

WILLAPA WHISTLER

A Publication of the Willapa Hills Audubon Society

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WHAS member, Barney Wheeler (left) recently constructed and donated four Wood Duck boxes to WHAS. Barney was responsible for constructing the first Wood Duck boxes placed at Lake Sacajawea Park several years ago. Barney's boxes have harbored many broods of ducklings which Park visitors enjoy each spring. WHAS extends heartfelt thanks to Barney for his continuing contribution to local conservation of this species.

Image by Margaret Green

Annual December Lake Sacajawea Bird Walk and Social



Image by Margaret Green

WHAS had its annual December Lake Sacajawea bird walk and social on Saturday, December 14th. 18 people attended and viewed a respectable 33 species at the Lake and in the Green's back yard. Roger and Jean Amundson delighted us with pictures of birds and other wildlife from their recent trip to Africa. A beautiful male Townsend's Warbler entertained as we drank beverages and munched on cookies.

Christmas Bird Counts 2013 Recap

Leadbetter Point

By Suzy Whitley ~ Organizer ~ Long Beach, WA

December 21st was the 114th annual Audubon Christmas Bird Count (CBC). The CBC is a day when citizen birders all across America count the birds within a predetermined 15-mile radius circle. The "Leadbetter Count Circle" encompasses the north half of the Long Beach peninsula, the east and west sides of Willapa Bay to Bay Center, WA. This area is a great location to view shorebirds, waterfowl and raptors.

Last year there were 27 participants this year we added 15 more people bringing the total up to 42. They came from as far away as Seattle and Longview and a small group came from the Columbia Land Trust in Vancouver, WA.

Continued on page 3

Cowlitz Columbia

By Bob Reistroffer

On January 1, 2014 the 33rd 3CBC was held as part of Audubon's 114th Christmas Bird Count. Nineteen field observers and 2 feeder watchers joined and spent the pleasant day finding 16,140 birds in 93 species. The temperature ranged from 38° to 46°.

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Check type of Membership:

- ☐ New Chapter Membership **WHAS** (\$20 check for annual membership)
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- ☐ I would like to support the work of Willapa Hills Audubon Society.

Enclosed is my additional donation of \$_____

Membership includes 6 issues of our newsletter *WILLAPA WHISTLER* annually.

We are a 501(c) (3) non-profit corporation. All dues and donations are tax deductible

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Thank you for supporting your local Audubon chapter -- Willapa Hills Audubon Society!

We will not share your contact information with anyone.

*) To announce **occasional** reminders and to communicate last minute changes due to weather or other issues for WHAS programs and field trips.

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- ☐ Add me to your announcement email list*

Amphibian Surveys Training Class

By Ann Kastberg

Citizen Science at its best! Join this year's only amphibian survey kick-off event on Feb. 8 at WSU - Vancouver from 9:30 a.m. to noon. Beside identification basics, Laura Guderyahn will talk on deformities and malformations. Carlo Abbruzzese will co-ordinate the Cowlitz County area survey areas.

Dead Eagle found in Longview

By John Green

On December 27, during my daily walk around Lake Sacajawea in Longview, I found a dead Bald Eagle at the edge of the lake. It is illegal to collect wild birds, per the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, so I did not touch the bird, determined to find the proper action to take.

Upon arriving home, I called Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, who were not interested (maybe not their jurisdiction) and recommended I call Portland Audubon. Audubon gave me the number for the Federal Fish and Wildlife office. These folks have committed to picking up the bird, which upon their direction was stored in a plastic bag in my freezer. They advised that there is a demand for Native American ceremonial use and the feathers will be donated after a necropsy is performed to determine cause of death.

It has been determined that the eagle died in a collision with a motor vehicle probably in flight over the Washington Way bridge.

Olympic Birdfest 2014

April 4-6, 2014, Sequim, WA

A bird watching vacation for beginners to experts, from leisurely strolls to active hikes. Bird for a few hours, or all day from the dawn chorus to the evening owl prow. Enjoy guided birding trips, boat tours, silent auction, gala banquet, and more. Our featured speaker, Noah Strycker, "Bird World: the fascinating parallels between bird and human behavior". BirdFest program information and registration can be found at www.olympicbirdfest.org.

Christmas Bird Counts 2013 Recap

Continued from page one: Leadbetter CBC

At the WHAS Birding Open House that was held on December 7, 2013 in Long Beach, WA, I met a very nice couple that offered their home to people who would arrive from out of town, so they would have a place to sleep the night before the count. Their generosity was a nice surprise and was greatly appreciated.

There were also 17 property owners who live along the shores of Willapa Bay that gave the birders access to their property to view and count the birds as the incoming tide pushed the birds toward the shore. We also had a gentleman who grew up on the bay that now lives on the Skagit River that brought his boat down so that birds in the open waters of the bay could be counted.

The compilation, at the writing of this article had not been completed. I suggest if you want to know how many birds were seen, that you join us next year to see for yourself.

I want to thank everyone who participated this year; you made the Leadbetter Point Count a

huge success with 108 seen species. Here are some (un-official) numbers from the 2013 Leadbetter CBC:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|-----|
| Brandt | 645 | Northern Fulmar | 1 | Northern Shrike | 1 |
| American Widgeon | 5647 | Bald Eagle | 40 | American Dipper | 1 |
| Northern Pintail | 11,191 | Merlin | 3 | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 318 |
| Red-throated Loon | 7 | Virginia Rail | 1 | Downey Woodpecker | 7 |
| Pacific Loon | 2 | Snowy Plover | 8 | Gray Jay | 10 |
| Common Loon | 92 | Dunlin | 17,175 | Western Meadowlark | 21 |
| Horned Grebe | 38 | Belted Kingfisher | 19 | | |



Continued from page one: Cowlitz-Columbia CBC,

We had several high counts:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 American Bitterns, | 20 Common Ravens |
| 32 Great Egrets, | 13 Brown Creepers, |
| 221 Buffleheads, | 25 Western Meadowlarks. |
| 69 Ruddy Duck's | |
| 306 Eurasian Collared-Doves, | Seen during count week: |
| 24 Belted Kingfishers, | 5 Cinnamon Teals, |
| 29 Anna's Hummingbirds, | 1 Ruffed Grouse, |

1 Ring-billed Gulls,
1 Horned Larks,
3 Cedar Waxwings.

New to the count this year:

1 Sora,
1 Rusty Blackbird

Thank you to Don Coggsell, Darrel Whipple, Stephen & Irene Bachhuber, Jeff Jendro, Julius & Sue Strid, Rachelle Rogers, Ramona Leber, Russ Koppendrayner, John & Margaret Green, Rachel Perry, Sam Sudar, Denise & James Caldwell, Charlotte Persons, Mary Huels, Becky Kent, and Pat & Bob Reistroffer for a great job.

Hope to see you all next year on Thursday, Jan 1, 2015..

2014 Great Backyard Bird Count

February 14 - 17

The Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) 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 and in Hawaii. 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 fun, and easy—and it helps the birds. Everyone is encouraged to make the most of the 2014 GBBC. The count is led by the National Audubon Society and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. The GBBC website includes more information at www.birdcount.org, along with photos from last year's count, and other materials, including a tally sheet.



Are Your Birds Southbound, Just Arriving, or Homebodies?

Reprinted with permission from Kittitas Audubon

Many of us backyard birdwatchers are witnessing the change of the seasons this month, with hummingbirds no longer visiting our flowers or nectar feeders and large groupings of other birds moving out.

But is it just goodbye to migrants and a familiar nod to year-round residents?

Is that chickadee you've been watching flit in and out of a nestbox all summer the same one you'll see at your winter feeder a few months down the road? When you look at that "year-round range" map stretching from Alaska to the southwest U.S. in your field guide, do you wonder if your summertime chickadee is beating wings to New Mexico for the winter, and the ones you see this fall just moved in from British Columbia?

Are your backyard birds heading south, just arriving from parts north, or are they homebodies hanging out 24-7-365?

Chances are, it's a little bit of all three, depending on the species using your backyard wildlife habitat.

As experts at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology say, migratory patterns vary by species and sometimes within the same species.

Short distance migrants often include species that are permanent residents in most of their range, but with migratory tendencies on the edges or in pockets of their range.

Hairy woodpeckers are primarily non-migratory, permanent residents throughout their breeding range. However, northernmost populations display irregular and unpredictable wandering in winter. Local post-nesting short-distance movements take place in some areas. In some situations individuals breeding at higher altitudes seem to disperse to lower altitudes during non-breeding season or from inland to coastal locations.

This may be the migrating pattern category that fits one



Image by Mary Wallace

Varied Thrush seen picking leftover apples in a Kelso backyard

of our most common backyard winter feeding station visitors - the Black-capped Chickadee.



Image by Mary Wallace

Spotted Towhee seen picking leftover apples in a Kelso backyard

Medium distance migrants tend to exhibit a variety of irregular patterns of north/south migration but remain in North America.

Jays in general tend to fit this pattern, although much remains a mystery. Here in the Pacific Northwest, some Steller's Jays are present throughout the winter in all parts of the range. Young jays may be more likely to migrate than adults. Some individual jays may migrate south in one year, stay north the next winter, and then migrate south again the next year. Many who feed birds in their backyard may be seeing one population of jays in the winter and an entirely different population of jays in the summer.

The northernmost breeding population of White-crowned Sparrows migrates from Alaska and the Yukon to the southern plains of the United States and into northern Mexico. A different subspecies breeds farther south, ranging from British Columbia to northern California. These White-crowns migrate a shorter distance to the lowlands of central and southern California. A third subspecies is a permanent resident in parts of coastal California.

Killdeer are classified as medium-distance partial migrants, another way of saying their movements are complex and poorly understood. Banding records suggest general southward fall migration in North American birds, with no strong directional orientation. Some killdeer migrate through western North America and Central America while others winter in the coastal and wetland areas of California.

Some wrens, Red-winged Blackbirds, House Finches, goldfinches, juncos and Evening Grosbeaks may fit this category, too, breeding in Canada or here in Washington, and some wintering here or in Oregon, California, and other southwest states or Mexico.

Continued on page seven: Southbound

Thea Linnaea Pyle: Naturalist

By Robert Michael Pyle

Members of Willapa Hills Audubon will have been sad to hear of the passing of Gray's River resident Thea Linnaea Pyle, beloved of many, on November 20. A full obituary can be read on the website of the *Longview Daily News*. Appreciations will appear in *Douglasia* (WNPS) on her life as a botanist, and in *G'num* (Washington Butterfly Association), on her notable finds among the Lepidoptera. This essay speaks of Thea's life as a naturalist, especially in the Willapa Hills.

Born September 3, 1947, in Seattle, Thea grew up on Mercer Island when it was still largely rural and most of the homes were modest. She came by her love of natural history early on. There was a classic Puget Sound ravine near her family's home, and she loved exploring it with her friends, with whom she also picked blueberries in a bog in tiny Bellevue. Her parents, Edgar and Lucille Peterson, loved to visit beaches on Puget Sound, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and along the coast, hunting agates. Thea spent many hours combing these strands with her parents, her big sister Anne, and her girlfriends. At Birch Bay, one of the family's favorite agate-hunting grounds, Thea and her close childhood friend Heather Hager specialized in catching little crabs and impounding them in tide-pool corrals for which they coined the great term *crab disposals*.

Thea's greatest enthusiasm from an early age was for plants. She came by her middle name honestly: her mother, Lucille, was a fine plantswoman, and both of her parents gardened with energy and to beautiful effect. They knew what they were doing when they named her *Linnaea*, whether they were thinking of Swedish botanist Linnaeus himself or his favorite plant, twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*). Thea attended and graduated the University of Washington as a botany major, where she studied under (and assisted in the herbarium for) C. Leo Hitchcock, legendary co-author of the five-volume *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*. On a trip to Sweden with daughter Dory and me, Thea thrilled to visit both the birthplace and the University of Uppsala gardens of Carl von Linné, *aka* Carolus Linnaeus.

Thea and I met in Professor Daniel Stuntz's mycology classes at the UW in October, 1967. As lab partners, our first conversation was about our mutual interest in conservation, and we both became early members of the university's Conservation Education and Action Council. We remained friends over the years, as we lived our earlier lives with others, hers chiefly in Chelan. Later, both single, we reacquainted over our interest in natural history and quickly found we had much more in common. Thea moved from Wenatchee to join me in Gray's River in the summer of 1984, when Ocean Beach Highway was just being widened out of central Longview. We were married here at Swede Park the following year, and Thea lived here for the rest of her life.

Over the next three decades, Thea spent much of her time exploring nature near home. Since this isn't a place of foot-trails like the Cascades or Olympics, this meant hiking on logging roads, animal trails, and cross-country. Before the logging roads were gated, much more exploration was possible by driving deep into the hills before walking. We found many passages across the Willapas, most of which are no longer accessible by auto. Thea took great pleasure in assisting Cathy



Thea Linnaea Pyle and grandson Francis Van Bockel
in an undisclosed Willapa Hills chanterelle patch

and Ed Maxwell in their field investigations that led to Cathy's great *Flora of the Willapa Hills* (Washington Native Plant Society, 1991). Her great knowledge of plants and inherited genius in the garden meant that our own immediate precincts (once famed for the horticulture of pioneer H. P. Ahlberg and his descendants) were much more colorful and diverse, both in native and domestic plants, than they would have been without her; and richer in butterflies and other pollinators than this climate normally allows. Nothing got past her in the garden or the woods.

Thea was also a gifted artist in silkscreen and other printmaking methods. She took frequent inspiration from the wildflowers and other life forms of the Willapas. Her handmade notecards and larger prints are rightfully famous in the region. In addition to many species of wildflowers and other plants, her prints depicted winter wren (like me, she never adapted to "Pacific wren"), rough-skinned newt, banana slug, Chinook salmon, and chanterelle.

In fact it was chanterelles that were Thea's greatest passion out-of-doors. Having emerged from Dr. Stuntz's class an

excellent mycologist, she remained a keen 'shroomer ever after, especially for *Cantherellus cibarius*. It was a lucky thing for her that, although the diversity and abundance of Willapa mushrooms, after generations of heavy timber harvest, can't match that of the Cascades or Olympics, chanterelles do very well here even under second-, third-, and fourth-growth hemlocks. As soon as a favorite stand was logged, Thea would seek and find another, usually within walking distance of home, never to be revealed. Other favorite species included king boletes, lobsters, meadow agarics, and cauliflowers. They greatly complemented Thea's already-brilliant cookery.

As a birder, Thea was a moderate. She loved birds, particularly waterfowl. Her favorite species was the spotted towhee, happily numerous in Swede Park's thickets, sometimes six or eight congregating beneath the feeders in cold weather. Thea always paid attention to birds, and it was she who spotted the Rustic Bunting when it came to our garden for a second winter in a row when I was away teaching. However, she had limited tolerance standing still for LBBs, fall-plumage warblers, or even spring-plumage warblers if they weren't willing to be seen. We used to enjoy taking part in Christmas Bird Counts with Anne Musche and Alan Richards and the Maxwells, but Thea chilled easily, and the long stakeout held no charm for her. Yet she often heard the sandhill cranes passing over first, and she always noted the birds that accompanied her hundreds of walks and runs around the Covered Bridge Loop through our valley. She especially loved the massing swallows, the treasury of goldfinches on the thistles in high summer, and the coming of the Swainson's thrushes and their incomparably poignant songs of May evenings. In her last weeks, often prone in the living room, she took great pleasure in watching the redtails, ospreys, and eagles that took turns alighting in a certain snag beside the river.

It was in Gray's River Valley where Thea made her most notable natural history finds. Tipped off by neighbors Noreen and Joel Fitts, she confirmed the first local instances of both Vaux's swift chimney-nesting and overwintering of second-generation western chorus frog tadpoles. She dearly loved watching the beavers, otters, and other mammals that frequented the riverbanks. Then one August day, while taking daughter

Dory and grandson Francis to splash on the pebble river-beach below Steve Puddicombe's Wintergreen Farm, she spotted hundreds of baby western toads in stranded ponds. I had been searching for toads in the Willapa Hills for 35 years, without success and with very few reports! Steve Puddicombe and neighbors Terri and Bruce Satterlund had noted a large flattened toad along Satterlund Road, but hadn't appreciated its import, and Thea's find capped off this significant discovery of a rare amphibian. This toad colony, still robust, has been monitored by Terri, Bruce, and Steve, and studied by others, ever since.

That episode typifies the most salient point about Thea Pyle as a naturalist, even more than her deep knowledge and enthusiasm: she was preternaturally observant. She regularly spotted four-leaf clovers in full stride, and located invisible killdeer nests on the beach. As her friend and fellow botanist Kathleen Sayce, with whom Thea studied *Spartina* on Long Island, later wrote of her: "Being in the field with Thea was always about being taught to see—it wasn't that I could not see plants, birds, butterflies—it was that Thea saw *everything*, so quickly, so clearly." With this trait in mind, it is not surprising that Thea approached her cancer as a tough and challenging commensal organism to be lived with, rather than an opponent: she refused to see life as a battle. I believe this helps to explain not only how she survived Stage IV ovarian cancer for ten years, but also how *well* she lived those years.

From that first meeting of ours in 1967, Thea was always a committed conservationist. Around southwest Washington, she was active in protecting habitats such as Hendrickson Canyon, surveying rare species as a Forest Service Partners With Plants volunteer, opposing LNG, leading gorse control, protecting Gray's River Valley for its beauty, history, and agriculture, and various other efforts for biodiversity and human wellbeing. A quiet and reluctant activist who would prefer to be in her garden or studio, she gave her energies for conservation as necessary; then went back out to her beloved compost pile, woodland glades, and perennial beds. Thea's gentle presence, love of nature, and dedication to these hills will be deeply missed by us all.

WHAS Officer Nominations 2014

Nominations are now open for all officers on the WHAS Board. Terms are for two years with installation occurring at the annual WHAS meeting in March, 2014.

Please consider running for the WHAS board. We need a diverse board to fulfill our mission.

All members are encouraged to nominate others (or themselves) for any of these positions; our board will be stronger if members have a choice between candidates when casting their ballots. Please make your nominations by clipping out this form and mailing it to WHAS-Nominations, PO Box 399, Longview, WA, 98632 or send an email to election@willapahillsaudubon.org. For further information contact any board member using the contact information on page 2.

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Book Review

By Carolyn Norred

The Snow Geese

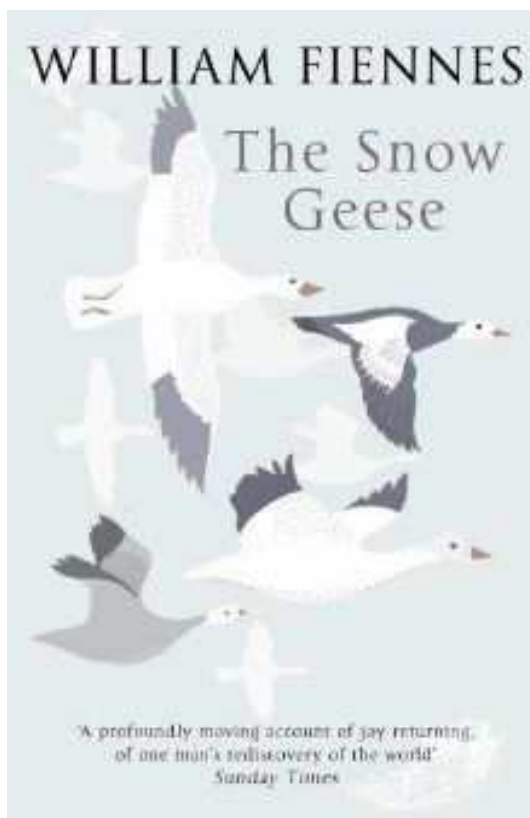
William Fiennes

Random House, 2002

Those of us who call ourselves birders are sometimes asked why we spend our precious time on such activities. Several respected birder/writers have addressed this question, some directly, but William Fiennes addresses it in the guise of a journey in which he joins the Snow Geese in their annual migration north from the Gulf Coast of Texas to Foxe Land on the southern tip of Baffin Island.

As a young man in his early twenties Fiennes suffered a serious and threatening illness that not only setback his studies, but required that he carefully rethink his view of himself in this life. As he convalesced, he happened upon a copy of *The Snow Goose* by Paul Gallico. A long-past teacher had once read this story to Fiennes' class, and as he re-read it, it began to haunt him. Long story, short: it lead to his decision to buy a ticket to Texas and follow the snow geese north.

His book is a sweet description of his adventure, framed by the meaning and form it begins to give to his life. He



develops the story with the science of the snow geese, the folks that he meets along the way, the descriptions, some exquisite, of the landscapes they travel through. This reader, also a word lover, enjoyed his play with language as I was introduced to many new terms, such as: menhirs, albedo, and others.

Fiennes takes the time to explore the etymology of the language and the land. "...Ursus is Latin for "bear"; Arctic comes from the Greek word arktos meaning "Bear": the Arctic was that precinct of the globe that lay beneath the jurisdiction of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor."(p176).

In this willingness to explore relationships between language, land, stars, people, and birds, Fiennes begins to find new meaning for himself and his life. Many of us who gain courage and joy in life from such mesmerizing realities as little (or in this case, big) birds who twice a year, every year of their lives, follow the seasons for thousands of miles across the continent will

appreciate why a young man might challenge himself in such a way.

Continued from page four: Southbound

And then there are the really mysterious movers - Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins, whose ranges are described in many field guides as highly irregular, irruptive, erratic or wandering, probably due to fluctuations in food sources.

Long distance migrants undertake migratory journeys that can take weeks to complete and cover thousands of miles. Some 350 species are considered "neotropical" migrants, from "neo" referring to new and the new world of the Americas, and "tropical" defined as the latitudinal region between the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere.

These birds breed in the United States and Canada and winter in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America and South America. Neotropical migrants include raptors, vultures, waterfowl, shorebirds, and passerine (perching songbird) species such as hummingbirds, thrushes, warblers, orioles, and tanagers.

Some species do not migrate at all because they are able to find adequate supplies of food throughout the winter in the same place they breed and rear young. Crows, quail and pheasants definitely fall into this category. Some owls and nuthatches might also be permanent residents. "Songbird Journeys - Four Seasons in the Lives of Migratory Birds," a book by Miyoko Chu, science writer at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, delves into more detail on bird migration. The following is from a Lab description of the book:

"One of the world's most extraordinary wildlife migrations passes unseen within hundreds of feet of our own neighborhood--the night flights of millions of songbirds. By dawn, these colorful migrants descend to our backyards, urban parks, and forests, either to replenish themselves for the rest of their trip or to settle in for the summer and raise their young.

Until recently, little was known about the lives of songbirds during their travels from autumn until spring. Aided by modern technology, however, scientists have documented mass migrations over the Gulf of Mexico, identified the voices of migrants in the night sky, and showed how songbirds navigate using stars, polarized light, and magnetic fields.

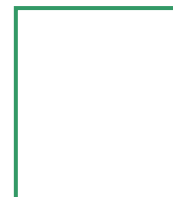
Miyoko Chu explores the intricacies underlying the ebb and flow of migration, the cycle of seasons, and the interconnectedness between distant places. "Songbird Journeys" pays homage to the wonder and beauty of songbirds while revealing the remarkable lives of migratory birds and the scientific quest to answer age-old questions about where songbirds go, how they get there, and what they do in the far-flung places they inhabit throughout the year."

For more information, see

http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/studying/migration/sbj/document_view



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Longview, WA 98632



The *Willapa Whistler* is the bi-monthly publication of the Willapa Hills Audubon Society (WHAS), a chapter of the National Audubon Society.

TEMP -- RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Complimentary copies are sent to organizations and prospective members. All WHAS activities and programs are open to the public.

Articles, information, wildlife sightings and artwork are welcomed. The deadline for inclusion of material in the *Whistler* is the 15th of each even-numbered month. Send your contributions to:

WHAS Whistler, PO Box 399, Longview WA 98632

or email them to

newsletter@willapahillsaudubon.org

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or pass it on to a friend.

WHAS Programs and Field Trips

WHAS events are free and open to the public (Unless otherwise noted). Check the website calendar for the latest information and updates.

Saturday, January 11 – Second Saturday Lake Sacajawea Bird Walk. Meet at 8:00 AM at Hemlock and Kessler Blvd. in Longview, in front of the Playground. Dress for the weather and bring binoculars if you have them. The leader will have a scope for better viewing. This walk will last no more than 1 ½ hours. No reservations required.

Saturday, January 18 – Local birding hot spots

This trip includes stops at Willow Grove, Longview sewage ponds, and Trojan park and Prescott Road in Rainier. The trip will last from 8:00 AM until 12:00. **

Saturday, February 8 – Second Saturday Lake Sacajawea Bird Walk. See field trip on January 11 for more info.

Saturday, February 8. -- S.W.A.M.P. (Southwest Washington Amphibian Egg Mass Project) meeting and training at WSU Vancouver from 9:30 to noon.

Saturday, February 15 – Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge

The NWR north of Olympia allows good viewing of waterfowl, raptors and much more. We will leave Longview at 7:30 AM to catch high tide. The trip will take most of the day, weather permitting. Requires car fee or pass. **

Saturday, March 8 – Second Saturday Lake Sacajawea Bird Walk. See field trip on January 11 for more info.

Saturday, March 15 – Woodland bottoms

The focus of this trip is cranes, nesting, herons, owls, and eagles. Plan 8:00 AM departure and 1:00 PM return to Longview. **

May – Sauvie Island

This trip will entail a lot of walking looking for spring migrants. Schedule to be determined at a later date.

Impromptu Trips – We are leaving possibilities open throughout spring to take some trips to other spots as the opportunities arise. If you are on our gmail alert list, watch for those announcements.

** These trips require you to reserve a spot as some will be limited in number. Call 360-575-9238 or email jgreen2317@aol.com John Green to make your reservation.

The Mission of the Willapa Hills Audubon Society is to support ecologically responsible ways of life, to help maintain biologically diverse habitats, and to promote environmental understanding and enjoyment of nature.

Check out our website at www.willapahillsaudubon.org