

# The Wild Phlox

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## Keeping Pine Siskins Safe

by Bill Kampen, Leavenworth

With winter fast approaching, Pine Siskins may soon begin appearing at our bird feeders. Siskins tend to form large foraging flocks here in Washington from mid-August through mid-May. They are highly susceptible to salmonella, so if too many siskins become concentrated in too small an area where contaminated food or water is present, disease outbreaks are almost inevitable. Last winter this problem was particularly severe and widespread, forcing many of us to take our seed feeders down.

Here in North Central Washington, we experience a daily freeze-thaw cycle throughout the winter, which makes it nearly impossible to keep the ground under our seed feeders clean. Fallen seeds and bird droppings mix with snow and slush, creating a toxic brew for the finches that feed here. How can we avoid this?

Where seed feeders are not present, siskins seek out alder and birch catkins and other natural foods, so the flocks stay fairly well dispersed. When the seed supply in one area runs out, they just move on. So for those of us living in siskin country, NOT putting out seed feeders at all—sticking with suet and hummingbird feeders only—is definitely a good option.

Fortunately, not all seeds and seed feeders are created equal. Deadliest to Pine Siskins (as well as goldfinches and redpolls) are feeders where "no mess" (pre-shelled) sunflower chips and/or nyjer are being offered. Since the finches can access these seeds without having to shell them, a continuous "finch feeding frenzy" is often the result, quickly creating that deadly contamination zone beneath the feeders.

Worse, since we keep refilling these feeders, the birds never move on, and adding more feeders just brings in more finches. Feeding huge flocks of finches can quickly become quite a chore for us, too—cleaning and refilling multiple feeders daily—and can also become quite expensive, a lose-lose situation for us and the birds.

The solution is fairly simple. When flocks of siskins first arrive in our yards, taking down all seed feeders right away is the essential first step, BEFORE dead and dying

siskins begin to appear. Once the seeds are no longer being offered, the flocks will leave.

Here's the good news. After a week or so, it should be safe to put the feeders back up, but ONLY if this time we fill them with straight safflower or black-oil sunflower seeds—no seed mixes containing sunflower chips or nyjer. Finches and many other birds will still come to these seeds, but activity will be greatly slowed down since each seed must be shelled before being eaten.

Also, since many birds like to "grab and go" (take the seed elsewhere to shell and eat it), there is much less seed accumulation below the feeders. Seeds that do fall on the ground are still protected by their shells, and will likely be quickly eaten by ground-feeding birds, so there is far less chance of contamination. Shells will still accumulate, but shouldn't be an issue for the birds' health.

If your black-oil sunflower seeds are still attracting too many siskins, switch to safflower, which has a thicker, rounder shell that the siskins can't crack. Grosbeaks, all red finches, and many other winter birds LIKE safflower, so your feeders will still stay busy, but siskin and goldfinch flocks should pretty much disappear.

For those of us living in year-round siskin country, a proactive approach might be even better—stick with only black-oil sunflower and safflower seeds right from the beginning. Add a suet feeder or two, maybe a little cracked corn or millet for the ground-feeders, and perhaps a hummingbird feeder, and we're good to go.

Of course, the feeders themselves should be designed to stay clean and protect the seeds from moisture. Metal or plastic hopper feeders, kept clean with regular brushing and wiping to avoid seed build-up, are best. Birdbaths here in North Central Washington, often difficult to keep clean during freezing weather, are probably not a good bet for bird safety.

So far this has been working fine for us here in the lower Icicle Valley. If large flocks of Pine Siskins start showing up in your yard this winter, you might want to give this a try.

The mission of the North Central Washington Audubon Society is to:  
 “Enhance, protect, and restore healthy ecosystems and native biodiversity using science, advocacy, education and on-the-ground conservation to promote the welfare of birds in North Central Washington”

## How to Clean Your Bird Feeders

From the Cornell Lab of Ornithology’s Project Feederwatch

At a minimum, soak or scrub your feeders with a dilute bleach solution, rinse thoroughly, and let them dry completely before adding bird seed. If your feeders have visible debris, be sure to scrub them as long as necessary to remove all the visible debris before cleaning them.



Pine Siskin  
 photo by Bruce McCammon, Wenatchee

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Website | Bruce McCammon | [bruce.mccammon@gmail.com](mailto:bruce.mccammon@gmail.com)

Joe Veverka | [joe\\_veverka@yahoo.com](mailto:joe_veverka@yahoo.com)

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Website: [www.ncwaudubon.org](http://www.ncwaudubon.org)

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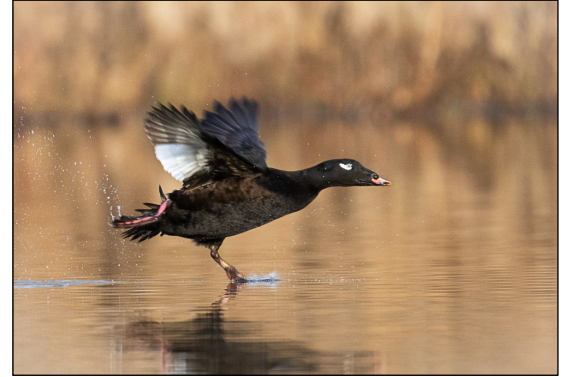
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It's not official yet, but there is a good chance the Ivory-billed Woodpecker will be declared extinct in the very near future. (See article on page 4.) According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the last "unrefuted sighting" of the species was in Louisiana in 1944.

However, in 2004 and 2005, a number of probable sightings were reported in Arkansas. One of the most compelling, and controversial, reports was a video taken by David Luneau. When I lived in South Carolina, I attended an Audubon meeting where Luneau spoke and showed his video. The video was pretty blurry, and I'm certainly no expert, but the bird in the video did not look like a Pileated Woodpecker to me. I obviously wasn't alone, because starting in 2005 the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and numerous public and private partners launched a massive, long-term effort to search for Ivory-billed Woodpeckers throughout the Southeast. I even have an Ivory-billed Woodpecker t-shirt proclaiming "Second Chances Are Rare" (a direct quote from then Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton). But despite the decades of extensive surveys, the Service has determined there is no credible evidence that the species exists. Personally, I am hopeful the Ivory-billed Woodpecker is not extinct and will one day be rediscovered.

After reading the article about eBird in this issue (see page 7), I queried the eBird database for Ivory-billed Woodpecker and found 15 records. Fourteen records, dating from 1820 through 1935, are from 12 different locations in the United States. Sadly, many of these records are for birds shot by collectors, a common practice before the age of high-performance optics. Interestingly, the 15<sup>th</sup> record is from Cuba in 1944, and there is not an eBird record for the last "unrefuted sighting" in Louisiana in 1944.

The next issue of the Wild Phlox will be published in February 2022. Until then, I hope you all have an enjoyable holiday season with lots of fun birding experiences!



White-winged Scoter  
photo by Janet Bauer, Winthrop

## NCW Recent Bird Sightings Reports from our four-county region

Compiled from the ncwabird email list, eBird, and Tweepsters by Janet Bauer

**Chelan:** Bonaparte's Gulls, Greater White-fronted Geese, Surf Scoters, and a Eurasian Widgeon were seen at Walla Walla Park. A White-winged Scoter was seen at Hale Park in Chelan. A Black-backed Woodpecker was reported at Lake Wenatchee State Park. Chelan Ridge sightings included a Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, Prairie Falcon, Rough-legged Hawk, and Merlin. Golden-crowned Kinglets were seen on the Icicle Gorge Trail. A Snow Bunting was observed in the Cashmere Canyons Preserve, the first report ever of this species in Chelan County!

**Douglas:** A White-winged Scoter and Black-crowned Night Heron were seen at Porter's Pond in East Wenatchee. A Fox Sparrow was seen at the Rock Island Ponds. Gray Partridges, Chukars, and a Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch chasing a Mountain Bluebird were all observed along the Rock Island Grade. 500 Canvasbacks were reported at Bridgeport Bar. Horned Larks and an American Tree Sparrow were seen at Spiva Butte. A White-throated Sparrow was seen at Orondo River Park. A Rough-legged Hawk and Northern Shrike were reported in Waterville. A small flock of Common Redpolls was seen flying near the Rock Island Road.

**Ferry:** Trumpeter Swans, an American Tree Sparrow, a

Rough-legged Hawk, and a Northern Shrike were seen at Curlew Lake. American Pipits were reported at Mud Lake. A Spruce Grouse was seen along Albion Hill Road. A Boreal Chickadee was reported at Sherman Pass Overlook. A Northern Pygmy Owl was heard hooting in the woods on Halloween night on Mikalson Road. Buffleheads and Red Crossbills were seen at Haag Cove campground. A Blue Jay was reported south of Republic and at Inchelium.

**Okanogan:** Large flocks of migrating Sandhill Cranes were seen along Cameron Lake Road. A Greater White-fronted Goose was reported at Cutthroat Lake and at Big Twin Lake. Surf Scoters were seen at Pearrygin and Twin Lakes. A White-winged Scoter was reported at Twin Lakes. A pair of Long-tailed ducks were seen at Shaw Lake. A Short-eared Owl was reported along Gunn Ranch Road. An Iceland Gull and Swamp Sparrow were seen at Cassimer Bar. A Short-billed Gull and American White Pelicans were seen by Washburn Island. A Red-breasted Merganser was observed at Pearrygin Lake. Snow Geese were seen at Twin Lakes and on the Tonasket soccer fields. Bohemian Waxwings and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finches have been seen near Twisp. Trumpeter Swans are being reported at Twin Lakes.

# Gone But Somewhat Not Forgotten

by Susan Sampson, Wenatchee

On September 30th, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed 11 birds that it proposes to reclassify from “endangered” to “extinct” under the Endangered Species Act. After the agency comment period (that ends on November 29th), the list will become formal. None of the newly listed species inhabited the Pacific Northwest, but two are from the continental United States: the Bachman’s Warbler and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. Those two leave us with a sort of notoriety.

First, readers of the “Doonesbury” comic strip for at least the past 35 years will remember the silly, older East Coast patrician and dedicated birdwatcher, Richard Davenport. In November 1986, Davenport, whose photographs were never in focus, spotted a Bachman’s Warbler—in Yellowstone Park, no less, despite it only being known to occur in the Southeast. He snaps his photograph, gets the shot, and drops dead from a heart attack. His dying word is “Immortality!”

Second, to have the Ivory-billed Woodpecker declared extinct dulls that glimmer of hope that it still survives in the swamps of the southeastern United States, or maybe in Cuba. It’s like being told that DNA proves the Yeti to be just another yak, or being told that the Sasquatch isn’t real. It’s disappointing, but the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must be guided by the best available science.

Amazon lists half a dozen books about the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. The one I read was *The Grail Bird: The Rediscovery of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker* by Tim Gallagher (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt 2006). Gallagher is a professional ornithologist who became convinced that he and his companion, after following leads from locals in Arkansas, saw an Ivory-billed fly right in front of their



Ivory-billed Woodpecker  
from Wallpaperama Wallpapers

canoe in 2004. His book is convincing. [Note: This Gallagher is not our local environmentalist and frequent Phlox contributor Tim (Mr. Mary) Gallagher.]

The remaining birds being reclassified from endangered to extinct are the Bridled White-eye from Guam, and eight species from Hawaii: the Kauai Akialoa, Kauai Nukupuu, Kaua’i ‘o’o, Large Kauai Thrush, Maui Ākepa, Maui Nukupu‘u, Molokai Creeper, and Po‘ouli.

[Editor’s Note: Use this link (<https://www.audubon.org/news/is-it-really-time-write-ivory-billed-woodpeckers-epitaph-0>) to read Tim Gallagher’s recent article in *Audubon News* about the proposed reclassification of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker.]

## Reminder! 2021 Christmas Bird Counts

There is still time to sign up for a Christmas Bird Count.

Here are the dates and compilers for the counts in our four-county area.

Bridgeport: December 14 - Meredith Spencer, [merdave@homenetnw.net](mailto:merdave@homenetnw.net) or 509-686-7551

Leavenworth: December 14 - Joe Veverka, [joe\\_veverka@yahoo.com](mailto:joe_veverka@yahoo.com)

Chelan: December 20 - Steve Easley, [seasley@nwi.net](mailto:seasley@nwi.net) or 509-682-2318

Wenatchee: December 30 - Dan Stephens, [dstephens@wvc.edu](mailto:dstephens@wvc.edu) or 509-679-4706

Okanogan/Omak: January 2 - Heather Findlay, [heather@eaglesun.net](mailto:heather@eaglesun.net) or 509-429-8167

Twisp: January 2 - Craig Olson, [craig96a@gmail.com](mailto:craig96a@gmail.com)

# Fall 2021

by Paul Anderman, Leavenworth

The waning of the year is ever-present but today was the first day of the new world, everything in it new and a miracle to behold. It's the day where you can't help but smile all day long.

It's the day that reminds you that wonder is a thing you should feel a lot more than you do. It's a day in which you are again a small child. It's a day with a kaleidoscope of colors, like the world made fresh by an amateur trying to get the colors right. I might believe in a god who dabbles in painting for a hobby.

It's seasonal, after all.

Daniel and I rode our recumbent tandem bicycle through piles of leaves, all russet and tan and brown. They crunch on our way through. Above them trees are bare, medical journal drawings of nervous systems, or dark outlines of puzzle pieces made from the sky.

The world has gone Technicolor, but the world is full of more colors than film can reproduce, and we don't live in a movie anyway.

Crows gather. They're called a murder of crows as a group, but they seem like a street gang, like they might surround you and take your phone, chattering. They're smart, they'll remember your face if you object. In Fall, they gather in large groups, as if mounting an insurrection, a crow-war, but they fly off as a group to their own Crow Nation. They mutter as they go.

The sun is a burning star, kajillions of thermonuclear explosions every moment and for a while on this Fall afternoon it is a pleasant warm feeling, the sun trying its best and failing miserably, at this latitude. I stand in it as

long as I can, feeling this radioactive warmth on my back, watching shadows creep. I linger, while the day slowly moves on.

The sun creeps southward, perhaps happy to provide this feeling, from 93 million miles away, and heading further, on its own vacation, after all.

In cleaning birdhouses, one of them contained a nest made of moss, with a small depression in the middle, surrounded by down feathers. Aww, that was so sweet. What great parents!

The long summer days become shorter and night overtakes our lives. Two hours after dark we discover we're ready for bed, but the clock reads 6:30, and that means our internal clock is following the seasons, but our external clock groans, that early? I can't go to bed that early!

The ghost family who lives in the air outside the windows appears. They dress exactly like us and behave like us. I wave at them and the man waves back and smiles. It's October, the season of haunts and what-ifs, so I'm not surprised. If I go outside to look for them, they are not there.

The world with all its disasters and problems turns yet again, a hundred thousand, a million Falls along, leaves fall long before humans appeared and now for us, on crystal clear days with the sky so blue it out-blues the color blue.

Summer is ending and once again, I'm grasping for all the warmth I can get.

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## Methow Valley Bird Banding 2021

by Julie Hovis, Winthrop

Three things come to mind when I think about the 2021 banding season. First, thanks to support from NCWAS, I hosted a five-day beginner banding class for my volunteers in early June. The class was taught by Danielle Kaschube, who works for the Institute for Bird Populations and coordinates their MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) program. Dani is known as the "Banding Guru" in the bird-banding world and is in high demand as an instructor, so we were lucky she was available. (If you want to know anything about banding birds, just ask Dani!) The students' enthusiasm was infectious, and for me, it was exciting to watch them grasp confusing concepts and improve their bird-handling skills. Second, I canceled the last two MAPS sessions because of the hazardous wildfire smoke in the Methow Valley. It was

a difficult decision to make, but the right thing to do. And third, we only caught 61 birds at the MAPS station this year. Even if the last two sessions had happened, it would have been almost impossible to reach the numbers captured in 2019 (123 birds) or 2020 (195 birds). I don't know why the capture rate was so low. Perhaps it was due to this summer's heat wave, or to last year's die-off in the southwestern United States during fall migration, or maybe a combination of the two.

If you would like to learn more about the 2021 banding season, go to the NCWAS website and click on the "News/Blog" tab, or click on the following links: <https://ncwaudubon.org/methow-valley-bird-banding-update-12-july-2021/> and <https://ncwaudubon.org/methow-valley-bird-banding-2021-end-of-year-report/>.

# Books by Suzie Gilbert—A Bird-Minded Writer

In 2009, Suzie Gilbert wrote a memoir about her experiences as a rehabilitator of injured birds. Mark Oswood reviewed her book *Flyaway* for the Wild Phlox in October 2009, and exchanged a few words with her by email. Now she's back, reminding us she has a children's book out called *Hawk Hill* and a recently released "young adult" book called *Unflappable*. The older Phlox isn't available on the NCWAS website, so we're reprinting Mark's review again for electronic storage. Merry Roy has read *Hawk Hill*, relying upon her expertise both as a parent and as a retired teacher, and her comments follow. Finally, Susan Sampson reviewed *Unflappable* first, for the story, and second, to figure out what is meant by a "young adult" novel.

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## ***Flyaway: How a Wild Bird Rehabber Sought Adventure and Found Her Wings* by Suzie Gilbert (Harper Collins 2009). Reviewed by Mark Oswood, Wenatchee.**

Wild birds have a tough life. In addition to the natural perils of avian diseases, inclement weather, attacks from predators, and orphaning there are the manifold hazards of sharing the planet with humans. Birds hit our windows and wind turbines, encounter our cats and cars, and are shot (game birds are, of course, fair game but other birds are not). So it is no surprise, perhaps especially to Auduboners, that encounters with sick, orphaned, and injured birds are common.

What does one do with an owl by the side of the road or a drooping heron in a parking lot? Most people, I'd guess move on, thinking that nature will take its course. Some few people are Good Samaritans, the wild bird rehabilitators ... the rehabbers. Suzie Gilbert's book is titled *Flyaway*, the name of her nonprofit rehabilitation center, run from her house. Her taking in of bird patients started modestly, with intentions of restraint but rehabbers are far too few. So people came with birds in boxes and wrapped in towels, ever more as word got around. Just as in a hospital, many of these birds required round-the-clock care with every-few-hours feeding or administration of medicine or stretching of healing wings. Although her husband and two young children grew into her enlarging practice, becoming nursing aides and psychological supporters, the dedication that gradually slid close to obsession was hers.

Of the many stories of Gilbert's patients, one seems emblematic of the improvisational house remodeling that you will never see on a DIY television show. A heron with a fractured femur had no other takers so Gilbert got some advice from another rehabber ("Quiet, no stress, feed him

live fish. Wear goggles so he can't peck your eyes out.") A spare bathroom was outfitted with phragmites (reeds) from a marsh (fixed to the shower wall with clear tape), rubber mats on the floor to provide a slip-proof surface, and a tub of live fish.

For Gilbert (and, it seems likely, for many wildlife rehabilitators) finding a good balance point on the slider control of emotion seems very difficult. Emotional attachment is essential to carry one through the intense and sustained care-giving but sufficient detachment is needed to euthanize the hopelessly injured and release the cured to lead wild lives.

Gilbert describes the sustaining networks of rehabbers who offer one another mutual aid and the organizations that govern and educate wildlife rehabilitators. Raptor rehabilitators take unreleasable hawks, owls, and eagles on their road shows and to schools because seeing these animals close up is an essentially religious experience; the inherent value of a Peregrine Falcon seems beyond any need of explanation.

But what about grackles and crows and even pigeons ... the everyday birds of no rarity? Gilbert came to her own answer, one that will, I think, find a place in the notebooks of many in Audubon. "If there is nowhere for a member of the public to bring a single injured wild animal, then the animals' collective lives will become even cheaper than they already are. If the average person's initial concern over an injured bird is met with nothing but shrugs and apathy, he will conclude that wildlife really isn't worth saving, and the war over intrinsic value will truly be lost."

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## ***Hawk Hill* by Suzie Gilbert, illustrated by Sylvia Long (Chronicle Books 1996). Reviewed by Merry Roy, Wenatchee.**

The author of *Hawk Hill* is entranced by raptors and their wild natures. In this lavishly illustrated book, Suzie Gilbert tells the story of a quiet boy in an unfamiliar town who is as entranced by hawks as is the author. Pete meets an older woman who rehabilitates raptors, and they form a quiet dedicated team to do this work. He learns that raptors are not ours to name, and when rehabilitation is complete, they are released and do not turn back. Raptor wildness is their attraction.

Twelve raptors are highlighted in the appendix. In a few lines Gilbert sketches special characteristics of each bird.

*Hawk Hill* would be a good book for any child who is fascinated by birds, especially if they are intrigued by raptors. (Note: *Hawk Hill* can be found on the used book market.) *Continued on page 7.*

# Focusing In On eBird

by Bruce McCammon, Wenatchee

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology created eBird, an online database of crowd-sourced bird observations, in 2002. It provides a remarkable resource to find birds of interest in a certain area or at a given time. Researchers use the data to investigate relationships between bird abundance and climate change or seasonal weather patterns. Recently, eBird data have been fundamental in defining migration patterns for a number of bird species, and, unfortunately, the decline in bird species numbers.

eBird has matured into a world-wide database. As of May 2021, more than 684,000 eBirders (people who submit to eBird) have contributed over one billion bird observations to the database, and 202



Osprey  
photo by Pat Leigh, Mazama

countries are represented in the data. eBird is known as the world's largest biodiversity-related community science project. If you are an eBirder, thanks for your contributions. If you aren't currently using eBird to record your bird observations, you might consider setting up a free account at the Cornell Lab website (<https://ebird.org/>) so you can begin to track your observations and add them to the global database. You can enter data online or through a mobile device. There are even data entry kiosks at a few well-known birding areas.

Here are a few observations from the eBird database for the NCWAS four-county area as of 31 August 2021.

- There are 1,103,790 individual species observations in the combined county datasets.

- In general, the data records begin between 1967 and 1969 for all four counties.
- There are 5,709 unique eBirder Observer IDs in the database for the four-county area.
- In 2020, 795 people entered bird observations into eBird for the four-county area. As of 31 August, 872 observers had entered data in 2021.
- 271 species were documented in 2020. That is about 52 percent of the 520 species listed by the Washington Ornithological Society for Washington State.
- In 2021, 264 species had been recorded within the four-county area as of 31 August.
- The most commonly entered species in 2020 was the American Robin. The species that were entered only once include American Bittern, Ferruginous Hawk, Glaucous Gull, Iceland Gull, Indigo Bunting, Ross's Goose, Swamp Sparrow, and Willet.
- In 2020, one observer saw 223 species in the four-county area. In that same year, 76 people saw and entered 100 or more species.
- For the period 2015-2021, the average number of species seen each year is 267.

Analysis of the eBird data allows us to answer the who, where, when, and how many questions about the birds in the NCWAS four-county area. If you would like to see a detailed view of our eBird data you can access the report "Characterizing the North Central Washington eBird Dataset" on the NCWAS website. You'll find it in the Resources section under "Downloadable items and useful links" in the "eBird Resources" section. You can download a copy for local use or just browse the report online. You can also access the report by clicking on the following link: [Characterizing the NCW eBird Dataset](#).

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## Books by Suzie Gilbert - continued from page 6

*Unflappable: A Novel* by Suzie Gilbert (Perch Press 2020). Reviewed by Susan Sampson, Wenatchee.

Are you ready for a fast-moving adventure story involving theft of a Bald Eagle from a bird rehabilitation facility? The eagle has been stolen by the epitome of corporate greed, a billionaire developer who destroys important habitat in pursuit of the almighty dollar. He's just as ornery as Snidely Whiplash. His estranged wife Luna calls for help from her community of birders, who conspire to return the bird to its mate. With the bad guy in hot pursuit, Luna starts in Florida and heads north. Enter a diverse cast of characters, including geeks in cool cars, a bourbon-swilling female veterinarian, an indigenous Canadian woman with exceptional contact with nature, an honest game warden, a couple who like to terrify the neighbors by raising bears, and more. Best, enter Warren, an ex-SEAL

who specializes in panthers, but who pops up everywhere and can do anything. He reminds me of Hayduke from *The Monkey Wrench Gang*, remember him?

*Unflappable* is a quick, fun, read that suggests themes like destruction of habitat. On the other hand, I wouldn't rely upon the story for any verisimilitude whatsoever. I guess it's a "young adult" novel because its primary characters are young and could fall in love, and it includes a couple of explicit sex scenes. The text bugged me a bit because about half the dialogue was written without quotation marks, and there was at least one hole in the plot. I still want to know what happened there.

# December 2021 Wild Phlox

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## North Central Washington Audubon Society Resources and Calendar

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<b>December 14</b> <b>December 20</b> <b>December 30</b> <b>January 2</b>	<b>Christmas bird count dates for North Central Washington</b>	<b>See page 4 for more information</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday of the month</b>	<b>Horan Natural Area Bird Walks</b>	<b>See our website for details</b>
February 18-20	Winter Wings Bird/Photography Festival	Klamath Falls, Oregon <a href="https://winterwingsfest.org/">https://winterwingsfest.org/</a>
March 25-27	Othella Sandhill Crane Festival	<a href="https://www.othellosandhillcranefestival.org/">https://www.othellosandhillcranefestival.org/</a>
<b>April 7</b>	<b>Paul Bannick program: A Year in the Lives of North American Owls</b>	<b>Wenatchee Valley Museum and Cultural Center</b> <b>See our website for more information</b>
April 29-May 1	Grays Harbor Shorebird and Nature Festival	Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge <a href="http://www.shorebirdfestival.com/">http://www.shorebirdfestival.com/</a>



You can find the Wild Phlox online at our website - [www.ncwaudubon.org](http://www.ncwaudubon.org)  
The beautiful photos are even nicer in color.



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