

The Raven



The mission of Juneau Audubon Society is to conserve the natural ecosystems of Southeast Alaska, focusing on birds, other wildlife and their habitats for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.

<http://www.juneau-audubon-society.org>

Volume 32, Number 5

Juneau Audubon Society

January 2006

Juneau Audubon's **Celebrate Nature** Lecture Series 2006



Thursday, January 12th

Mark Hickey - Journey to the White Continent
UAS Egan Auditorium*, 7:30-8:30 PM

Spend an evening in the Falklands, South Georgia and Antarctica. King penguins, black-browed albatrosses, southern right whales, elephant seals and lots of ice – all up close and personal. Mark Hickey will present his beautiful digital

images, and describe his 18-day expedition cruise to the white continent at the height of the Antarctic summer. Photographers and naturalists alike will not want to miss this show.

THE FOLLOWING TWO PROGRAMS WILL REPLACE THE REGULAR SECOND THURSDAY MEETING IN FEBRUARY:



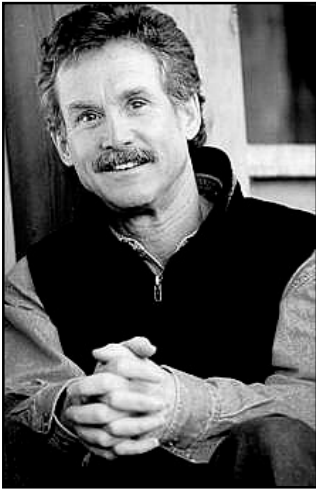
Tuesday, February 7th

Bob Armstrong - Photographing Alaska's Birds: 45 years worth

Centennial Hall, 7:30-9:00 PM. Sponsored by the Alaska Bird Conference. Note date and place!

Bob Armstrong came to Alaska in 1960, purchased the biggest telephoto lens he could find, and began a lifelong hobby of photographing birds. His books include *Guide to the Birds of Alaska*, *Alaska's Birds* and *Alaska's Fish*. In addition, he has coauthored *The Nature of Southeast Alaska*, *Southeast Alaska's*

Natural World, *Along the Mt. Roberts Trail* and *Alaska's Natural Wonders*. He has also authored and coauthored numerous scientific and popular articles on fish, birds, mammals, plants, and insects in Alaska. He has worked as a fishery biologist and research supervisor for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and as an Associate Professor for the University of Alaska where he taught courses in fisheries and ornithology. Join Bob as he shares his best images acquired over a lifetime in Juneau.



Friday, February 9th

(Title to be announced) - David Quammen

UAS Egan Library, 7:30-9:00 PM Note new day and place!

This public lecture is co-sponsored by UAS and The Alaska Bird Conference--Juneau Audubon. David Quammen is a celebrated science and nature writer. He is a three-time recipient of the National Magazine Award for his science essays in *Outside* magazine and his recent feature article "Was Darwin Wrong?" in *National Geographic*. Mr. Quammen has also received an Academy Award in Literature from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, John Burroughs Medal for nature writing, and the Lannan Literary Award for nonfiction. His award-winning nonfiction book, *Song of the Dodo: Island Biogeography in an Age of Extinctions* (1996) is a readable and scholarly account of the history of evolutionary theory, biodiversity,

population dynamics, and extinction. Mr. Quammen's insightful and well-researched thoughts about biogeography, evolution, and culture are highly relevant to the Alaskan landscape and the fish, wildlife, and people that depend on it.

11TH ALASKA BIRD CONFERENCE By Michelle Kissling

The 11th Alaska Bird Conference will be held February 7-9th in Juneau! The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum to share information on results, methods, and insights pertaining to research, education, management, and conservation of Alaska's birds. The conference will include presentations and posters summarizing current topics in ornithology and avian management and conservation, an evening program, a banquet and keynote address, and special awards. Several associated meetings and events will take place in conjunction with the Alaska Bird Conference. Everyone is welcome to attend the conference. You can register online and view the preliminary conference program at www.abc2006.juneau-audubon-society.org or by contacting Debbie Groves at 780-1174.

BOARD NOTES FOR JANUARY by Brenda Wright, Juneau Audubon Society president

Healthy and busy New Year to you all! We have a couple of very fun and interesting events coming up in February this year. The Juneau Audubon board is happy to be a sponsor of the **11th Alaska Bird Conference** and Workshops to be held in Juneau February 7-9, 2006. The conference offers contributed papers and also special lectures. .

After the excitement of the bird conference we can all contribute to citizen science by participating in the **Great Backyard Bird count** jointly sponsored by National Audubon Society and Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. This year the count will be on February 17-20. You can join with thousand of others to find out how many birds are being seen in your area and across the continent this winter. This huge project allows you to participate in documenting where birds are, and track changes in their numbers compared to previous years, helping scientists paint a picture of the state of birds this winter. For more information, or to get started, go to <http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc/>

The Juneau Audubon board has recently been in contact with the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and Lynn Canal Conservation group about concerns with plans for the preserve. Please read the information included in this newsletter for more information.

As always the Juneau Audubon board appreciates suggestions for improvements or changes. Please contact any of us though addresses on our web page. Your local Juneau Audubon web page also includes a local bird checklist, lecture schedules, and past newsletters (www.juneau-audubon-society.org).

BALD EAGLE/COASTAL RAINFOREST ECOLOGY FUND

By Deana Hale

The University of Alaska Southeast has an Endowed Fund designed to aid bald eagles, their habitat in Southeast Alaska and students. The Bald Eagle / Coastal Rainforest Ecology Fund's ultimate goal is to raise \$2.5 million to provide an endowed chair at UAS related to bald eagle ecology. However, in the meantime, the fund can provide for small research grants and education about bald eagles and their importance in Southeast Alaska.

Short term possible uses for the fund's earnings include using it as a source to hire students doing bald eagle and coastal rainforest ecology related research and provide student scholarships for biology or environmental science majors studying bald eagles and their relationships to the coastal rainforest. Additionally, the fund's resources could be used to offer fellowships related to bald eagles and coastal rainforest ecology, support visiting professors in this area and provide for publications, conferences and workshops related to bald eagle ecology.

Jim King, retired U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist/pilot, credits many others with the forward thinking involved with the endowment's establishment. "This Fund gives the University financial resources for bald eagle and coastal rainforest ecology projects that are not dependent on politics or other outside influences and cannot be taken from Juneau and Southeast," says King. Instrumental in the fund's creation were King, members of the Bald Eagle Research Institute (BERI), its former treasurer, Myra Howe, and former UAS Chancellor Marshal Lind, all of whom were committed to local control of funding for bald eagles and their habitat.

Those who established the Fund were looking to the future. The initial principal is invested with the University of Alaska Foundation where the earnings, but not the principal, can be used at the discretion of the UAS Chancellor for projects related to rainforest ecology and the eagles. The Fund has unlimited potential to contribute to the Juneau economy.

"An endowment like the UAS Bald Eagle / Coastal Rainforest Ecology Fund that supports research is important for our understanding of and the protection of eagle habitat in Southeast," says UAS Chancellor John Pugh.

Those who wish to contribute to the UAS Bald Eagle / Coastal Rainforest Ecology Fund may do so with MasterCard or Visa by going to the UA Foundation's secure website at <https://ssl.uaf.edu/ua/uafound/forms/securegift.html>. When asked what fund you would like your gift directed to, please indicate "UAS Bald Eagle / Coastal Rainforest Ecology". Gifts also may be made by check payable to UAS with Bald Eagle Fund in the memo line and by mailing to UAS Development Office, 11120 Glacier Hwy., Juneau, AK 99801. For more information contact the UAS Development Office at 796-6566.

Alison Browne, left, a member of the UA Foundation Board of Trustees, is pictured with a rescued bald eagle at a reception to raise awareness of the UAS Bald Eagle / Coastal Rainforest Ecology Fund. The reception was held prior to "Bald Eagles of the Pacific Northwest," an Evening at Egan educational lecture featuring noted biologist David Hancock. Also present the eagle's handler, Jamie Sorg.



2005 JUNEAU CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT RESULTS

by Mark Schwan

Juneau's Christmas Bird Count was held on Saturday, December 17. Thirty-seven volunteers enjoyed an unusually mild and dry day for birding. Seventy-two species and just under 20,000 (a record high) birds were seen during the day. The day's list was marked by a number of missed birds but then record high counts for many species, along with a nice mix of unusual species and several new to our local count all made for an interesting day (See table below).

New high counts were obtained for several species of waterfowl (American Wigeon record was impressive, especially for a species only becoming a count "regular" about ten years ago), Marbled Murrelet, Black-billed Magpie, and Golden-crowned Kinglet. However, Pacific Loon and European Starling, both seen on all but two previous counts, were missed on count day. Moreover, our irruptive species such as crossbills and siskins barely made a showing.

The potluck after the day's birding activities was great; thanks to everyone for their generous contributions. Also, thanks to Paul Suchanek for developing and sharing a new field data recording form and for coordinating the downtown and Douglas efforts, and to Gus van Vliet for tracking count week species, and conducting the evening tally. Finally, thanks to all those who participated on the count; it was a fine day.

Highlights of Juneau's Count:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Snow Goose	1	First Time Seen
Cackling Goose	cw	First Time; species split and unusual
Eurasian Wigeon	1	First Time Seen (cw only before)
American Wigeon	638	High Count
Mallard	3,988	High Count
Green-winged Teal	169	High Count
Lesser Scaup	24	High Count
Bonaparte's Gull	1	Unusual Species
Marbled Murrelet	257	High Count
Black-billed Magpie	94	High Count
Golden-crowned Kinglet	93	High Count
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	US, HC
American Pipit	6	US, HC
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	First Time Seen
Swamp Sparrow	1	First Time Seen
White-throated Sparrow	1	Unusual Species
Purple Finch	1	Unusual Species

The complete Juneau count is posted on the web: <http://www.juneau-audubon-society.org>

SKAGWAY CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT PRELIMINARY RESULTS

By Meg Hahr

On Saturday December 17th, twenty-one Skagwegians and 4 visitors from Whitehorse turned out for the third official Skagway Christmas Bird Count. Not bad for a town of less than 800 year-round residents! It was an ideal day for birding – clear skies, 42 degrees F, and remarkably calm – very atypical weather for Skagway this time of year. Lingering patches of valley fog were the only hindrance count participants faced when scanning Taiya Inlet and Naku Bay. Thirty-three species were observed on count day (consistent with previous years), the most abundant of which were marbled murrelet, chestnut-backed chickadee, and common merganser. For the first time, pacific loon and northern bobwhite were seen during the count. Nine bobwhite escaped from a local breeder last spring and appear to have increased considerably in numbers over the summer. A flock of 40 birds were observed recently near the north end of town. This is the first time this non-native species has been encountered during the Skagway CBC. Conspicuously absent from this year's count were mallard, pine siskin, northern goshawk and white-winged crossbill. The perfect weather and great turnout made this year's count one of the most enjoyable yet. Special thanks go to Elaine "Bird Lady" Furbish for organizing the count, Sandy "Tooth Fairy" Snell-Dobert for compiling the results, John and Lorna McDermott for once again hosting the post-count potluck dinner, our Canadian friends who traveled all the way from Whitehorse, and all the other Skagway birders who helped make this year's CBC a success!

Chestnut-backed Chickadee (72)	Dark-eyed Junco - Slate (12)
White-winged Crossbill (4)	Dark-eyed Junco - Oregon (16)
Barrow's Goldeneye (7)	American Robin (6)
Glaucous-winged Gull (45)	Fox Sparrow (1)
Mew Gull (19)	Snow Bunting (2)
Steller's Jay (26)	Spruce Grouse (2)
Golden-crowned Kinglet (22)	Hairy Woodpecker (2)
Black-billed Magpie (34)	Downy Woodpecker (1)
Common Merganser (60)	3-toed Woodpecker (1)
Common Raven (21)	Winter Wren (1)
Bohemian Waxwing (23)	Brown Creeper (7)
Bufflehead (19)	Thayer's Gull (8)
Black-capped Chickadee (19)	Belted Kingfisher (4)
Northwestern Crow (2)	Marbled Murrelet (89)
American Dipper (14)	Gull spp. (1)
Bald Eagle - adult (2)	Red-breasted Merganser (3)
Common Goldeneye (27)	Pacific Loon (1) CW
Herring Gull (11)	Boreal Owl – dead (1)

- Birds seen during Skagway's CBC. Total number in () does not include feeder counts. CW means species observed during count week but not on day of count.

KETCHIKAN'S CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT RESULTS -Teri Goucher

December 17th was an exceptionally beautiful, sunny day here in Ketchikan. The winds were calm and the temperature ranged from 30 to 37 degrees.

There were 43 people in 21 parties participating this year, finding **68 species**, the most ever for our area!

In addition to the more commonly found species for Southeast Alaska we managed to tally some very interesting birds and numbers!

An unusually high number of 26 **Northern Flickers** were found, this compares to a previous high count of 6 seen in 2001.

American Robin numbers were also very high with 115 seen that day; which is considerably higher than 30 being spotted in 1993.

A brand new species for our count was **American Pipit**; amazingly 9 were seen together in Saxman!

A **Northern Pygmy-Owl** was found, marking another new count day species, although one had been spotted during count week in 2000!

Single individuals of rarer species were found including a **Pied-billed Grebe**, **Brewer's Blackbird**, **White-throated Sparrow**, and **Bonaparte's Gull**.

There were up to 11 **Trumpeter Swans** on Ward Lake during count week, with a few being recorded for the count day.

There were five more species added to Ketchikan's data during count week; these included **Red-breasted Sapsucker**, **Common Grackle**, **Glaucous Gull**, **Pine Grosbeak** and **Swamp Sparrow**!

Thanks to everyone who birded on land and sea on a lovely day to make Ketchikan's best ever Christmas Bird Count results possible!

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

GLACIER BAY/GUSTAVUS CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT 2005

By Bruce Paige

The 2005 Christmas Bird Count is history, and it was a smashing success! If you could conjure up the recipe for a great bird count, the ingredients would look something like this. Start with a day that is clear and calm so the birds can be seen at long distances. Keep the snow off the ground so that observers can walk easily about, and to allow birds a large foraging area. Keep the temperature mild, so that the freshwater is unfrozen to attract water birds (ok, so the lakes were partly frozen!). Finally, have a large number of willing observers participate in the count so that the area can be well covered. Saturday, December 17 had all of these ingredients in spades! A record 24 Gustavus residents hiked, drove, and even three boats were used to cruise the waters of Icy Strait, Lower Glacier Bay, and the Beardslee Islands this year. The results tied the record for largest number of species in over three decades of counts, 73, and the 14,625 individual birds counted were the second highest number ever.

Three species were seen for the first time during this mid-winter count, black turnstone, hermit thrush, and fox sparrow. So many previously unrecorded species in one year is

noteworthy. Three additional species, greater yellowlegs, short-eared owl, bohemian waxwing were found during the count week. The most remarkable aspect of the count was that nearly every bird species was found in higher than average numbers, and a truly amazing 22 species, almost a third of the of the total, were recorded in all-time high numbers. Among these were (their average numbers are in parenthesis) 51 pacific loons (7), 93 common loons (22), 76 horned grebes (19), 195 pelagic cormorants (69), 1335 mallards (508), 395 black scoters (37), 1992 surf scoters (408), 412 red-breasted mergansers (104), 12 belted kingfishers (2), 26 Steller's jays (5), 103 common raven (35), 151 chestnut-backed chickadees (51), 101 golden-crowned kinglets (14), and 17 song sparrows (4),

Some of these exceptional concentrations may be easy to explain. Steller's jay populations exploded around Gustavus during the past summer and have stayed high (one feeding station observer reported 18 jays on the day of the count!!). It is also hard to get away from the sounds and sights of common ravens this winter. The recently-ended moose hunting season left at least 100 huge carcasses scattered around the countryside. Mild weather with the resulting open fresh water and bare ground probably accounts for the record numbers of belted kingfishers and song sparrows. Increasing numbers of bird-feeding stations helped certain species like chickadees and juncos. Generally, numbers of fish-eaters like loons, grebes, and mergansers were up, as were bottom-feeding waterfowl such as scoters. The black scoter has been noticeably more abundant the last couple of years. Is the increase the result of a natural ocean cycle or something else? It will be interesting to compare the species data from Glacier Bay/ Gustavus with other Alaska and North American counts to see if the numbers are a purely local phenomena, or have a more regional or national application.

HAINES CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT By Georgia Giacobbe

Birding enthusiasts of Haines conducted the first of two Christmas Bird Counts on December 18. The radius began from the Haines Post Office. In a preliminary reporting, the 22 participants all agreed it was a beautiful day for birding (which has been rare in Haines this fall), but they counted a lower number of birds than in the past. Not all results have been compiled as of the date going to press. The expected species were there but no great surprises. Tim Shields noted a larger number of Golden-crowned Kinglets but a lower number of gulls. A second Christmas Bird Count will be conducted December 31 in the Eagle Preserve with the Chilkat River Bridge as the focus. Long-time Haines resident Kaitlin Strain will be returning to provide methodology for that bird count. On the day after Christmas, this writer toured the Lutak Inlet to determine what waterfowl were spending the holidays. On that date, a raft of about 150 male and female Barrow's Goldeneyes were noted off of Picture Point. Farther up the inlet a scattering of waterfowl were noted with about 10 Red-breasted Mergansers mixed with a few goldeneyes being the largest group. A half dozen of scaups (not sure if they were greater or lesser because of the lighting) along with a pair of Buffleheads. A half dozen Black Scoters were also seen in the inlet. At 2.5 mile on Haines Highway a pair of Northern Harriers were spotted hunting across the flats this month.

PLEASE KEEP AN EAGLE EYE OUT FOR THE BALD EAGLE PRESERVE

By Caroln Weishahn

Twenty-three years ago, the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve was established by the State Legislature to protect and perpetuate the Chilkat bald eagle, its habitat, and the salmon on which it depends. The annual gathering of thousands of eagles during winter months on the 'Council Grounds' of the Chilkat River thrills birders, photographers, artists, and tourists who travel from near and far to witness this spectacular natural phenomenon.

Just days before locals and visitors would gather in the Preserve to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Alaska Bald Eagle Festival, State House Representative Bill Thomas announced at the annual Haines Chamber of Commerce banquet that he is considering introducing legislation that would shrink the Preserve by 40%. This would remove the controversial jet boat tour route from the higher management standard required in the Preserve.

"I haven't drafted it, but I'm looking at it," Thomas said. "The bill can shrink the bald eagle preserve to the Wells Bridge (on the Haines Highway)." --from the Chilkat Valley News, November 3, 2005.

All areas of the Preserve are used by eagles at some time of the year and are essential to their survival and reproductive success. Please help by opposing any efforts to shrink the Preserve in the 2006 legislature.

(Additional information from Sari Saunders: The preserve protects river bottom lands of the Chilkat, Kleheni, and Tsirku Rivers as critical habitat for bald eagles and salmon populations. The wakes from commercial jet boats are much larger than those of traditional crafts in the area and can contribute to increased rates of bank erosion. This damages fish habitat and can cause mortality of salmon eggs and alevin by destroying streamside vegetation and overhanging banks, increasing stream turbidity, and altering the stream substrate (e.g., increasing sedimentation). For up-to-date information on this (potential) legislation and the concerns for the Chilkat reserve, watch the JAS website at: www.juneau-audubon-society.org and also see the website for Lynn Canal Conservation at: www.aptalaska.net/~lcc11/.)

DNR weakens habitat protection in the Preserve

In order to protect the purposes set out in the enabling legislation, commercial tours operating in the Preserve must receive permits from the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. In June 2005, DNR removed restrictions for commercial jet boat tours, which had been recommended by ADFG biologists to protect high-value salmon spawning and rearing areas. By allowing the jet boat tours into sensitive salmon spawning and rearing areas during May and September, it appears that DNR has abandoned the precautionary management approach that has prevailed in previous administrations. In July, Lynn Canal Conservation (LCC), Audubon Alaska and others appealed that decision to the DNR Commissioner. The appeal is still awaiting a decision.

CLIPS FROM THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE By Sari Saunders

1. Proposed changes to regulations on Mixing Zones – Mixing zones are areas where treated wastewater (e.g., discharges from sewage treatment or industrial facilities) mix with other bodies of water, e.g., the ocean, rivers. These effluents generally still have some levels of pollutants and the discharge into surface waters is permitted through the Department of Environmental Conservation. This year, the DEC proposed a number of changes to the mixing zone regulations. The Department held workshops on the proposed changes in late Nov/early Dec. and public comment period ended on Dec. 19, so stay tuned for the response to those comments. One can read about the 2005 proposal for changes to the regulations, and get other information on mixing zones, applicable law and policy, and previous workshops at: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wqsar/trireview/mixingzones.htm>
The SEACC website also has links to useful information on this topic (www.seacc.org).

2. Birds and wetlands - Issues of bird and habitat management on the Mendenhall wetlands are of primary interest to JAS members. In the spring the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Juneau airport expansion was released. Steve Zimmerman has been following this process for a number of years and submitted comments on the document on behalf of Juneau Audubon. The issue of increased bird use of the lands adjacent to the airport, and the safety concerns that presents, are now in the news (see Juneau Empire Dec. 26 2005). Watch for information about options for bird and risk management that are expected as outcomes from pending meetings on this topic. (**A detailed study of the behavior of birds near the Juneau Airport, as has been recommended off and on in the past, has yet to be conducted.** JK)

BOARD OF GAME TO RULE ON BALD EAGLE FEEDING By Ed Bailey

Your support is needed for four proposals to amend regulations to add the Bald Eagle to the existing list of wildlife, such as wolves and coyotes, which are prohibited to be intentionally fed. The Board of Game will consider this issue at their Anchorage meeting beginning January 26, 2006.

Feeding apex predators like eagles alters their natural distribution, abundance, and behavior. Eagle feeding by misguided people is a significant problem in Homer, Eagle River, Haines, Sitka, Juneau, and other coastal communities in southern Alaska. Many eagles lured into residential or commercial areas for food are electrocuted or fly into power lines. A major winter eagle feeding operation (500 lbs/day) on the Homer Spit has existed for 26 years and is causing increasingly serious problems. The local eagle population has risen sharply with counts as high as 650! The burgeoning eagle population is probably taking an escalating toll on prey species, such as sea ducks and other waterfowl, seabirds, sandhill cranes, grebes and loons, and sea otter pups. Large artificial concentrations of fed eagles and other commensal species also increase the likelihood of disease transmission and collisions with aircraft, which has already occurred at the Homer airport. **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Please mail or fax comments on 8.5x 11-inch paper supporting adoption of Proposals 38, 39, 40, and 43, which all request making the intentional feeding of wild bald eagles unlawful. Please send comments **by January 13** to: ADF&G P.O. Box 25526 Juneau, AK 99802 Or Fax: 907-465-6094. Also email a copy of your letter to the Alaska Eagle Watch Network at alaskaeaglewatch@hotmail.com or mail them a copy at P.O. Box 2387, Homer, AK 96603. Oral testimony can be presented at the Board of Game meeting on January 28. To read the proposals go to: <http://www.boards.adfg.state.ak.us/gameinfo/meetinfo/2005-2006/gprop0106propsonly.pdf>.

For more information call 235-6262.

National Audubon Society Membership Application

For first time members or renewals to the National Audubon Society please mail this form to: National Audubon Society, Membership Data Center, PO Box 51001, Boulder, CO 80322-1001. You will receive the National *Audubon* Magazine plus Juneau Chapter newsletter *The Raven*.

_____ \$20 (1-year introductory rate) _____ \$15 (1-year student/senior rate) _____ \$30 Basic renewal

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Officers, Committee Chairs, Events Coordinators

President: Brenda Wright, 789-4656, president@juneau-audubon-society.org
Vice-President: Jeff Sauer, vice-president@juneau-audubon-society.org
Secretary: Steve Lewis, secretary@juneau-audubon-society.org
Treasurer: Liz Blecker, 586-4210, treasurer@juneau-audubon-society.org
Programs: Matt Kirchhoff, 586-5816, programs@juneau-audubon-society.org
Membership: Donna Carroll, membership@juneau-audubon-society.org
Education: Beth Peluso, education@juneau-audubon-society.org
Publicity: Amy Skilbred, publicity@juneau-audubon-society.org
Conservation: Sari Saunders, conservation@juneau-audubon-society.org
Field Trips: Steve Zimmerman, 586-2597, field-trips@juneau-audubon-society.org
Raven Editor: Mary Lou King, 789-7540, raven@juneau-audubon-society.org
Public Market Ellen Anderson, 789-1412, public-market@juneau-audubon-society.org
Web Master: George Utermohl, webmaster@juneau-audubon-society.org

JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY
PO BOX 021725
JUNEAU, AK 99802

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