



JEAN ROBOCKER ONCE AND FUTURE BIRDER



Jean Robocker's first lessons in nature study were like the sudden rays of sunshine hitting a golden autumn birch - surprising and memorable. When Jean's mother taught school near Portland, Oregon, in the early 1900's, nature lore was just part of the curriculum. "Mom always shared with me the names of the wildflowers, birds, trees and shrubs that grew near our rural home, even when I was very small," remembers Jean. She still treasures the bird book, given to her at age six by an aunt and uncle, that ignited her bird watching passion. "Once you're captured by it, you're always a birder." Jean admitted.

After college, Jean directed the Girl Scout program in Vancouver, WA, and then in Kalispell. Two years later, she met and married dairy farmer Eugene Robocker, and they continued to operate the dairy for 25 years. With Egan Slough and the Flathead River creating a moat, the farm looked like a well tended wild kingdom, welcoming 162 bird species, including recent occupation by sandhill cranes. Serendipitous one-time sightings added a boreal owl, lazuli bunting, brown thrasher and black tern to the list. Many Auduboners saw their first brambling at her collection of feeders, while sipping tea in the Robockers' cozy dining room.

Becoming active right away in the newly organized Flathead Audubon, Jean compiled Christmas Bird Count results and served on budget, scholarship, and other committees throughout the years. Perceiving a demand for bird programs in schools, Jean gathered slides from local nature photographers, commissioned a collection of bird study skins and recruited other Audubon members to help fill the need. For years, the highlight of the Flathead Audubon monthly meeting was a bird I.D. presentation by Jean, complete with larger-than-life size, colored, bird cutouts she created.

Jean became a world traveler in the late 60's. Armed with an explorer's heart, she sticks to her own itinerary, which is, "after one play, one castle, one museum,

and one cathedral, we go birding." Their first trip was to search for Eugene's French heritage. Numerous other vacations had them climbing in the Alps, riding horses in Somerset, England, tramping through moors in pursuit of the elusive Dartmoor warbler, visiting East Germany, and narrow boating on English canals with friends. Her traveling advice - "Birding is an introduction to people. Binoculars are non-threatening and if you are a stranger, walking the public trails, looking through binoculars..., people will stop and ask if you know what kind of bird it is, and if not, they will tell you." And better yet, sometimes they invite you in for tea.

(Jean Robocker - continued on page 3)

NOVEMBER FLATHEAD AUDUBON CALENDAR

REMINDERS!

Saturday, November 1 - Sunflower Seed Pickup Day **See Page 3 for locations and times**

Saturday, November 1 & Sunday, November 2 - "Winged Migration," award-winning documentary, showing at O'Shaughnessey Center in Whitefish **Full Story on Page 5**

Monday, November 10 FAS General Meeting will feature a presentation by Kristi DuBois, discussing bats. Flathead Audubon meets at **Calvary Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall** at 2200 Highway 2 East in Evergreen (enter through the main door facing the parking lot). The general meeting begins at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting around 8 p.m. Flathead Audubon Board of Directors meeting will be held at 5:30 p.m. prior to the general meeting.

Friday, November 28 - Late fall field trip along Lower McDonald Creek (Details on Page 3)

CHICKADEE CHATTER



It was a day of great contrast, one moment the sun was shining, warming everything the golden rays touched and the next moment grey rain heavy clouds would appear and dampen the earth with precious sparkling droplets. I couldn't decide if it was a day to curl up with a good book or if it was a day meant for a wander in the woods. I was longing for the sounds and the smells of the forest and so I set out for the woods.

The clouds were winning the fight with the sun and soon only small patches of blue sky could be seen. I walked up the trail enjoying the solitude. It had rained in the foothills overnight. We have had so little rain this past year and I was delighted to walk in the rain freshened woods. I spent long moments just breathing the fresh air into my lungs, I love the smell of the woods in the fall after a rain storm. It is a scent that stays long in the memory, there is the tang of tannin from the many leaves that have fallen and the sweet smell of wet grass and the earthy aroma of rich, damp soil and a few more scents that defy definition.

The rain soaked woods in autumn are a feast for the eyes as well. The long needles on the Ponderosa Pines had tiny shimmering water droplets on the tips of each needle, there were thousands, hundreds of thousands of beautiful miniature drops. The wet leaves on the birch and aspen and mountain maple were bright with color. The leaves were a multitude of greens and gold and red, some were tinged with pink. Some of the leaves were already lying on the ground having lost the battle with gravity, some were swirling down around me from above, succumbing to the tug of gravity as I watched and some were fluttering in the light breeze still clinging tightly to branches, all delighting the eye.

The rocks in our area are beautiful in any weather but with a coating of water they are exquisite. The maroons and purples and blues and greens of these ancient sedimentary rocks were fascinating. I picked up several to take home with me they were so lovely. This is saying a great deal, remember I own a rock shop and I really don't need another rock or two to add to the many. One was celadon green with uneven bands of

dark green running through it, a piece of the Appekunny argillite, a piece of a primordial sea bed nearly a billion years old. I walked by a dark purple rock with a perfect golden maple leaf perched on top. The contrast was so dramatic I had to stop and look at it, it was a masterpiece, artistry created by nature.

Water droplets fell everywhere as the breeze blew through the leaves. I stood for many moments listening to the sounds of the falling water drops as they hit other leaves and my nose and finally made it to the ground with a soft plop. As I walked small animals rustled in the bushes beside the trail. Several times lovely little chipmunks scampered across the trail in front of me or eyed me from a branch a safe distance away. Red squirrels were everywhere gathering cones and chattering at an intruder in their domain. I love to watch squirrels racing up trees and over branches. They seem to do it with such abandon and joy. I am quite sure that I am imagining this and all they are really doing is just getting from one branch to another in search of another tasty tidbit, but it is nice to imagine.

Several Ruffed Grouse burst from the bushes, I am not sure who scared who the most. Their flight was so sudden and startling that all I saw of them was a flash of wings and the sway of disturbed branches after they had passed.

In the young trees beside the trail Black-capped and Mountain and Chestnut-backed chickadees kept me company. There were so many fluttering here and there and keeping up a constant commentary. High up in the Western Larch, the White Pine and the fir above me came the high pitched calls of Golden-crowned Kinglets. It is amazing that these diminutive birds can produce such sounds. I was even fortunate enough to see the bright golden crown of one little fellow as he ate insects in a Western Larch.

The rain that had threatened to fall finally came down, first as a gentle mist that dampened my face pleasantly but soon it was pouring. I started back down the trail following little rivulets that had started flowing down the miniature river in the middle of the trail. The rain drops hit the hood of my jacket with a nice plopping sound and it muted all the sounds around me and gave me peace. All too soon I was back at the car, soaking wet and grinning from ear to ear. What could be nicer than walking in the woods in the midst of autumn in the rain?

By Leslie Kehoe



NOVEMBER PROGRAM

Do our bats migrate or hibernate?

Find out at Flathead Audubon's November 10 meeting featuring biologist Kristi DuBois, the non-game native species coordinator for the state. DuBois, who works at Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in Missoula, will focus on the 15 bat species found in Montana.

Since little research has been done on bats in Montana, DuBois is very excited about federal wildlife money that is funding a bat project. As part of the bat project, biologists are surveying the distribution and habitats favored by different species of bats in Montana. A conservation plan for bats will also be developed as part of the project. DuBois, who studied songbirds as part of her Master's thesis at Montana State University, has spent most of her career working on non-game species.

Flathead Audubon is now meeting at the Calvary Lutheran Church at 2200 Highway 2 East in Evergreen. The general meeting begins at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting around 8 p.m.

by Karen Nichols



SUNFLOWER SEED PICKUP DAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1

*Kalispell: Fairgrounds, North Lot, 12:30- 2:30 p.m.
Coordinator: Linda Winnie @ 755-1406

*Whitefish: Train Depot Parking Lot, 12:30-2:30 p.m.
Coordinator: Mike Fanning @ 862-8070

*Columbia Falls: Glacier Bank, 10 a.m.-noon
Coordinator: Sonja Hartmann @ 387-4150.

*Bigfork: IGA Parking Lot, 10 a.m.-noon.
Coordinators: Neal and Pattie Brown @ 837-5018

FIELD TRIP

Join Jim and Sue Swab for a late fall field trip along Lower McDonald Creek in Glacier Park. The group will stroll from the Apgar Visitor's Center to the Ox Bow area and possibly to the Quarter Circle Bridge. Weather conditions will determine the mode of transportation--hiking boots, snowshoes or skis. RSVP for time and additional information, 387-4299 or suejim@bigsky.net.



Humankind has not woven the web of life. We are but one thread within it. Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves. All things are bound together. All things connect.

--Chief Seattle

(Jean Robocker, continued)

Visiting relatives in Australia, and stopping at Fiji, Tahiti, and New Zealand on the way, they enjoyed the beaches, as well as the birds. "You get a chance to meet the people of the country when you're by yourself and carry binoculars. It's a great way to travel." Jean was soon traveling to see another type of bird.

When Jean's husband passed away, she decided that no amount of mourning would bring him back and she needed to keep herself busy. She called the president of the Dutch Bantam Club in the Netherlands and was invited on a personal tour of their imaginative and charming back yard chicken coops to see original Dutch Bantams. These beautiful birds were so rare in the United States that it had already taken her three years to acquire a good specimen. Poultry shows in Holland, Germany, England, and across the U.S. have filled up the travel agenda each year since. She only shows her bantams at a few shows in the U.S. "When you are an old lady carrying a box of chickens on an airplane, everyone helps you,"

laughed Jean, relating how flight delays and airline regulations make every trip an adventure. Jean became a founding member of the American Dutch Bantam Society in 1986. Brilliant colors, fully arched tails and careful recordkeeping have made her bantams so popular that she has buyers across the U.S.

Tucked away in all this, Jean is a founding member of the Alpine Spinners and Weavers Guild in the Flathead Valley and owner of Allen Looms. She also served terms on the FVCC Board, Flathead County Planning Board and the State Board of Public Education. Both Jean's and her brother-in-law's farms are preserved with conservation easements from the Nature Conservancy. Her other farm, located about a mile away, has a Montana Land Reliance conservation easement. "I continually want to make progress," Jean states as her philosophy on all her projects and life. Jean is always anxious to try new crops, from asparagus to fragrant Mirabelle plums. There are imported Welsh Cob horses on the farm, and maybe Indian rice grass in the future, but those are other stories.

by Robin Magaddino

FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: **JILL FANNING**



YOUR CHOICE OF COFFEE CAN HELP SONGBIRDS



Another beautiful fall morning in Montana. You taste that first sip of coffee and watch the birds visit your feeder. The spring and summer species have migrated to the warmth and safety of their southern winter homes. Time to enjoy the hardy residents that stay behind. Unfortunately, that cup of coffee in your hand may be putting those summer birds at risk. Or if you have chosen your coffee wisely, that cup of coffee could be part of the answer to protecting endangered songbird species.

It used to be that all coffee was grown under a protective canopy of shade. It had to be, because traditional coffee plants cannot survive exposure to the fierce tropical sun of the best coffee-growing regions. Thus, in a happy marriage of agriculture and ecology, coffee growers helped preserve rich and diverse ecosystems in which a wide range of birds and other wildlife prospered. Then about thirty years ago scientists began promoting new kinds of coffee plants that could withstand full sun. Coffee-growing countries, eager to increase export income, began cutting down the traditional shade trees and planting "sun coffee." At first, sun coffee appeared to be a great success. It raised production and increased income to poor countries. It was plentiful and "cheap". It soon became clear, however, that the low per-bag price of sun coffee hid its real costs: the added expenses of large, single crop plantations. Fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides were now needed to replace the self-sustaining ecosystem of the shade-grown farms.

Even more alarming, the songbirds and other wildlife that once thrived in the rich habitat began to dis-

appear. According to the Smithsonian's Migratory Bird Center, shaded farms harbor as many as 150 different bird species, while sun farms often support as few as five. Ultimately, the fate of these ecosystems and the migratory birds that depend on them to survive may lie in the hands that hold the coffee cups. One third of all the coffee produced is consumed in the U.S. The coffee we choose to drink can make a difference. Many small-scale growers still produce coffee in the traditional way. If they are to resist the economic pressures to sell their forest farms or to convert to their farms to sun plantations, they must be able to market their coffee and make a decent living. Migratory bird populations are steadily declining. A major contributor to this decline is steady loss of wintering habitat. Supporting the production of shade grown coffee could halt and even reverse that trend.

Fresh-roasted and blended shade-grown coffee is delicious. It tends to be less acidic, more aromatic and contains slightly less caffeine than its cousin "sun coffee". If it is also organically grown, it is much better for you. If it is also "fair-traded," that means that the farmer gets more for selling his coffee and can afford to continue his small family plantation.

Organic, fair-traded, shade-grown coffee can be mail-ordered from places such as Starbucks in Seattle or Pete's in Berkeley. It can also be bought right here, freshly roasted, from Montana Coffee Traders. Look for their Good Migrations series. It comes in several blends, from dark and full to light and crisp. It costs a bit more than cheap coffee, but to me it is well worth it.

By Jill Fanning



Flathead Audubon Applauds FarmHands

As part of its goal to recognize conservation achievements in the valley, Flathead Audubon honored FarmHands at its October meeting. FarmHands is "a group of local farmers and consumers who want to strengthen the natural bond between the people who produce the food and the people who eat it. We are working to protect the Flathead Valley's rich, working farmlands for future generations."

Flathead Audubon congratulates FarmHands for publishing a free map, which shows consumers where to buy fresh, locally grown food. Supporting local agriculture not only helps to protect family farms and access to healthy food, it also helps to protect open space and habitat needed by our birds and wildlife.

Flathead Audubon would also like to thank Ferne Cohen for spearheading the idea to recognize conservation achievements in the valley. Her hard work and dedication

to this is much appreciated.

Flathead Audubon presented each FarmHands team member with a FAS membership. Those honored are Pam Gerwe, Barbara Brant, Shannon Hughes, Malcolm Thompson, Jen Bannon, Marlyn James and Jen Jones. To learn more about FarmHands or to get a map of the Flathead Valley farms, contact Pam Gerwe at 862-0621 or at pandora@cyberport.net

Jen Jones from FarmHands wrote in response to the conservation recognition: "The members of FarmHands would like to thank the Flathead Audubon for recognizing our conservation achievements. We would like to encourage you to buy and continue buying local food. When you buy locally you vote with your food dollar. This ensures that family farms in your community will continue to thrive and that healthy, flavorful, plentiful food will be available for future generations."

BIRD OF THE MONTH

Turkey Trivia

The soft gobble of turkeys, scuffling through the underbrush, is a familiar and comforting sign of fall. Here are a few interesting facts about these big birds:

* All turkeys in temperate North America, including the domestic turkey, are of one species, *Meleagris gallopavo*, of which there are six races or subspecies. Its range extends from southern Canada to Mexico. The domesticated turkey descends from the wild turkey.

* Domestication of turkeys began in pre-Columbian times, by Indians living in Mexico and the southwestern U.S. They were taken from Mexico to Europe by Spanish conquistadores early in the 16th century. English settlers later brought the domesticated turkey back to America.

* Wild turkeys were an abundant game settlement of North America by Europeans, wild original range as a result of habitat destruction and efforts, turkeys are again numerous in many states

* Locally, turkeys are doing great. Our some residents who imported and released turkeys ulation built slowly for awhile, then really took on the Christmas Bird Count and by 1990 there were 598. Bigfork has had the national high CBC for turkeys at least 13 times between 1980 and 2002. (Thanks to Dan Casey for the data!)



bird when Europeans first arrived. Following turkeys disappeared from large parts of their hunting pressure. Thanks to conservation and are being re-established in others.

local population is the result of releases by from Pennsylvania in the late 60's. The pop-off; in 1975 there were 32 turkeys counted

* The turkey was once so common in America, and so well thought of, that it was considered a choice for the national emblem, along with the bald eagle. It lost by one congressional ballot.

* The wild turkey was plate No.1 painted by John James Audubon in *The Birds of America*.

* Turkeys are large and powerful (36-48 inches long and may stand 3-4 feet tall when alert). Wild turkeys live in small groups in open forests, feeding on insects, seeds, and fallen fruit. During the breeding season the polygamous (having multiple mates) cocks make grating sounds, revolving and spreading their tails to attract females. The cocks often fight over females, sometimes wounding or killing each other. The nest, built by the hen, is a simple depression lined with dry leaves in which about twelve eggs are laid. The hen covers them with grass when she goes to feed. Chicks roost under the body, wings and tail of the hen until about 4 weeks old. Turkeys are winter residents and form flocks of 40-50 birds, much larger in some areas.

* And a bit of trivia while you're cooking that bird: The gizzard, a muscular section of the stomach lined with horny plates or ridges, functions like the turkey's teeth and jaws. Here the seeds, acorns, other nuts and leaves they've eaten are rotated and crushed. This tough little organ is very effective; objects that require more than 400 pounds of pressure per square inch to crush have been flattened within 24 hours when experimentally fed to a turkey.

* If you'd like to purchase a natural locally-grown turkey, Hutterite turkeys are available from Third Street Market in Whitefish. You must order them ahead of time, 862-5054. by Jane Adams

OWEN SOWERWINE WORK DAY A MAJOR SUCCESS

Flathead Audubon won in every way on Saturday, October 18. To celebrate Global Volunteer Day, Bob and Jane Lopp, on behalf of Prudential Insurance, had offered a grant of \$1,000 if Flathead Audubon could produce at least 20 volunteers to work 2 hours at the Owen Sowerwine Natural Area. FAS met the Prudential challenge with a whopping 34 energetic weed-pulling folks, including all of the Prudential office staff, who scoured the trails and entrance to OSNA for thistle, burdock, hounds tongue, and knapweed. The weeds didn't stand a chance. At the end of 2 hours, the pile of large trash bags stuffed with weeds resembled a small mountain.

This is the second year that the Lopps and Prudential have offered a challenge grant to Flathead Audubon. This year's grant will pay our state license fee for OSNA for two years! Flathead Audubon extends our most grateful thanks to the Lopps and Prudential for their generosity and continuing involvement with Audubon.

By Brent Mitchell



PREVENTING DISEASE AT YOUR FEEDERS

Now that you've ordered your Flathead Audubon sunflower seeds, it's time to think about a little maintenance for those bird feeders.

Did you know that diseases such as salmonella and conjunctivitis can grow in moldy, wet seed, in dirty feeders and on the ground below? This is of particular concern because diseases are especially hard on birds in the winter when they need all of their extra energy reserves to deal with the extreme weather conditions.

Your birdseed should be stored in a clean, dry and rodent free area. A metal container with a tight lid works well. Moldy seed can poison birds and possibly kill them, so be sure to discard any seed that has gotten damp.

To keep the ground beneath feeders clean, it's a good idea to move your feeders a foot or so each season just to give the ground beneath a chance to recover. If you don't want to move your feeders, you can place a piece of indoor/outdoor carpet below the feeder and clean it off regularly.

Inspect your feeders closely. Would you eat or drink from them? If not, then they need to be cleaned. Remove loose food and debris and then wash them thoroughly with a diluted bleach solution (9 parts water/1 part bleach.) If possible, submerge the feeder completely in this solution for a few minutes. Allow the feeder to dry completely before refilling. If your feeders are wooden, you may want to substitute another disinfectant for the bleach to avoid fading the wood. Sunflower, thistle and suet feeders need to be cleaned approximately once a month.

Also, remember that if you live in an area frequented by bears, you should not put your feeders out until the bears have dened. Bears love birdseed and you can be fined for providing food for them. More importantly, a bear could be killed because it became habituated to humans and their food. Hibernation time varies from year to year but a good guideline is to read the local papers and listen to the local news. When all those bear reports have stopped, it's probably safe to put your feeders out! You could also call our local MFWP office at 752-5501.

by Jeannie Marcure



COMING SOON!

Are you looking for some quality entertainment that you can share with your family and friends this holiday season? Well, you're in luck!

On November 18, the Oscar-nominated documentary "**Winged Migration**" will be released to VHS and DVD. This Sony Pictures Classics film was originally released on April 18, 2003, in New York and has since been playing only in large market IMAX theaters across the country. If you haven't yet had the opportunity to see this beautiful and informative film, you're in for a real treat!

Directed by Jaques Perrin, who has long been one of France's most respected producers, this 85 minute film explores the mystery of birds in flight. Perrin's previous works include "**Microcosmos**," which explores the world of common garden insects and "**Le Peuple Singe**," which is about monkeys.

More than 450 people, including 17 pilots and 14 cinematographers followed various bird migrations through 40 countries and each of the seven continents. Three years in the making, this stunningly beautiful movie reveals a glimpse into the natural world that we are seldom afforded. Often the camera seems only inches away as we are privileged to share the migration flights of dozens of species ranging from geese, cranes, ducks and eagles to swans, storks and puffins. Set to an original score by Bruno Coulais, this film is guaranteed to restore your faith in the film industry!

A variety of machines including planes, gliders, helicopters and balloons, and numerous ingenious techniques were used to allow filmmakers to literally fly alongside, above, below & in front of their subjects. The results will take your breath away! A must see!

By Jeannie Marcure

The Whitefish Theatre Company is bringing "Winged Migration" to the O'Shaughnessey Center. The Saturday show is at 7 PM and Sunday shows are at 4 and 7 PM. Tickets, \$7 for adults and \$5 for children, will be sold at the door up to two hours before show time.



JOIN OUR LOCAL CHAPTER!!

MEMBERSHIP POLICY CHANGE



Last spring we announced a new category of membership, a membership in Flathead Audubon Society. So far, 46 families have joined FAS. Historically, to join Audubon, you would simply join the National organization. You would then automatically become a Flathead Audubon Society chapter member, and receive the Flathead Audubon newsletter as well as the National organization's Audubon magazine. National Audubon supported our chapter by sharing the membership dues with us.

This is no longer the case. National Audubon has been gradually reducing its financial support to the local chapters and is encouraging them to become self-supporting. We currently receive from National less than \$4 from the membership dues of each member, and this will soon drop to 0. \$4 is less than half the cost of printing and postage for the newsletter for each member. So we (along with many other chapters nation-wide) have instituted a new Chapter Membership. For \$15 you can join Flathead Audubon, receive the newsletter, be part of the action here, and support all of our local programs: monthly meetings, field trips, management of Owen Sowerwine Natural Area, school and adult education programs. Newsletter-only subscribers need to take advantage of this new chapter membership to continue to receive the newsletter.

You can still join National Audubon, of course. Your membership fee will support National's many excellent nation-wide education and conservation programs but you will not be supporting the local chapter. With a National membership you receive both the Audubon magazine and the Flathead Audubon monthly newsletter. The National Audubon fee is \$20 for first-time members (\$15 for Seniors and Students), and then \$35 to renew your membership after that.

We strongly suggest that you join Flathead Audubon and then choose either to join National Audubon or not. Without local members the chapter will have to reduce its programs in the future.

Over the years, Flathead Audubon has been well supported by valley residents through donations and activities such as our annual seed sale and birdathon. We hope this support will continue in the future and be supplemented by a large group of local chapter members.

Use the form below to join now!

Flathead Audubon Society Membership Form

I would like to join the Flathead Audubon Society.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Send \$15 (check payable to "Flathead Audubon") along with this form to:

Flathead Audubon Society Membership, 380 Tally Lake Rd., Whitefish, MT 59937

When you use this form, your name will NOT be shared with other organizations.

AUDUBON MEMBERSHIP FORM

FLATHEAD AUDUBON SOCIETY

Support local programs and
receive the Pileated Post

Flathead Audubon Member \$15 ☐
(Individual or Family)

NATIONAL AUDUBON

Support nationwide programs,
receive the Audubon magazine
and the Pileated Post

First Time Member	\$20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior/Student	\$15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individual Renewal	\$35	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Renewal	\$38	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name

Address

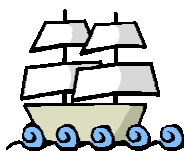
City

State Zip

☐ Check here if you do NOT want your name
shared with other organizations.

Mail this form with your check to:

Flathead Audubon Society Membership
380 Tally Lake Road
Whitefish, MT 59937



Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Permit No. 115
Kalispell, MT
59901-9173

FLATHEAD AUDUBON SOCIETY DIRECTORY

OFFICERS

President	About to be announced....	
Vice-President	Sonja Hartmann, P.O. Box 316, West Glacier, MT 59936	387-4150
Secretary	Gail Sullivan, 932 Columbia Ave., Whitefish, MT 59937	862-5775
Treasurer	Bruce Tannehill, 239 Deer Trail, Whitefish, MT 59937	862-4548
Past-President	Linda Winnie, P.O. Box 220, Kila, MT 59920	755-1406

DIRECTORS

2001-2004	Dan Casey, P.O. Box 355, Somers, MT 59932	857-3143
2001-2004	Jane Adams, 229 Edgewood Dr., Kalispell, MT 59901	257-4527
2003-2004	Leo Keane, 514 Pine Place, Whitefish, MT 59937	862-5807
2003-2004	Brent Mitchell, 960 Kienas Rd., Kalispell, MT 59901	756-8130
2003-2004	Jill Fanning, 380 Tally Lk Rd., Whitefish, MT 59937	862-8070
2003-2004	Mike Fanning, 380 Tally Lk Rd., Whitefish, MT 59937	862-8070
2002-2005	Linda deKort, 1290 Lost Creek Dr., Kalispell, MT 59901	755-3704
2002-2005	Leslie Kehoe, 1020 Holt Dr., Bigfork, MT 59911	837-4467
2002-2005	Karen Nichols, 580 Fourth Ave. EN, Kalispell, MT 59901	756-5763
2003-2006	Lisa Discoe, P.O. Box 1677, Bigfork, MT 59911	837-1456
2003-2006	Lewis Young, 50 Garrison Dr., Eureka, MT 59917	889-3492
2003-2006	Andrea Goff, 1050 Labrant Rd., Bigfork, MT 59911	837-1530

CHAIRS

Audubon Adventures	Kim Davis	755-1311	Membership	Jill & Mike Fanning	862-8070
Birdseed Sales	June & Rod Ash	754-2289	Owen Sowerwine NA	Brent Mitchell	756-8130
Christmas Bird Count	Dan Casey	857-3143		Neal Brown	837-5018
Community Naturalist Program	Sonja Hartmann	387-4150	Newsletter	(Editor) Karen Nichols	756-5763
Conservation	Brent Mitchell	756-8130		(Layout) Kay Mitchell	756-8130
Education	Linda deKort	755-3704		(Graphics) Jeannie Marcure	755-1808
Field Trips	Jim Swab	387-4299	Program	Leo Keane	862-5807
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	Judy Spence	857-2599	Refuge Projects	Leslie Kehoe	837-4467
Librarian	Gail Leonard	862-5807	Wetlands/Waterfowl	Neal Brown	837-5018

MONTANA AUDUBON

State Office	Ray Johnson, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624	443-3949
Western Montana Office	Bob Petty, P.O. Box 831, Stevensville, MT 59870	777-0780
Board President	Jim Brown, 1504 Woods Gulch Rd., Missoula, MT 59802	549-8052



NOVEMBER, 2003

The Flathead Audubon Society is affiliated with the National Audubon Society and meets on the second Monday of each month from September through May. The regular meeting starts at 7:30 p.m. and includes a featured guest who presents a conservation or nature program. The regular monthly meeting is preceded by the Executive Board meeting. Both meetings are open to all those interested.

THE PILEATED POST is published September through May and is sent to members of the Flathead Audubon Society as a membership benefit. Subscriptions for non-members are \$15.00 per year. For address change, please call 862-8070.

Deadline for newsletter copy is the 20th of each month. Contact newsletter editor at 756-5763; email submissions to pileatedpost@hotmail.com