



the

Pileated Post

Newsletter of the Flathead Audubon Society

April 2020
VOLUME 44, NUMBER 8

American
Kestrel



Allaboutbirds.com

FLATHEAD AUDUBON CANCELS APRIL 13 PUBLIC MEETING AND FIELD TRIPS THROUGH MARCH AND APRIL 2020

from FAS President Gael Bissell

Flathead Audubon is cancelling our April 13 public meeting at the United Way and all scheduled March and April field trips. The coronavirus, Covid-19, is a major public health concern and scientists and health officials across Montana and the U.S. along with the National Audubon Society are recommending organizations cancel all public events with 10 or more people. Your health and safety are our greatest concern and we hope that these actions will help limit the spread of this disease in northwest Montana.

The program scheduled for the April 13 meeting, Birding with Alpacas presented by Dan Kotter, will be rescheduled for next year. We will let you know the status of our May and other future meetings and field trips through the Pileated Post, our website (www.flatheadaudubon.org), news and social media, and possibly email.

It is still a great time of year to get outside and go birding on your own. Our FAS website has a list of excellent locations around the valley for observing spring migration at www.flatheadaudubon.org/birds/birding-hotspots/. Breathe some fresh air and challenge yourself to learn new birds! If you have exciting bird sightings that you want to share or amazing bird photos, let us know by emailing info@flatheadaudubon.org.

If you do get outdoors safely to enjoy our spring migration of waterfowl and songbirds, we suggest that you do not carpool, share binoculars or scopes with any other people, and, that you respect others' space, even when outside.

Thank you so much for your patience and understanding and we look forward to getting back together as soon as we can do so safely.

Owen Sowerwine Natural Area Management Will Continue, But With Some Changes

by Gael Bissell

For the last six months, the Flathead Audubon Society board and Owen Sowerwine Natural Area (OSNA) committee along with Montana Audubon in Helena have been working diligently with the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) to renew Audubon's authorization for the Owen Sowerwine natural area. OSNA is located just off Willow Glen Rd. on the east side of Kalispell and has been licensed by Montana Audubon and locally managed by Flathead Audubon Society for the last 20

years. The current license expired at the end of February, 2020. (More information about OSNA is on our website www.flatheadaudubon.org).

Last fall, DNRC and Audubon folks successfully restructured our last agreement with DNRC so that both Montana Audubon and Flathead Audubon equally co-licensed the 442-acre state parcel with Flathead Audubon agreeing to continue to be the day to day site manager. But as the 2020 renewal date

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BIRDS NEED OUR HELP SERIES - HOW WE CAN MAKE DIFFERENCE LOCALLY

From Flathead Audubon

This month we offer another article on how you personally can help birds: "Love Your Cats, But..." See page 3.

APRIL FLATHEAD AUDUBON CALENDAR

Monday, April 6, 2020. 6 PM. FAS Board of Directors Meeting, will be held digitally. If you were planning on attending please contact Gael Bissell at gael@flatheadaudubon.org.

Monday, April 13, 2020. 7 PM. Flathead Audubon General Meeting, CANCELLED. See top of page. All field trips **cancelled** through April. See page 5.

ANIMAL OF THE MONTH

Yuma Myotis

by Lewis Young

The Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) is another of the small, mostly brown colored bats that are found in Montana. In fact, it is so similar in looks to the more common Little Brown Bat that these 2 species are very difficult to tell apart in the hand. More about that later. The species was first described in 1864 from specimens taken near present day Yuma Arizona thus its name. Yuma Myotis have relatively short ears and dark membranes. Fur on the back is typically nonglossy, and color ranges from black through reddish brown to light brown with underfur that is light brown to yellowish white. Wingspan is approximately 9 inches, and weight is 5-6 grams (0.18-0.21 ounces). Life span has not been documented but likely is similar to other myotis species that can live 20-30 years.

In Montana, they have only been found in the northwestern portion of the state as we appear to be on the northeastern edge of their range. Yuma Myotis range from central British Columbia down to central Mexico and from the Pacific Ocean inland through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Nevada, Texas, Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

This species is more closely associated with water than most other North American bats. It is found in a wide variety of upland and lowland habitats, including riparian, desert scrub, moist woodlands, and forest, usually near open water. Yuma myotis are nocturnal, and forage for insects above the surface of standing or slow moving water or in vegeta-

tion close to the water's edge. Foraging begins at dusk and finishes a few hours after sunset. They feed on a variety of insects and are opportunistic hunters with no preference for particular prey. Instead, they feed on whatever is most common in their area. They either catch the insects in their mouths or use their tail membranes as a pouch to snag larger insect prey. It is likely that they eat insects at a high rate similar to other bats—sometimes more than 1000 per hour.

As with all other bats in Montana, echolocation is used to navigate in darkness and find food. Ultra-high frequency sounds are emitted from the mouth then the ears detect the sound waves reflected off prey and inanimate objects. Yuma Myotis echolocation calls are in the 47-55 kilohertz range, well above

human hearing capability. They also have social calls at much lower frequencies that are audible to humans.

Frequency is one of the ways to separate Yuma Myotis (47-55 kilohertz characteristic frequency) from Little Brown Bats (37-43 kilohertz characteristic frequency). Another way is to use DNA from a guano or skin sample. If the forearm length is less than 36.5 mm (1.4 inches), it may be either a Yuma Myotis or Little Brown Bat and then it is necessary to use DNA or call frequency to separate the two species. A forearm longer than 36.5 mm can safely be called a Little Brown Bat.

Roosts in spring and summer are typically in buildings, bridges, caves, mines, and hollow trees. Suitable locations may have thousands of individuals. Maternity roosts are located in warm sites that are favorable for growth of the young. Males tend to roost singly in the summer.

Winter roosts are cooler environments such as caves and mines. Hibernation takes place from

October to April and involves an extreme reduction in metabolic rate, heart rate, and respiratory rate that allows them to survive long periods of time without food. The heart rate drops from 200-300 beats per minute to 10 beats per minute, and they may go minutes without taking a breath. The body temperature can also drop to near freezing, depending on the temperature of the bat's surroundings. Other bodily functions also slow down, which reduces energy costs by about 98%.

In this state of "torpor," bats

are experts in high energy efficiency! During hibernation, bats cycle through periods of torpor interrupted by brief periods of arousal when their body temperatures return to normal for a few hours.

Yuma Myotis are considered yearlong residents in Montana although no hibernation sites are known. It is possible that some short distance migration occurs between summer and winter.

Mating occurs in the fall before hibernation, but the females retain the sperm for several months. Ovulation and fertilization do not occur until spring then gestation is around 60 days. Females typically pairs with several males, each of which also pairs with several different females. One young is born between

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April Program

As described on page 1, due to coronavirus concerns the April general meeting is canceled and the program scheduled for the April meeting, *Birding with Alpacas* presented by Dan Kotter, will be rescheduled for next year.

Love Your Cats, But...

If you own a cat (*Felis catus*), you have plenty of company. There are now more than 100 million house cats in the United States. With regard to predation, cats are classed into three categories: 1. Owned (live with owner but often are outside); Stray (lost or abandoned by their owners); and 3. Feral (descendants of strays that shun all human contact). Domestic cats are non-native predators and exist in significant densities throughout most areas populated by humans in the United States.

Cats kill approximately 2,400,000,000 (billion) birds and 6,300,000,000 to 22,300,000,000 small mammals every year in the U.S. alone, making cat predation by far the largest human-caused mortality threat to these animals. Canadians own about 8,500,000 (million) cats that kill an estimated 100,000,000-350,000,000 birds per year in Canada. This is almost an unbelievable number of birds lost. Although methods of study vary and so do results, nearly all researchers on cat predation draw the same conclusions from their research: cats are a significant cause of bird mortality. In fact, next to habitat destruction, cat predation is the second highest form of bird mortality in North America.

How should we deal with this problem? The

American Bird Conservancy encourages the following measures: 1) keep cats indoors or under close supervision; 2) the humane removal of all free-roaming (stray and feral) cats from important wildlife areas; 3) support programs to neuter or spay cats before reaching reproductive age; 4) strongly oppose free-roaming cat colonies; 5) work with the scientific, conservation, and animal welfare communities to educate the public about the dangers free-roaming cats pose to birds and other native wildlife and 6) require that cats be licensed and prohibit free-roaming cats by adopting laws similar to those in existence for dogs.



Make no mistake about it, knowing what we now know about the world-wide decline in bird populations, controlling cats should be near the top of our bird conservation list.

by Dave Manuwal

Natural Events To See This Month:

Resident bats leave hibernation.

CHIRPS & SQUAWKS

Highlights from the March 2, 2020 Board meeting

- Rod Walette, Treasurer, reported that Flathead Electric Coop donated \$500 for new display materials to use at the many FAS events. Denny Olson is working with FAS member Susie Waldron to design the new display.
- Kay Mitchell reported on the progress made to keep FAS managing Owen Sowerwine for public and educational use. DNRC has issued a special recreational use permit rather than a lease.
- Kay also reported that the FAS application to participate in the Great Fish Challenge has made it through the initial screening and we will know in May whether we have been accepted for this major fundraising event.
- FAS signed on to support the Oil Safe Flathead movement, which is asking for the development of a rail safety and spill prevention plan in the Flathead.
- Many volunteer opportunities were identified: Great Fish (Sept), Education Ambassadors, Arbor Day for 3rd graders (May 1), Conservation Committee, Birds of Prey Festival (Sept), Road Scholar outings in Glacier Park (July/August), and nominees for the Board of Directors. Come and join us!!



Conservation Educator's Niche

By Denny Olson

Fifty years ago this month, I was well on the way to becoming a biologist. I was learning about populations of wildlife, complex food webs, natural selection of the fittest, and the oppositional pressures of reproductive rates versus carrying capacity. That last concept was especially fascinating, because it made perfect sense to me that at some place, animals that had populations higher than the food-water-shelter-space supply had always crashed by some direct or indirect means. There were thousands of examples -- and literally no exceptions, to the established theory -- "theory" being the highest order of amassed evidence, as close to "truth" as any scientist dares to admit.

Along came the first Earth Day on April 22nd, celebrating and warning about the wonderful balance of our planetary life systems, and the potential tragedy of immutable biological "theory". Limits to Growth by the Club of Rome was published, getting their numbers and predictions far too alarmist, and lulling the powers-that-be into complacency. But, with the advent of Earth Day, surely the world would pay attention from there forward.

That relative complacency has lasted almost exactly fifty years. The biologists, ecologists and climate scientists started paying attention in the latter half of that half-century, watched the polar ice melt every year, and fretted about polar bears, changing weather patterns, rising seas, and all of the complications thereof. But, like the politics of the times, scientific findings and their champions were seen as yet another argument from an entrenched group with opinions, along with liberals, conservatives, moderates, libertarians, evangelicals, and certifiable conspiracy whackos. Belief was what mattered, whether evidence-based or not.

Just lately, we have looked at 140 million pieces of citizen-science evidence (Breeding Bird Surveys since 1967), and surmised that the 10 billion birds that resided or arrived in the North American Spring, and the 20 billion that left in the fall after

breeding -- have shrunk by 29% since that first awareness-raising Earth Day in 1970. These are the birds that spread our seeds, pollinate our trees and flowers, are first responders to all of our animal corpses, warn us about our poisons, and eat 500 tons of insects every year. They are clearly a critical cog in our own life support system.

So what are the reasons behind the reasons? According to the US fish and Wildlife Service scientists, in decreasing order of importance: 1) habitat loss (the big one,) 2) cats (90 million domesticated and another 90 million feral and stray), 3) flying into buildings, 4) vehicle collisions, 5) poisons, 6) collisions with electrical lines, 7) collisions with communication towers, 8) electrocutions, 9) oil pits, and 10) collisions with wind turbines (Yup, only one reason behind the reasons. Humans. Understatedly, it seems that we are somewhat responsible for the carrying capacity limiting factors on the populations of birds.

Another Audubon study using some of the same data, plus hundreds of other studies, now projects that here in the Flathead, Great Gray Owls, Boreal Owls, White-tailed Ptarmigan, Spruce Grouse, Black Swifts, Bobolinks, Pygmy Nuthatches, Gray-crowned Rosy Finches, American Pipits, Boreal Chickadees, Barrow's Goldeneyes, and Townsend's Solitaires will be gone from nesting populations in 2100. Forty-nine other species are projected as highly vulnerable to the habitat loss from a 3-degree C. rise in global temperatures in the next 80 years (we have risen 1 degree already). Sixty-three other species are projected moderately vulnerable.

We stand by, observing our shrinkage of the carrying capacity of the world's birds. We feel bad, of course, and grateful that it is them and not us. Good thing those pesky biological principles of carrying capacity don't apply to us, we think, hugging our packages of toilet paper, sequestered at home in a world-wide pandemic ...

One other thing about biologists and their "theories". We sometimes hate it when we are right.

Of Birds and Bears--Finding a Balance

We have had the enormous pleasure all winter of enjoying birds at our feeders and the birds have benefited. Now is the time to consider taking the feeders down. If you live in bear country, out of respect for our furry, hungry neighbors, it is essential. Besides helping to keep bears out of trouble, taking your feeders down also encourages birds to go for their natural food sources of insects, especially caterpillars. Over 90% of our birds (even hummingbirds!) eat insects, a source of protein and nutrients vital to their health and

more importantly essential for raising baby birds. It has been observed that it can take 6,000 to 9,000 caterpillars to raise a brood of chickadees (average brood 5-10). Perhaps we would start seeing fewer insects in the landscape, creating less need for toxic insecticides and helping nature to find its own balance. Taking feeders down during the summer can be a win-win for bears, birds and the environment!

by Kathy Ross

MARCH and APRIL FIELD TRIPS CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!

The coronavirus is a major public health concern and scientists and health officials across Montana and the U.S. along with the National Audubon Society are recommending organizations cancel most public events. Although field trips are outdoors and participants are separated in vehicles, FAS believes any group activity involves some level of health risk at this time. Therefore we are cancelling our previously announced field trips for both March and April 2020. We will let you know through our Pileated Post newsletter, social media, our website (flatheadaudubon.org) the status of our May and other future field trips. Please check the website for the most recent updates.

It is still a great time of year to get outside and go birding on your own. Our FAS website has a list of excellent locations around the valley such as Owen Sowerwine, Lower and Smith Valleys, and West Val-

ley for observing spring migration at www.flatheadaudubon.org/birds/birding-hotspots/. Breathe some fresh air and challenge yourself to learn new birds! If you have exciting bird sightings that you want to share or amazing bird photos, let us know by emailing info@flatheadaudubon.org.

If you do get outdoors safely to enjoy our spring migration of waterfowl and songbirds, we suggest that you do not carpool, do not share binoculars or scopes with any other people, and, that you respect others' space, even when outside.

Thank you so much for your patience and understanding and we look forward to getting back together as soon as we can do so safely!



RIVERSIDE EARLY BIRDS, Owen Sowerwine Natural Area (OSNA), Kalispell. Sunday, April 19, 9:00 AM-12 noon. CANCELLED.

The following field trips are tentative, pending a change in CDC guidelines or other factors affecting public health and safety. Details for each will appear in next month's Pileated Post.

SWAN RIVER NATURE TRAIL STROLL, Bigfork, with Anne Morley. Every Thursday in May, 10 AM.
BIRDS AND NATIVE FLORA OF SPRING BROOK RANCH, Kalispell. Wednesday May 13, 5:30-7:30 PM.
SMITH LAKE BIKE AND BIRD TOUR, Saturday May 16, 9AM-noon.
BIRDS AND NATIVE PLANTS of Flathead Lake State Park, Bigfork, Tuesday May 19, 5:30-7:30 PM.



**June 5-7, 2020
Lewistown, Montana**

It's not too early to begin planning your summer birding adventures! Come join us in Lewis-

town for Montana Audubon's 21st Annual Bird Festival, headquartered at The Yogo Inn in Lewistown.

We have over 25 field trips planned! —

For more information please contact Montana Audubon Bird Festival Coordinator, Danielle Dowden

ddowden@mtaudubon.org, or call (406) 443-3949.

Spring Birding trip to Central Montana

As of now, we are still hopeful that our planned spring birding trip to central Montana will occur. We aim to make a final decision by April 15. We still have a few seats open if you would like to reserve a spot. Join us for a four day, three night birding blitz to central Montana, May 22-25, 2020. The trip will be led by local birders Bob Lee, Leslie Kehoe, and Cory Davis. Cost is \$850 (\$800 for FAS members) and includes transportation, 3 nights' accommodations, breakfasts and lunches (not dinners), and bird guiding by folks who know where to go! To sign up or ask questions contact Cory Davis at (406) 471-3314 or cory@flatheadaudubon.org.

Yuma Myotis continued from page 2
 late May and late June and weighs around 1.4 g (0.05 oz) at birth. Initially blind and hairless, the eyes open around the fifth day, and the pups are completely furred by day nine. The young can fly in 3-4 weeks and are weaned in 5-6 weeks. Males and females are usually sexually mature at 1 year.

Their global conservation status is considered secure due to the wide distribution in western North America, use of both natural and human-made structures, and being locally common. In Montana, the Yuma Myotis is listed as a Species of Concern. Although populations of this species are believed to be stable,

the threat of catastrophic decline from White-Nose Syndrome (WNS), a fungal disease of bats responsible for the deaths of millions of individuals of closely related species in other areas, presents a threat of substantial declines within the state. Recent observations from Washington have confirmed the susceptibility of this species to WNS infection.

Yuma Myotis are not easily observed because they are active at night and roost out of sight during the day, but they are a valuable component of our wildlife diversity and contribute to the amazingly large amount of insect control that bats provide at night.

OSNA continued from page 1
 approached, it became apparent that securing a similar license arrangement would not have been feasible financially for both our organizations given current land values. Therefore, DNRC informed us that the type, length, and cost of the next agreement would need to be renegotiated.

Background: During the last decade, we understood that DNRC would like to come up with a more permanent solution for OSNA such that the school trust fund would be fully reimbursed for the value of the 442-acre river front parcel in exchange for some type of permanent disposition of and protection of the land. Flathead Audubon, Montana Audubon and our local Flathead River-To-Lake partners worked on a number of conservation scenarios such as using BPA fisheries funding to create a fish conservation area, undertaking a combination of state and private land exchanges, or using federal and private funding for an entity to acquire a conservation easement; but, unfortunately, none of these options came to fruition. State laws and regulations limit use of some typical types of real estate transactions and various federal conservation programs are not applicable to state owned lands.

Recently, **DNRC decided that it would be in everyone’s long-term interest to consider a short-term agreement between DNRC and Flathead/ Montana Audubon with the goal that all interested parties work together vigorously over the next 2 years to come up with a permanent long-term funding and conservation solution.** The short-term agreement would protect our uses and management of the natural area while we work on the long-term solution. Please note that DNRC is strongly emphasizing

the importance of coming up with a longer-term solution in a timely fashion. If we cannot find permanent funding or a mechanism to protect OSNA at the end of the next two years, the license could expire in early 2022.

In mid-March 2020, Flathead Audubon and Montana Audubon signed a short-term renewable Special Recreation Use License (not a Land Use License) with DNRC. The new permit covers recreational/educational/research use of the natural area by all members and also covers non-members while participating in an FAS sponsored free events such as wildlife tracking and birding field trips and OSNA work days. This permit will also cover our OSNA volunteers and contractors who “work” directly for Flathead or Montana Audubon and Montana Audubon staff. Unless non-members are participating in a FAS sponsored or approved event or activity, non-members must hold a current individual recreation use permit or annual hunting and fishing license to use the property (available through FWP and/or sporting goods stores). Our agreement with DNRC also requires that we update them periodically over the next 2 years on our efforts to come up with a permanent conservation and funding solution for OSNA.

Flathead Audubon is willing to work closely with our members, OSNA neighbors, our conservation partners, public agencies and anyone else who wants to assist us in developing a permanent protection strategy that includes funding for this incredibly important Owen Sowerwine natural area. We encourage you to join our specific OSNA mailing list by emailing OSNA@flatheadaudubon.org. Thank you for all the support and we look forward to working with everyone to continue the OSNA legacy.

*Natural Events To See This Month:
 Look for first arrival tree swallows.*

The May Flathead Audubon Meeting described below is subject to change depending on how the Covid—19 situation develops. The May issue of the Pileated Post will have more information or check our website at: www.FlatheadAudubon.org.

MAY FLATHEAD AUDUBON MEETING

Monday, May 11, 2020
Whitefish Community Center, 121 Second Street,
Whitefish

Program: To be announced
 Doors Open 5:00 PM, Potluck Dinner 6:00 PM,
 Meeting Begins 7:00 PM.

Be sure to arrive early enough to look over and bid on silent auction items! Officers and Board Members will be elected.

SILENT AUCTION

It’s Coming! - The annual Silent Auction at the Flathead Audubon May Potluck. Now’s the perfect time to gather all of the valuable “stuff” that you might be able to live without. Popular items at past Silent Auctions have been bird books, outdoor gear, art work, live bedding plants, homemade pies and cookies and bird houses and feeders of all kinds. This is your opportunity to be a Primo Recycler!



Thank You!

...to those below who have made donations to Flathead Audubon through February 2020.

Kestrel
Elliot Van Allen



Nongame Wildlife Tax Check-off

When filling out your Montana tax form this year, think "wildlife" by donating to the Nongame Wildlife Program, found on Form 2, page 11, under Voluntary Contributions. If your taxes are prepared, tell your accountant that you want to donate to wildlife! Your contributions are tax deductible on next year's return. Look for the soaring Bald Eagle in the instruction booklet. Montana has more than 500 species of "nongame" animals that benefit from public support each year at tax time. Since 1983, the check-off has contributed over \$27,000 annually to this important wildlife program.



Nominations

Another election will soon be upon us: the one for new FAS Board of Directors members. At the annual meeting in May, FAS will elect a Secretary and Treasurer as well as new Director positions. Please start thinking about some people that you would like to see guide Flathead Audubon in the near future. The person who sat next to you at the last meeting is likely a good choice. And the person sitting in your seat is also a good choice! If you know of someone who would be a good leader, please contact Bob Lee (270-0371 or RML3@centurytel.net). Someone from the Nominations Committee will talk with them about roles and responsibilities and get hopefully them on the ballot. And anyone that would like to serve on the Nominations Committee should also contact Bob.

GET THE PILEATED POST BY EMAIL!
Contact lindawin626@gmail.com to sign up

SPECIAL GIFTS

I wish to help make Flathead Audubon's vision a reality. Here is my contribution to the continued success of our chapter.



- Eagle Donation, \$1000+
- Osprey Donation, \$500+
- Snowy Owl Donation, \$250+
- Merlin Donation, \$100+
- Kestrel Donation, \$50+
- My Own Vision, amount of my choice

The FAS activity which most interests me is:

- Education Programs
- Owen Sowerwine Natural Area
- Scholarships and Grants
- Field Trips and Outdoor Events

I want my gift to recognize another:

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Be sure to check flatheadaudubon.org for

Late breaking FAS news and announcements
Online FAS membership sign up or renewal
Newly scheduled field trips and events





the Pileated Post

Newsletter of the Flathead Audubon Society
P.O. Box 9173, Kalispell, MT 59904-9173

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Permit No. 115
Kalispell, MT
59904-9173

The Flathead Audubon Society is affiliated with Montana Audubon and the National Audubon Society. Flathead Audubon meets on the second Monday of each month from September through May. Meetings start at 7 PM and include a featured guest who presents a conservation or nature program. The Board of Directors meet the Monday preceding the general meeting, at 6 PM at Gateway Community Center, US Hwy 2 West, Kalispell. Both meetings are open to all.

THE PILEATED POST is published September through May and is sent to members of Flathead Audubon Society as a membership benefit. For membership information or address change, please call Mike Fanning at 862-8070. **To receive this newsletter electronically, email your request to: lindawin626@gmail.com. Deadline for newsletter copy is the 18th of each month. Contact newsletter editor at 755-1406; email submissions to: lindawin626@gmail.com**

Website: www.FlatheadAudubon.org

Conservation Educator - Denny Olson: auduboneducator@gmail.com

FLATHEAD AUDUBON SOCIETY DIRECTORY

OFFICERS

President	Gael Bissell	gael@flatheadaudubon.org	261-2255
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Past President	Kay Mitchell	kbmitch@centurytel.net	756-8130
Secretary	Pam Willison	pwillison94@gmail.com	270-0225
Treasurer	Rod Walette	rodwalette@gmail.com	314-5699

DIRECTORS

2018-2021	Jan Metzmaker	jmetzmaker@hotmail.com	862-7960
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2019-2022	Dave Manuwal	manuwal2@centurylink.net	257-1471
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2019-2020	Kathy Ross	mtkat67@gmail.com	837-3837
2019-2020	Mike Fanning	shrdlu@centurytel.net	862-8070
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2020	Cindy Roberts	cindysci2002@yahoo.com	712-880-1431
2020	Tom Roberts	yellranger@yahoo.com	712-880-1326

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Conservation	Lewis Young	889-3492
	Carole Jorgensen	
Education	Cindy Roberts	712-880-1431
	Tom Roberts	712-880-1326
Field Trips	Kathy Ross	837-3837
	Margaret Parodi	837-1371
Finance	Mike Fanning	862-8070
Hospitality	Cory Davis	257-3166
	Joe Batts	844-0299
	Connie Cohen	
Membership	Mike Fanning	862-8070
	Jill Fanning	862-8070
Nominations	Bob Lee	270-0371

Owen Sowerwine	Kay Mitchell	756-8130
Natural Area	Bob Lee	270-0371
	Pam Willison	270-0225
Newsletter	Linda Winnie	755-1406
	John Hughes	261-2506
	Lewis Young	889-3492
Program	Bob Lee	270-0371
	Dave Manuwal	257-1471
Publicity	Jan Metzmaker	837-0181
Sales	Jill Fanning	862-8070
Refuges	Kathy Ross	837-3837
Website	Jake Bramante	

MONTANA AUDUBON

P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624 443-3949 www.MTAudubon.org
Executive Director: Larry Berrin lberrin@mtaudubon.org
Board Member representing FAS, Bob Lee rml3@centurytel.net 270-0371

FLATHEAD AUDUBON SOCIETY Membership Individual or Family

- Basic Membership ————— \$25
Pays for newsletter and operating costs
- Supporting Membership ————— \$40
Extra \$15 funds local projects such as
Conservation Education and
Owen Sowerwine Natural Area
- Additional Donation of \$ _____
To: Education Fund
 Owen Sowerwine Fund
 Wherever needed

Total \$ _____

You may renew or join online on our website:

- Renewal New member

<http://www.flatheadaudubon.org/>

If you wish to receive a paper copy by USPS, check this box.

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Your email address is safe with us.

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