



the

Pileated Post

Newsletter of the Flathead Audubon Society

Wild Turkey

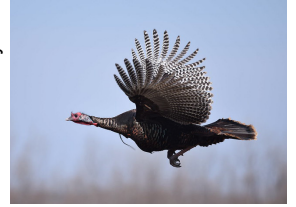


Photo by Andy Reago
& Chrissy McClarren

Peeps from the President

By Darcy Thomas

Always a special place to me, the Bison Range is fast becoming my favorite destination for birdwatching and wildlife viewing. Over the years I've enjoyed several visits there, lately I've been averaging a trip a month. The increase in my visits to the range has been influenced by two unrelated factors. First, my daughter moved to a small ranch just north of St. Ignatius, and since she can feed me and give me a bed to sleep on, it is much easier for me to visit the Bison Range. Taryn also loves to watch birds and wildlife, so this is a win-win situation, turning my stay into a fun outdoor adventure.



Photo by Rob Thomas

The second reason is related to the 2020 management change from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) - where it rightfully belongs. I invited Stephanie Gillin, Information and Education Program Manager for the CSKT, to speak at the Flathead Audubon Society general meeting this past February. Stephanie related the history of the Bison Range Restoration from its beginnings when Little Falcon Robe, with approval of Tribal leaders, brought orphaned bison calves across the Continental Divide to the reservation. These calves grew into a large free-ranging herd managed by Tribal members and including Michel Pablo and Charles Allard after some years. Upon Allard's death in 1896 the Conrad Ranch in Kalispell bought Allard's share of the Pablo-Allard herd. When the federal government, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, established the National Bison

Range in 1908 they purchased bison from the Conrad Ranch and populated the range with the descendants of the original herd. CSKT tried for many years to enter into partnership agreements with the USFWS to manage the bison on the National Bison Range. Finally, in December 2020 Congress passed Public Law 116-260 which restored the Bison Range to the CSKT as a federal trust ownership, and placed the stewardship of all that lives within it into the capable hands of their management.

A visit to the CSKT Bison Range Visitor Center today relays the history of the Flathead Tribes, telling the story through interactive displays and models. It is worth taking time to watch their short documentary film called *In the Spirit of Atatice* which relates the history in detail.

A group of Flathead Audubon members enjoyed the birds and wildlife, trails and visitor center this past May and another field trip is likely to be planned for next May. But my advice to you would be – don't wait for a field trip to go check out the CSKT Bison Range. Just go! Although Red Sleep Drive is closed in the winter, wildlife are generally more active during the short winter days. This is a great time to see coyote, deer, pronghorn, and elk, as well as bison. Winter birds on the CSKT Bison Range include Northern Shrike, owls, Gray Partridge, Golden Eagles, Bald Eagles, Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks, Townsend's Solitaire, American Tree Sparrows, and juncos. So, bundle up and head outdoors.

NOVEMBER FLATHEAD AUDUBON CALENDAR

Wednesday, November 1, 10am-around 2pm. Creston Raptor Quest. See page 6.

Friday, November 3, 7pm. Wild & Scenic Film Festival. Columbia Falls High School, Little Theater. See page 6.

Monday, November 6, 12 noon-2pm. West Valley Fields and Wetlands. See page 6.

Monday, November 6, 5:30 pm. FAS Board of Directors Meeting. Public Meeting Room, Fish, Wildlife & Parks building, 490 N. Meridian Road, Kalispell. You may bring your dinner.

Monday, November 13, 7pm,
Flathead Audubon General Meeting. Gateway Community Center, US Hwy. 2 West, Kalispell. East side of Gateway Mall along Glenwood Dr. All are welcome. To join remotely, see instructions on page 3.

Friday, November 17, 11am-1pm. North Shore Flathead Lake Birding. See page 6.

SAVE THE DATE! Tuesday, December 5, 6-8pm. Bird Trivia at Bias Brewing. See page 6.

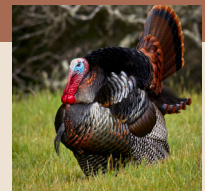


Photo by Frank
Schulenburg

BIRD OF THE MONTH

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

By Beth Gardner

Noisy. Drab. Pest. These are common reactions when I mention the starling. That is totally understandable. They are indeed loud, nonnative, and commonplace. But they have one amazing super power. Starlings form impressively large flocks, and to watch these flocks fly can be one of the great wonders of nature.



Photo by Matt Davis-Macaulay Library

But before we dive into those incredible flocks, let's review the basics. European Starling (also called Common Starling) are originally from Europe and East Asia. In the early 1890's a flock of 100 birds was intentionally introduced in New York City's Central Park. The rumor is that this was done by Shakespeare admirers because the bard mentions them in one of his works. If true, this would certainly have been an exercise in poor judgment. Needless to say these 100 pilgrim starlings were successful and now the starling is among the most numerous species in the continental United States. They are found in every state except Hawaii and also found in Canada and Mexico.

Starlings owe their great success to their flexible diet and broad habitat selection. They are true omnivores and happy to snack on everything from insects to worms to fruit to whatever is in your bird feeder. They tolerate most forested or grassland habitats but really thrive where there are patches of short grasses. Golf courses, city parks, natural meadows, and barley fields work just fine. Starlings will swoop down in numbers to strut and probe through the short grasses to see what turns up. They have a comical zig-zag walking pattern. This massive gathering of hungry beaks makes them both a nuisance and a blessing. They are reviled for destroying sprouting grains and stealing corn. And yet they consume myriads of harmful insects. At one time, the former Soviet Union found so much value in their pest management; they even installed thousands of nest boxes to encourage more starlings.

At first glance, starlings may not be as glamorous as other songbirds. Their song is not lovely but it is certainly loud. Their summertime colors tend to be uniform dark and do not catch the eye like our other songbirds. But if you can see them up close, their colors are delightful. They are glossy with shades of iridescent purples, dark

blue and dark green with very subtle, thin white edging on feathers. They have much more color than grackles or blackbirds. During the winter, they suddenly sprout lots of bright white spots all over their back and breasts. This species does not molt its feathers all at once. Starlings are unusual in that in the fall they gradually grow new feathers that push out the old ones. The new feathers have a white tip and for a while those tips give the appearance of spots. The tips eventually wear away, leaving the darker iridescence behind.

Where starlings really stand out are their great flocks. Here in the Flathead Valley, they start to flock up in late summer and remain in flocks all winter. It is a pleasure to see a hundred or so suddenly rise en masse from a field, dash along in one direction, no wait... let's go in another direction! No actually... let's go here! And so



Juvenile

Photo by Voker Hesse-Macaulay Library

forth. They seem to turn in perfect unison. Sometimes a random starling will fly upstream against the flock direction and then suddenly turn around to merge. Was it previously leading and now needs a break? Scientists have long wondered how birds that fly in tight formations, such as starlings, do so without colliding with each other. The leading theory is they very closely watch the surrounding six to seven birds and turn within fractions of seconds to match their direction.

Our local flocks are impressive but nothing like what happens in Europe. In their native range, starlings form very massive flocks. I do mean Massive. Over one million birds! In the evenings, these super-massive flocks twist and turn across the fields on their way to the evening roost site. This is called a "murmuration". It is a wondrous sight of dark spots twisting, weaving, soaring across the landscape. Search for "murmuration" on the Internet to see some short videos of this event. The Flathead will never have anything as large as that, but next time you see a flock of starling moving across the fields, enjoy the marvel.



Birds of the World

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

Step into the World of Owls with an Overview of Owl Research Institute (ORI)

Presented By Denver Holt



Photo by Mark Wilson

Founded by Denver Holt in 1987, the Owl Research Institute (ORI) stands as one of the most active owl research groups in the world. For over 35 years, ORI has been dedicated to the pursuit of in-depth and lasting studies that illuminate the enigmatic world of owls and their intricate ecology. Join owl expert Denver Holt for an insightful overview of ORI's extensive projects, and become a part of the journey to protect and conserve these magnificent birds.

Denver Holt is a widely published author who has been featured in many newspaper articles and television programs. He has educated and entertained people from all walks of life and enjoys guiding, meeting new people, and expanding his knowledge of wildlife and the natural world.

NOVEMBER MEETING FAS

We will continue our hybrid meetings this month and continue through the fall/winter for the remainder of the year. For those coming to the meeting on November 13, we'll meet in Room 26 of the Gateway Mall (United Way building) at 7pm. This room is on the east side of the building along Glenwood Drive in Kalispell. Look for our banner outside.

For those joining virtually, when you use the link, you will eventually be let into a "waiting room" where you will then be added to the meeting by the host. Please sign in with your name when you enter the room so we know to admit you. You will be muted when you first join the meeting. You can use your computer's microphone and speakers (most computers have both), and this is the preferred way to join. You can also get an audio connection to the meeting without the Zoom visual capability by using your phone.

For information on how to attend by Zoom, or how to get an audio connection by phone, contact jake@flatheadadubon.org.

Videos of previous FAS meeting programs are available at

<https://flatheadadubon.org/videos>.

Highlights from the October 2, 2023 Board of Directors Meeting

By Pam Willison, Secretary

- ✚ A new coordinator is needed for the Kalispell Christmas Bird Count.
- ✚ Denny Olson reported he is conducting field trips for middle school students, working on the video about Hawk Watch, and will be scheduling a number of classroom presentations.
- ✚ Based on feedback from Denny and volunteers, the Board decided not to participate in the summer Road Scholar classes until the Johns Lake Loop location is accessible again.
- ✚ Kay Mitchell reported being contacted by Gary Olson, who is working to establish a scholarship in memory of Lewis Young and would like FAS to participate. The Board requested a written proposal before action is taken.
- ✚ Darcy Thomas will coordinate the review and possible rewrite of our Mission Statement. Also, Darcy conducted the vote for the upcoming Conservation Achievement Recognition (CAR) awards.

CORRECTION

An error occurred in the FAS Treasurer's Report (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023) by Rod Wallethe, on page 10 of the October 2023 Pileated Post. Rod wrote, "Our education program continues to be FAS's primary focus and our only paid position is a part time Education Coordinator contractor" – which is correct. The job title was inadvertently changed to "Operations" Coordinator contractor – which is incorrect. We apologize for the error.

Flathead Valley Bird Report

By Dan Casey

Rare and Notables – September/October 2023

It was an excellent month for migration, with record numbers of Broad-winged Hawks at the Jewel Basin Hawk Watch, and an influx of gulls (including Lesser Black-backed and Short-billed). A small group of Greater White-fronted Geese in Somers was followed by two which spent several days at the West Valley Crane Viewing Area. A late Bobolink and a couple of Swamp Sparrows were good finds among the more typical migrant sparrow flocks.

See also: <https://ebird.org/region/US-MT-029?yr=all>

09/13 – Lesser Black-backed Gull (ad) Flathead Lake WPA (Craig H.) many obs thru 09/25)

09/16 – Broad-winged Hawk (15) Jewel Basin Hawk Watch (Dan C.)

09/20 – “Black” Merlin (3) Two at Echo Lake Causeway (Dan C.) plus one at the JBHW (Josh C.)

09/20 – Greater White-fronted Goose (5) North Somers Road (Dan C.)

09/22 – Short-billed Gull (2) Osprey View Conservation Area, Bigfork (Dan C.)

09/25 – Bobolink (1) Somers Beach State Park (Andrew G.)

10/01 – Swamp Sparrow (1) West Valley (Jake B.) Also (1) at Foy's Lake 10/10 (Grant P.)

10/01 – American Golden-Plover (3) West Valley (Jake B.)

10/06 – Rough-legged Hawk (1; first of season) Jewel Basin Hawk Watch (bj W.)

10/12 – Snow Goose (26) Mount Brown Hawk Watch (Anon.)

10/12 – Lapland Longspur (13) West Valley Ponds (Jake B.)

10/14 – Northern Saw-whet Owl (1) Glacier Bible Camp (Caleb L.)

10/14 – Mountain Bluebird (24; late high count) Jewel Basin Hawk Watch (Linda S.)

What to Expect – November 2023

Late October and early November are the best times of the year for the three scoter species (especially Surf) on our larger bodies of water. Rough-legged Hawk numbers will continue to build through the period, and “Harlan’s” Red-tailed Hawks become regular throughout the valley. Flocks of Bohemian Waxwings should also continue to grow. Perhaps the first Snow Buntings or even a Snowy Owl will show up in the open farmlands of West and Lower Valleys. Glaucous and Iceland (Thayer’s) Gulls should join the valley flock, alternating between the landfill and Flathead Lake WPA.

Jewel Basin Hawk Watch Season Update

By Dan Casey

With another 21 surveys conducted since the last update in the Pileated Post, the 16th season of raptor surveys in the Jewel Basin has continued to result in above-average numbers for many species. We had tallied 2,586 raptors of 17 species as of October 15th. These included record numbers of Broad-winged Hawks, American Kestrels, Ospreys and Swainson’s Hawks. Another eight species had already exceeded our previous season-long average totals, with up to three more weeks of surveys still to come. In contrast, numbers of Red-tailed Hawks and Golden Eagles have been well below our previous 15-year seasonal average counts.

Turkey Vulture (5); Osprey (19); Bald Eagle (33); Northern Harrier (71); Sharp-shinned Hawk (1,434); Cooper’s Hawk (463); American Goshawk (28); Accipiter sp (24); Broad-winged Hawk (60); Swainson’s Hawk (7); Red-tailed Hawk (144); Ferruginous Hawk (2); Rough-legged Hawk (2); Buteo sp (9); Golden Eagle (121); American

Sharp-shinned Hawk



Photo by Kent Meireis

Kestrel (103); Merlin(28); Peregrine Falcon(13); Prairie Falcon (11); Falcon sp (5); Eagle sp (1); Raptor sp (3). Total: 2,586

As we hit mid-October, the site is still accessible and more good weather is predicted. We are hoping that a burst of Golden Eagle migration is still to come. There will always be an

experienced primary observer on site, but extra sets of eyes are needed on the busiest days! The Jewel Basin site sits on the ridge crest about a half-mile north of Mt. Aeneas. The scenery is as spectacular as the birding!

If you would like more information, contact Dan Casey at (406)270-5941. There is a Google group dedicated to the effort (jewelers@flatheadaudubon.org); you can also follow daily surveys in real time by visiting <https://dunkadoo.org/explore> and clicking on the Flathead Audubon Society icon. Or visit the Jewel Basin page on the Flathead Audubon website for more information and survey calendar: <https://flatheadaudubon.org/protect/jewel-basin-hawk-watch/>.

Rachel Potter – Flathead Audubon Conservation Award 2023

By Linda de Kort and Rosemary McKinnon

Rachel Potter was presented with Flathead Audubon's Lifetime Conservation Achievement Recognition at the October 9 FAS general meeting.

Rachel grew up in Berkley, California, where her parents took the trouble to introduce her to the "great outdoors." She migrated to Montana with her partner, Jack, in the 1970s and began a career in Glacier National Park (GNP), working with Kate Kendall on grizzly food ecology. Rachel was hired to work on native plant restoration on Logan Pass in 1981. She returned to school at the University of Montana and gained a B.A. in botany (*summa cum laude*) in 1983. Her career was launched. She became a charter member of the Society for Ecological Restoration and was hired by GNP to lead their native plant restoration program: monitoring protocols and sourcing plant materials. She was instrumental in hiring people to start the nursery.

Rachel went on to become a charter member of the Montana Native Plant Society (MNPS) in 1987 and was secretary of the state board for six years. In 1988 she helped found the Flathead chapter and has stuck with this leadership role for 35 years, because she loves this community of both professional and lay people and enjoys her role in engagement and education.

In addition, Rachel has been active on the board of the



Photo by Jake Bramante

Rachel Potter and Darcy Thomas

North Fork Preservation Society. She worked with the Flathead Coalition to restrict Canadian coal mining north of the North Fork and was active in monitoring loons on Teepee Lake as well as negotiating a successful ban on motorized watercraft.

In her role as a botanist at large and historian of our local plant "community"

Rachel co-edited a book, *Montana's Pioneer Botanists* (with Gertrude Norton, Morton Elrod and C. Leo Hitchcock) which was published in 2017 and is available at local and university libraries.

Rachel was certainly inspired by botanists that preceded her. But more importantly, she has influenced burgeoning botanists both professional and amateur. She is generous with both her time and her knowledge. Some of our finest local naturalists credit their initial enthusiasm and understanding of our local landscape to Rachel's mentorship. She continues to volunteer with GNP. She offers presentations and field trips on native plants and wildflowers for FAS and MNPS. She is not done yet and will always be scheming about how to get more of us fired up. If anyone can do it, it will be Rachel: dynamic, personable, approachable, motivational, determined and optimistic.

Thank you, Rachel. You make us all want to try harder to conserve and celebrate our natural heritage.

Work Day In A Beautiful Place

By Pam Willison, Work Day Coordinator



Jane Adams and Darcy Thomas
Photo by Pam Willison

After a chilly morning, the sun warmed the air and highlighted the beauty of the colorful leaves and the rippling Stillwater River. It really was a great day to enjoy the exceptional autumn sights offered in the Owen Sowerwine area.

Fourteen volunteers worked a total of 41 hours on various tasks in the Owen Sowerwine area during the fall work day on October 7.

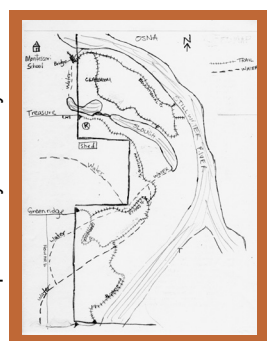
Nine volunteers waded the brisk water of the Stillwater River to access the shore of the Big Island portion of Owen Sowerwine and dug and pulled five bags of oxeye daisy,



Mary Auxier
Photo by Pam Willison

mullein, and spotted knapweed along the banks of the river. In addition, a couple volunteers went further inland on the island and cut numerous invasive barberry shrubs. Elsewhere, other volunteers completed a final plot point of a vegetation survey completed every five years, tallied the results of two vegetation research sites, cleared the nest boxes in the Mainland portion of Owen Sowerwine, and hunted down houndstongue seed heads. It's worth mentioning that thanks to our previous efforts, there were very few houndstongue!!

Many thanks to the hard-working volunteers: Mary, Darcy, Grant, Ronda, Kay, Gael, Rod, Pam, Denny, Keanu, Bridger, Shannon, Jane, and Will. You're the best!!



Map courtesy of Denny Olson

FALL FIELD TRIP SUMMARIES

In the darkness of an early October morning, a small group of birders gathered together at the West Valley Ponds viewing area with binoculars and spotting scopes and waited for sunrise. At first light, Canada Geese began to cackle and Mallards



Photo credit Flathead Land Trust

began their quacking. Then as sunrise brightened the skies with gorgeous colors, Sandhill Cranes stirred and slowly began flying out of the pond in small groups, their ancient rolling cries filling the air. There were about 400 cranes on the pond taking their time flying out to the fields for the day. The spectacle was thrilling and enchanting and it was a fun event to share with other bird lovers. We stood around sipping our hot drinks, taking about birds, and watching the beauty of the big birds before heading out ourselves for the daily routine.

-- by Darcy Thomas



Photo by Margaret Parodi

Northern Saw-whet Owls were the focus of the next two bird outings in October. We travelled to the Flathead Lake Biological Station to learn about owl ecology and watch researchers from the Owl Research Institute band, weigh, and measure owls they caught in mist nests during the evening. Participants got to watch several owls get processed and ask a myriad of questions. These tiny, little owls are only seven to eight inches and weigh two to five ounces each. Their big yellow eyes seem to burst with

intelligence and attitude, although the owls we watched were amazingly calm in the hands of the researchers. They are nocturnal and hard to find during the day. Their shrill, penetrating call is a high-pitched "too-too-too" that is repeated many times in succession. To entice the owls to fly near the mist nets where they could be caught, the researchers played a loud recording of this call that rang out into the forest. Data collected from the migration station will contribute to global efforts to learn more about the migration routes, timing, and habitat use of this fascinating little owl.

-- by Darcy Thomas



Photo credit MT Fish Wildlife & Parks

The evening version of Sandhill Crane watching happened October 1, after a downpour rain delay of one day. The cranes staged at distance or just out of sight, while a few hundred Canada Geese came into the pond. A fairly good variety of waterfowl were there from the start. Just at sunset, three Great Horned Owls – two young ones "sneeping" for food (my tortured phonetics), begging to the one adult sitting on the barn to the east. When the cranes came in, it was nearly dark. I'm sure air traffic control struggled to handle the numbers arriving from every direction on their 747 flight paths. It is spectacular to see a few hundred of them playing a cacophonous coda to the spectacular day in the crane fields. Everyone should see this!

-- by Denny Olson

Project FeederWatch 2023-2024

Put up a Feeder, Count Birds, Enter your Data

What is FeederWatch?

Project FeederWatch turns your love of feeding birds into scientific discoveries. FeederWatch is a November-April survey of birds that visit backyards, nature centers, community areas, and other locales in North America. You don't even need a feeder! All you need is an area with plantings, habitat, water, or food that attracts birds. The schedule is completely flexible. Count your birds for

Bohemian Waxwing



Photo credit Cornell Lab

as long as you like on days of your choosing, then enter your counts online. Your counts allow you to track what is happening to birds around your home and contribute to a continental data-set of bird distribution and abundance.

This is the perfect project for someone who likes birds, wants to learn more about them and wishes to contribute to scientific knowledge. Check out [FeederWatch.org](https://feederwatch.org) where you will find information on joining and access to a free on-line bird identification guide. You can also read about other people's experiences since joining FeederWatch.



Photo by JP Edge
Hungry Horse News

Conservation Educator's Niche

By Denny Olson

I've been lucky enough to sit on a high promontory and watch a group of raven rascals – who always seem to have spare time on their talons – showing off their flight skills. Twice, perhaps the same raven both times, one cackled the raven version of "Hold my beer, watch this!" and proceeded to fly upside down for nearly a quarter of a mile, egged on by the escorting cohorts smack-talking back at the daredevil. I think they are admirable for their constant unpredictability and eternal adolescence.

I also once witnessed, at arm's length, the reason goshawks were once known as "grouse-hawks". I was in a tree, for reasons I will explain later, at dusk, and a Ruffed Grouse lifted off right under me and roared its way toward a male aspen tree and the succulent buds that fit so comfortably in a grouse crop that time of year. I caught a peripheral flash of gray to my right and in a loud "whup" and explosion of feathers, the grouse was dead and being lugged away by a male goshawk. It landed close by because of its oversized cargo load and began to pluck away at feathers. Some of the feathers from the initial impact settled onto my boots. It was that close. My startled heart didn't settle down for a few minutes.

These kinds of experiences turn ordinary birdwatching into stories that may last more than a generation (if I have any say in the matter). It made me into a huge fan of sitting still and being invisible in the woods – something I would love to teach every kid on the planet. There is magic in stillness and quiet. The unifying context of these adventures is that I was not birdwatching at the time. I was hunting. For food. And that was the founding reason that I learned to be still in the natural world.

In a tree stand, I've had chickadees, nuthatches and a Sharp-shinned Hawk land on my bow. They probably wondered why that particular "branch" was trembling. Hundreds of birds have landed nearby over the years close enough to ID without binoculars. I have watched

two yearling black bears goofing around under me and then one took a nap, tucking its head into a short "Y" of branches in a small tree and dozing off. Another time I had to reassuringly talk-down a much larger surprised black bear from a tree it had climbed in a panic as I was still-hunting. It stopped every couple of steps down the tree and huffed a reprimand at me, but I had apologized, so all was well enough for him to quickly amble away when he hit the ground. Bull moose have bellowed at me as I passed by, calming down as I reassured them of my innocent intentions. A female grouse with a late brood attacked my boot to protect her chicks. There have been many other encounters like this, and it may seem counterintuitive to say this, but I owe my passion about birdwatching to my own entry-level activity -- called hunting. For me, at this time of year, both pursuits go hand in hand.

For those of you who may be surprised by this, my caveat to you is that I view reasons for hunting on a wide spectrum. That spectrum goes from AR-toting, high-fiving celebration of the death of an animal killed for its antler size ... to apologetic gratitude for the sustenance given by the prey to the predator. The former is directly related to the self-absorbed insecurities of that hunter, in my opinion. The latter comes from a humble understanding by the hunter of the seriousness of taking a life, in the context that everything that eats, must directly or indirectly kill (even vegetables) to do that. Death is just as important as life in the cycles of our ecosystem. That awareness demands the kind of gratitude I feel when gifted by a new bird story that makes my hair stand on end.

Hunting and birdwatching go together, and I've even taught classes on how birdwatching can add richness (and decrease boredom) to a slow day on the hunt. Whether we admit it or not, we are all participants in that complex dance of nature, with its trillions of participants and relationships. However you like to do your participation, just make sure you do it. That sense of belonging to a bigger picture is calming, reassuring and very, very rewarding.



Helping Hands

By Darcy Thomas



Many hands make light work, and we need more hands to help with the work we do. This can be done in small ways that don't take a lot of time or commitment. If you want to lend a hand, contact Darcy at darcy@flatheadaudubon.org. Choose a task from the following list:

- Write a Bird of the Month article
- Learn how to use Zoom with Jake
- Update the Owen Sowerine Bird List
- Help Cindy, Tom, and Denny with the Education Committee
- Be my Vice President!



TRIBUTE GIFTS

Karen Nichols and Ben Long
in memory of
Aiden Nichols Long

SAVE THE DATE

wings MONTANA AUDUBON
across the big sky

MAY 31 -
JUNE 2, 2024



Carroll College,
Helena MT



Bald Eagle | Photo by Janice Miller,
Last Chance Audubon

A SPECIAL GIFT is a way to honor or commemorate someone special to you by supporting Flathead Audubon's local projects in their name. Special gifts are acknowledged in this space each month with the name of the donor and the person honored.

SPECIAL GIFT DONATION FORM

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In honor of _____

Please send a notification of this gift to:

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Your gift is tax deductible.

Flathead Audubon Society is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization. Our federal tax ID number is 81-0447830.

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