to get an idea of the kinds of birds you're likely to see in your area in February. You could take note of the highest number of each species you see on this checklist. (Juneau checklist available from the Juneau Audubon Society web page <http://www.juneau-audubon-society.org/Birding%20Events.html>)

3. When you're finished, enter your results

<http://gbbc.birdsource.org/gbbcApps/input>. You'll see a button marked "Enter Your Checklists!" on the website home page beginning on the first day of the count. It will remain active until the deadline for data submission.

Stationary Count: This is a count made in one area, such as your backyard, where you remain in one place. In this case, simply report the highest number of each species seen together at one time, as usual.

Traveling Count: This is a count made over a distance, such as birding on a trail. In this case you will count new birds of each species as you move along, but only if you can be relatively certain you did not count them previously. You'll add the numbers for each species at the end of your walk.

JUNEAU AUDUBON PRESIDENT REPORT Julie Coghill

Spring approaches rapidly as our daylight increases noticeably. Before long our first of spring birds will start to arrive. I've been out of doors a fair amount: shoveling, some skiing and snowshoeing, more shoveling.

Being out, even when shoveling, is an opportunity to observe nature. Snowshoeing down from the tram, I heard and saw an avalanche. Along Sheep Creek, frozen in mud, a perfect wolf track.

Another delightful discovery: the new cabins and ski track at the Eagle Beach State Park Recreational Area. Recently I've enjoyed that area with friends who don't want to carry gear into other cabins, and have been able to share some bird knowledge. Beautiful ducks in the creek? Common mergansers. Noisy flock feeding in alders? Pine siskins and common redpolls.

Enjoy the rest of winter, get out whenever you can, and encourage others, also, to enjoy and experience our natural world.

Juneau Birding Notes for January, 2012 By Mark Schwan

January is always an interesting month for birding. Weather and short days are problematic, and the weather this month certainly was what it is supposed to be, i.e. wintery. But, the most avid birders in town hit the trails and shorelines, or maybe, hit the berms is more appropriate, and energetically birded, hoping to get a jump on their new annual lists for 2012. Given the enthusiasm but overall lean circumstances, some interesting birds were still found, although no "shockers" such as the King's Evening Grosbeak late last year.

Although Juneau seemed to be left out of the Snowy Owl invasion, we did have an interesting influx of waterbirds to our inshore waters. Large numbers of Pacific Loons, **Common Murres**, **Long-tailed Ducks**, and Marbled Murrelets were almost ever-present in and around the harbors at Auke Bay. A massive flock of **Pacific Loons** showed up in Gastineau Channel near Douglas.



Long-tailed Ducks with one Common Murre in the Auke Bay Boat Harbor.

There were disturbing reports of die-offs of murrens and murrelets in northern Lynn Canal and to a lesser extent near Sitka. In the Juneau area, only one murre and one murrelet were found exhibiting suspect behavior, and no birds (to this author's knowledge) turned up dead in the Juneau area. The presence of all these birds near the harbors and shorelines around Juneau offered up outstanding photographic opportunities, and it was fairly commonplace to see some big telephotos in use, targeting these beautiful birds. With that, here are some of the more noteworthy observations during the month.

Several interesting waterfowl hybrids were again found by Paul Suchanek. Two **Mallard X Northern Pintails** were found on 1/13; one at the Salmon Creek delta and one at Eagle Beach. The **Common X Barrow's Goldeneye hybrid** continued to be seen along North Douglas in Fritz Cove, on 1/9, 1/15, and 1/24 (PS). A single **Western Grebe** was seen at the Fish Creek Delta on 1/9 and 1/16 (PS). The only **Sharp-shinned Hawk** report came from Auke Bay on 1/13 (MS). There were several reports of **Northern Goshawks** during the month. One bird was found along the airport dike trail on 1/2 (PR, BA). Another was spotted near Nine Mile Access to the wetlands on 1/9 (PS); yet another at Fish Creek delta on 1/16 (PS), and another at Auke Bay on 1/17 (MS). The best raptor of the month was the **Rough-legged Hawk**, first reported from the wetlands on 1/13 (MS), and subsequently seen over the next five days in a variety of nearby locations (PS, PR, BA, GV, LL).

A single **Killdeer** was found at the Fish Creek delta on 1/16 (PS), two were found there on 1/18 (MS) and again on 1/23 (PS). Single birds were also found along the airport dike on 1/16 (LL) and on 1/28 (PS, BA). The only reports of **Wilson's Snipe** came from the wetlands near Sunny Point on 1/14 (MS) and another bird seen two miles north of downtown in Gastineau Channel on 1/27 (GV). One to two **Eurasian Collared-Doves** were repeatedly seen all month in the Auke Bay area (MS). It continued to be a good winter for **Northern Pygmy-Owls**, with birds repeatedly seen during the month near Auke Bay and the UAS campus (GV, MS). There were several reports of **Downy Woodpeckers**. Two males were found near the golf course on 1/13 (MS); one bird was found near the Fish Creek delta on 1/16 (PS); and one other bird was seen along the airport dike on 1/28 (PS, BA). The only thrush reported during the month was a single male **Varied Thrush**, found visiting a feeder near the airport on 1/28 (MS).

A real surprise was the **Yellow-rumped Warbler** spotted near the Gold Creek delta on 1/2 (GV). Interesting sparrows were far and few between during the month. Only two reports came in for **American Tree Sparrow**, with three seen along the airport dike on 1/3 (GV), and one enigmatic individual visiting a feeder near the airport on 1/28 (MS). A single **White-crowned Sparrow** was observed on New Years Day at a Douglas Island residence (PR), and another individual visited Paul Suchanek's feeder on Douglas Island for several days beginning 1/23. Twenty-one **Red-winged Blackbirds** were seen along lower Lemon Creek on 1/2 (GV). This number was quite exceptional! Finally, six **Gray-crowned Rosy-Finches** were visiting town on 1/27 (GV). These birds are year-round residents up in the alpine but only very rarely do they come down to sea level. When we have severe winters, with lots of snow, these birds sometime come down to lower elevation in search of food.

Contributors: Bev Agler, BA; Laurie Lamm, LL; Patty Rose, PR; Mark Schwan, MS; Paul Suchanek, PS; Gus van Vliet, GV.

BOB ARMSTRONG'S REPORTS

I have attempted to determine what is attracting all the birds to the Auke Bay harbor. I “think” many of them are feeding on juvenile fish, probably capelin. This gull was in a feeding frenzy with Common Murres and Pacific Loons. The Long-tailed Ducks appear to be feeding on tube worms as this is the only food I have seen them with.



Doug Jones photo



Bob Armstrong photo

A Raven's Tale or a Dog's Tail By Bob Armstrong

While skiing at Mendenhall Lake with my dog Nola a raven landed near us and seemed to delight in having Nola chase it. I told Nola to stop chasing the raven but the bird continued to follow us. When I stopped to talk to a friend the raven started pulling Nola's tail. It then stood nearby and called. Some of the calls actually sounded like a dog barking. Then it grabbed a stick with its foot and rolled in the snow.



Skagway Christmas Bird Count By Elaine Furbish

The Skagway CBC was held on Saturday, 17 December 2011. Thirty people participated in Skagway's 2011 CBC, including 6 people from out of town. Twenty-five birders walked or drove routes to search for birds, and 7 people watched feeders (some people did both). The weather on count day was mild, with temperatures from 36-37 F near sea level, and 23-25 F at the Klondike Highway pass. Winds averaged about 20 mph from the south near sea level, but were calm at the pass. Very little snow was on the ground, except at higher elevations.

Thirty-eight species of birds were recorded on count day, with one additional species (**Common Redpoll**) reported during count week. This ties the highest number of species from one of our previous counts (38 on count day for CBC #109 in year 2008).

The variety of upland species seemed low, with the complete absence of Bohemian Waxwings, Crossbill sp. and Pine Siskins. The residents of Skagway pointed to low food sources as the probable cause: absolutely no Mountain Ash berries were present in town, despite a good berry set at the end of the summer. **Varied Thrushes, Northwestern Crows, Eurasian Collared-Doves** and **Stellers Jays** were observed gradually eating out the berries earlier in the autumn - a new behavior for the **Varied Thrushes** and **Northwestern Crows** in our area. While less obvious, the pine and spruce cone set may have been low, affecting the Crossbills and Siskins.

A high variety of water birds more than compensated for the scarcity of land birds. Species seen that are not regularly recorded during our count included two species of Loons, **Horned Grebe, Common Murres, Long-tailed Ducks** and two species of Scoters. Seven **Pacific Loons** and 4 **Common Loons** were seen, whereas only one individual of one species of Loon had ever been recorded during our past counts. Three **Horned Grebes** were observed, a new species for Skagway. **Common Murres**, first observed in Skagway during year 2008 with 21 individuals, were out in force with 120 individuals seen this year. Skagway residents reported unusual weather in the 3 weeks prior to the CBC: 5 multi-day fronts from the south with unseasonably warm temperatures (41-48 F) and sustained winds at 30-40 mph with gusts at 50-60 mph. These warm, strong blows from the south probably encouraged many water birds to venture farther north than they normally would range in mid-December.

For the second year, the Eurasian Collard-Dove was reported for our count. These birds have established a bench-head in Skagway, with 4 individuals observed over the summer.

The birders had fun seeing other animals, too: mountain goats, porcupine and river otters. Wolf tracks were seen up on the Chilkoot Trail. And one birder who hiked to lower Reid Falls was very surprised to find musicians sitting on snow-covered rocks playing bluegrass music next to the frozen waterfall!

A detailed list of the Skagway CBC results can be found at the Skagway Bird Club's web site at: sites.google.com/site/skagwaybirdclub

Bufflehead	Goshawk, Northern	Loon, Common
Chickadee, Black-capped	Grebe, Horned	Loon, Pacific
Chickadee, Boreal	Grosbeak, Pine	Mallard
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	Gull, Glaucous	Magpie, Black-billed
Chickadee, sp.	Gull, Glaucous-winged	Merganser, Common
Creeper, Brown	Gull, Herring	Merganser, Red-breasted
Crow, Northwestern	Gull, Mew	Murre, Common
Dipper, American	Gull, Glaucwing x Herring	Murrelet, Marbled
Dove, Eurasian Collared	Gull, sp.	Nuthatch, Red-breasted
Duck, Long-tailed	Hawk, sp.	Owl, Northern Pygmy
Eagle, Bald - adult	Jay, Steller's	Raven, Common
Eagle, Bald - juvenile	Junco, Dark-eyed (oregon)	Redpoll, Common
Eagle, Bald - unknown	Junco, Dark-eyed (slate-colored)	Robin, American
Goldeneye, Barrows	Junco, Dark-eyed (form unknown)	Scoter, Surf
Goldeneye, Common	Kinglet, Golden-crowned	Scoter, White-winged
		Woodpecker, Three-toed
		Wren, Pacific (Winter)

Wrangell's Christmas Bird Count Submitted by Bonnie Demerjian

Wrangell's Christmas Bird Count took place on December 17. The day's calm weather allowed boaters this year to scout local waters and find a generous number of water birds. Nineteen participants tallied a total of 5284 birds and 54 species. Because of the ability of boats to get around the sometimes-turbulent Point Highfield and into the Eastern Passage this year, counters found a whopping 1,914 **Barrow's Goldeneyes** mixed with over 300 **Common Mergansers**. Other water bird species included large numbers of **Mallards**, **American Wigeon**, **Greater Scaup**, **Bufflehead** and three species of scoters. Three species of **grebes: Horned, Red-necked** and **Western** also made the count.

Boating participants were also able to count 115 **Common Murres** and 40 **Marbled Murrelets**. A pair of **Hooded Mergansers** were spotted on Pat's Lake during count week. Shorebirds included **Black Turnstones**, **Surfbirds**, **Rock sandpipers** and a single **Killdeer**.

There were no surprises among land bird species. **Black-billed Magpies** usually show up in small numbers during Wrangell winters and this year three made the Christmas count. Two **Eurasian Collared-doves** were counted, down from a summer high of 16.

Wrangell January sightings

Recent snow has brought more birds to local feeders. **Dark-eyed Juncos** have been notably



Northern Pygmy Owl With Song Sparrow – Juneau
Photo by James Levison Nov. 2011

absent prior to the snow and are still only seen in small numbers. A few **Common Redpolls**, not at all common in most years, have showed up this month.

A flock of over 30 **Pacific Loons** have been sharing Heritage Harbor with several sea lions for the past month.

Observers, including one on the Stikine River delta, have reported more **Northern Pygmy owls** in December and January.

Haines Audubon Report By Pam Randles

Our winter eagles seem to be moving on as the salmon run slows down. Eagle 88 was seen moving south. However we have had a **Great Blue Heron** that has been hanging around.

Chestnut-Backed Chickadees, Dark-Eyed Juncos (Oregon and Slate), Steller's Jays, Magpies, Ravens and our resident eagles all seem to be braving the storms. **Golden-Crowned Kinglets** and **Red-Breasted Nuthatches** also seem to be able to handle the snows.

On the ocean there are rafts of **Goldeneyes**. **Glaucous-Winged Gulls** in their winter plumage are easy to age this time of year. There are quite a few **American Dippers** on the Chilkoot River chattering away and diving into frigid waters.



The Takshanuk Watershed Council is forming a bird observatory in Haines. Haines birders have been noticing changes in migratory species in recent years, so the bird observatory will initially focus on migratory songbirds. In April, Danielle Kaschube from the Institute for Bird Populations in Point Reyes, California, will be giving a bander training. The next step after that will be to secure a station permit. On March 10, there will be a fundraiser to support training and set-up costs. The fundraiser will feature a Mexican dinner and auction, as well as locally filmed videos. The Haines quilters are making bird bags, so they will surely be lovely.

Mourning Dove by Prill (Isleib) Mollick, Smoky Mountains, N.C.

It was just outside my old college dorm room window, that I first heard mourning doves. Their early morning sad ‘cooing’ sound was better than an alarm clock.

Mourning doves are a graceful, slender, and small-headed dove. The gray-brown tapered tail is long and pointed with white tips on feathers. The mournful cooing of the mourning dove is a soft, low pitched, drawn-out call that sounds like a lament.

The Mourning Dove is a common native dove and is most numerous and widespread in North America. According to R.T. Petersons ‘Western Birds’ maps, they are a rare fall visitor in Alaska. We see them in this area year round. They are a game bird and are the target of many hunters. It’s interesting to note that John Audubon shot as many as a hundred birds in a day, and he liked eating them. He even wrote notes about good recipes for them. Some were used as models for his paintings.

The Mourning Dove bobs its head as it walks. When suddenly taking off, their wings make a startling loud whistling sound. Their flight is fast and straight.

They tend to feed busily in flocks, sometimes large flocks, and forage for seeds usually on the ground in the open and often under bird feeders. I have also observed them barely clinging to the edge of a small hanging bird feeder, almost upside down, as they were trying to get seeds. Some seeds fall to the ground for other birds to feed on. Mourning Doves often swallow seeds whole. Then go and rest a while to digest the seeds.

They are sloppy nest builders making a flimsy platform with a hap-hazard pile of pine needles, twigs, and grass stems, balanced precariously on a branch, unlined and with little insulation for the young. It’s a wonder the eggs or young ever stay on the nest especially during stormy weather.

Ed note: Mourning Doves are rare visitors to Alaska.

Mourning Doves
Bob Armstrong Photo.



OTHER WEB OPPORTUNITIES

***New Bob Armstrong's wonderful bird and other wildlife photographs that are free to use for educational and conservation purposes – www.naturebob.com

SUMMARY OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA BIRD OBSERVATIONS SEASONALLY

Sub-regional Compilers: Steven C. Heinl, 2603 4th Avenue, Ketchikan, AK 99901

Andrew W. Piston, P. O. Box 1116, Ward Cove, AK 99928

This publication has wonderful bird photos and information. If you want to be put on Steve Heinl's mailing list to receive this summary and to contribute observations, you can contact him at: steve.heinl@alaska.gov

If you are interested in additional information, subscribe to North American Birds, here is a link to see more information: <http://www.aba.org/nab> < <http://www.aba.org/nab> > . The seasonal reports cover all of North America and give excellent overviews of unusual numbers of particular species (high or low), early or late dates of occurrence, changes in status, and rare finds for each region.

There is also an extensive list of all bird sightings entered in eBird (www.ebird.org < <http://www.ebird.org/> >)

Juneau Audubon Society Officers, Committee Chairs, Events Coordinators

President: Julie Coghill

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National Audubon Society Membership Application

For first time members or renewals to the National Audubon Society, please mail this form to:
National Audubon Society, PO Box 422246, Palm Coast, FL 32142-6714

You will receive the National Audubon Magazine plus Juneau Chapter newsletter *The Raven*.
\$20 (1-year introductory rate) ___ \$15 (1-year student/senior rate) ___ \$30 Basic renewal ___

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Telephone number _____

___ My check for \$ ___ is enclosed ___ Please bill me A51 7XCH

Local Audubon Society Membership Application

If you prefer to support Juneau Audubon Society only, please complete the form above and send
\$10 (1-year membership) to: Juneau Audubon Society, Membership Chair, PO Box 21725,
Juneau, AK 99802. You will receive the Juneau Chapter newsletter *The Raven*.

*****Please consider getting *The Raven* by e-mail instead of snail mail to save paper, time,
money and view photos in color.**

To request this option email: membership@juneau-audubon-society.org

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