



Conservation Issues & Status of Local and Global Amphibians – Marc Hayes, PhD.

Come join us for an evening of enjoyment with Marc Hays. Marc Hayes is a specialist in the ecology of reptiles and amphibians, and leads the Aquatic Research Section at the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, where current research focuses on forestry practices effects on stream-breeding amphibians in headwater (non-fish-bearing) stream landscapes and proposed dam effects on stillwater amphibians and fishes off-channel habitats in riverine floodplains and riverine-breeding western toads.. He has 46 years of experience and special interests in the ecology and evolution of western North America ranid frogs and amphibian-exotic interactions.

We'll hear about the current status of local species at risk, and efforts to conserve their habitats, and address other factors limiting their recovery. Marc will also discuss the broader perspective on the decline of amphibians in the North and Central America, highlighting the effects of widespread chytrid fungal disease, interactions with introduced species, and climate change. (Photo – Oregon Spotted Frog)

Arrive at 7 p.m. to socialize; programs begin promptly at 7:30 p.m.

The Annual Dinner – March 7, 2020

by Anne Kilgannon – “The Greater Yellowlegs strides purposefully across mudflats and marshes with a distinctive high-stepping gait, occasionally breaking into a run to chase aquatic prey. Its flight is strong and swift, with legs extending well beyond the tail, often accompanied by its strident chirpy call.” With its dark speckled and barred markings, long, slightly upturned bill—so inquisitive and probing—and dark expressive eyes accentuated by white eye-rings, it is a handsome and distinctive bird. And that is before even mentioning its bright yellow, even orange colored, legs and feet and slender curved neck. Do you know anyone like that at all? Why, this is the personification of Black Hills Audubon! The Greater Yellowlegs graces our logo and makes us kin to sandpipers, whimbrels, curlews, turnstones, red knots, dunlins, sanderlings, godwits and more. You must surely know some of these allies, or others who *would-be* allies if they knew more about the subject. This year's Annual Dinner will be an opportunity to gather all Yellowlegs with their friends and relatives to celebrate another year of birding and conservation work.

Our theme for the Dinner is: Bring a Friend—or Two. We are so enthusiastic about introducing new allies to our Society that the organizing committee would like to offer first-time attendees a small gift of appreciation and, frankly, enticement, to interest more people in the work and achievements of our chapter. We'd like to spread the word to the larger community of the wonder of birdlife, the joy of connecting to the natural world, and the camaraderie of belonging to Black Hills Audubon. The more people who awaken to birdlife and learn about their plight from climate change, habitat challenges, and other issues, we will build a stronger chapter and

more effective organization. Let's spread the word and invite friends to join us as we recap our year together and look forward to more experiences with birds and the great outdoors.

The Annual Dinner will feature intriguing raffle items, "events and adventures" to sign up for, our annual recognition awards, and speaker Steven Hawley to inspire our conservation efforts. As well as dinner, there will be a hospitality bar serving wine, beer, and non-alcoholic beverages and snacks. Come early and visit with friends and colleagues and peruse the raffle items and outings on offer. The event will be held in the Student Union building of the South Puget Sound Community College, as in previous years. Doors will open at 4:30 and the evening will last until 9pm with dinner served at 5:30pm. Watch the website and the Echo for up to date information on the dinner. If you are interested in volunteering to help, please contact Sally Nole at sknole@nullhotmail.com See you there and bring a friend!

Recap of this year's CBC

by Deb Nickerson, Bill Shelmerdine and Kathleen Synder

Thurston County:

December 15th dawned dry and cold but lacking inclement weather that makes 8 hours of identifying and counting birds arduous. Fog obscured visibility on the west side of Thurston County for several hours but did not prevent teams there from pointing their optics on all they could view. Under the direction of Bill Shelmerdine, our chapter had 107 volunteer observers (new record for us) counting 126 species of birds on this year's Christmas Bird Count. This is right about the 10-year and 30-year average of 126.5 species. The total individual birds seen were 36,800. Highlights for the count included Red-shouldered Hawk; Yellow-billed Loon; Eastern Phoebe (First for the CBC and first sighting for the county); Black Phoebe; and Lesser Goldfinch. Notable misses were Virginia Rail and Cedar Waxwing.

Two skippers from the Olympia Yacht Club, Eric Hurlburt aboard *Patina* and Pam and Rick Panowicz aboard *Jean Marie* welcomed birders aboard and volunteered their day to enable us to spot birds we could not see from shore.

Diane Coulter again organized a delicious Chili Feed which followed the count, this year held at the Olympia Yacht Club. A team of cooks and prep workers spent hours of their weekend behind stoves and counters doing their part in supporting this annual monitoring program. The OYC Environmental Awareness Committee provided the Clubhouse and their afternoon so we could hold the compilation downtown in a centralized location. The hall met our needs beautifully and the additional help of the committee members streamlined the work.

Lewis County:

Under the direction of Dave Hayden and Dalton Spencer, this 3rd count had the pleasure (?) of birding in a deluge. Over four inches of rain fell on 38 of us December 20th, along with some umbrella shredding winds. This brought thousands of ducks to the flooded agricultural fields but passerines were hard to come by. Nevertheless, 92 species were counted that day plus 5 additional were seen during the count week. Total number of birds was 16,324 so far; a couple of reports haven't been submitted yet. We did have some great finds – Sandhill Crane, Rough-legged Hawk, Short-eared Owl, Black-headed Grosbeak and Black Phoebe.

Our compilation dinner was warm and dry and held at Fire Station #6 in Chehalis. Thoroughly soaked participants enjoyed homemade soup and dessert provided by a super group of volunteers. Also notable was the feeder watch counters. Last year we had four; this year we had thirteen! Since this is a fairly new event, bringing in more participants will ensure future success.

In its 110th year, Audubon's CBC is the longest running citizen monitoring project in the country. We are proud to support this work and use the data for our own knowledge of bird populations in the south sound. It is only because of the many local volunteers though, that we are able to carry on this effort; we are indebted to each of you for giving your time and talents each year. Thank you all so much!

A New Year's Challenge: Resolve to Go Greener!

by Kim Adelson – It's New Year's resolution time! And I am betting that if you are reading this article you care about our environment. There are many ways most of us contribute to pollution – we use toxic chemicals to clean our houses, we waste water – but I am going to focus on two especially important ones in the coming year and here in this piece. First, since greenhouse gas emissions are the leading driver of climate change, I am challenging myself and I challenge you to reduce your carbon emissions in 2020. The average American annually produces about 16.6 metric tons of CO², far above the global average (~4 metric tons) and well over what is needed to prevent the climate crisis. (If you'd like to calculate your own carbon footprint, I recommend the EPA's calculator ([carbon footprint calculator](#)). My personal goal is to cut my carbon footprint by 5% this year: this might not seem like much, but if I can do it in 2020 and then again in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, I will end up having cut my carbon production by 25%. The second change I'll be working on is to severely limit my use of plastics. Most plastics don't biodegrade and they also leach harmful chemicals into both soil and water. In addition, birds and other animals eat plastic goods when they mistake them for prey; they also become entangled in fishing line, balloon strings, and the like. Surely we can all find ways to cut down our carbon and plastic use!

Below I've provided a sampling of strategies to help you do these two things, and hopefully at least one and maybe several will resonate with you. Most of you probably already do a number of them, but I hope you can find a few that you can newly incorporate into your routine. Some are easy and you may feel you can manage to do them 90-100% of the time, while others are more difficult: please don't ignore these, because doing them some of the time is better than not doing them at all. I challenge you to commit to working on, consistently or as much as you can, at least 1 (and ideally several!) of the strategies that seem most feasible for you.

In the Kitchen

1. *Stop using plastic wrap.* Switch to reusable silicone stretch lids (I have, and I love them!).
2. *Stop using plastic baggies.* Again, there are reusable choices, such as glass bowls and reusable wrappings.
3. *Avoid buying food – and other products – wrapped in plastic clamshells, Styrofoam, or shrink wrap.* Instead purchase products packaged in cardboard or glass.
4. *Buy in bulk and bring your own refillable containers.* I have just purchased reusable mesh bags for produce and dry goods.
5. *Avoid buying single-serving-sized items.* Four-ounce containers of applesauce or yogurt and such are convenient but require much more packaging than a large container from which you can dole out your own servings. In general, large size items waste fewer packaging resources than smaller size items, and this holds for shampoos, laundry detergent, and many other non-food products as well as for food.
6. *Bring your own canvas totes when you go shopping and save some trees.*
7. *Opt for metal and bamboo eating utensils and forego plastic ones.* This goes for straws as well, of course.
8. *Roll up your sleeves and wash dishes rather than using paper plates and paper or plastic cups at home, even when throwing a party.*
9. *Buy a travel mug and use it, rather than a plastic or a paper cup, when you go to your favorite coffee bar.*
10. *Ditch disposable plastic water bottles. Buy a nice BPA-free one and carry it with you.*

11. *Bring a Pyrex container with you when you dine out and have the waitperson put your leftovers in it rather than in Styrofoam or plastic.* Beside reducing plastic waste, you will avoid the risk of harmful chemicals leaching into your food.
12. *Reduce your meat consumption.* Eat more whole-grains and produce and less meat. Select fish, chicken, and pork more often than beef. Most of the Amazon's deforestation is attributable to beef production, cows require lots of water and feed, and they produce large amounts of methane. Go vegetarian one or two more days a week than you usually do, and you will help the planet and raise the odds that you will avoid heart disease.

Travel/Commuting

1. *Bike and walk more.* This is a triple winner, as doing so saves money, doesn't involve a fossil fuel, and gives you exercise. It's unlikely that you will entirely give up your car, but can you reduce your driving mileage by 5% this year? Try bundling errands, or work a dedicated "no driving" day into your weekly schedule. (Or work an additional one in if you already don't drive each day.)
2. *Take public transit.* Buses are by far the most energy efficient way to commute short and moderate distances. This is true whether one looks at theoretical energy usage (all seats filled) or actual usage. Full buses use 1/3-1/2 the energy of cars if every seat is taken in both the cars and the buses; buses, based on actual ridership, use about 40-50% of the energy of cars (which average roughly 2 passengers). Long, full trains use less energy/passenger than cars, but are often half empty in this country and have relatively few cars, which mutes their benefits in the U.S; still, they remain considerably more energy efficient than cars. Bus and train travel are safer than car travel as well.
3. *Forego one airplane flight this year.* While airplanes are not always as energy inefficient as many people think they are (especially when compared to driving for very long trips), there is no doubting that they spew their fumes directly into the upper atmosphere where they do more damage than the same gases would at lower latitudes.
4. *When you do fly, make the most energy efficient choices that you can.* Long haul flights are more energy efficient than shorter ones; i.e. don't fly to Spokane. Choose nonstop flights when you can: taxi-ing, take off, and landing use many times the energy of cruising at altitude, and so the more of these you do, the higher your carbon output.
5. *Buy carbon offsets for your flying and driving, or even for your total carbon usage.* There are numerous online calculators that let you determine how much green house gas you are pumping into the atmosphere. "Buying a carbon offset" means donating money to some group that will use your funds in such a way as to reduce the carbon in the atmosphere. The choices are incredibly varied: planting trees, capturing a landfill's carbon emissions, donating to a charity that helps farmers reduce greenhouse gas production, augmenting a solar energy facility, etc. How much money are we talking about? It costs about \$19 to offset the carbon I use flying from SeaTac to LaGuardia in New York to visit my family. It costs roughly \$40-\$90 for me to offset a year's driving in my Subaru Legacy, depending upon which initiatives I support.
6. *Don't insist that your online purchases arrive in two days.* In order to get you that new toaster so quickly, online retailers are forced to ship more items by air rather than by ground. Also, they usually need to employ less efficient delivery routes and to make more trips than they would otherwise need to. Help them to reduce their carbon footprints by being patient.

Miscellaneous Things to Do at Home

1. *Insulate your home and seal your windows during the colder months.* This saves money as well as reducing gas or electricity use.
2. *Replace incandescent bulbs with more energy efficient choices, such as LEDs.* LED bulbs use only about 10% of the energy as incandescent bulbs, and although initially more expensive they have a much longer lifespan. Compact fluorescent bulbs use about 25% of the energy as incandescents. According to

the EPA, if every household in America replaced just one incandescent light with a more efficient choice, we would save enough energy to power 3 million homes for an entire year.

3. *Turn down your thermostat when you are away and place your water heater in “vacation” mode.* Why heat what you are not going to use?
4. *Unplug appliances and devices when you’re not using them.* Many drain energy even when “off”.
5. *Do cold water laundries whenever possible.* You’ll save energy and your clothes will not fade as quickly.
6. *In the winter, open your curtains on sunny days to let heat in and close them at night to help keep it trapped inside.* OK, so we don’t have many sunny winter days here, but closing curtains at night really does help hold heat in, whatever the cloud cover.
7. *Shut lights when you leave a room.*
8. *Turn your thermostat down a degree or two in the winter.* Invest in sweaters and sweatshirts and stay just as warm.
9. *Wash your clothes only when they truly need it.* If airing them out will suffice, do it and save the energy used by your washing machine and dryer and the chemicals in your laundry detergent.
10. *Hang dry your clothes during our warmer months.*
11. *Purchase energy-efficient appliances when yours need to be replaced.*
12. *Buy clothing made of cotton and wool, not synthetics.* Polyester, nylon, and other synthetic fibers are, in fact, plastics. Worse, we now know that they shed hundreds of thousands of microfibers each and every time you wash them and that many of these microfilaments eventually end up in the ocean. Ultimately, they are eaten by marine organisms and become part of the food chain.
13. *Buy gently used items instead of new ones.* Extending a product’s life is a very energy and resource efficient thing to do.

Again, I urge you to implement a few of these practices. They all boil down to reuse, recycle, and reduce. I’ll let you know how I did in my December article next year. Happy holidays!

Hydrogeologic Analysis of the Proposed NorthPoint Warehouse Complex near Millersylvania State Park and West Rocky Prairie

By Sue Danver – On December 10, 2019, Jim Mathieu, the hydrogeologist who has worked for the Black Hills Audubon Society (BHAS) for nearly a decade, presented a report to the Thurston County Commissioners. His report highlighted the serious negative impacts a warehouse industrial center proposed by NorthPoint on what is now Port of Tacoma (POT) land, with a projected 472 acres of impervious surface, would have on adjacent high-quality wetlands at the Washington Fish and Wildlife preserve, the nearby private wells, and Deep Lake at Millersylvania State Park.

The report was written for the County Commissioners and while it has many details, it’s not highly technical. This report gives citizens a better understanding of what is at stake if the area is re-zoned from 1/20 (1 house to 20 acres) to industrial zoning allowing all night operations with lights, truck traffic, pesticides, and air and diesel spill pollution. ([link to Report](#))

Hydrologist Mathieu concludes:

The POT property occupies a substantial area within a high-functioning ecosystem. Developing this property threatens this functioning, which supports both critical habitat for listed species, local drinking water supplies

for nearby communities, and recreation within Millersylvania SP. Also threatened are the valuable “eco-services” provided by healthy wetlands, such as storing flood water and maintaining the natural water quality.

Nearly a decade ago, a group of conservation organizations and agencies hired Mr. Mathieu to establish ground water monitoring wells on the West Rocky Prairie preserve next to the Port of Tacoma property to better understand water levels and flows of the area. Now, a six million square foot warehouse complex, much bigger than the current Hawks Prairie Industrial Area, has been proposed by NorthPoint, a company from Kansas City, Missouri. The long-term data from the continuous computer monitoring wells has provided a solid foundation for the water report.

If you would like to sign the Friends of Rocky Prairie (FORP) Petition requesting the Thurston County Commissioners to keep 1/20 rural zoning at the POT property, you can still do so online at the FORP website: friendsofrokyprairie.com/petition. Even though you signed last spring, it is valuable to sign again. Many signatures could help persuade the County Commissioners to maintain the rural zoning on the POT property. The FORP website also has maps and an explanation of why it is wise to protect West Rocky Prairie and Millersylvania State Park from industrialization and hazardous pollution.

Please help protect the sensitive aquifers, conservation lands, recreational sites, and rural areas of lovely Thurston County.

Armchair Birding: Recovering a Lost River, by Steven Hawley

by Anne Kilgannon – Environmental journalist Steven Hawley published this important study of the trials and tribulations of the Snake River and its tributaries in 2011, and since then the issues he raises and the condition of the river have only become more dire, more tangled in obfuscation and chicanery, and more in need of our attention and activism than ever. We will have an opportunity to hear about his ongoing work to uncover what has happened to the river and to salmon and what we might do about helping save endangered salmon and revitalize an entire ecosystem and region when Hawley joins us as our Speaker at the Annual Black Hills Dinner in March.

After publication, Hawley went on to co-produce a documentary film with Michael Peterson aptly titled “Dammed to Extinction” that dramatizes the plight of salmon—and all the wildlife that depend upon them as a food source, most especially the orcas that live in Puget Sound—as they confront the colossal cement barriers that block passage to and from their spawning streams. The river, once choked with salmon, is now nearly empty and bereft of the life that had sustained thriving cultures and food webs for countless years. As the salmon face total collapse and extinction, Hawley warns us the time is now, as his subtitle suggests, to remove the offending dams, to rewild salmon and give up the notion that hatcheries, barging smolts around dams, and other makeshift arrangements will “save” the fish. And that in so doing, communities downstream will be revitalized through their reconnection to free-running rivers. A tall order, but not an impossible dream.

Hawley has done his homework; he has mastered the biological imperatives of salmon life, the geography and hydrology of the Northwest region, and even more arcane, the politics of power generation, dam building, irrigation projects and their interlocking relationships with elective offices locally, statewide and federally. He has followed the river, followed the fish, and followed the money. He names names, he calls out those who connive, who line their pockets, who are indifferent. Hawley also finds heroes, dedicated researchers, activists, and people who love the river for what it was and who work to bring it back to health. The book sometimes reads like a David-and-Goliath struggle, but his persistence and patience to uncover the story, find the information, and give voice to some who need to be heard in the service of the river and salmon, keep the reader

enthralled instead of wanting to give in to the impulse to throw the book against the wall. It is not an easy read or a pretty story, but it is necessary and in the end, uplifting and inspiring.

Hawley doesn't hesitate to choose sides; there is little of the "both sides" type of journalism here. He is relentless and creative in chasing down just the how the river came to be so tied up with dams that all its pristine wildness and abundant life was strangled into a series of near stagnant pools overheating in the summer sun. But he is funny too, and not shy about his own visceral love of the river. He can also be caustic and bracing and appalled, but the condition of the river and the spiraling death of its fish warrants that kind of honest appraisal; anything less would be a travesty.

Reading Hawley, you will learn a great deal about salmon and the politics of willfully not knowing salmon and the consequences of that choice. Astoundingly, saving salmon comes down to what is obvious but so layered with years' worth of looking everywhere but the obvious. Salmon need clean, free-flowing rivers where they can safely spawn, where the next generation can hatch and grow in strength, swim to the ocean and then return and repeat the endless cycle of their lives. The salmon would save themselves if we would just remove the most obvious obstacles—the Snake River dams—and get out of the way. It makes for a riveting story and charts a clear path forward to success. For encouragement, Hawley reports where dam removal has already proven itself to be the one big thing that makes all the difference between survival and revival and extinction. It will be up to us to find ways to clear away the silted up mess our society has made and then let the river heal and the salmon run.

A Disappointing Plan for Marbled Murrelets

by Maria M. Ruth – On December 3, the Washington Board of Natural Resources meeting brought to an uneasy conclusion the development of the state's conservation strategy for the endangered Marbled Murrelet, a robin-sized seabird that nests in mature coniferous forests on the Pacific Coast. The five-hour-long meeting was "historic" given the twenty-two years that have passed since the "interim" conservation strategy for the murrelet on state forest lands was put into place.

Alternative H was approved in a 4-2 vote with Clallam County Commissioner Bill Peach and Jim Cahill (Governor Inslee's appointee to the board) voting against because of impacts to counties and the need for more protective measures in the face of the climate crisis, respectively. Alternative H was *not* the alternative supported by Audubon or others in the conservation community as it does not provide enough conservation benefit for marbled murrelets. Nor was Alternative H supported by timber industry, trust beneficiaries, or timber-dependent counties as it does not generate enough revenue or jobs. Alternative H, according to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and U.S Fish & Wildlife Service who jointly developed this plan, meets the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the DNR's fiduciary responsibility to the trust beneficiaries. And, in striking this so-called "right balance" between conservation and revenue generation, the DNR has made no one happy. The Washington Environmental Council issued a statement declaring the final plan "shows lack of leadership, leaving unanswered questions for the future of both wildlife and rural communities."

Indeed, Alternative H falls well short of the win-win stakeholders were hoping for but with DNR's need to protect marbled murrelets and to harvest their nesting habitat, Alt H is meh-meh at best. The proof that Alt H will make a significant contribution toward murrelet recovery on state lands will be evident in the coming decades as the strategy gets played out on the ground—in the forest lands where murrelets nest. At their current rate of decline—4% per year—a recovery or even slowing of this precipitous decline is unlikely.

Perhaps we can consider the silver lining of this cloud [this impassioned 3-minute speech](#) by Chris Reykdal, BNR member and our state's Superintendent of Public Instruction. "The \$80-90 million that K-12 gets in school

construction—we need to phase off that in time,” Reykdal said. “This money has to go to counties. It has to go to the industries that are impacted by these decisions and ultimately to species preservation and habitat preservation.” Indeed, de-linking the \$3 billion school construction costs from timber harvest is long overdue. It would be a real victory if Reykdal could accomplish this goal.

So this wraps up a very long effort to craft a Long-Term Conservation Strategy for one extraordinary bird and the legacy forests where it nests. My thanks to you all for your attention to this complex and important issue over the past several years. My hope is that the murrelet will have the last word on this, and its call will continue to inspire advocates like you. ([Listen to the murrelet’s call here](#))

Deb Nickerson to present at Green Drinks Jan. 8

Deb Nickerson has been asked to present a program about BHAS to Green Drinks. Deb has been involved with BHAS for about 25 years and serves currently as the BHAS Communications Committee and Education Committee Chairs. [Green Drinks Program Information](#)

BHAS BOARD MEETING REVIEW – December 2019

- The Board was excited to welcome a potential new Board member, David Sisk. David lives in Mason County and is a practicing attorney in Olympia with an interest in birds.
- Discussion has started on what BHAS membership means in the age of digital newsletters and social media platforms. Ideas included the dropping of memberships or adding discounts to BHAS classes and events for members.
- The Ways & Means Committee is proceeding to update and re-vitalize our Legacy Program. The new brochure went out with the annual appeal letter and the legacy policy is being approved by the Board.
- The Conservation Committee presented a written document on the siting of wind energy projects written by Maria Ruth. This document can be used by other Audubon chapters as needed.
- Olympia Youth Audubon Society is increasing in membership and is hosting one field trip per month.
- The Avian Science coordinator is arranging for annual Purple Martin nest box maintenance which involves volunteers and the harbor patrol. The boxes are located in Boston Harbor.
- The Survival By Degrees committee is reaching out to local colleges to offer presentations to students on the new National Audubon research on birds and climate change.

Volunteer Opportunities – January 2020

All chapter work is done by volunteers for whom we are very grateful. There are many opportunities to become involved at a level that is comfortable for you.

Annual Dinner: Activities are gearing up for our Annual Dinner. Sally Nole is our dinner chair and would love hearing from you. sksnole@nullhotmail.com. She is looking for crafters as well as helpers for set up on the day of the event.

We will take reservations for the dinner at our January 9 and February 13 program meetings. Can you sit at the information table before and after the meetings to register folks (either or both)? ksnyder75@nullgmail.com

Program Meeting Help: We need substitute greeters for program evenings, the second Thursday of the month. The greeter opens the door (which stays locked) to let people in for the program and says hello. Short 15 minute shift between 7 and 7:30 pm. Contact Carla Miller cjm1226@nullcomcast.net.

Snacks needed: Does anyone out there love making cookies? Snacks are needed for our program meetings on Thursday, Jan 2, and Thursday, Feb 6. Sweet breads are also appreciated. Let Carla Miller know if you can help. cjm1226@nullcomcast.net

29	30	31	1 Bird Walk at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	2	3	4 Birding and Breakfast – Marathon Park near Capitol Lake
5	6	7	8 Bird Walk at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge Deb Nickerson to present at Green Drinks Jan. 8	9 Conservation Issues & Status of Local and Global Amphibians – Marc Hayes, PhD.	10	11 Kennedy Creek
12 OYAS Field Trip – Lewis County Winter Birding in Mason County	13	14	15 Bird Walk at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	16 Birding Eagle's Pride Golf Course	17	18
19	20 Olympia Birds & Brew	21	22 Bird Walk at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 Bird Walk at Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	30	31	1 Birding and Breakfast – Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually Wildlife Refuge