



Volume 50 #2 October 2016

## The Hazards of Discarded Baling Twine

by Allisa Carlson, Okanogan

In Okanogan County, we are fortunate to enjoy an abundance of wildlife, especially migrating birds. Osprey arrive here in the spring from their wintering grounds in Central and South America, and are harbingers of summer. They nest along our rivers and lakes, where they catch fish for their newly hatched chicks. Osprey are relatively long-lived and nests can be used by the same pair for many years.

Unfortunately, one of the materials ospreys favor for lining their nests is baling twine. The plastic baling twine can easily tangle in the Osprey's sharp talons, and kills about 10% of chicks and many adults (University of Montana). Recently, baling twine caused a fatality for one of our local Ospreys near Winthrop.

Baling twine left in our fields, yards, and gardens can also pose a risk to animals and humans. Livestock and other wildlife can ingest baling twine and become seriously ill or die. The burial and burning of twine is unsafe due to the toxic chemicals emitted.

There is a very easy solution! We can pick up used baling twine and fishing line in our fields, yards, and on fence posts. Used twine can be stored out of sight in barns or covered containers. And we can dispose of it safely out of the reach of Ospreys. The Green Okanogan recycling facility in Tonasket accepts baling twine. They are located at 3 Rodeo Rd, just south of Tonasket off Highway 97 at Clarkson Mill Road. They are open Tuesdays noon-6 pm, Thursdays 10 am-4 pm, and Saturdays 10 am-4 pm. Their phone number is 486-0674. [www.greenokanogan.org/](http://www.greenokanogan.org/)

The Okanogan Conservation District is currently researching the feasibility of starting a drop-off and delivery



Ospreys on nest with dead Osprey suspended by twine on the right side photo by Janet Bauer, Winthrop

recycling program in Okanogan County. Please contact Allisa Carlson at 422-0855 ext 111 if you would be interested in this type of program or would like to help.

Thank you for your help in conserving our natural resources!

Here are several articles with more information on the potential hazards of discarded baling twine.

<http://hs.umt.edu/osprey/documents/balingtwine.pdf>

<http://nwnewsnetwork.org/post/fatal-attraction-ospreys-bind-baling-twine-fishing-line>

<http://www.raptorview.org/osprey-bailing-twine-project.html>

<http://www.yvauudubon.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MATE-Poster-1-Twine-Dangers-Final-2-10-16.pdf>

<http://www.salmonvalley.org/theres-better-place-baling-twine-osprey-nests/>

<http://fwp.mt.gov/mtoutdoors/HTML/articles/2016/osprey.htm#.V-BM3pgrKUK>

The mission of the  
North Central Washington Audubon Society  
is "to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing  
on birds and their habitats, for the benefit of people and  
the biological diversity of North Central Washington."

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North Central Washington Audubon Society is on Facebook too

*All phone numbers in the Wild Phlox are area code 509 unless otherwise indicated.*



What's happening here? Penny Tobiska was trying to get a photo of a Gray Jay landing on her husband's (Larry Tobiska) head but the bird had other ideas and landed on her camera/cell phone instead! Penny and Larry were hiking around Tipsoo Lake at Mount Rainier National Park

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September brings dramatic changes to my landscape – moving from the end of summer greens and browns to the sudden appearance of bright white snow on the mountain tops and deciduous leaves turning yellow and red and western larches turning an elegant shade of gold. Bears move anxiously across the landscape searching for more food to stuff themselves before settling into hibernations. Hunters begin appearing in various colors in search of a deer to shoot with their bow or a grouse to shoot with a shotgun. Local birds leave in great numbers and others pass high overhead, not stopping, moving in a great hurry to a warmer place with food to get them through the winter months.

I missed the organized field trip to the HawkWatch site last Saturday but I did get up there this week with a few of our NCW Audubon board members. It was fun to spend time birding since mostly we attend meetings and don't have much chance for fun stuff together. We had wonderful weather. I thought it would be cold since morning temperatures at home had been as low as 35 earlier in the week so I took a couple of coats, including a down coat and a wool hat and gloves. I didn't need any of that! It was absolutely lovely at the observation point. The HawkWatch observers were friendly and pointed out birds flying far, far away and patiently went through the field marks they could see as they made their ID's. Some were left unidentified. On the day we were there, the light wind was blowing out of the north and pushing the migrating raptors far to the west of the rocky Chelan Ridge. It was a little disappointing but still we enjoyed the afternoon and we did see a good list of birds – Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Golden Eagle and Yellow-rumped Warblers, Mountain Bluebirds and American Pipit. A slow day birding with good company is better than any day spent at the computer!



Do you know your board members? From left to right - Penny Tobiska, Larry Tobiska, Mark Oswood, Art Campbell, Mark Johnston, Richard Scranton and Teri J Pieper photo by an unnamed server at Campbells in Chelan



Art Campbell, on the right, takes in the view from the Chelan Ridge observation site along with two folks from HawkWatch and a visitor from Bellingham. photo by Teri J Pieper

## NCW Recent Bird Sightings

compiled from the ncwabird email list and eBird and Tweepers by Teri J Pieper

Birding reports in our four-county region have been few and far between this month. The highlight, found at the end of August was a family group of Northern Mockingbirds on the upstream side of Chief Joseph Dam near Bridgeport! They stayed around for two weeks giving many birders a chance to observe them. Along the Little Wenatchee River one birder reported Pine Siskin, Red-winged Crossbills, Varied Thrush, Swainson's Thrush, Chestnut-backed Chickadees, Ruffed Grouse, Barred Owls, Red-breasted Sapsucker, Cooper's Hawk, Turkey Vultures, Brown Creeper and American Dipper. In the Methow there have been flocks of Yellow-rumped Warblers, White-crowned Sparrows and Western Bluebirds moving



One of four Northern Mockingbirds seen upstream of Chief Joseph Dam. photo by Meredith Spencer, Bridgeport

through. A Common Poorwill was still calling in Smith Canyon near Carlton as late as 19th. Several people have reported hearing and seeing flocks of Sandhill Cranes flying way up high. In Wenatchee a birder found Lincoln's Sparrows, Anna's Hummingbird, Herring Gull, Western Sandpiper, and Green-winged Teal. Virginia Rails were found near Malaga. At the Chelan Ridge HawkWatch site, American Pipits, Mountain Bluebirds, Townsend's Solitaire and a Black-billed Magpie were seen. A Northern Pygmy Owl was seen on Scotty Creek Road. As of September 20, the HawkWatch site had observed banded 158 raptors and observed 541. These observations included 7 Broad-winged Hawks! They say the raptor watching should be good til well into October with the peak being the last two weeks of September and the first week of October.

# Raptor Migration

by Art Campbell, Winthrop

About 4,000 of the world's 10,000 bird species migrate on a regular basis. Most bird migration is not evident to us because birds travel at night or high above the ground. But the 200 species of raptors (diurnal birds of prey) that migrate seasonally, do so almost entirely during daylight hours, and we can easily observe their migrations.

Most migrating raptors travel between higher and lower latitudes seeking abundant food sources on their breeding grounds and leaving those breeding areas to escape cold weather and diminished food supplies. We see this happening in the Methow where many of our breeding raptors that are intolerant of cold temperatures or deep snow, Turkey Vultures for example, migrate south in the Fall and return north in the Spring. Other cold- and snow-tolerant raptors, such as Rough-legged Hawks, migrate to the Methow and southern Canada and the northern U.S. in the Fall from their Arctic breeding areas.

Rather than long-distance latitudinal migrations, some raptors make relatively short migrations to and from high-elevation breeding grounds, or over limited distances to reach favored feeding areas, such as the movements many Bald Eagles make in the Pacific Northwest to reach salmon spawning areas. And not all individuals of a species necessarily have identical migration habits. For example, many Red-tailed Hawks migrate long distances, while others either migrate short distances or are year-around residents in their breeding areas.

Of the world's 200 species of raptors that regularly migrate, 39 species undertake lengthy seasonal migrations of 2,000 miles or more. These long-distance seasonal movements primarily occur within North America; between North and South America; between Eurasia and Africa; and between Asia and Southeast Asia-Indonesia. Along some migration routes, raptors can form spectacularly large concentrations where geography and/or weather forces birds into the same area.

Most raptors (falcons being a common exception) are reluctant to fly over large stretches of open water. Because of this reluctance, raptors migrating in eastern North America toward central and South America funnel toward Mexico and Central America merging with the streams of raptors migrating southward from the western U.S. and Canada. It's here in Mexico and Central America that we see the greatest concentrations of migrating raptors on earth. Observers at Veracruz, Mexico (along the Gulf of Mexico with mountains a short distance to the west) consistently record more raptors – in excess of 5 million per year – during Fall migration than any other site on earth. And, on November 2, 2014, after several days of rain had grounded southbound raptors near

Panama City, observers there counted more than 2.1 million (!) raptors flying by, the greatest single day count of raptors ever recorded. One ornithologist was quoted as saying, “There must have been at least 100 miles of raptors. There was a river of birds passing all day.” This raptor river was primarily Turkey Vultures and Swainson's Hawks, and it's likely that most of the world's population of Swainson's Hawks, which breed in the Great Plains and Intermountain West, migrated past Panama City in that one day.

Migrating raptors need to fly efficiently if they are to complete such long journeys. While some raptors – falcons, for example – typically actively fly as they travel, many raptors – turkey vultures and eagles, for examples – primarily soar and glide during migration. Soaring and gliding flight is remarkably efficient – using at most one-quarter of the energy

consumed in flapping flight. Raptors soar and glide during migration using updrafts along mountain ridges and valleys. Persistent winds deflected upward along the flanks of ridges create favorable flight paths. Solar heating causes large bubbles of air to rise (thermals), and migrating raptors can travel along a string of these thermals. Raptors rise in circling, soaring flight in one thermal, glide downwards to the next thermal, where they circle upwards again. Using thermals in this fashion, raptors can travel up to 30 miles per hour.

How do raptors fuel their long-distance

travels? Some feeding occurs during migration, especially among accipiters and falcons, whose avian prey migrate at the same time. Feeding also commonly occurs among insectivorous raptors, such as kites and small falcons. Many years ago, I saw a flock of 70 migrating Swainson's Hawks feeding on rodents stirred up by a farmer plowing his wheat field on the Horse Heavens Hills south of Yakima. Many raptors, though, that do little feeding on migration lay on fat prior to starting their travels, and use those reserves as fuel.

Luckily for us, we NCW residents don't need to travel great distances to see migrating raptors; we have a nearby HawkWatch site on Chelan Ridge, located on the divide between Lake Chelan and the lower Methow Valley. Hawk Watch International and the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest began raptor counts in 1998 and continue to conduct counts each Fall. Observers typically record 2,000-3,000 raptors of about 17 species each year, with Sharp-shinned Hawk, the most abundant raptor, on average constituting about 37% of the total. A summary of count data from Chelan Ridge through 2012 can be seen at <http://hawkcount.org/> thanks to the Hawk Migration Association of North America.

*(continued on the bottom of page 5)*



Turkey Vultures  
photo by Peter Bauer, Winthrop



# Hawk Watch Field Trip Report

by Richard Scranton, Wenatchee

On Saturday, the 17th of September, eighteen hearty souls ventured to Chelan Ridge to see migrating raptors. This trip was sponsored by NCW Audubon and the US Forest Service. It was a scaled-down version of the previous Hawk Migration Festival that we hope to have back in place next year.

Kent Woodruff from the US Forest Service's Methow Valley Ranger District led the trip. He has been involved with the Hawk Watch International count and banding station on Chelan Ridge since its inception twenty years ago.

The Black Canyon Road is closed this year due to a landslide, so we went up via Antoine Creek. Although high intensity fires went through the area two years in a row, the road is in good condition. We stopped along the way to look for migrating passerines and to learn about fire ecology.

While we were on the ridge, the banding station caught a couple of raptors. We saw both of them - a Cooper's Hawk

and Red-Tailed Hawk, up close and personal before their release. Kent explained how these amazing birds are built to be aerial predators of song birds and rodents. Both were first year birds not long out of the nest. The estimate is that just twenty per cent of migrating juvenile raptors live to become adults.

Unfortunately, the weather was cool and very windy causing few birds to be airborne while we were at the observation point. The highlight of the trip was a Peregrine Falcon flying directly overhead; we could see its classic form of a long tail with tapered wings and a heavy, broad chest. The bird flew past the ridge to the north, then "towered up" likely over prey before swooping down at rocket speed.

The ridge is open to visitors every day til it closes when the snow falls,

usually in late October. Viewing is best on a warm day with moderate winds from the south or southwest. In October you will have a better chance of seeing late migrants like Golden Eagles, Swainson's Hawks, and adult Northern Harriers.

We plan to get the Hawk Migration Festival back up to speed next year and we look forward to seeing you there.



Kent Woodruff prepares to release a gorgeous light-colored Red-tailed Hawk photo by Lynette Westendorf, Winthrop

## Raptor Migration continued from previous page

Data from hawkwatchers around the world are important indicators of raptor population trends. The 15 years of data from Chelan Ridge, for example, reveal significant population changes in three raptors: Turkey Vultures show a statistically significant upward trend in numbers, while American Kestrel and Northern Harrier show statistically significant downward trends. Numbers of kestrels show the biggest change over those years (a reduction of ~10% per year). These trends are consistent with larger-scale population trends in these species.

Chelan Ridge is not the only location in NCW to view migrating raptors. For example, sharp-eyed hikers walking the Pacific Crest trail in the vicinity of Harts Pass on a clear day in early Fall will probably spot Sharp-shinned Hawks and other raptors winging by on their way south. So, during the coming months, keep your eyes open as you travel about, and you'll likely to see these magnificent birds on their long-distance travels. Or visit Chelan Ridge (<http://www.hawkwatch.org/migration/item/74-chelan-ridge-hawkwatch>), where visitation is encouraged through October 27.

*This article was written for the Fall 2016 issue of The Methow Naturalist. There it is accompanied by a table showing count data over the last 19 years at Chelan Ridge.*

For those readers who wish to learn more about raptor migration, the references listed below (especially the book by Keith Bildstein), that provided the basis for this article, are an excellent start.

Bildstein, Keith L. 2006. *Migrating Raptors of the World*. Cornell University.

Newton, Ian. 2008. *The Migration Ecology of Birds*. Academic Press.

King, Beth. 2014. Panama shatters raptor migration record. *Smithsonian Insider*. <http://insider.si.edu/2014/11/panama-shatters-raptor-migration-record/>

Goodrich, Laurie J. and Jeff P. Smith. 2008. *Raptor Migration in North America*. Nuttall Ornithological Club and American Ornithologists. Union Series in Ornithology No. 3. <http://rpi-project.org/publications/TP-09.pdf>

Smith, Jeff P. et al. 2008. *Trends in Autumn Counts of Migratory Raptors in Western North America*. Nuttall Ornithological Club and American Ornithologists. Union Series in Ornithology No. 3. <http://rpi-project.org/publications/TP-08.pdf>

Raptor Population Index (<http://rpi-project.org/>), a partnership among Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Hawk Migration Association of North America, HawkWatch International, and Bird Studies Canada.

Hawk Migration Database (<http://hawkcount.org/>) Hawk Migration Association of North America.

# Bird Stories from the Wenatchee River Salmon Festival

by Susan Sampson, Wenatchee

Count 'em! At least 370 people stopped by the NCWAS booth at the Wenatchee River Salmon Festival in Leavenworth on September 17. They studied posters, picked up literature, most played "What's That Bird?" by trying to spot our 8 bird replicas posted in the shrubbery near the booth, and to identify what they saw from our field guides. Some shared their birding stories with us. A visitor asked us to identify a bird he had photographed with his smart phone. It was a White-headed Woodpecker. A man from the Lake Wenatchee area said that he had White-headed Woodpeckers on his land. "Charge admission!" we told him. A Native American Indian couple studied our poster for pictures of the birds that figure in Indian lore, and referred us to books by Vine Deloria, Jr., to tell us the whole stories. A retiree whose "field markings" showed him to be an aging hippie told us about seeing an Osprey catch a fish, then flip it in its talons into a head-first position for aerodynamics while the bird carried the fish to its nest full of chicks clamoring to be fed. "I swear that fish had an expression on its face when he saw all those mouths waiting to be fed," he said. He pantomimed a look of horror. He added, "Of course, that could have been because of all the acid I did in my youth."

Mark Oswood organized and led the NCWAS effort. Penny Tobiska, Susan Blair, and Susan Sampson helped.

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## Inland Mollusks of the Okanogan Highlands

by Julie Ashmore,  
Okanogan Highlands

On November 4 Tom Burke brings to the Highland Wonders series his forty-five years of experience as a wildlife biologist in Washington State, with a unique presentation on mollusks. Although they are often associated with the west side of the state, the Okanogan is home to both terrestrial and aquatic mollusks, such as snails, slugs, freshwater mussels, pea clams, and fingernail clams. Burke's PowerPoint presentation on Inland Mollusks of the Okanogan Highlands will include photographs of many of the species found in our area, and discussion of the biology, known distribution, and abundance of selected species. Burke's bigger picture draws upon experience in planning, environmental assessment, and program management for wildlife habitat, fisheries, and threatened, endangered and sensitive species; fire recovery; wetland surveys; parasite studies; and developing survey guidelines and management recommendations for mollusks. Much of his special expertise and knowledge of land mollusks can be found in his guide, "Land Snails and Slugs of the Pacific Northwest." Community members will learn about aquatic snails and freshwater clams based on Burke's experience in collecting and identifying those species from the region. This event will begin to unlock the mysteries of these enigmatic species, which play an important ecological role in the Okanogan Highlands, and how they can be used as an indicator of ecosystem health.

Burke became interested in mollusks while doing wetland surveys and working on parasite studies on the Colville National Forest. Finding no current guides to the identification of the western land snails, he began collecting

data to develop those keys and has been focused on this effort ever since. In 1994, work on the Interagency Mollusk Taxa Team was added to his other duties, developing survey guidelines and management recommendations for 43 species of mollusks (24 land snails and slugs, and 19 aquatic snails and mussels).

This educational event is provided by Okanogan Highlands Alliance (OHA), and hosted at the CCC. OHA is a non-profit organization that works to educate the public on watershed issues. The Highland Wonders educational series features the natural history of the Okanogan Highlands and surrounding areas. OHA's Education Program, which is offered free of charge, is designed to build the capacity of the community to steward natural habitats and resources by helping increase awareness of local natural history. Donations are always welcome. For More info: [www.okanoganhighlands.org/education/hw](http://www.okanoganhighlands.org/education/hw) or contact [julie@okanoganhighlands.org](mailto:julie@okanoganhighlands.org) or 476-2432

When: November 4, 6:30 pm. (Dinner benefiting the Community Cultural Center at 5:15 pm, followed by the presentation with tea, coffee and desserts.)  
Cost: Presentation is free; dinner is \$7.50 for CCC members and \$8.50 for non-members; desserts by donation (benefit for the CCC).  
Where: Community Cultural Center (CCC), 411 S Western Ave, Tonasket



A variety of snails found in NCW  
photo by Tom Burke

# Science Speakers in Cashmere

by Brook Hinton, Wenatchee River Institute

Wenatchee River Institute will be hosting a great Scientist Speaker series on Tuesdays in November at Milepost 111 in Cashmere (407 Aplets Way). Join us at 5:30 pm for hosted light fare and great company and then enjoy the evening's presentation of in-depth climate information and exploration from 6 pm – 8 pm. A select dinner menu and beverages are available while you learn. The series will kick off November 1 with Robin Muench talking about "Why climate change is so difficult to predict and the importance of oceans and glaciers." November 8 - join Bob Gillespie and Joan Qazi who will shed light on, "How agriculture and food fit into the climate puzzle". November 15 will feature Ross MacFarlane joining us to talk about "Energy, transportation, and solutions in a changing climate". Finally on November 29 (please note that we will skip the week of Thanksgiving) Bill Gaines wraps up the series with "People and wildlife, the big picture". For more information or questions, please contact [programs@wenatcheeriverinstitute.org](mailto:programs@wenatcheeriverinstitute.org), or call 548-0181 ext. 4

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## *Cowspiracy: The Sustainability Secret*

### Environmental film and lecture series

from the Chelan Douglas Land Trust

October 18, 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Wenatchee Valley Museum & Cultural Center

In this eye-opening film, Kip Anderson explores the most destructive industry facing the planet today: Animal Agriculture. As Anderson approaches leaders in the environmental movement, he increasingly uncovers what appears to be an intentional refusal to discuss the issue of animal agriculture, while industry whistleblowers warn him of the risks to his freedom and even his life if he dares to persist. This shocking, yet humorous documentary reveals the devastating environmental impact of large-scale factory farming while delivering a path of hope for global sustainability for a growing population. Sponsored by Climate Conversations NCW. A \$5 donation at the door is suggested. The film starts at 7 pm at the Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center (127 S Mission Street, Wenatchee).

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## Chelan Douglas Land Trust Fall Activities

### **Fall Salmon and Naturalist Walk at Entiat Stormy Preserve**

October 1, 9:00 am to noon

Come along for a walk on the Entiat River to witness salmon's incredible journey from the Pacific to the Entiat with fish biologist Chuck Peven and biologist and land steward Phil Archibald. The salmon return to the Stillwaters section of this river each year and are visible from the riverbank as they spawn and guard their eggs. The hike will travel through the Land Trust's Stormy Creek Preserve and also cover the plants, birds, and wildlife that live in and use the area for shelter and forage. Join Chuck, Phil and the Land Trust for this unique perspective on our natural world. RSVP required. Trip limited to 15.

### **Loop Trail Geology**

October 2, 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm at the Eastside Apple Capitol Loop Trail

Join geologist Kelsay Stanton on an easy and enjoyable walk on the Apple Capitol Loop Trail to discuss the valley geology and what we can see from the trail. We'll walk from north of the Odabashian Bridge to the sand dunes on the east side of the Columbia River and talk about the bedrock geology and Ice Age floods! This trip is limited to 25 participants. Participants will receive a detailed email before the trip.

### **Fire Ecology Interpretive Hike**

October 9, 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm at Squilchuck State Park  
Join Dr. Paul F. Hessburg, Research Landscape Ecologist, on a fascinating journey to learn about how fire works in our forests. This 2-mile hike follows the new bike trail at

Squilchuck State Park - Discover Pass required for parking. Chelan-Douglas Land Trust and the Wenatchee Valley Museum & Cultural Center are offering this outing as a follow-up to the film, *The Era of Megafires*.

### **Bird ID Skills Building**

October 12 and 26, 7:30 am to 9:45am at Walla Walla Point Park  
Come along with naturalist and Land Trust Conservation Fellow Susan Ballinger on this bi-monthly outing for birders of all levels, from beginner to expert. Hone your field ID skills and learn to contribute to the online birding tool eBird, which lets you track your findings and contribute real data used by scientists to monitor bird populations around the world. Participants can come for as little as 30 minutes at a time. These trips are appropriate for all levels of birders, and take place at Walla Walla Park (meet at the north end of the park near the restrooms). No RSVP required; please contact Susan Ballinger at [susan@cdlandtrust.org](mailto:susan@cdlandtrust.org) for more information.

### **Land Trust Annual Celebration Dinner**

October 29, 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm at Leavenworth Festhalle  
Come help us celebrate another of working together for conservation! Make new acquaintances, catch up with old friends, enjoy great food and refreshment, talk with Land Trust board and staff, and learn about Land Trust projects accomplished with your support. Advance reservations & payment required. Please RSVP before October 25.

Find out more about these and other events at [cdlandtrust.org/whats-new](http://cdlandtrust.org/whats-new). Or contact [hillary@cdlandtrust.org](mailto:hillary@cdlandtrust.org) or 667-9708 to RSVP



# North Central Washington Audubon Society Calendar

Items in bold text are sponsored or co-sponsored by NCWAS

October 2	Loop Trail Geology	East Wenatchee with CDLT. See page 7
October 9	Fire Ecology Hike	Squilchuck with CDLT. See page 7
<b>October 7 - 9</b>	<b>Audubon Council of Washington</b>	<b>A great way to learn about Audubon around the state. Meet Paul Bannick. Details in last month's Phlox and our website.</b>
October 12 & 26	Build Your Bird ID Skills	Walla Walla Park with CDLT. See page 7
October 18	Cowspiracy	A film at the Wenatchee Valley Museum. See page 7
October 22 & 23	Learn Field Journaling Skills	In Twisp with the Methow Conservancy. See last month's Phlox
November 4	Mollusks of the Okanogan Highlands	In Tonasket with Okanogan Highlands Alliance. See page 6
November 1 - 29	Weekly Science Talks	In Cashmere. With Wenatchee River Institute. See page 7



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Visit the NCW Audubon Society website for updates on these and other events  
[www.ncwaudubon.org](http://www.ncwaudubon.org)

## *October Wild Phlox*

North Central Washington Audubon Society  
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