



The Golden Eagle

Newsletter of the Golden Eagle Audubon Society

January/February, 2018

Winter brings coveys of quail and possibly snowy owls

By Crista Videriksen Worthy

We now have about 100 quail spending the winter in our yard.

There's a row of juniper bushes along the west line of our property, above which stand several birch and pine trees.

Another large pine stands on a hill southeast of our lawn. In summer the quail roost in the birches, but after the leaves fall and the trees are bare, they split up each evening, half of them roosting in the pines on our property line and the other half roosting in the pine on the hill.

I throw out bird seed every morning while it's still dark. At first light they all converge on that spot, greedily gobbling it all up. After that, they spend the day hiding under a gigantic rabbitbrush about 15 feet in diameter right next to where I throw the seed, or in a long line underneath the junipers. They fan out over the lawn for "lunch" around 12:30, and then again in late afternoon after I've thrown out more seed. Between all the "Dove and Quail" seed mix, plus the sunflower chips for the feeders, I must be Jim Zamzow's best customer.

Even though the quail take up communal living each winter, I have a hunch that they still mostly associate in pairs within the group, at least the adults from the previous summer that were already paired up. Of course, I cannot confirm this without marking and observing individual birds and I don't have the tools for that. But from many hours of watching them it just seems like they tend to stay in pairs within the big group.

Anyone thinking of taking a birding trip this winter? Instead of some lovely, warm, tropical place like Central America, where one might see beautiful trogons and quetzals, how about a "Gitche Gumee" getaway to the shores of Lake Superior and the Northwoods of Minnesota? That may seem like a crazy idea, but I understand there's a good possibility for a veritable "blizzard" of snowy owls to hit Minnesota this winter.

Four years ago, thousands of snowies flew south into the U.S. One hung around a Minnesota brewery with a mouse problem. Pennsylvania, which typically sees about ten of the big owls each

winter, hosted about 400 of them in 2013. They were part of the largest snowy owl irruption since the 1920s. A snowy owl was even spotted in Nampa; I spent the day looking for it with no luck.



Snowy owl

Photo by David Mitchell

Well, this year Project SNOWstorm, a volunteer snowy owl-tracking organization founded after that irruption, is predicting another big influx of the owls—maybe. It appears that big southward movements occur about once every four years. Lemmings, the preferred prey of snowy owls in the Arctic, go through regional population explosions about every four years. On the Ungava Peninsula in Northern Quebec, 2013 was a banner lemming year, fueling (literally) a highly successful snowy owl breeding season in that area. That year, typical nests in the Ungava Peninsula held eight or nine eggs, far more than the usual three or four. Unfortunately, there aren't any clutch-size reports from 2017, which makes predicting another irruption difficult.

During the summer of 2017, however, Canadian wildlife biologists studying caribou reported an unusually high number of owls on the Ungava Peninsula; reports others have confirmed. Already, a couple hundred snowy owls have been seen in the Northeast and Upper Midwest. Birders have reported single owls as far south as Oklahoma, Missouri, and North Carolina. Interestingly, their numbers this year are building even faster than they did in 2013.

Just because you see a snowy owl far south of the Arctic doesn't mean it's in trouble. The birds are normally quite healthy and quickly adjust their eating patterns to new foods that become available. For example, one snowy in Delaware was seen feeding on a bottle-nosed dolphin carcass, refusing to share it with several turkey vultures. Unfortunately, the owls are often attracted to the open spaces around airports, and this can be problematic. Several large Eastern airports have arranged for encroaching snowy owls to be trapped and relocated to safer areas. Let's hope for another snowy owl invasion this year!

President's Message

By Liz Urban

I hope this newsletter finds you having had a happy holiday season! GEAS achieved a lot as a chapter in 2017, and I look forward to the many exciting programs and partnerships we hope to achieve in the coming year.

We are excited to be pairing our monthly presentation program with the Boise City Library in the coming months. We hope that the Library! at Cole and Ustick will be a convenient location for the membership to meet and for even more people in the community to learn from our fabulous speakers. Please make sure to check the dates and locations of our upcoming programs in this newsletter, as the transition in both location and date will take a few months to settle on our new meeting date of the fourth Tuesday of the month at this new location.

GEAS is also pleased to participate and support some of the many wonderful events in the coming months through educational and outreach offerings. I hope you will be able to attend the Hagerman Bird Festival, the initial celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey Anniversary dubbed "Raptor Fest" that is hosted by the Birds of Prey Partnership, or join us for a course at the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute. Keep an eye out for other offerings throughout the coming year.

I also wanted to thank those who have supported GEAS this past year. We are a changing and growing chapter, making an impact on the community and our environment together every year. We hope that you will consider continuing to support our mission this year as a volunteer or donor, especially as our annual fund-raising runs through the end of January. Together I hope we can be a part of what makes southwest Idaho a wonderful place to live, both now and into the future.

Liz Urban, president



GEAS CALENDAR

January-February 2018

CuMo Mine Information Meeting	January 3
Monthly Program Meeting	January 9
Field Trip: SIBA Canyon Hill Cemetery	January 13
Family Bird Walk	January 21
Field Trip: Wilson Springs Ponds	January 27
Family Bird Walk	February 11
Field Trip: SIBA Hagerman	February 17
Monthly Program Meeting	February 20
Field Trip: Snake River Canyon	February 24

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Liz Urban, President urbanhawk137@gmail.com	629-2146
Leah Dunn, Vice President ldboise@gmail.com	
Libby Burtner, Secretary burtnerlibby@hotmail.com	473-0870
Lew Ulrey, Treasurer lulrey@cableone.net	322-8246
Sean Finn, Past President a.gentilis@gmail.com	371-2740
Michele Crist mrcgoldeneagle@gmail.com	
Sue Norton nortonsu@msn.com	378-4248
Alex Takasugi alextakasugi@cableone.net	484-9132
Chris McClure chrimecc@gmail.com	362-8241
Matt Podolsky matthew@wildlensinc.org	724-6388
Alexander Sapiens dr.sapiens@gmail.com	408-832-5400
Amy Silver amysilver819@gmail.com	407-0423
Alan Crockett abrock.fu73573@msn.com	343-2969
Al Larson (Honorary) larson83703@msn.com	343-0959
Levi Mohler (Honorary, Deceased)	
Liven "Pete" Peterson (Honorary, Deceased)	
Bill Belknap (Honorary)	

COMMITTEES

Banquet: Sue Norton, Susan Hazelton and Liz Urban	378-4248
Conservation: Matt Podolsky	724-6388
Education: Amy Silver	amysilver819@gmail.com 407-0423
Field Trips: Alex Takasugi, Kristin Gnojewski,	alextakasugi@cableone.net 484-9132 kgnojewski@cableone.net
Membership: Leah Dunn	ldboise@gmail.com
Program: Alexander Sapiens	408-832-5400 dr.sapiens@gmail.com
Publicity:	
Newsletter: Niels S. Nokkentved	sparre47@gmail.com 377-3360
Volunteer Information	
Website: Amy Silver	amysilver819@gmail.com 407-0423
Historian: Jennifer Robbins-Smith	threehappycampers@hotmail.com 859-3298
Webmaster	
Grants and Awards Michele Crist	mrcgoldeneagle@gmail.com

News From the Board: November and December

- The GEAS Conservation Committee and Board of Directors sent a letter in support for continued collaborative, science-backed conservation management of the Greater Sage Grouse to the BLM in November in addition to encouraging our members to do so as well.
- The board is moving their monthly meeting to coincide with the monthly membership program to increase attendance at both meetings.
- GEAS is partnering with the Boise Public Library at Cole and Ustick to host our monthly programs, so please be aware of this change in location in the near future.
- Bluebird Trails Update: The BLM is removing Juniper trees in Owyhee County. Our conservation committee has met with managers to ensure that bluebird box locations are known and request trees with boxes remain intact.
- Alan Crockett reported 13 boxes along the Bethine trail (for Wood ducks) were moved to a canal behind the trail and they had a 100% occupancy rate and no damage done to the boxes. There were even a couple of screech owls that took advantage.
- The board has decided that all donations \$20 and above will confer a one-year local GEAS membership to those who are not already GEAS or NAS members. Both donations and local memberships are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.
- With our new associate, the board is hoping to create ‘welcome packets’ for new members.
- The board has submitted a request for collaborative funding from National Audubon Society to help fill area bird feeders at proposed partner locations.
- In December, the board discussed our volunteer and educational offerings with the input from our associate, Lizzy Miskell.

Call for 2017-18 Award Nominations

Do you know of someone who goes above and beyond for birds or the environment? GEAS hopes to recognize some of the outstanding people in our community at our Annual Banquet on March 10, 2018. We seek nominations for any of the following categories: 1) Volunteer of the Year, 2) Educator of the Year, 3) the Conservation Award, and 4) the Lifetime Achievement Award. All nominations submitted before February 12 will be considered by the GEAS Board of Directors. Awards are given at the discretion of the Board. Please consider nominating exemplary individuals you know, whether they work directly with GEAS or not. The link to our short nominations form can be found on the GEAS homepage or at <https://goo.gl/forms/rtMTPJQphNqzcbix2>. Feel free to send any questions or comments to Liz at LUrban@goldeneagleaudubon.org. Thank you for helping GEAS honor those who deserve recognition for their good works.

Volunteer News

Volunteer Acknowledgments

Many thanks to Marti Jenkins for an outstanding presentation on California Condors at the December Program Meeting, and to RL Rowland for meeting support. The numerous Christmas Bird Counts wouldn't be possible without leadership and coordination from Jay Carlisle, RL Rowland, Rob Magill, Ingrid Brudenell, Matt Dresser, Gary Worthington, David Potter, Denise Hughes, Cheryl Huizinga and Joe Weldon.

The Kids' CBC was a great success thanks to Kristin Gnojewski, Pam Conley, Sue Norton, Liz Urban, and Amy Silver. Thank you to Liz Urban for her work on the Habitat for the Holidays family event, and along with Alex Takasugi, creating and donating the scarecrow for the Idaho Botanical Gardens. And we are grateful to the Education Committee for their support.

We also owe thanks to Eric Willadsen, Liz Paul, Tamsen Binggeli, Martha Brabec, and Tim Breuer for leading bird habitat conservation work at Hyatt Reserve. And to Sean Finn for coordination and leadership, as well as for writing and submitting comments to the BLM on the

Sage-Grouse issue.

Last but not least, we have a fantastic team that makes sure our newsletters are edited, assembled and mailed out, which is no small task! Thank you to Niels Nokkentved, our chief editor, Jessica Pazdan, who manages the mailing list, Ann Swanson, Alex Takasugi, and Sue Norton, who fold and prepare the mailing, and Lew Ulrey, our post office connection.

Volunteer Spotlight: Jessica Pazdan

Jessica began volunteering with GEAS in 2002, after she met Bruce Ackerman on a field trip; “He recruited me,” she said.

Volunteers not only coordinate and lead GEAS programs, they also keep things running smoothly behind the scenes. Jessica fills the latter role, providing the crucial support of managing our contact list for newsletters and all other mailings.

Though she's been interested in birds since taking an ornithology class in college, that's not the only reason Jessica has stuck around.

“It's not just about the birds for me though. I love how GEAS is involved in the community and promotes

environmental stewardship,” she said.

Jessica does have a favorite bird though: the eastern wood pewee.

“As a child I spent many summers at my grandparents' cottage in northern



Wisconsin. I remember waking up to the song of the pewee every morning. Even after all these years, I can hear their song and immediately flash back to my childhood.”

We are so grateful to Jessica for her commitment and support!

GEAS EVENTS for January and February 2018

Field trip information is subject to change. Please check the Calendar and Field Trips section on the website <http://www.goldeneagleaudubon.org> for the latest information or contact Alex Takasugi at 484-9132 or geasfieldtrips@gmail.com and Kristin Gnojewski at kgnojewski@cableone.net.

Field Trip Etiquette: We set up car pools to take as few cars as possible, while making sure everyone has a window. Please give the driver of your ride gas money and arrive 10 minutes early.

Wednesday, January 3,

CuMo Mine Update and Information Meeting
Time: 6 to 8:30 p.m.

Location: Payette Brewing, 733 Pioneer St., Boise
Join the Idaho Conservation League, Idaho River United, Idaho Chapter of the Sierra Club, and GEAS to learn more about the re-emergence of a proposed mine in the Boise River watershed and what we can do as a community to make our voices heard.

Tuesday, January 9

Monthly Program Meeting: Birding in South Africa and in Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique.

Location: Sagebrush Room, Cole & Ustick Library
Time: 7 p.m.

Presenter: Sherilyn Robison, Ph.D. Professor Emeritus of Biological Sciences, College of Idaho.

Description: Robison, along with Jay Carlisle and other GEAS members, traveled to Africa in August 2017 to study the birds of South Africa and of Mozambique's Gorongosa National Park. Join us as Sheri presents photos and shares stories of encounters with elephants, lions, wild dogs, hyenas, flat tires, dust, and, of course, birds!

Saturday, January 13

SIBA Field Trip: Winter Birds of Canyon Hill Cemetery/Curtis Park

Location: Cemetery entrance at 2024 N Illinois Avenue, Caldwell
Time: 9 a.m.

Trip leader: David Potter

Take I-84 west to Exit 28 (the Caldwell city center exit), then turn north (right) on N Illinois.

There is a great variety of conifers and deciduous trees at this cemetery as well as a vast open area to scope in the Boise River basin. We will be looking for winter birds. We hope to see winter finches, raptors and perhaps an owl. Based on time and weather, we may visit Curtis Park below the cemetery. Plan on at least a half day. Bring warm beverages, snacks and warm clothes. If you plan to attend, an RSVP is not required but would be nice. For more information and your RSVP, contact David Potter at (208) 365-8380 or joemorgan409@msn.com

Sunday, January 21

Family Bird Walk in the Park – Hull's Gulch

Location: Jim Hall Foothills Learning Center, 3189 Sunset Peak Road, Boise.

Time: 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Contact: Alex Takasugi geasfieldtrips@gmail.com 208-484-9132
We will walk through the Grove and check out the pond to see what birds are around. We may even spot an Anna's hummingbird or great grey owl. All levels of experience and ages are welcome. Binoculars and guidebooks will be available for use. Meet

outside the Jim Hall Foothills Learning Center.

Saturday, January 27

Field Trip: Wilson Springs Ponds

Location: Wilson Springs Ponds, 3209 S Powerline Road, Nampa
Time: 8:30 a.m.

Contact: Alex Takasugi geasfieldtrips@gmail.com 208-484-9132
This Idaho Fish and Game wildlife area across the road from the Nampa Fish Hatchery contains ponds fed by warm springs that normally don't freeze over, and these attract large numbers of waterfowl in the winter. The brushy areas surrounding the ponds provide habitat for a variety of songbirds as well. There are paved and unpaved trails around the ponds, and a restroom is available. Dress for cold weather, bring something warm to drink and plan to spend a half-day or so.

Sunday, February 11

Family Bird Walk in the Park – Barber Park

Location: Barber Park, 4049 S Eckert Road, Boise, ID

Time: 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Contact: Alex Takasugi geasfieldtrips@gmail.com 208-484-9132
We will stroll through the cottonwoods and along the Boise River in search of a variety of winter species. All levels of experience and ages are welcome. Binoculars and guidebooks will be available for use. Meet in front of the boat rental building.

Saturday, February 17

SIBA Field Trip: Hagerman

Location: BLM office at 3948 Development Avenue by the airport

Time: 7:30 a.m.

Trip leader: David Potter

The Thousand Springs area has a great abundance and variety of waterfowl in the winter. Like our beloved Wilson Ponds, Hagerman and surrounding areas have a constant water temperature and become a magnet for birds in winter, especially severe winters. We hope to see waterfowl including swans and scaup, raptors including bald eagles munching on ducks and perhaps a special gull. The third Hagerman Bird Festival will take place the same weekend, and we may have more options for field trips as details emerge from their plans. Plan a full day. Bring warm beverages, snacks, lunch and warm clothes. If you plan to attend, an RSVP is not required but would be nice. For more information and your RSVP, contact David Potter at 208-365-8380 or joemorgan409@msn.com

Tuesday, February 20

Monthly Program Meeting: Frozen Feathers: 25 Years of Birding in Alaska

Location: Sagebrush Room, Cole & Ustick Library

Time: 7 p.m.

Join Nancy and Jim DeWitt on a photo journey to some of the Last Frontier's premier and lesser-known birding destinations. From the remote Pribilof Islands and Gambell to shorebird festivals and Christmas Bird Counts at 40 below zero, they'll share photos and fun stories from their many Alaskan adventures. Nancy was the executive director of the Alaska Bird Observatory for 10 years, an Audubon Alaska board member, and Fairbanks' "owl lady." Jim is a semi-retired attorney, past president of the Alaska Conservation Foundation board of trustees, and an avid

GEAS EVENTS continued

bird photographer. He and Nancy co-authored several chapters of *A Birder's Guide to Alaska* and enjoy chasing birds throughout the Western Hemisphere.



Saturday, February 24

Field Trip: Snake River Canyon, starting in Celebration Park
 Location: St. Luke's Meridian Park and Ride on N side of I-84 across from the Chevron station. Celebration Park is at 5000 Victory Lane, Melba.

Time: 7:30 a.m.

Contact: Alex Takasugi geasfieldtrips@gmail.com 208-484-9132
 We will start at Celebration Park in Canyon County and check out the waterfowl on the Snake River, songbirds in the brush along the river, and take in a few petroglyphs as well. If we exhaust the birds here, we can move east to the Swan Falls Dam park, 30 minutes away, and continue our search at Dedication Point and the canyon there. Dress for cold weather, bring something warm to drink and plan to spend a half day or more.

Cornell Lab's Bird Academy offers online course

Bird feeding is a joyful reminder of the wild right in your backyard. Yet there's so much more to feeding birds than keeping the feeders well-stocked.

Are you ready to confidently distinguish between the finches and the sparrows? Learn how to attract more species? Decode feeder-bird body language? Recognize the dramas unfolding at your feeder?

The Cornell Lab's Bird Academy has created a new online course, "Feeder Birds: Identification and Behavior," to help bird watchers get more out of their bird-feeding experience.

To learn more: <https://academy.allaboutbirds.org/courses/feeder-birds-identification-and-behavior/>



Forest Service Seeks Comments on Mine

The American CuMo Mining Corporation, which is in fact a Canadian mining company, is back in the spotlight again and still seeks to do exploratory drilling near Grimes Creek.

The company plans to construct more than 10 miles of new roads and clear 137 drill pads in their search for what they say could be the largest open-pit molybdenum mine in the world. This proposed exploration site includes 2,885 acres in Boise River headwaters. CuMo never withdrew their hopes for this exploratory mining permit, but they have been postponed as the USDA Forest Service fulfills its legal requirements to make sure the public understands the potential effects of this project.

Exploration and mine development for the CuMo Project are controversial. The exploration site is upstream of half of Idaho's population, and the Boise River watershed provides more than 20 percent of Boise's drinking water supply. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, mining is the number one toxic polluter in the U.S.

Because of the fires in 2014 and 2016, the Forest Service is doing a new Environmental Assessment and is going through the scoping process, during which the public can tell the Forest Service what issues they would like to see covered in the assessment.

In fact, this is the third time the Forest Service has invited public comments on this proposal. The U.S. District Court in Idaho has put the exploration project on hold twice because the Forest Service had failed to take an adequate look at the project's impacts on groundwater and rare plants, following the Grimes Fire. Now, after the Pioneer Fire of 2016, another 55 percent of the project area has burned.

The Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Rivers United, the Idaho Chapter of the Sierra Club, and GEAS are concerned about potential effects on plants and wildlife, water quality, and changes in access to public lands, in part because of the fires. We hope that people will make their voices heard on this issue while the Forest Service is accepting public comments on the second Supplemental Environmental Assessment. Comments are accepted until January 8. We have posted the various ways to submit your comments on the GEAS website, but one simple way is to send an email to comments-intermtn-boise@fs.fed.us with the subject line "CuMo Exploration Project."

Please consider joining other concerned citizens from 6 to 8:30 p.m. on January 3 at Payette Brewing in Boise to gather information and share your thoughts. (See events on Page 3.)



California quail

Photo by Crista Videriksen Worthy

'Numenon' of the Western Sagebrush Steppe Threatened Again

By Niels S. Nokkentved

Aldo Leopold once dubbed the ruffed grouse the “numenon” of the North Wood because it represents the essential spirit of that environment. In the same light, sage grouse would rightly be considered the numenon of the West, Tom J. Cade and Kent L. Christopher, argued in an undated, unpublished paper titled, “How to Conserve and Restore the High Desert Environment and Rebuild Sage Grouse Populations.” No other creature better represents the essential spirit of the western high desert sagebrush landscape. Today, however, sage grouse are in serious trouble.

On his way west, Meriwether Lewis saw his first sage grouse near the mouth of the Marias River in Montana on June 6, 1805. Expedition members found them in “abundance” from central Montana, along the Clearwater River in Idaho, along the Snake River in Washington and at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers where William Clark shot one on October 17, 1805. Lewis called it “cock of the plains,” and Clark called it a “heath cock.” They described it as a pheasant-like bird nearly as large as a turkey, subsisting mostly on sagebrush.

At the time, sage grouse numbered an estimated sixteen million. They could be found in sagebrush habitats in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. But not anymore.

Today sage grouse are gone from about half the area they once inhabited, and their numbers have dropped by an estimated 90 percent or more. Biologists have been concerned about their decline since the early 1900s. Today they estimate the birds number fewer than half a million, and they have disappeared from Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, British

Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Sage grouse are found only where healthy sagebrush habitat exists, and they need large unbroken expanses of sagebrush. The birds are intimately tied to sagebrush. It is their primary food,



Greater sage-grouse

Photo courtesy of Jeannie Stafford USFWS

but they also need the bunch-grasses and small flowering plants that grow among the sagebrush.

Sagebrush covers more land in western North America than any other vegetation. It dominates more than 190,000 square miles within sage grouse range. Its sharp, sweet smell is characteristic of western rangeland. The leaves and flowers are nutritious, high in protein, fats and carbohydrates. Healthy sagebrush habitat provides shelter and forage for about 350 species in addition to sage grouse, including songbirds, pygmy rabbits, sagebrush lizards, mule deer, elk and pronghorn.

The Western sagebrush landscape has also supported humans for more than 11,000 years. Indians made tea from the leaves and drank it as a tonic, and they used it as an antiseptic, for colds, diarrhea and against ticks. They used the tough stringy bark to make baskets, blankets, ropes and sandals. Settlers used it as firewood as they cleared the land for farming.

If their habitat were healthy, sage grouse would not be in trouble. But they have lost half of their suitable habitat, and much of what is left has been degraded. The reasons for the loss of that habitat are not so simple. About half of the sagebrush

landscape in the West was taken up for farms and towns, intentionally eliminated from some federal lands or burned up and replaced by alien invaders. Other land uses have chopped additional sage grouse habitat into pieces so small they are all but useless.

The decline of sage grouse habitat began with the removal of beavers by trappers in the 1820s and 1830s. Those green and wet areas along streams and around lakes, and wetlands had been maintained by beavers. Like most other birds and animals in the arid West, sage grouse rely on wet meadows, riparian areas and other wet areas in the heat of summer.

Beginning in 1999, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has received eight petitions to list sage grouse

under the Endangered Species Act. The agency, however, has declined to list the bird saying listing was warranted but precluded by higher priorities. A federal court ordered Fish and Wildlife to make a final decision whether to list the bird as a threatened species by September 2015.

Faced with the hammer of the Endangered Species Act, state officials, ranchers, energy industry officials and others made a serious effort to conserve sage grouse and its remaining habitat. They feared the consequences that listing could have on livestock grazing, oil and gas exploration and extraction, industrial agriculture and suburban growth.

Forest Service and BLM officials updated management plans for about sixty million acres of public land to include conservation measures for sage grouse. States developed conservation plans that focused on protecting remaining prime sage grouse habitat.

Those plans are now threatened by political meddling and federal proposals to scale back sage grouse habitat conservation efforts. If we fail to save the sage grouse, the West will lose the numenon of the sagebrush landscape and an important part of its soul.

(This article is an excerpt from a book of essays on natural resource issues.)

Golden Eagle Audubon Society Annual Banquet and Auction

6 p.m. Saturday, March 10, 2018

Red Lion Downtowner, 1800 Fairview Ave., Boise

\$45 Per Person



The speaker for the 2018 banquet will be Paul Bannick, an award-winning wildlife photographer specializing in the natural history of North America with a focus on birds and habitat. Mr. Bannick will present a program featuring video, sound, stories from the field and several dozen new images from his brand-new book: *Owl: A Year in the Lives of North American Owls*. Mr. Bannick uses intimate yet dramatic images to follow owls in their distinct habitats through the course of one year.

You will witness each stage in an owl's life as it is chronicled through are images: courtship, mating, and nesting in spring; fledging and feeding of young in summer; dispersal and gaining independence in fall; and, finally, winter's migrations and competitions for food. His program shows how owls use the unique resources available to them in each habitat to face these challenges. Nearly ten years of work in some of the most remote parts of the continent, at the darkest hours of the day, tracking owls as they move through their lives has rewarded Paul with striking images that he uses in his book and presentations.

Please join us for this annual event, which raises funds for GEAS projects: New Roots, and Blacks Creek Bird Reserve, to name a few. In addition to our dynamic presenter, we will have a silent auction, raffle and dessert sales (\$5) during the social hour, starting at 6:00 PM. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m.

GEAS BANQUET REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS — DUE BY MARCH 5.

Mail this form and your check payable to GEAS to: 1963 Teal Lane, Boise, ID 83706

You may pay by credit card online at www.goldeneagleaudubon.org/banquet.

Questions? Call Sue Norton at 378-4248 or nortonsu@msn.com

To Pay By Check:

Name: _____ **Phone:** _____ **Email:** _____

Address: _____ **City:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Number of tickets @ \$45 per guest: _____ **Check enclosed: \$** _____

The entrée choices are: Rosemary and cracked pepper prime rib, Hagerman trout, or vegetarian enchiladas. Please circle a meal choice for each guest.

Guest Name: _____ **Meal Choice: Prime Rib Trout Vegetarian**

Guest Name: _____ **Meal Choice: Prime Rib Trout Vegetarian**

Guest Name: _____ **Meal Choice: Prime Rib Trout Vegetarian**

Guest Name: _____ **Meal Choice: Prime Rib Trout Vegetarian**

If you would like to donate an auction item, please contact Sue Norton at: 208-378-4248 or nortonsu@msn.com.

To donate a homemade dessert, contact Danette Henderson: danette444@gmail.com or 208-631-6602.

To preserve the sanity of the auction committee, all donations (except desserts) must be received by February 28.

I would like to donate \$ _____ for a teacher or student to attend the banquet.

Golden Eagle Audubon Society
PO Box 8261
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Electronic Service Requested

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- For newsletter submissions, send an e-mail to Niels S. Nokkentved at sparre47@gmail.com. The deadline for newsletter submissions is the second Sunday of the month.

We invite you to join the Golden Eagle Audubon Chapter

Membership in the local chapter includes a one-year subscription to *The Golden Eagle*, and all my dues remain with the local chapter and support local activities.

Name: _____
E-Mail: _____ (allows for website login)
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____

- Student membership \$15
- Individual membership \$20
- Family membership \$35
- Golden Eagle Lifetime membership \$500

I would like to donate an additional \$ _____

Make check payable to Golden Eagle Audubon Society. Mail to: Golden Eagle Audubon Society, PO Box 8261, Boise, ID 83707, **or pay by credit card on our website www.goldeneagleaudubon.org (click support GEAS).**

Please contact us for information on membership scholarships.

To join the National Audubon Society visit <http://www.audubon.org/> and use chapter code G00 for Golden Eagle Audubon Society, or write to: National Audubon Society, PO Box 422250, Palm Coast, FL 32142-2250.

The Golden Eagle Audubon Society is southwest Idaho's chapter of the National Audubon Society.
GEAS promotes environmental awareness through field trips, local programs and volunteer work.

Post Office Box 8261, Boise, Idaho 83707
www.goldeneagleaudubon.org

Chapter Code: C5ZG000Z