

The Wild Phlox

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Chelan Ridge: A (Too-Short) Story

by Kent Woodruff, Twisp

Twenty-seven years ago, I had an idea while flying over the southern Methow looking for smoke after a lightning storm. "That ridge down there might be a good hawk migration corridor!" I said to the pilot of the small, single engine Cessna. (My Forest Service fire job of Aerial Observer after lightning storms precluded my Wildlife Biologist job.) I said the same thing to my wildlife assistant, Sarah Haggerty, when I got back on the ground, and two weeks later she was standing there on that ridge with Swainson's Hawks, Sharp-shins, Cooper's, and Red-tails streaming by. In just four hours, on that first, trial, mid-September day, Sarah counted 41 birds of prey flying south in migration, and The Chelan Ridge Raptor Migration Project was born.

Chelan Ridge soon became known as the best place in Washington to view migrating hawks each fall. Visitors started coming, and the raptor research station there collected loads of information that added to the data being collected at a network of hawk migration stations already in existence.

In those days, the Forest Service was keen to partner with organizations to stretch limited dollars, especially where we could provide public benefit. My friend, Steve Hoffman, the director of a fledgling organization just becoming known as a world leader called HawkWatch International, was the first partner to join the project. Jim Watson, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife lead raptor scientist, also wanted to help. Then, Bud Anderson and his organization, Falcon Research Group, jumped in and we set some goals for a partnership: To learn about raptor migration; to contribute to raptor conservation; and to share what we learn with as many people as possible.

The following year, HawkWatch stationed a lone observer on the ridge for the entire season to do an exploratory count, and we were all pleased. One of the first big

surprises that Dan Rossman, a software engineer and part-time raptor watcher, helped us learn that year was that Broad-winged Hawks (a common eastern North American hawk, but rare in the West) were using this migration route to fly south in the fall. Dan also confirmed what Sarah's day hinted at the year before—that this indeed was a significant migration site.



A Fierce Young Female Goshawk
Captured on Her First Migration
photo by Bob Davies

In subsequent years, we employed 180 young biologists and 15 interns as hawk counters, hawk banders, and hawk educators for visitors and school groups. We recorded more than 40,000 raptors of 18 species migrating south, and captured, measured, and banded at least 9,000 of those for scientific information about the birds and where they go. We explained raptor ecology and bird migration dynamics to thousands of visitors, many of whom got to hold and release a live hawk (and even an eagle or two). We collected feathers for stable isotope analysis, drew blood to look at lipids and pesticides, and

noted birds that were previously banded elsewhere—like the nine-year-old Cooper's Hawk originally banded in southern Arizona, or the Sharp-shinned Hawk banded in September in Alaska's Matanuska Valley that came into our nets on the ridge just 26 days later, or the Sharp-shin we banded in October that was found in the state of Durango, Mexico, two years later.

Just yesterday I got a report about a Red-tailed Hawk, banded by Luke Yockey in August of 2002 as a brand new first-year migrant, that had met its tragic end four months ago on an electric pole in Paradise Valley, California, near Monterey Bay. For more than 20 years, though, that bird contributed its strong survival instincts to the Red-tail gene pool and we gained insight into where it traveled. There are at least 100 more dots on the map that our banding crew added to the reservoir of raptor migration understanding. *Continued on page 3.*

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”

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Field Trips | Karen Haire | karenhaire@nwi.net

and Dj Jones | Djtrillium@mac.com

Membership | Mark Oswood | mwoswood@gmail.com

Newsletter Editor | Julie Hovis | jahovis711@gmail.com

Festivals, Community Science | Richard Scranton | rscran4350@yahoo.com

Website | Bruce McCammon | bruce.mccammon@gmail.com

Social Media | Tucker Jonas | tuckersjonas@gmail.com

Joe Veverka | joe_veverka@yahoo.com

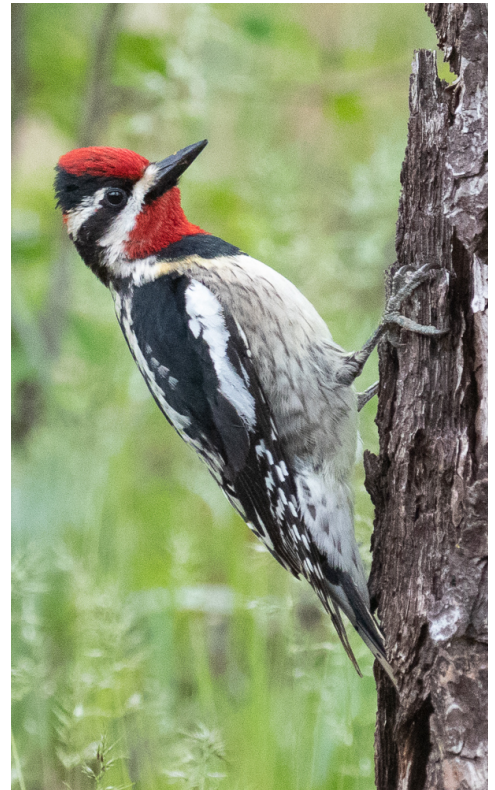
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Red-naped Sapsucker
 photo by Janet Bauer, Winthrop

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Some of you know that I band birds. I am permitted to do so by the Federal Bird Banding Laboratory and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. For the past seven years I have operated a MAPS banding station in the Methow Valley to collect data on songbirds and woodpeckers during the breeding season. MAPS is the acronym for Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship and is a continent-wide, collaborative program overseen by the Institute for Bird Populations that contributes to the conservation of birds and their habitats through bird banding (<https://www.birdpop.org/pages/maps.php>). During each MAPS banding session, birds are captured in mist nets and then brought to a central processing location where they are banded and data on age, sex,

Editor's Notes



Swainson's Thrush 2691-30879
photo by Pat Leigh, Mazama

breeding condition, weight, fat, molt, and feather wear are recorded. Thanks to support provided by NCWAS, I have a dedicated and skilled crew of volunteers who help me band and process birds at the station; they are amazing and much appreciated!

Although every bird captured is special, recapturing a bird banded in a previous year is extra exciting, especially when the same bird is recaptured in multiple years. And in that category there is a clear winner—a male Swainson's Thrush with band number 2691-30879. Originally banded in 2019 when he was one-year old, he has been recaptured every year since, and usually more than once in any given year. I often get so wrapped up in the minutia of data collection that I fail to think about the obstacles the birds we catch must overcome to reach their breeding grounds. Given that Swainson's Thrushes are long-distance migrants that winter from southern Mexico to northern Argentina, the return of 2691-30879 for four consecutive years is truly an amazing feat! Coming in as a close second in the recapture category is another thrush species, Veery 2691-30880. Also a male banded as a one-year-old in 2019, he has been recaptured in 2020, 2022, and 2023—another multi-year survivor of long-distance migration.

According to the Bird Banding Laboratory, the longevity record for Swainson's Thrush is twelve years and for Veery is thirteen years. Obviously, Swainson's Thrush 2691-30879 and Veery 2691-30880 have a ways to go to beat those records, but I'm rooting for them!

Chelan Ridge - continued from page 1

Like the journey of that Red-tail, the Chelan Ridge project has come to an end. HawkWatch stretched its resources over the last few years to be able to continue partnering with the Forest Service and providing staff for the station. But last month, HawkWatch Community Science Director Dave Oleyar called to gently let me know they, regrettably, were not going to be able to continue with the partnership.

For me it's melancholy to see the project close out. But knowing that the project sits in the middle of an ongoing migration route for birds from Alaska to Mexico; and that for 26 years it was a valuable migratory stopover for a couple of hundred young, fledgling biologists; and that it was also an entertaining rest stop for thousands of young and old, curious visitors is a very rewarding outcome from that day up in the plane overlooking Lake Chelan. I didn't find any smoke that day, but I did find a solid project to be a cornerstone for my career and we all contributed to a long-term data set that will be useful for raptor conservation for years to come.

As a post-script: I haven't told the hawks and falcons and eagles and ospreys and vultures and harriers that the partnership is over. They won't stop visiting Chelan Ridge, and neither should you.



A Visitor Releases a Banded Merlin to
Continue Its Southward Journey
photo by Felipe Guerrero

Book Review

by Susan Sampson, Wenatchee

***Cascadia Field Guide: Art, Ecology, Poetry*. Edited by Elizabeth Bradfield, Marie Fuhrman, and Derek Sheffield, (Mountaineers Books, Seattle, 2023), paperback, 396 pages. (Co-editor Derek Sheffield is a member of NCWAS. He resides in Leavenworth and teaches nature writing at Wenatchee Valley College.)**

The *Cascadia Field Guide* announces itself as a book of art, ecology, and poetry, addressing the bioregion extending from the Copper River north of Valdez, Alaska, to the Eel River of northern California south of the Klamath Knot, and from the Pacific Ocean to the Continental Divide. It is an unconventional field guide, eschewing Wikipedia-type descriptions in favor of impressions of, or emotional responses to, the living beings of Cascadia. It avoids calling such beings “him” or “her” or “it,” using “they” and “their” instead. The book uses great care to express respect for Indigenous/Native American/First Nation/Indian engagement throughout Cascadia. It treats all life forms as beings whose names are capitalized, just as the Audubon Society has done for birds for some time.

Of interest to birders, the book describes Cascadia in thirteen regions, ranging from glacial to urban, and within each region, presents representative beings. It includes one or more birds in every area. Reptiles, invertebrates, and others don’t get equally generous representation. Typically, the text includes a short prose passage with no author identified, followed by a poem. Many of the poems are works of well-known writers, such as Raymond Chandler writing about a Bald Eagle, Denise Levertov writing about a wren, and former Washington Poet Laureate Elizabeth Austen writing about the Rufous Hummingbird. They range in style from those using traditional words with rhythm and rhyme to one so abstract it is reduced to symbols from the bracket keys on the keyboard.

The book is not a field guide to hike with for purposes of identifying birds. But it is a good one to camp with at the end of the day, savoring its literary passages more than once, perhaps by lantern light, perhaps accompanied by a snifter of brandy.

Dealing With Dead Birds

by Susan Sampson, Wenatchee

Part One: The Collection

Don’t discard! One birder’s carcass is another’s treasure. For over 30 years, Dr. Dan Stephens of the Wenatchee Valley College has asked his family, friends, and students to bring him their finds. He holds a federal license to possess migratory birds—and that’s illegal for most of us. (When he retires, the College will pick up the license.) Dr. Stephens skins and stuffs the birds; documents when, where, and by whom they were found; and teaches others that craft.

Today the College’s collection exceeds 400 specimens ranging in size from a hummingbird to a Great Blue Heron. The collection must be curated. Birds must be skinned and stuffed with a synthetic “mattress stuffing” that insects won’t eat. They are mounted on wooden dowels with their feet neatly bound like the crossed ankles in a class photo. Each has its ID tag attached: scientific name, common name, date and place of collection, and circumstance of its death, if known. Then it is laid to rest in a shallow drawer with its companions, and stored in a museum cabinet. The cabinet contains an insecticide, and periodically, the entire collection is fumigated. Otherwise, it is susceptible to damage from moths and dermestid beetles, so-called “rug beetles” that will eat skin, fur, and hair. Some realistically mounted examples are on display in the glass cabinets in the hall outside the College biology lab on the third floor of Wenatchi Hall.

Part Two: How to Help

Dr. Stephens wants your dead birds for the College’s collection. They don’t have to be dramatic or rare specimens. Here’s his advice on how to help:

1. Check for Damage. When you find a dead bird that has struck a window, been hit by a car, or been caught by your pet, look to see if it has been badly damaged. If it’s usable, act fast.
2. Wear Gloves. If it’s feasible, put on nitrile kitchen gloves before you handle the bird.
3. Pick It Up With a Plastic Bag. To pick up the bird without touching it, put your hand inside a plastic bag and use that gloved hand to pick up the bird. Pull the bird into the bag, turn the bag over the bird, effectively turning the bag inside out over the bird.
4. Double Bag It. Double-bag the bird, using a second plastic bag. Just pretend that you are wrapping an expensive porterhouse steak that you wouldn’t want to get freezer burn.
5. Freeze It At Once! Put the bagged-up bird in your home freezer or the freezer compartment of your refrigerator. Waste no time. Deterioration starts quickly after a bird dies. Freezing will also kill most of the mites and insects that you might not see, but which might be present on the bird.
6. Arrange To Deliver It To The College. Email Dr. Stephens at DStephens@WVC.edu to arrange a good time to bring the bird to the biology lab located on the third floor of Wenatchi Hall. The address is 1300 5th Street in Wenatchee.

Field Trip Reports

compiled by Julie Hovis, Winthrop

Nason Ridge Community Forest May Field Trips, by Mary and Tim Gallagher, Lake Wenatchee

"I liked the changing habitat, the views from the top, and hearing the incredible story to create the Community Forest." Feedback from field trip participants is always appreciated by us. We had a great time as trip leaders sharing the history, flora, and birding opportunities of Nason Ridge Community Forest this May with a variety of groups on four different field trips.

Friday, May 5: Five eager participants joined us at the trailhead for the Nason Ridge Trail for the NCWAS field trip to Upper Nason Ridge. This spring day was cold and windy, but everyone was ready for the conditions. Trilliums were abundant and we found a few calypso orchids as we hiked up the thickly forested ridge. We heard more birds than we saw, which is a benefit (and frustration) of spring birding. A participant spotted a bird foraging on the trail ahead of us. We all got a good look at the white eye ring, spotted breast—and the tail—the distinctly reddish tail of a Hermit Thrush. The trip included a stop at the top to conduct an eBird survey for Chelan County. Highlights were hearing a Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pacific Wren, and two Yellow-rumped Warblers. On our way down we all had good looks at a male Pileated Woodpecker. Two of the participants from Wenatchee had a life bird experience seeing foraging Chestnut-backed Chickadees up close. After four plus hours, six miles, and 17 bird species we were back to our cars. The finale? Tasty banana bread baked by a participant!

Saturday, May 6: We met five participants at the rest stop on Highway 2 and carpoled to the western edge (Butcher Creek side) of the Nason Ridge Community Forest for a NCWAS field trip to Lower Nason and six of the seven Chelan County eBird survey sites. The weather was warm and dry. With the abundant bird songs and emerging flora, all agreed to take the hike slower. Highlights included five species of warblers in various habitats—the Yellow-rumped Warblers were everywhere. The other warblers were Nashville, MacGillivray's, Townsend's, and Black-throated Gray. We saw a pair of Hairy Woodpeckers visiting their nest in a snag and a Northern Flicker come out of a nest hole in another snag. We had close views of Mountain Chickadees foraging in alders, and a male Rufous Hummingbird buzzed the group. One participant found an owl pellet that looked large enough to be from a Great Horned Owl. We saw two Osprey—one heading up Nason Creek with a fish in its talons and another, closer to Kahler Glen, sitting low in a nest above Nason Creek. We finished our one-way hike at Kahler Glen, where we carpoled back to our cars. After six plus hours, six miles, and 36 bird species we all still had energy left—but not much!

Wednesday, May 17: Mary met eleven participants at the overflow parking lot at Kahler Glen for a "Migration Magic" field trip for the Plain Valley Adventure Women. The schedule was to walk through Kahler Glen and part of Lower Nason and return. We saw so many birds engaged in nest building and singing it took us longer to get into the

Nason Ridge Community Forest than planned. Highlights included Barn, Violet-green, and Tree Swallows as well as Brewer's Blackbirds gathering and carrying nesting material within Kahler Glen. In the Nason Ridge Community Forest we saw an Osprey in its nest and an American Crow chasing after a Red-tailed Hawk. Everyone got a good listen to the "three beers" of the just-arrived Olive-sided Flycatcher. It was a delight sharing how to stop, listen, and look for birds. For many of the ladies this was their first birding field trip. Most satisfying was, after the tour, hearing from several participants that they wanted to return to the Community Forest on their own. Many of them have cross-country skied this forest but have never hiked or biked it in the spring, summer, or fall. We walked over two miles in three hours with 33 species of birds.



Leavenworth Bird Fest Nason Ridge Field Trip Participants photo by Tim Gallagher

Thursday, May 18: We met thirteen participants (two of whom would be serving us a fantastic lunch at their off-the-grid, hand-built log cabin on their property within the Forest) at the rest stop on Highway 2 and carpoled to the western edge of the Nason Ridge Community Forest for a Leavenworth Spring Bird Fest field trip. The weather was wonderful and a bit hot by the end. With no wind and mostly clear skies we heard more birds than we saw. We also saw evidence of deer and black bears. We picked up a Yellow Warbler, plus the five warbler species we had on May 6. There were good looks at a male Calliope Hummingbird, and a participant saw and was able to photograph a Lark Sparrow. This was a first for the Forest. After lunch at the cabin, we hiked back to our cars. We had 36 species for the day and hiked almost seven miles. This participant's comment summed it up: *"Thank you so much. It's a wonderful forest, great habitat for wildlife and recreation, and we had a great time. (Amazing house and lunch too!)"*

If you are interested in birding the Nason Ridge Community Forest and/or helping with monthly bird surveys, please call or text Mary Gallagher at 206-650-7511. *Continued on page 6.*

Field Trip Reports - continued from page 5

We are planning our next field trip in the Community Forest for late December or early January via snowshoes and cross-country skis. If you are interested, let Mary know and watch the Phlox for dates.

Beaver Pond Trail by Dj Jones

On Tuesday, May 30, Jane Ramberg and Dj Jones led a field trip with nine eager birders around the Beaver Pond Trail from the Chickadee Trailhead in Winthrop. The day was active with many singing birds and lots of nest-making activities!

We started with scope views from the bridge of the Osprey nest at the end of the lake. One adult was on the nest and the other flew in and landed nearby. We heard our first of two Sora's and actively tried to locate it. We tried several additional times on our walk, but they can hide among the vegetation so well! No Sora for us!

Continuing down the trail, we had views of a Warbling Vireo on her nest. Sweet! We observed Tree Swallows and House Wrens entering their nest cavities in dead aspens. And we had a distant but exciting view of a Great Horned Owl on a snag next to the Osprey nest from the far end of the lake. One of our more unusual observations was two Brown Creepers carrying nesting material to their nest, which was under the loose bark of a partially burned aspen tree.

We had views of Black-headed Grosbeaks, Lazuli Buntings, Eastern and Western Kingbirds, Yellow Warblers, Red-breasted Sapsuckers, American Goldfinches, Calliope Hummingbirds, House Wrens, Tree Swallows, Chipping Sparrows, Cedar Waxwings, Northern Flickers, and Hairy Woodpeckers as well as other birds.

We also practiced listening to and learning the songs of the Lazuli Bunting, Western Tanager, and several different species of vireos, finches, thrushes, and warblers. There were great wildflowers along the walk and on the back side we were treated with tiger lilies and lady slipper orchids along with swallowtail butterflies! Overall, we observed or heard a total of 42 different species. A wonderful morning!

Nespelem to Goose Lake and Beyond by Dj Jones

On Thursday, June 8, we had six birders join Methow-based leaders Art Campbell and Dj Jones for a birdwatching tour of southeastern Okanogan County. North of Nespelem we birded the Park City Loop Road at the Nespelem River and observed 27 species, including several Wilson's Snipes, a Black-chinned Hummingbird, Downy and Pileated Woodpeckers, Willow Flycatchers, a Belted Kingfisher, Warbling and Red-eyed Vireos, Gray Catbirds, Veeries, Yellow Warblers, a Black-headed Grosbeak, and Lazuli Buntings. There was plenty of singing going on to challenge our ears!

From the Nespelem River we drove the Columbia River Road west to Goose Lake. Along the way, we stopped at cliffs to hear Rock and Canyon Wrens. We also heard Chukars. We observed 25 species at Goose Lake. There were plenty of waterfowl: Wood Ducks; Blue-winged, Cinnamon, and Green-winged Teal; Gadwalls, Northern Pintails, and lots of Redheads and Ruddy Ducks. We also saw 35 Yellow-headed Blackbirds along with Red-winged Blackbirds, Pied-billed Grebes, Spotted Sandpipers, Marsh Wrens, Common Yellowthroats, and a Northern Harrier. A special surprise sighting was an American Bittern as it flew across a marshy area and tucked back in out of sight.

We continued on driving backroads towards the Aeneas Valley. Along the way we saw several Yellow-breasted Chats, one White-headed Woodpecker, Western Tanagers, Cedar Waxwings, and Red-naped Sapsuckers. Around the lakes in the area we saw an Eared Grebe, Common Loon, several duck species, Osprey, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, and Mountain Bluebirds. Our last stop brought the wonderful sounds and flight of Bobolinks, which was a life bird for four of us! Overall, we observed 97 species for a wonderful day of birding in Okanogan County!

Upcoming Field Trips

Thursday, August 31: Cassimer Bar Wildlife Area

The Columbia River near Brewster has several wonderful birding destinations. Over 200 species have been recorded at Cassimer Bar, where it's possible to observe over 60 species in a morning. We will look for both waterfowl and songbirds and hopefully some shorebirds as well. If there is time and interest, we can also visit Washburn Island and the Bridgeport Bar Wildlife Area on our drive back around to Brewster. Plan to spend most of the day out and about with around five miles of walking. Please bring a lunch and fluids as well as sturdy footwear for walking. If you are interested in joining, please email the trip leader, Eric Heisey, at heiseyew@gmail.com. We will meet on the water side of the Sweet River Bakery in Pateros (203 Lakeshore Drive) at 7:00 am. The trip is limited to 12 participants. We look forward to seeing you in the field!

by NCWAS Field Trip Co-Chairs Karen Haire and Dj Jones

We're still in the planning stages for these trips, so look for details at www.ncwaudubon.org or a future edition of the Phlox.

September: Hawk Watch to Chelan Ridge

Although there is no formal HawkWatch program operating on the ridge, it's still a magical place and a good opportunity to spot raptors. We'll try to have both a weekday and a weekend day trip, and perhaps a van to ride in.

October: Fall Colors on the Icicle Gorge Trail

Join Karen Haire on an almost flat 4.2-mile loop along Icicle Creek and try to spot ten conifer species.

December or January: Ski/Snowshoe in the Nason Ridge Community Forest

Vulture Domestic Issues

by Paul Anderman, Leavenworth

Editor's Comment: In Paul Anderman's own words, this is a "silly essay." It's non-serious reading, so please keep that in mind!

It's evening in the vulture household. Despite days of circling and more circling, they arrive back at the nest to care for young ones. It's hard to imagine them caring for vulture children. Yet they do, through generations, centuries, eons. Birds have been around long before humans.

Vultures have a finely developed sense of smell, unusual in birds, and even have taste buds. They migrate of course, circling the entire time, like they're lazy, floating and drifting as if they cared less. I can picture a tramp stamp tattoo on some teen vulture reading "Screw Migration" and her being annoyed at her family for migrating anyway.

They do the grim work of eating the dead, important work to be sure, but grim nonetheless. Yet they are parents and raise little ones and care for them, and even one day teach them to fly.

That they have taste buds and a sense of smell just begs for a description. The little ones asked dad for a bedtime story. And for the 187th time he said:

"Once upon a time there was a human family that got lost in the desert and couldn't find their way for a week. That was when a vulture dad, like me, found them and circled back to get his family. He said 'eat the eyeballs first um-um-um-um while they're still almost fresh. They're the best part. And that rare smell between the toes, yeah, I love that. That's as good as life gets.' That was when a human

family saved the lives of many vultures. The End. It's a great story, I love that story," he said, shedding a vulture tear.

Then one night he comes home late to find the Mrs. waiting up for him. His face is all red from a feeding frenzy with his male friends and he's muttering in vulture.

"Out with the boys?" she says.

"Yeah," he says dreamily, blood all over his face.

"Have a good time?" she says.

"Yeah," he says, warily this time, wondering where this is heading. Trying to head that off, he says, "I was at the lodge."

"The lodge?! Eagles?!? Are you insane?" she shrieks as only a mad vulture can. "You're a vulture, you can't get respect from eagles by joining a silly fraternity. Eagles are not your friends in any way. They hunt, you eat dead things. Can't you see that? What's wrong with you? Shoulda joined the Moose, that'd be more like you. Moooose, duuuuhhh. You got nothing in common with those Lions either. Don't get me started!"

The "Screw Migration" teen finds him one day and they circle off

into Death Valley together. He liked that her sense of smell was better than his, better at finding carrion. Vultures mate for one season, anyway. He left the ex at home with the kids.

This is why I like vultures. The single bird soaring side of them overshadows the dad-and-mom family side of them.

One day the ex hopes she picks his carcass clean.



Turkey Vulture
photo by Teri J Pieper, Methow Valley

Bird Protection and Solar Sites

excerpt from Audubon Washington's Digital Newsletter

Washington State University's Least-Conflict Solar Siting Project was released in June of this year and will identify areas in Eastern Washington with the least potential for conflict over the siting of large-scale solar energy projects. Audubon Washington led efforts to bring this process to the state's Columbia Plateau region, where increasing pressure to combat climate change through large-scale clean energy projects has been met with concerns about ecosystem impacts. Audubon Washington is focused on protecting sagebrush birds and the habitat they rely on while pursuing policies to help accelerate the deployment of responsibly-sited renewable energy.

Trina Bayard, Director of Bird Conservation for Audubon Washington, said, "We've been advocating for smart siting and permitting practices and using research to make sure that clean energy development doesn't come at the expense of sagebrush birds and ecosystem health."

Audubon's approach to clean energy in Washington is guided in part by results from the Sagebrush Songbird Survey, a six-year community science project that generated field data to help build new distribution models for songbird species that rely on the habitat. These data are now being used in the Clean Energy Screening Tool, a first-of-its-kind tool developed with Audubon's Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) team that brings together a range of environmental datasets to assess how proposed clean energy projects might impact bird and habitat resources in the Columbia Plateau. Audubon Washington and state chapters are using the tool to identify and advocate for project placement that avoids conflicts with birds and other ecosystem values.

For more information visit <https://www.energy.wsu.edu/RenewableEnergy/LeastConflictSolarSiting.aspx>

August 2023 Wild Phlox

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September 27	Wednesday Wenatchee Birding Wenatchee River Institute	www.wenatcheeriverinstitute.org
2nd Wednesday of the Month	Beebe Springs Bird Surveys	Contact Virginia Palumbo vwpalumbo@gmail.com or 509-682-5969
September 9-10	Puget Sount Bird Fest Edmunds	www.pugetsoundbirdfest.com
September 21-23	Wenatchee River Salmon Festival	www.salmonfest.org
September 22	NCWAS Equinox Hummingbird Survey Hummingbird Project Background Paper	Contact ncwahummerproject@gmail.com



You can find the Wild Phlox online at our website - www.ncwaudubon.org
The beautiful photos are even nicer in color.



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