

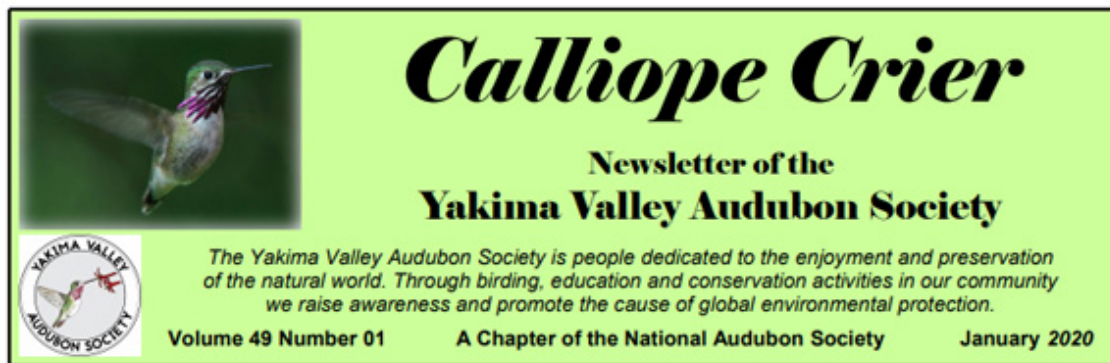
January 2020 Calliope Crier

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Calliope Crier
Newsletter of the
Yakima Valley Audubon Society

The Yakima Valley Audubon Society is people dedicated to the enjoyment and preservation of the natural world. Through birding, education and conservation activities in our community we raise awareness and promote the cause of global environmental protection.

Volume 49 Number 01 A Chapter of the National Audubon Society January 2020



JANUARY PROGRAM
PHIL FISCHER

Polar Regions and Climate— Some Important Linkages

presented by Miles McPhee

If you have loved ones under the age of 40, they and their children will bear the consequences of mankind's actions in the next decade. Will your actions save or doom them?

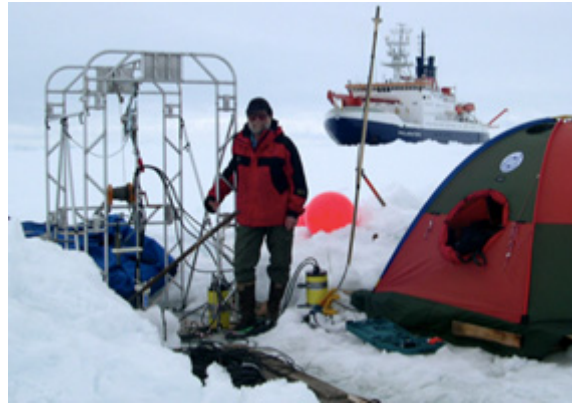
We start off the new YVAS general meeting year with a presentation by Dr. Miles McPhee, a native of Naches, WA. Dr. McPhee has spent his career studying water in its various forms and its relation to Earth's climate. Following is Dr. McPhee's description on his background and what he will talk about:

"I grew up on an orchard near Naches, attended Naches HS, obtained a BS degree in engineering from Stanford, then a Ph.D. in Geophysics from the University of Washington. My first Arctic project as a grad student in 1972 became the material for my thesis. I was so hooked by the polar environment and attracted by the novel science that could be done there, that I spent the next four decades doing polar air-ice-ocean research. That included participating in roughly two dozen field projects on drifting sea ice in both hemispheres.

For the talk, I will describe some of the changes we have observed over that time, and how one

particular experience drove home to me the immediacy and threat of climate change. I will also discuss how the Arctic warming faster than the rest of the planet may be affecting our weather directly, including some locally important manifestations of global warming. Finally, I will offer some opinions on steps we could take to slow the rise of atmospheric CO2, in hopes of fostering discussion.”

Photo below: Miles McPhee at a research station on the Weddell Sea in 2004.



**THIS MONTH'S
YVAS CALENDAR**

Jan 23 Chapter Meeting at the Yakima Area Arboretum at **7:00 pm**. Join us for an exciting program!

Feb 11 Board Meeting at Starbucks at 5702 Summitview Ave. at **7:00 pm**



**MEMBERSHIP
JOY MCKINNEY**

Thanks for renewing your membership!

Ellensburg: Steve Moore

Moxee: Debie and Ron Brown

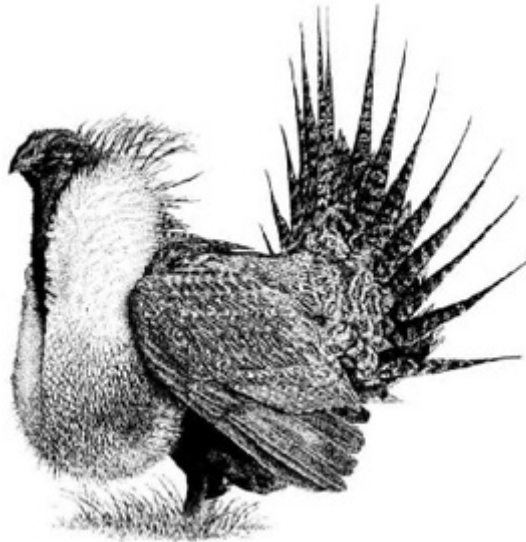
Seattle: Martha Fleming

Yakima: Ken Tolonen and Margaret Morris, Jeff and Cindy Kozma,
Jim and Jackie Hertel, Kay Allen, Andy and Ellen Stepniewski,
Jan Brydsen, Alice Presson

Zillah: Nan Ide



CONSERVATION
ANDY STEPNIEWSKI



Washington Sage Grouse - 2019 status

Populations of Greater sage-grouse in Washington continue to decline and these have resulted in serious concerns for the species long-term conservation status, according to the 2019 annual report issued by the Washington State Department of Wildlife (WDFW). That report forms the basis of this report. The overall state population was estimated to be 676 in 2019, associated with 21 leks (breeding site locations). The grouse were distributed between three populations. Most of the remaining grouse are in the so-called "Moses Coulee" population, on and near the Waterville Plateau (northeast of Wenatchee). This group had an estimated 585 birds, associated with 17 leks. Only 78 birds on three leks survive on the Yakima Training Center (YTC). A tiny number with only 13 birds with one lek remains in the Crab Creek group. A fourth population, the Yakama Nation, appeared to disappear between 2018 and 2019. The overall population increased 32% between 2017 and 2018 but decreased 5% between 2018 and 2019. Governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations are attempting to restore populations of sage-grouse with the aid of land acquisition, habitat improvement, conservation programs, and translocations. Between 2004 and 2016 the WDFW, YTC, Yakama Nation, and others collaborated to translocate sage-grouse from other states (Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming) to three of the four populations in Washington. Six males and 93 females were translocated to YTC to genetically augment an endemic population, 145 males and 135 females were translocated to the Crab Creek area of Lincoln County to re-establish an extirpated population, and 85 males and 43 females were translocated to the Yakama Nation, also to re-establish an extirpated population. The translocation effort that appears to have had the greatest success so far in establishing an active lek and a documented breeding/nesting population is Crab Creek, although its long-term persistence may be reliant on periodic augmentation efforts.

Moses Coulee

Because the majority of the Moses Coulee population occupies private land, most management efforts have focused on private land programs designed to encourage practices that benefit grouse. Chief among these are two federal conservation programs (both USDA) such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) which enhance habitat for sage grouse. Lek surveys in 2019 showed that 17 of 32 historical leks were active with an estimated population of 585. The overall population increased 41% between 2017 and 2018 and 1% between 2018 and 2019. The increases are notable reversals following consistent declines between 2010 and 2017. But it is important to recognize the 2019 population **is still less than half the population observed in 2010**. This current population trend is also different than observed in the other three Washington populations (all down) and the adjacent state of Oregon (down 25% between 2018 and 2019). A plausible explanation for this long-term decline was the dramatic alteration in the abundance of CRP. In 2010 a large number of CRP contracts ended resulting in a conversion of CRP to wheat, CRP to SAFE, and wheat to CRP. Even though at the end roughly the same acreage was enrolled in conservation programs, there is a lag effect associated with the time it takes for a field of newly planted vegetation to reach maturity. On a positive note, many of these planted fields now outwardly appear to be suitable for sage-grouse, so there is hope for an upward tick in numbers in the coming years.

Yakima Training Center

The population of greater sage-grouse on the YTC occupies shrub-steppe habitats on public land. Lek surveys in 2018 showed that 6 of 20 historical leks were active with an estimated population of 112. This was a moderate increase from the estimate of 101 birds in 2017. **The population subsequently declined 36% to 78 in 2019, the lowest population estimate ever recorded for the installation in more than 50 years of surveys. Only three of 20 historical leks (11%) were active in 2019, a dramatic decline since 2018.** The long-term decline of the YTC population is likely due to habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation as a result of the military's land-use and associated wildland fires. Other possible factors such as inbreeding depression, predation, and disease may contribute to local declines. **It is clear that the population on the YTC is at immediate risk of extirpation.** Within YTC, the U.S. Army has designated areas of protection for the species. These Sage-grouse Protection Areas contain restrictions on military training and other land-uses. These encompass 31,809 ha, or approximately 25% of the installation. Given wildland fire often results from its land-use, YTC implements an aggressive fire prevention and suppression program which was significantly modified in 2011 to reduce the frequency of wildfire occurrence and potential for fires escaping designated fire containment areas. Despite these efforts, YTC continues to be impacted by fires resulting from its military land-use, lightning strikes, and human-caused fires originating on adjacent private lands and interstate highways. A revision of the installation's Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan is underway and is expected to be completed by autumn 2020.

In order to restore areas impacted by military maneuvers and wildfires, the Army seeds bunchgrasses and forbs and plants tens of thousands of bare root seedlings of Wyoming big sagebrush on hundreds of hectares each year. Between 2011 and 2017 YTC completed sagebrush seeding/planting efforts on approximately 14,000 ha of previously burned areas. Military range observation towers no longer required have been removed in key sage grouse areas to reduce the number of perches and nesting platforms for raptors and common ravens and raven nests have also been removed on other structures. Fences within 2 km of leks and those in high use areas on YTC have been marked or removed.

Additionally, several land acquisitions/conservation easements occurring off the installation and additional perch/fence removal projects and implementation of perch deterrent on and/or adjacent

to YTC were agreed upon as mitigation measures associated with the recent Vantage to Pomona 230KV Transmission Line Project and are currently in various stages of implementation. In addition to the management responses to military activities, the YTC also discontinued grazing by livestock in 1995.

Crab Creek

The historic presence of sage-grouse in the Crab Creek area has been well-established, as well as their extirpation. Six leks were documented in the Crab Creek area for the 1954–1986 period; they were last known to be active in 1955, 1974, 1978, 1978, 1984, and 1986. Translocations to reestablish this population were initiated in 2008 and continued through 2015; in 2011 a lek was established in a new location that continues to be active. The high male count at this lek in 2016–2019 was 23, 10, 7, and 5, respectively. The marked population decline since the last translocation in 2015, the small size, and the relative isolation suggest that continued augmentations are needed to ensure long-term persistence of the population.

Yakama Nation

The population of sage-grouse on the Yakama Nation was extirpated before the mid-1960s. A lek formed in 2013 on private land adjacent to the Yakama Nation following translocation efforts. A single male was observed on this lek in 2018, however, this male appeared to be absent in 2019.

Photo Below: Shrub-steppe ecosystem, habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse. Sagebrush Flats west of Ephrata.



FIELD TRIPS
SARAH SHIPPEN

Feb 8 Second Saturday Bird Walk. Meet at **9:00 a.m.** at the Sarg Hubbard Park parking lot. Bird the Greenway and Arboretum trails for approximately two hours. Leader: Renee Navarrete (renee@digitalcardboard.com).

Feb. 14-17 (Fri-Sun) Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC), website <https://gbbc.birdcount.org/>

Feb. 14-17 Skagit Trip - Presidents' Day Weekend. Travel to northwest Washington's Skagit Valley, the State's premier winter birding area. Visit Skagit and Samish Flats, as well as Deception Pass State Park for huge numbers of Tundra Swans, Snow Geese, numerous species of waterfowl, and wintering birds of prey. Trip Leaders: Andy and Ellen Stepniewski (steppie@nwinfo.net). See article below for more details.

Birding the Skagit Field Trip - President's Day Weekend

When: February 14-17. Depart Yakima about 7:30 am Friday, with birding beginning about noon on the Skagit Flats. Those arriving later, plan on meeting 7:30 am Saturday morning, after breakfast, at Mount Vernon's Best Western College Way Inn lobby. Breakfast starts at 6 am.

Where: Yakima Valley Audubon heads over to the northwest Washington's Skagit and Samish Flats, the state's premier winter birding area. This is a repeat of the several trips we've had in the past.

Who: Leaders: Andy and Ellen Stepniewski

Logistics: Later, plan on sharing gas expenses if you are riding with someone

Where: You should have reservations at the Best Western College Way Inn for three nights in Mount Vernon February 15 -17th (1-360-424-4287). **They have a 24-hour cancellation policy. In the event of dire weather (in my estimation perhaps a 10 % probability of really foul weather at this time of year) we will cancel the trip ahead of time.** Go west from I-5 at Exit 227 a few hundred yards. We will begin the return trip by about Noon Monday depending, arriving in Yakima about 6-7 PM (weather can alter this plan).

Culinary Notes: Full hot breakfast at the Best Western Sat-Monday mornings.

Please pack your own snacks and lunches with drinks for two of the days. We might have at least one lunch out at a Subway or other local establishment.

Dinner Saturday and Sunday at a restaurant in Mt. Vernon. We'll do a recap of the day and make plans for the following day.

Weather: Bring a rain parka and layers for temps between 30-50 degrees. Gloves are very useful and handkerchiefs for drying lenses. We will try to stay on dry trails but this will not always be possible. It is indeed the wet season on the "Wetside." Consider bringing waterproof boots to keep your feet dry.

Birding: Bring binoculars and a scope if you have one.

We will search the Skagit Flats for spectacular concentrations of waterfowl for Trumpeter (by the

hundreds) and Tundra Swans, Snow Geese (by the many thousands), and many other species of waterfowl. Raptors abound and we'll especially be on the alert for a Gyrfalcon. We'll also try to coax into view a variety of sparrows, "little brown jobs," that hide in the thickets. We won't neglect forest birds.

Nearby are the Samish Flats. There is no better place to observe wintering birds of prey in Washington than this area of wet farm fields. Bald Eagles are everywhere, as are Northern Harriers and Red-tailed Hawks. Lesser numbers of Rough-legged Hawks, Merlins, and Peregrines, and an Accipiter or two can be expected. Short-eared Owls should be seen hunting the weedy fields.

We will also visit the edge of the San Juan Islands ecosystem at Deception Pass State Park for species associated with deeper waters such as loons, grebes, murre, and murrelets, and those of the rocky shores such as Harlequin Duck and Black Oystercatcher.

We're planning on a great trip!

Questions? Please holler.

Andy Stepniewski
509-949-7404
Ellen Stepniewski
509-731-6805
steppie@nwinfo.net





Attracting Hummingbirds to Your Garden

A Class at the Yakima Area Arboretum

Presented by Jeff Kozma

Hummingbirds are truly incredible birds! They amaze us with their boldly colored iridescent plumage, their wild aerial acrobatics, their overly aggressive personalities, and their miraculous migrations. Please join Yakama Nation wildlife biologist and expert birder Jeff Kozma for a class focusing on how to identify and attract the four species of hummingbirds regularly found in Washington to your garden. Jeff has been growing nectar producing plants and providing feeders in his yard to attract hummingbirds for the last 17 years and he looks forward to sharing his techniques with you.

During the class, Jeff will cover 1) a brief overview of hummingbird biology (e.g., habitat, migration, territoriality, etc.), 2) where and when to expect each hummingbird species, 3) how to landscape your yard with the types of plants that are most attractive to hummingbirds, while focusing on native plants that grow best in our warm dry climate, 4) the proper use of feeders (e.g., making sugar water, maintenance/cleaning/location of feeders, etc.), and 5) how to feed hummingbirds through the challenging winter months.

Saturday, March 7th 10 am - 12 noon at the Yakima Area Arboretum

Cost \$ 20 (Arboretum and Audubon members) or \$ 25 (non-members)

Register **after February 1 with the Yakima Area Arboretum** (509-248-7337 or www.ahtrees.org)

For more information, call the Yakima Area Arboretum, or Ellen Stepniewski (509-731-6805).

Photo at top of article of a Black-chinned Hummingbird was taken by Jeff Kozma. Photo below of a Rufouos Hummingbird was taken by George Vlahakis.



Fog Hampers Efforts of Birders on Toppenish NWR CBC

FOG! Thick fog was the theme of this year's Toppenish Christmas Bird Count. On Saturday, December 14th, 2019, eighteen courageous observers braved horrendous viewing conditions to spend a full day counting birds. Andy Stepniewski remarked after the count that these were the worst viewing conditions he has witnessed since he started the count in 1983. Now that's saying something! As you will see in the following report, this fog had a big impact on the count's numbers.

Despite all of this doom and gloom, I think we all still enjoyed a day spent outdoors, counting birds. I want to thank all of this year's participants for joining us, and want to thank Ron and Debbie Brown for graciously hosting the post-count dinner at their lovely home. Happy New Year to all, and good birding!

In spite of the poor viewing conditions, a number of notable species were recorded on the count. A Wild Turkey, four Steller's Jays, five Mountain Chickadees, an Orange-crowned Warbler, two American Tree Sparrows, three Fox Sparrows, a White-throated Sparrow and nine Pine Siskins are all species that are not reliably recorded annually.

American Wigeon, Ring-necked Pheasant, Red-tailed Hawk, Mourning Dove, Western Meadowlark and Brewer's Blackbird were all found at record lows for the count. Additionally, Black-billed Magpie, Northern Shrike, Northern Harrier, California Quail and Green-winged Teal were found in their second lowest numbers ever. Several species that are normally seen weren't recorded at all, such as Merlin and Bald Eagle. Many of these counts we can attribute to the weather; however, a few species might be undergoing legitimate declines. Western Meadowlark for example has seen a marked decline since 2012, while Black-billed Magpie and Mourning Dove have also declined on the count in recent years. Hopefully these trends will not continue, but these will be trends to watch as we enter a new decade, perhaps one that will see unprecedented changes in our native flora and fauna.

Most years it seems that we have more high counts than low counts; this was not the case this year. This year a quarter of the 80 species recorded were found to have one of their five lowest counts over the history of the count. This goes to say that many species were found in much lower numbers than they are usually found. We had dramatically low counts of species that are normally identified visually, such as ducks and raptors. Only two species, Hooded Merganser and Spotted Towhee, were found as high counts this year. Perhaps unsurprisingly, this year marked the fewest individuals ever observed on a Toppenish Christmas Bird Count (7,223).

Eric Heisey

50th Yakima Valley CBC finds high species total, lower number of individual birds

After the grim viewing conditions on the Toppenish NWR count, YVAS birders were worried it might not be any better on the 50th Yakima Valley Christmas Bird Count. We worried needlessly. The weather almost could hardly have been better for a Christmas Bird Count. Through the day it was partly cloudy with mild temperatures. Wonderfully mild winter birding weather!

The birds also cooperated. Our group of 19 birders scoured the count circle and found 93 species totaling 14346 individuals. The species total is the fourth highest ever for the Yakima count but the total individuals was 3000 below the average of the past ten CBCs.

The total of individual birds seen might be signaling an alarming trend in Yakima Valley wintering bird numbers. The 14346 birds seen is the third lowest total in the past 35 of our CBCs. The second and third lowest totals were three and four years ago. Does this correspond with the article published in the journal *Science* that showed the number of individual birds in North American has dropped by three billion in the past fifty years? That is hard to tell at this time.

On the brighter side, we found nice list of birds that are unusual for our count:

- Two Trumpeter Swans on Buchanan Lake; only the 4th time seen on the count;
- Two Chukars at Fullbright Park in Union Gap; first time since 2007;
- One Common Loon on Buchanan Lake; only the 5th time ever seen;
- One Short-eared Owl on BLM land east of the Yakima River; 1st time since 2010;
- A Northern Saw-Whet Owl in West Yakima; 1st since 2012;
- A Red-naped Sapsucker in Randall Park; the 3rd ever seen;
- A Red-breasted Sapsucker in the Tahoma Cemetery; on the verge of becoming regular at either Randal Park or the Tahoma Cemetery;
- Mountain Chickadees in Yakima and Selah; part of a minor invasion of montane species into the valley this winter;
- One Chestnut-backed Chickadee in Selah; another part of that invasion and only the 6th ever;
- Two Lesser Goldfinches in Yakima; first time with two; almost regular in the neighborhood north of Englewood centered on N. 48th Ave.;
- Evening Grosbeaks on the Popoff Trail and in Yakima.

Joe and Karen Zook had what is probably the first "four-falcon day" for the Yakima CBC, finding American Kestrel, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon and Prairie Falcon on their Terrace Heights route, a noteworthy achievement!

Thank you to all of the participants who have made another fine contribution to the Christmas Bird Count. And a big thank you to Andy and Ellen Stepniewski for hosting the compilation dinner! And another to Ellen for the delicious soup she made.

Denny Granstrand

The Data — The Christmas Bird Counts Species by Species

	<u>Yakima</u>	<u>Tops</u>		<u>Yakima</u>	<u>Topp</u>
CAACKLING GOOSE	24	3	CALIFORNIA SCRUB-JAY	51	
CANADA GOOSE	1559	105	BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE	152	120
TRUMPETER SWAN	2 H		AMERICAN CROW	217	888
WOOD DUCK	87	1	COMMON RAVEN	44	39
GADWALL	19	1	HORNED LARK	13	17
AMERICAN WIGEON	144	5L	BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	98	32
MALLARD	762	689	MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE	5	5
NORTHERN SHOVELER	28	5	CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE	1	
NORTHERN PINTAIL	1	5	RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	22	5
GREEN-WINGED TEAL	33	8	BROWN CREEPER	2	1
RING-NECKED DUCK	85	24	ROCK WREN	1	1
LESSER SCALUP	2		CANYON WREN		8
COMMON GOLDENEYE	237	12	BEWICK'S WREN	99	22
BARROW'S GOLDENEYE	9		PACIFIC WREN	6	1
RIFFLEHEAD	AR		MARSH WREN	4	8

HOODED MERGANSER	19	9H	AMERICAN DIPPER	1	
COMMON MERGANSER	147	2	GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET	12	9
CALIFORNIA QUAIL	419	64	RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET	21	8
CHUKAR	2		HERMIT THRUSH	7	
GRAY PARTRIDGE	CW		AMERICAN ROBIN	1737	252
RING-NECKED PHEASANT	2		VARIED THRUSH	48	12
WILD TURKEY		1	EUROPEAN STARLING	2243	919
PIED-BILLED GREBE	7	11	CEDAR WAXWING	279	7
GREAT BLUE HERON	26	16	ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER		1
GREAT EGRET	3		YEL.-RJ. (MYRTLE) WARBLER	5	
BALD EAGLE—adult	12		YEL.-RJ. (AUDUBON'S) WARBLER	22	30
—immature	8		SPOTTED TOWHEE	59	30H
NORTHERN HARRIER	5	20	FOX SPARROW (SOOTY)	5	3
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	9	4	AM. TREE SPARROW		2
COOPER'S HAWK	18	5	SONG SPARROW	150	178
RED-TAILED HAWK	74	55	LINCOLN'S SPARROW	1	8
RED-TAILED "HARLAN'S" HAWK		1	WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW	333	791
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK		4	GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW	113	18
AMERICAN KESTREL	47	55	WHITE-THROATED SPARROW	CW	
MERLIN	8		DARK-EYED (SLATE-COLORED) JUNCO	2	2
PEREGRINE FALCON	1		DARK-EYED (OREGON) JUNCO	785	602
PRAIRIE FALCON	1 L	1	RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD	329	550
VIRGINIA RAIL	3	1	WESTERN MEADOWLARK		1 L
AMERICAN COOT	1 L	7	BREWER'S BLACKBIRD	237	18 L
KILDEER	5	1	BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD	2	1
WILSON'S SNIFE	3 L	1	PURPLE FINCH	12	24
COMMON LOON	1		HOUSE FINCH	839	558
ROCK PIGEON	327	290	PINE SISKIN	22	9
EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE	545	212	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	308	79
MOURNING DOVE	279	31L	LESSER GOLDFINCH	2 H	
BARN OWL		4	EVENING GROSBEAK	24	
WESTERN SCREECH-OWL	1		HOUSE SPARROW	718	232
GREAT HORNED OWL	8	10	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	14346	7223
LONG-EARED OWL	1		TOTAL SPECIES	93	80
SHORT-EARED OWL	1	2		+2 FORMS	+2 FORMS
NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL	1		COUNT WEEK SPECIES	2	
ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD	8		COMBINED SPECIES FOR BOTH COUNTS		103
BELTED KINGFISHER	15	6			
RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER	1				
RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER	1				
DOWNY WOODPECKER	61	14			
HAIRY WOODPECKER	1	2			
NO. (RED-SHAFTED) FLICKER	205	77			
NORTHERN SHRIKE	2	2			
STELLER'S JAY	4	4			

N — New species or subspecies for the count
H — All-time high for individuals of that species
L — Very low number of individuals of that species as compared to other years
CW — Seen count week (three days before the count or three days after) but not count day
Bold Face — Unusual species for our counts



A Common Loon (though not this one) was one of the highlights of the Yakima Valley Christmas Bird Count.

Yakima Valley Audubon Society Membership

Join/renew my annual membership to the Yakima Valley Audubon Society to receive 10 issues of the Calliope Crier and all chapter benefits. National Audubon membership and Audubon Magazine are not included.

Yakima Valley Audubon Society Membership.....\$ 25.00 per household
 YVAS Senior (62+) ____ OR Student Membership ____ (please check one).....\$ 15.00 per household
 Yakima Valley Audubon Society Life Membership\$ 500.00 per household

New Member ____ Renewing Member ____ (please check one)

In addition to my membership payment of \$ _____, my check includes an additional donation of \$ _____

____ I do not want to receive any solicitations or communications from NAS (please check if applicable)

Please make any corrections to your contact information as needed.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Email address _____

Please return this form and your check payable to: YVAS Membership, P.O. Box 2823, Yakima, WA 98907

2020 Yakima Valley Audubon Society Board Directory

President	Vacant	Board members will share the president's duties	Membership	Joy McKinney <i>(joycatbird@gmail.com)</i>	
Vice President	Reneé Navarrete	654-9646 <i>(renee@digitalcardboard.com)</i>	Newsletter Committee:		
Secretary	Vera Backstrom	731-2103 <i>(vback47@gmail.com)</i>	Editor	Denny Granstrand	952-2550
Treasurer	Karen Zook	225-9494 <i>(gadzooks7@charter.net)</i>	Assistant Editor	Richard Repp	945-3833
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	Scott Downes	469-7807 <i>(downess@charter.net)</i>	Fund Raising	Dan Kinney	452-3260
	Ken Tolonen	965-4584 <i>(Brivard@gmail.com)</i>	Refuge Keeper	Kerry Turley	837-6930
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Conservation	Andy Stepniewski	949-7404 <i>(steppie@nwinfo.net)</i>		<i>(renee@digitalcardboard.com)</i>	
Education	Ellen Stepniewski	731-6805 <i>(steppie@nwinfo.net)</i>	Website	www.yakimaaudubon.org	
Field Trips	Sarah Shippen	<i>(ses1440@outlook.com)</i>	Toppenish CBC	Eric Heisey	
			Yakima Valley CBC	Denny Granstrand	952-2550
			YVAS Email	<i>(dgranstrand@gmail.com)</i>	
			YVAS Facebook	<i>(birds@yakimaaudubon.org)</i>	
				<i>(http://www.facebook.com/yakimaaudubon/?fref=ts)</i>	

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