

The Curlew

The newsletter of the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society

Upcoming Events:

For more information see
www.lcbas.org

March 15: Bird walk at Chamna Preserve / Asphalt ponds @ 7:50 AM. See page 2

March 25: Monthly LCBAS Chapter Meeting @ 7:00 PM

April 5: LCBAS First Saturday / Bateman Island Walk. See page 2

April 1: LCBAS Board Meeting

April 22: Monthly LCBAS Chapter Meeting @ 7:00 PM

LCBAS events are always open to the public. Please join us!

Save the Date

March 21-23: Othello Sandhill Crane Festival: Celebrate their return and learn why nearly 35,000 cranes choose Othello, WA., as a spring migration stopover.
othellosandhillcranefestival.org/

April 19: Earth Day at the Reach Museum, 12-4:00 PM. Seeking volunteers for the LCBAS table! Please contact us through the website at lcbas.org if you're interested in helping at this event, or others.

There are many birding festivals and events throughout the state. For more information on bird festivals and events in WA state, visit:
wa.audubon.org/bird-festivals-0

Historical Changes in Bird Populations of the Lower Columbia Basin

LCBAS Chapter Meeting:
Tuesday, March 25, 2024, 7:00 PM
First Lutheran Church, 418 N. Yelm, Kennewick, WA

Bill and Nancy LaFramboise

There have been significant changes to the landscape of the Lower Columbia Basin since the early 1900s including urbanization, conversion of lands to agriculture, fire, and damming of the Columbia and Snake Rivers. We will discuss how these changes likely affected populations during this period using historical literature, Christmas Bird Count Data, eBird data, and our own personal records.



Red-breasted Nuthatch
Photo by Bill and Nancy LaFramboise

Bill and Nancy have been birding in the Lower Columbia Basin since 1989 and have seen changes in bird populations since then. They have a keen interest in the status and distribution of birds in Washington State. They have been doing long term bird surveys on the Arid Lands Ecology Reserve since the 1990s. They hold banding permits and have used this to monitor birds in Florida and Washington.

First Saturday / Bateman Island Bird Walk March 1, 2025

By Lisa Hill

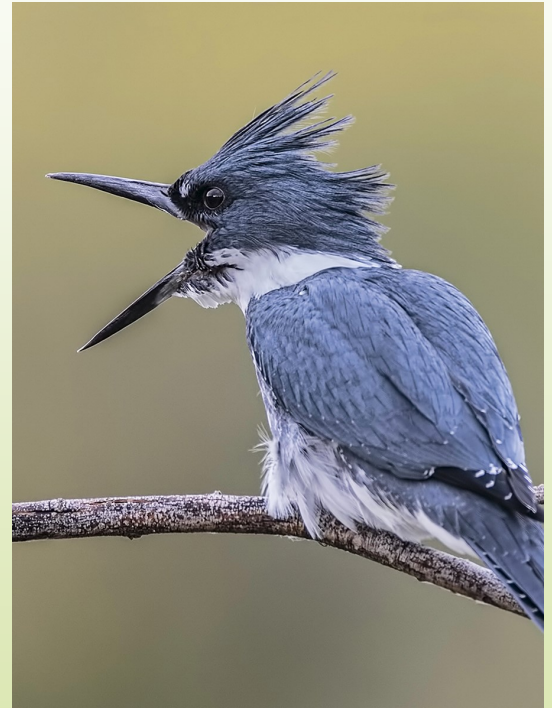
An eager crowd of nearly 30 birders tallied up 58 species while basking in the warm, late-winter sun. The species totals have been very consistent over several months with 56-58 species. Thirty pairs of eyes don't miss much! Over the course of 18 seasons of leading the Bateman Island bird walk, I've written about 120 articles. Composing a story that's engaging and informative gets more and more challenging. Occasionally revisiting a theme can provide a reprieve, so I'll sprinkle in a giggle of collective nouns for birds. Some of these nouns imply a large number of birds which usually isn't the case around Bateman Island.

A huge daggles of waterfowl milled about on the Yakima delta including a dufflebag of BUFFLEHEAD, a codgery of AMERICAN COOTS, a spring of NORTHERN PINTAILS, a dabble of MALLARDS, a sunning of DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANTS, a smidgen of AMERICAN WIGEON, a squabble of RING-BILLED, CALIFORNIA, AMERICAN HERRING and GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULLS, and a discomfiture of WOOD DUCKS. Discomfiture? Maybe that refers to the oddity of ducks perching and nesting in trees.

There was a waterdance of PIED-BILLED, HORNED and two uncommon RED-NECKED GREBES. Squawking overhead were skeins of CANADA and CACKLING GEESE, and a blizzard of SNOW GEESE.

Along the main trail we noted a chorus of SONG SPARROWS, a drumming of DOWNY WOODPECKERS and NORTHERN FLICKERS, a round of AMERICAN ROBINS, a flutter of WHITE-CROWNED SPARROWS, a chime of BEWICK'S WRENS, a development of HOUSE FINCHES, a funeral of MOURNING DOVES, a banditry of BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEES, and in the Black Locust grove, a principedom of GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLETS.

We saw the first stand of TREE SWALLOWS at the north end of the island. At the causeway a coronation of BELTED KINGFISHERS chattered back and forth.



Belted Kingfisher
Photo by Larry Umthun

The next Bateman Island bird walk is Saturday, April 5th, beginning promptly at 8:00 AM. Please join us! Both the public and LCBAS members are always welcome. Binoculars are available, first come, first served. No registration is required. Please come a few minutes early to sign in. The main parking lot for Wye Park has been closed, so give yourself extra time to arrive in case you need to park further away.

Chamna Natural Preserve / Asphalt Ponds Bird Walk

Join LCBAS for a bird walk at the Asphalt Ponds and Chamna Natural Preserve on Saturday, March 15th. Meet at 7:50 AM, and start at 8:00 AM. We will search for late winter visitors and early spring migrants! We will check out the Asphalt Ponds, then hike into the eastern side of Chamna along the Peninsula Loop trail.

Starting location: the east end of Carrier Drive, near the Asphalt Ponds - see the map for more information.



Spring Molt

A reminder from our friendly neighborhood licensed bird banders, Bill and Nancy LaFramboise:

Birds are beginning their spring molt. Molting birds may look scraggly but are not ill. This is not avian flu. These birds will soon migrate and it takes a lot of energy to change feathers and to store fat for fuel for migration. If you are feeding the birds, don't stop now unless you observe disease issues.

Lethargy and puffiness indicate poor health and/or disease. Clean feeders if you observe issues, and read more about bird injury / diseases on pages 5 & 8.



Molting juvenile White-crowned Sparrow-- this bird was banded under a permitted banding operation.

Thank you!

We'd like to send a big thank-you to all of the supporters of the LCBAS Flapjack Fundraiser at Applebee's. It was a fun event for all and a success in raising almost \$1500 to help us continue caring for and protecting birds, providing educational opportunities, and participating in outreach events. It was great to have so many good friends attend! Many people also made donations without buying tickets.

LCBAS 2024-2025 Board of Directors Elections

LCBAS will hold elections for the Board of Directors at our May 2025 membership meeting. All current dues-paying members of LCBAS may vote.

Any LCBAS member who is interested in a position may volunteer or be nominated from the floor at the meeting. If you are interested in an open position, contact Debbie Berkowitz at secretary@lcbas.org before the May meeting, or volunteer at the meeting.

We have open positions, AND would love help in other areas as well. Please consider nominating yourself or a friend, and / or volunteering to help out in other capacities.

If you'd like to volunteer to assist with education, outreach, field trips, communications, or any other areas you have an interest in, we'd love to have you.

Have You Found a Baby Bird?

Baby bird season is starting! Do you know what to do if you find a baby bird?

It's natural for us to want to help, but it's also natural for baby birds to take a leap out of a nest before they're quite ready to fly. Often these birds have outgrown the nest, and their parents are still caring for them, even if they're on the ground. If it is a fledgling bird, it may not need our help.

Sometimes, though, they're too young, have fallen out of the nest due to the wind or our activities (such as pruning trees or moving hay stacks), or have been found by a predator. If a baby bird is featherless, or has its eyes closed, look for its nest—maybe you can return it safely. If you took it away from your pet or a feral cat, or it has injuries, it will need assistance and veterinary care.

Unfortunately we no longer have a local wildlife rescue which can help. It has been illegal since January 2024 to transport wild birds across the Washington - Oregon state line due to Avian Influenza. Our only current option is to call the Washington State University's Exotics and Wildlife Ward in Pullman at 509-335-0711.



**Young American Robin
Photo by Carol VanHook
Shared under Creative Commons License
Flickr.com**

Hanford Reach National Monument -- An Introduction

Article and Photo by Kathy Criddle

Time to plan your WILDFLOWER VIEWING along with your birdwatching!

Have you visited the Hanford Reach National Monument (HRNM) lately? Spring is a great time to visit this part of the Columbia Basin. Part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the HRNM is located north of Richland and Pasco, along the Columbia River and the Saddle Mountains. The 196,000 acre Monument is a big, beautiful, sprawling country punctuated by rolling hills and canyons, and bordered by 51 miles of the Columbia River known as the Hanford Reach. Divided into several "Units," the HRNM includes the Ringold Unit, the Wahluke (East) Unit, and the Saddle Mountain Unit, which all have public access. This vast area is home to native sagebrush, waving stands of bunchgrass, and colorful wildflowers. April and May are the best months to see wildflowers! Some flowers to look for include Yellow bells, balsamroot, Munro's orange globemallow, blue lupines and the rare White Bluffs's Bladderpod. Wildlife include elk, mule deer, black-tailed jackrabbit, coyote, playful river otter, various reptiles, and, of course, birds! The river edges host heron rookeries for both Great Blue Heron and Black-crowned Night Heron. Spotted Sandpipers, American Pelicans, Great Egrets and Bald Eagles can be seen. The canyons and sagebrush will have many shrub-steppe birds including Brewers Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Lazuli Bunting, Gray Partridge, as well as the iconic Western Meadowlark, several hawk species and Loggerheaded Shrikes in summer!



There is a boat launch site at the White Bluffs Boat Launch area of the Wahluke (East) Unit of the Hanford Reach National Monument. Kayak and canoe journeys can take the better part of a day but are beautiful, breathtaking adventures. Be sure to do your research first and watch the weather! Hiking trails can be accessed at the White Bluffs Boat Launch, the White Bluffs Overlook, or the Ringold Area. Hiking Trails can be researched on the Hanford Reach National Monument website and on the All Trails App.

The Hanford Reach National Monument can be accessed by two different points. The Saddle Mountain and Wahluke (East) Units can be accessed from Highway 24 and the Ringold Unit can be accessed from the Taylor Flats Road and Ringold River Road. For the Ringold Unit go north past the Ringold Fish Hatchery. The road is dirt but easy to drive and the scenery includes the river and some amazing white bluffs geology! Hiking trails start at the end gate on either the old road or along trails up the hills.

My favorite place to visit, by car, is the White Bluffs Overlook located on the Wahluke (East) Unit and accessed from Highway 24. Here you can easily see the river and the Hanford Reach. Take photographs, do some sketching and nature journaling, have a picnic, or hike down the road to look at some cool geology! Travel time from Richland and Pasco is about 1 hour and 15 minutes.

More Information and Maps visit:

Hanford Reach National Monument <https://www.fws.gov/national-monument/Hanford-Reach>

Visit the McNary National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters at 64 Maple Street, Burbank, WA for brochures and more information about the Hanford Reach National Monument.

Visit the REACH Museum at 1943 Columbia Park Trail, Richland, WA to see amazing exhibits highlighting the natural history of the Hanford Reach National Monument and the Historical history of the Hanford Site.

Northwest Arid Lands, An Introduction to the Columbia Basin Shrub-steppe by Georganne O'Connor and Karen Wieda. This book is a great resource for wildflowers and wildlife, geology and shrub-steppe ecosystems.

Injured or Diseased Birds

Article Courtesy of Spokane Audubon Society

Birds can become injured and sick for a multitude of reasons. The most common reasons include being attacked by house cats, window collisions, being hit by cars, and bacterial and viral illnesses contracted at bird feeders.

The only time you should even consider intervening in any wild animal's life is if it is clearly sick or injured – or in the case of a baby, if you are certain the parent is dead. If it flies off when you try to approach, it does not need your help.

Signs of adult songbird in need of help include: On the ground not moving, does not fly away when approached, easily picked up, extremely fluffed up or ruffled feathers, eyes closed, squinted, crusty, weepy, swollen, bleeding, evidence of blood or wounds, panting, shivering, vomiting, obvious injured limb (dangling leg, drooping/hanging wing, wings not symmetrical), tries to fly but can't.

Before you intervene, please remove any and all cats, dogs and other pets from the area to avoid further injury to the bird. Direct small children to stay away to avoid stressing a bird further.

If a bird has hit a window, it may just be temporarily stunned and needs a little time to regain its senses. Leave it alone and it may be able to fly away on its own. If it's still not moving on its own within 15-30 minutes, it may help to put it in a more sheltered place.

If the bird is a small species (not a raptor or bird of prey) that you feel you can safely handle, use gloves to pick it up and carefully put it in a towel-lined cardboard box with a lid or a towel over the top. Keep the box in a cool, quiet, safe place.

In the case of a window-collision stunned bird, with no signs of any other kind of injury, open the box every 15 minutes to give it a chance to fly away.

Whatever the injury, when you periodically check on the bird's condition, don't be surprised if it has died. Birds go into shock very easily when injured, and often die from the shock.

Do not try to force feed or give water to any bird or animal that you've confined to a box.

Do not attempt to treat or raise a wild animal yourself – it could be harmful to the animal or to you, and it's against state and federal laws. If you are not properly trained, you could make an animal's situation worse or even cause it's death. If kept improperly, animals may lose their natural fear of humans and become more vulnerable to predation or injury.

Any willing veterinarian can legally provide simple, stabilizing care for a wild animal until it can be transported to a wildlife rehabilitator. Currently there are no licensed wildlife rehabilitators in the Tri-Cities. The closest rehabilitator that takes all bird species is Washington State University's Exotics and Wildlife Ward in Pullman. Call them at 509-335-0711 to make arrangements to bring in an injured bird. If you are in Oregon, you can contact Blue Mountain Wildlife in Pendleton. It has been illegal since January 2024 to transport birds across the Washington/Oregon border to Blue Mountain Wildlife.

All wildlife rehabilitators are volunteers, relying on donations for their services. If you send an animal to them for care, consider making a donation to them.

Wildlife rehabilitators are limited by their state and federal permits as to how many and what species of animals they may admit to their facility. (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service requires a permit to rehabilitate migratory birds, and coordinates with WDFW regarding threatened and endangered species.)

To learn more about injured wildlife and rehabilitation, including all Washington state licensed wildlife rehabilitators listed by county, visit this site: wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/injured-wildlife/rehabilitation

Bird Diseases, Continued on page 8

Funding Issues and Impacts to Local National Wildlife Refuges

The current administration has determined to reduce the number of federal employees through drastic cuts to staff across all federal agencies. Due to these mass layoffs, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has lost critical positions both nationally and locally. Information gained from discussions with local USFWS staff finds that these impacts will have severe consequences for our local refuges, and the Hanford Reach National Monument, which is managed by the USFWS.

LCBAS Board and some members are meeting with USFWS staff to determine how volunteers can help ease the reductions described below:

Mid-Columbia NWR Complex Information

- Two biologists fired. No biology program. No way to conduct the most basic of refuge surveys such as invasive species mapping.
- Inability to partner w/ states and Tribes on mutually beneficial wildlife projects such as aerial waterfowl surveys and endangered species habitat restoration.
- Fish and Wildlife Officer hire frozen. No law enforcement for either complex.
- Only 2 of 4 maintenance staff positions occupied. These are the employees who do the on-the-ground habitat management and maintain all infrastructure and facilities for public use on four refuges totaling 45,000 acres (70.31 square miles).
- No ability to provide any maintenance attention at all at Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge (NWR).
- The quality of the waterfowl hunt will be significantly reduced w/out staff to mow trails, repair blinds, replace signs, grade roads, conduct law enforcement.
- Will see increasing piles of garbage, vandalized property, degraded wetlands, overgrown trails, etc.
- Overall staff has decreased by over 50% over last six years.
- No staff at all at Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge.
- No public use staff for environmental education center.
- Flexible funds to pay for utilities, fuel, training, and vehicle, heavy equipment and building repairs has decreased 20% over last 15 years.
- Funds allocated for a project with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to reconnect six miles of the Walla Walla River with 1500-ac of floodplain at McNary NWR have been frozen. This project would be instrumental to the recovery of salmon in the Walla Walla watershed.

Central WA NWR Complex: Hanford Reach NM, Conboy Lake, Toppenish and Columbia NWRs

- Columbia NWR: no assigned staff; Manager hired last March was terminated along with probationary employees; anticipate infrastructure will continue to deteriorate, and only emergencies will be addressed. Tagging, dumping, etc.
- Columbia NWR: Habitat management, and biology monitoring projects on critical WA State listed species will not be continued.
- Law Enforcement Officer: same as above, the complex has been without law enforcement for over a year and even then, understaffed for more than 250,000 acres between both complexes.
- With the significant decrease in staffing (~25%) less time to work with other state, federal, and Tribal partners on hunting opportunities, visitor use, recovery of endangered species, and control of invasive species.
- Prescribed and Wildland Fire: one position caught in the pipelines while waiting to hear more on positions that aren't frozen; they were told positions are moving forward, but there's been confusion and fire season is weeks away.
- Overall staffing and budgets have been declining in the last 5 years.

Please see the next page for a map of the effected refuges, and information on the elected officials representing those areas.

COLUMBIA NWR

Sen. Judy Warrick
316 Legislative Bldg
P.O. Box 40413
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7624

Rep. Dan Newhouse
3100 GW Way #130
Richland, WA 99354
ph (509) 713-7374

Rep. Tom Dent
437 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7932

Rep. Alex Ybarra
470 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7808

**Endangered Public Lands:
Mid-Columbia & Central WA
National Wildlife Refuge COMPLEX**

Sen. Maria Cantwell
Richland Office
825 Jadwin Ave. Ste. 206
Richland, WA 99352
ph (509) 946-8106

Sen. Patty Murray
Richland Office
825 Jadwin Ave. Ste. 160K
Richland, WA 99352
ph (509) 453-7462

CONBOY LAKE NWR

Rep. David Stuebe
427 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7976

Rep. Kevin Waters
467 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7994

Rep. Gloria Mendoza
430 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7960

Sen. Paul Harris
242A Inv Newhouse Bldg
P.O. Box 40417
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7632

Sen. Curtis King
340A Inv Newhouse Bldg
P.O. Box 40414
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7626

Rep. Dan Newhouse
3100 GW Way #130
Richland, WA 99354
ph (509) 713-7374



TOPPENISH NWR

Rep. Deb Manjarrez
122F Legislative Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7856

Rep. Gloria Mendoza
430 John L. O'Brien Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7960

Sen. Curtis King
340A Inv Newhouse Bldg
P.O. Box 40414
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7626

**HANFORD REACH
NAT'L MONUMENT**

Rep. Skyler Rude
122G Legislative Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7828

Rep. Dan Newhouse
3100 GW Way #130
Richland, WA 99354
ph (509) 713-7374

Rep. Mark Kicker
122H Legislative Bldg
P.O. Box 40600
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7836

Sen. Perry Dozier
342 Inv Newhouse Bldg
P.O. Box 40416
Olympia, WA 98504
ph (360) 786-7630

Rep. Michael Baumgartner
Spokane Office
528 E Spokane Falls Blvd #115
Spokane, WA 99202
ph (509) 353-2374

McNARY NWR

MCKAY CREEK NWR

COLD SPRINGS NWR

UMATILLA NWR

Let your electeds know why you value protection of public lands!

Bird Diseases -- continued from page 5

Avian influenza, also known as bird flu, is a disease caused by infection with type A flu viruses that occur naturally among wild aquatic birds (ducks, geese, swans, gulls, terns, and shorebirds) worldwide and can infect domestic poultry and other bird and animal species. The viruses are very contagious among birds through saliva, nasal secretions, feces and contaminated surfaces. The Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) form is fatal for infected birds. The American Bird Conservancy has recommendations for simple steps that you can take to help birds: abcbirds.org/news/avian-flu-outbreak-2022/

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has been tracking avian flu outbreaks and provides updated information on cases, recommended precautions to reduce the risk of spreading or contracting the disease, and an on-line suspected case reporting tool at wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/diseases/bird-flu. The Washington Department of Agriculture also has a website where you can check for updated cases in our area at: agr.wa.gov/departments/animals-livestock-and-pets/avian-health/avian-influenza/bird-flu

Salmonellosis is a common and usually fatal bird disease caused by the salmonella bacteria. It is transmitted through droppings and saliva when birds flock together in large numbers, such as at bird feeders. House finches, pine siskins, goldfinches and grosbeaks are most commonly afflicted in the Pacific Northwest.

The first indication that a bird has salmonellosis is that it will appear to be tame, is lethargic, fluffs out its feathers, and is easy to approach. At that point, it is usually in the late stages of the illness and there is nothing that can be done to help except to report them to WDFW's online reporting tool for sick, injured or dead wildlife: survey123.arcgis.com/share/a384e90f69744f2e846135a9ce80027f

Asymptomatic individuals pose as much a risk in spread of this pathogen as those obviously sick. Reducing unnatural opportunities for backyard birds to flock together, such as at bird feeders, helps to alleviate these risks in transmission amongst individuals.

It is possible, although uncommon, for salmonella bacteria to transfer from birds to humans through direct contact with infected birds, droppings, or through domestic cats that catch sick birds. When handling birds, bird feeders or bird baths, it is best to wear gloves and wash hands thoroughly afterward.

For more information, see wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/diseases/salmonellosis-wild-birds.

Several other diseases can afflict birds and be spread at feeding stations. If evidence of any of these diseases is seen, immediately remove feeders and clean them with a ten percent chlorine bleach solution. Dry completely before re-using and repeat if you see any more sick birds. Here's what to watch for:

Avian pox – This viral disease causes wartlike growths on birds' faces, legs, wings and feet. The virus is spread by direct contact with infected birds, ingestion of food or water contaminated by sick birds, or contact with contaminated surfaces of feeders, birdbaths and perches. Insects, especially mosquitoes, also carry the disease from one bird to another.

Aspergillosis – This disease is caused by a fungal mold that grows on damp feed or soil in or around a feeder. Birds inhale the fungal spores and the disease spreads through their lungs and air sacs, causing bronchitis and pneumonia. Infected birds have trouble breathing, usually seen open-mouthed but not eating.

Trichomoniasis – This disease is caused by small parasites that can affect a wide variety of animals, including humans. The mourning dove and band-tailed pigeon seem to be particularly susceptible. The disease causes sores in their mouths and throats, and results in death from starvation or dehydration.

LCBAS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL: The Curlew digital newsletter subscribers are alerted to the impending expiration of their subscription by email. Please renew your subscription on or before the month your subscription expires to continue to receive the newsletter without interruption. Renewing online is easy, quick and safe: www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org/join-renew-donate or you can use the form included with this newsletter.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Please send address changes (email address) to www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org/contact so that your subscription is not interrupted. You can also mail address changes to LCBAS, PO Box 1900, Richland, WA 99352.

NEW NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY MEMBERS: We hope you will support Lower Columbia Basin Audubon by joining the local chapter, which is locally funded. Please become a paid subscriber and add your voice to our bird protection, conservation, and education efforts. Doing so is fast, easy, and secure at our website: www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org/join-renew-donate

The **LCBAS Privacy Policy** is available at our website. Find out more at www.lcbas.org or www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org

LCBAS OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Email</u>
President	Dana Ward	president.lcbas@gmail.com
Vice President	Chuck Hedel	—
Treasurer	Dan Hansen	treasurer.lcbas@gmail.com
Secretary	Debbie Berkowitz	secretary.lcbas@gmail.com
Birding Events	Jason Fidorra	—
Communications Chair	Charlene Burge	—
Conservation Co-Chair	Dana Ward and Rick Leumont	—
Education Chair	Kelly Doyle	—
Finance Chair	Dan Hansen	treasurer.lcbas@gmail.com
Fundraising Chair	Marcie Daines	
Membership Chair	OPEN	To contact anyone without a dedicated email address, please use the contact form on our website:
Program Chair	Lori Nelson	
Director at Large	Robin Priddy	www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org/contact
OTHER CONTACTS:		
Curlew Editor	Charlene Burge	
Membership Database	Rich Barchet	
LCBAS Website	Lori Nelson and Lisa Hill	
Publicity Chair	OPEN	

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society**PO Box 1900****Richland, WA 99352****Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Membership Form**

LCBAS membership benefits include a year's subscription (10 issues) to our digital newsletter "The Curlew" and priority registration for space-limited field trips. LCBAS is a 501c(3) organization and dues are tax deductible.

_____ Regular membership (Individual or family at the same permanent address) (\$20)

_____ Full-time student membership (\$10)

_____ I would like to make an additional donation of _____.

Total: _____ (If paying with a check, please make check payable to **LCBAS**)

Register and pay online via PayPal at www.lowercolumbiabasinaudubon.org/join-renew-donate

-OR- Mail your form and dues to: Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society, PO Box 1900, Richland, WA. 99352

___ I do not want to receive e-alerts for last minute activity changes, important issues, and volunteer opportunities (check for opt-out).

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Membership in LCBAS is separate from membership in the National Audubon Society.
To join the National Audubon Society, please go to www.audubon.org