



# North Country Notes

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*The Newsletter of the Laughing Whitefish Audubon Society*  
Marquette and Alger Counties, Michigan

December 2012

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Greetings from the chair, Winter seems to be taking forever to get here yet again, but one small silver lining to the recent mild conditions is all the lingering late-season migrants that could stick around to be recorded on the up-coming Christmas Bird Counts. Now don't get me wrong, I am aware and troubled by the lack of snow and how important it is for numerous ecological processes in the North Woods that there are regularly occurring periods of heavy snow and cold temperatures to maintain the different types of specialized habitats, plants and wildlife that we associate with our beloved Upper Peninsula. But still, I have a bit of excitement (granted, a guilty pleasure), that there are several bird species persisting into our count season that would normally be long-gone by now. And perhaps that is what underscores the importance of conducting Christmas Bird Counts in today's list-serve/ebird dominated birding world. Because I have been wondering if the CBCs still have the same kind of relevance that they used to have twenty, thirty, or even fifty years ago, when they served as a chance for bird-watchers to get out at a time of year when many folks are inclined to stay in due to weather and low species diversity. It was a time to get a group of dedicated volunteers and engage in some citizen science, expanding our knowledge of local wintertime avifauna. However, there are so many more of us than ever before. Even in a small town like Marquette, there are usually birders looking at the waterfront, walking the local park, watching birds at their feeders or just out running errands, and they could spot something notable and contribute by reporting their sightings. In fact, with data-gathering programs such as the Michigan Seasonal Surveys or Ebird, one can treat every day like a Christmas Count or a Migration Day Count. I have even entertained the thought that the primary function of a CBC is simply to

strengthen the ties of the local birding community; a chance to see friends, have great conversations, to say nothing of the good fun and tasty food at the count's compilation party. But as ominous signs of climate change seem to be progressing faster everywhere, it's easy to see a scientific relevance to conducting a Christmas Count by having a regular systematic sampling of wintering bird populations and documenting any changes in those populations. By continuing to conduct these counts, we can add to a dataset that in some cases has been operating for over a century. Indeed our own Marquette count has been running for over 50 years now!

Even with observer biases that come in the form of more participants, better understanding of local bird populations, even in our optics having vastly improved over the decades, these data can reveal patterns that correlate with our changing climate. As I glance at the Marquette CBC spreadsheet, I find myself drawn to a few species in particular that have had notable increases in the last several years. Certainly Red-bellied Woodpecker and Northern Cardinal are the two flagship birds of southern species expanding northward. Cardinals were first reported in the early 60s, and were only reported a handful of times up into the late 90s. Since then, Cardinals have had a major rise in numbers and have now been seen the last 13 years in a row. I suspect this year's CBCs may see record high counts as many observers - not only in the UP but across the northern US and well into Canada - are reporting unprecedented numbers. The same holds true for Red-bellied Woodpeckers which recently started to pop up in the Marquette counts, only to quickly become an annually expected species. Mourning Doves are another species that has really increased its population in the UP. Doves first started appearing in CBC data in the late 60s. They were seen regularly in small numbers through the 80s, becoming annual

by the 90s, albeit in low digits in the first half of the decade. But by the middle of the decade, numbers just exploded with counts of over a hundred doves recorded, and in 2007, we tallied in an impressive 357 Mourning Doves; quite the increase from 20 years earlier when just 24 were recorded! But with expansions, come retreats as well. There are a couple of records of Boreal Chickadee and Gray Jay from the 60s and 70s, but I would be surprised to ever encounter one of these species, which are rapidly declining in the UP, on a Marquette CBC. The Marquette count is ill-suited to document the decline of these species, but other counts in the UP do occasionally record these two boreal species. In an effort to better document these species, Gary Palmer and I have coordinated a brand-new experimental CBC to debut this year- the Michigamme Highlands CBC (centered around the Peshekee River) to try and establish some baseline surveys for these enigmatic birds. It is harder to gauge other northern boreal residents because, as with the finches and a few other species such as Bohemian Waxwings, they have an irruptive aspect of their biology where they travel vast distances to find food that does not correlate with climate but rather available food resources. We'll look at Pine Grosbeak for an example of an irruptive species. This beautiful bird feeds on the fruit, seeds and buds of various northern plant species, of which most have sporadic bumper crops as well as complete failures; this is the mechanism that drive the movement of Pine Grosbeaks. They have been seen over the entirety of the Marquette CBC history; granted not every year, but they have been recorded on a little over half of the counts. But the only increase noted in frequency is slight and may be due to observer effort. When looking at numbers of individuals, they sharply spike about once or twice a decade when a major irruption of them heads into our area as opposed to a gradual increase over time.

But the species that interest me the most are species that are common migrants in our area, but that historically do not attempt to overwinter this far north. We'll look at a couple of passerines first then move on to waterbirds. American Robins and American Tree Sparrows both show similar patterns of being seen periodically throughout the entire history of the

Marquette CBC, but again, in the last ten years these species have become nearly annual, although Robins are seen in higher numbers than Tree Sparrows in every year. I am actually surprised that Tree Sparrows haven't increased more in recent years as they regularly overwinter as close as Escanaba in decent numbers. And then there are waterbirds which have made some dramatic changes in their occurrence patterns with longer periods of unfrozen water available for their use. Bufflehead, Long-tailed Ducks, Horned and Red-necked Grebes all have shown significant increases in the last decade of CBC seasons. With Bufflehead, not only has their annual presence gone up, but the numbers of individuals also increased substantially, in lesser numbers but reminiscent of the increase in Mourning Doves. And of the other three species, Horned Grebes and Long-tailed Ducks were only occasional rare finds until the 90s, when they started to become regularly detected on the CBC, whereas Red-necked Grebes hadn't even been recorded before 2002 on this count! This interestingly contrasts with Common Loons of which there are only a handful of records over time, and only a slight increase in recent years that could be attributed to observer effort more than any potential change in occurrence. Perhaps loons are a species that doesn't have some evolutionary-based response to take advantage of local conditions that perhaps the other species do, and that when it is time to migrate out of the area, they embark even if there is open water. Obviously there are always exceptions with individuals, but even beyond the CBC data, I do not see this annual increase in loon sightings on Lake Superior in the same manner that I have seen with Bufflehead or Horned Grebes.

So what does it all mean? Are we witnessing the effects of global and regional climate change as expressed through bird populations and movements? Or is it just as simple as the fact that observer participation rates have gone up? To make that last argument let's look at Black-capped Chickadees, a common resident bird with a very stable population. The species has been seen on every count since its inception in the late 40s where they were consistently seen in double digit numbers. But in 1992, numbers jumped into the three digit range at such a rate that the old average of 32 Chickadees per count-year from

1948-1991 increased to 252 Chickadees per count-year from 1992-2009! In trying to find an answer for this increase I can only point to the number of participants also rising from single digit numbers to double digit at about the same time that Chickadee numbers radically increased. So there you have it. Another complex series of questions using messy field data to try an answer them. It's not a perfect system, but in the end, I would rather have a messy, incomplete picture, than no data at all. And the longer these data are collected, with more regional inputs from other counts being used (to say nothing of more

rigorous analysis conducted than my home-office explorations of data!), the patterns begin to become more clear and useful to research scientists. One final return to the Marquette CBC data; Canvasback (2010), Western Grebe (2010) and Varied Thrush (1995) have each only been seen once before on a Marquette Christmas Bird Count. And it is not lost upon me that all three of these bird species have been seen in the count circle in the last week. Could it be the start of a new trend of occurrence? Only time will tell..... Hope to see you out in the field!  
~Skye Haas

## Touring Texas with the NMU Northern Parulas

### Part 2 by Gary Palmer

After leaving the Texas coast our first mid-valley birding stop was Sabal Palm Sanctuary, a remnant plot of native palm trees which prior to urbanization covered the lower Rio Grande valley. Though familiar from hours spent watching the Sabal Palm Feeder Cam ([www.sabalpalmsanctuary.org/feedercam/](http://www.sabalpalmsanctuary.org/feedercam/)), it was a breathtaking moment when our first Green Jay greeted us by the visitor's center. These clowns of the forest were as raucous as their Blue cousins, filling the air with their wonderful chatter. Colorful corvids weren't the only lifers here, others at Sabal Palms included Yellow-crowned Night Heron, White-tipped Dove, Olive Sparrow, and my favorite of the bunch, Green Kingfisher. To find this bird (much smaller than his blue, Belted cousin) we waited in a blind by the side of a lagoon, scanning branches at the water's edge until finally a dark green, oddly-proportioned bird shot out in front of us, clicking like a typewriter!

After Sabal Palms it was time for the trip's first owl: Burrowing Owl. Once plentiful in the area, these frankly adorable birds live up to their name. Formerly dwelling in abandoned holes created by species such as desert tortoise and prairie dogs, today, these owls have taken to dwelling in culverts on the edges of expansive agricultural fields. Thanks to a hot tip from the Hubingers to look just outside Brownsville, I got my lifer Burrowing Owl! This diminutive owl scarcely seemed to notice our presence, and posed patiently between crop rows until the light began to fade.

From here we set up camp at Bentsen State Park for four nights. During our extended stay there, exotic species abounded and each morning we were serenaded by tropical sounds of Green Jay, Great Kiskadee, and Altamira Oriole. A Black Phoebe who took up residence near the visitor's center, sallying forth to grab insects, was a daily treat as were the nearly turkey-sized Plain Chachalacas, who traveled in groups and occasionally snuck out of the brush, making a brief appearance before suddenly melting back into the thicket.



Altamira Oriole



Black Phoebe  
photos by Gary Palmer



Plain Chachalaca

A favorite spot during this stretch (excluding Taco Palenque, our new favorite restaurant) was Estero Llano Grande State Park. After the excitement of Ryan LaForce's discovery of the UP's first Cinnamon Teal a year earlier, it was surreal stumbling upon dozens as we entered the park. We missed a Rose-throated Becard, an ultra-rare Mexican vagrant hanging out there for the winter, by minutes. Nevertheless, while on stakeout we sampled succulent citrus trees that grow wild here, and Mark Hubinger showed us a Pauraque; a nightjar that was nearly invisible roosting in the leaf litter.

Bentsen State Park proved much more than a place to crash, providing some of the most memorable moments of our journey. Here, the aptly named Kingfisher Pond delivered my lifer Ringed Kingfisher, with an appearance like an overgrown Belted Kingfisher. The park also was home to my lifer Anhinga, Black-necked Stilt, Greater Roadrunner, Couch's Kingbird, Long-billed Thrasher, and an amazing bird that captivated us all, an Elf Owl! One night while cooking dinner after an exhausting day scouring the nearby parks, Louie caught the sound of one singing, which whipped all of us into an excited frenzy until he sang again, and again. The owl wasn't done being admired, however. Moments after we settled back down we heard him again, not 50 feet away. The Elf Owl perched long enough for us to train a scope on him, and everyone took turns adoring this unbelievable bird, the smallest owl in the world, until we grew hungry and tired enough to peel ourselves away.

The following night delivered the most exciting birds of the trip. My love of aves can be directly traced to the parrots who have run amok in my home for years, so the chance for free-flighted psittaciformes was my most anticipated moment. After missing them the night before, we found a gigantic flock of Green Parakeets on the busy streets of McAllen! In all we estimated 600 or so parrots; the urban noise was muted underneath their noisy chatter as they came in to roost.

A final highlight before we left the valley to work our way toward the middle of the state, before heading homeward, was at a feeding station on the Rio Grande in Salineno. Here we were greeted by a warmly hospitable retired couple who recently had been playing host to a Brown Jay, a Mexican species which only rarely can be seen in the United States. This bird repeatedly flew across the river with no regard for our international borders, but he knew where to come for his favorite snack – chicken and tortillas. He put on a great show for us, skulking in the bushes for a few minutes, building our suspense, then finally flapping into the open to grab his snack and pose for photos.

Our last morning in Texas, we woke before dawn at Garner State Park, and I'll never forget wandering through the campground as I enjoyed one final breakfast of lukewarm oatmeal and campstove coffee, soaking in the sounds of Black-crested Titmouse and Carolina Chickadee singing their vaguely familiar songs with odd southern accents. The final stop was Lost Maples State Park, a special spot for both its plant and bird life. Here our target bird was the endangered Golden-cheeked Warbler, and Skye wasn't going to let us head northward until he could add this tick to his life list. Thankfully, while extremely localized in distribution this species is common where it does occur and moments after arriving we heard Golden-cheekeds singing throughout the valley before us. A quick thirty hour drive later, we were back in Michigan and could hardly believe what we'd just done.

## **LWAS to Fund Research-Grant Award**

by Ann Joyal

During the past 3 years Laughing Whitefish Audubon Society donated funds to help support the Keweenaw Raptor Survey (KRS), working jointly with Copper Country Audubon. With the completion of the KRS in June 2012, the LWAS Board voted to continue the club's commitment to research by sponsoring a modest annual grant to an individual who is doing avian research in the Upper Peninsula. The grant will be \$500 or half the amount in the grant-fund (whichever is larger).

To jump-start fund-raising, an anonymous donor has offered to match all research-grant contributions up to \$500! A new membership form allows extra donations to be specifically assigned to several club projects (including the research-grant). LWAS is covered by Michigan Audubon's 501(c)3 status, so all donations to the club are considered tax-deductible.

This year will be spent raising funds, determining qualifications for the grant, and designing an application form. Grant-application forms will be available by next September, and applications will be accepted starting in January 2014. A final decision will be made by March 2014, and the applicant will be notified at that time.

Committee members are needed: We are looking for volunteers from the membership to help design the grant-application, determine who might be eligible for the grant, and to set guidelines for how the funds are spent. The committee will meet beginning in January to discuss various issues involved with awarding and publicizing the grant. The duties of this committee will be over when the grant-application is ready for distribution. *A separate committee will evaluate the grant-applications and determine who receives the award.*

Please consider helping with this exciting project. If you are interested in volunteering, contact Skye Haas at [theowlranch@gmail.com](mailto:theowlranch@gmail.com) or 906-869-6165.

## Irrupting Birds

*Laurel Hill*

Last winter we saw the results of a large lemming surplus during breeding season. The population of Snowy Owls (*Bubo scandiacus*) irrupted southward from the arctic tundra. We here, in Marquette, weren't the only ones who witnessed the irruption of Snowy Owls. Snowy's were seen down the Atlantic seaboard, across the Great Plains, and in the Pacific Northwest. The furthest-noted Snowy migrants made their way not only to south Texas but to the sunny beaches of Honolulu, Hawaii during the winter of 2011/12<sup>[1]</sup>.

What causes these irruptions in our feathered friends? The accepted hypothesis is food shortage. Following the boom/bust cycle of lemmings last year a large number of Snowy Owls traveled south in search of food. Now Red-breasted Nuthatch chicks have fledged, and with scarce cone crops, moved south-ward to find food. Ron Pittaway's Winter Finch Forecast<sup>[3]</sup> predicts that most Red-breasted Nuthatches will leave the eastern half of Ontario for winter due to the cone-crop failure.

So what does this season have in store? Many of you may have noticed the increased occurrence of Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta Canadensis*). Data from e-bird<sup>[2]</sup> suggests an increase (~10%) in Red-breasted Nuthatch sightings from August-October. Personally, I have noticed an increase in Evening Grosbeak occurrence (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*). This past week our feeders in Skandia were swarmed by at least 100 Evening Grosbeaks that were passing through. Few have trickled in and out since. Ron Pittaway predicts increased Evening Grosbeak action at feeders due to the low conifer and hardwood crops.



photo by Skye Haas

Maple seeds and spruce budworm larvae are among the favorite snacks of Evening Grosbeaks. Although cause for the regional declines in Evening Grosbeak populations has not been determined, Ron mentions that populations were higher when budworm outbreaks were more abundant and widespread.

Other predictions include increased movement in Bohemian Waxwings (*ombycilla garrulous*) and Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator*) due to the effects of drought on the mountain-ash berry crop in the boreal forest. Wandering White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) may show-up in the Northeast in search of spruce crops. Boreal Owls (*Aegolius funereus*) are expected to be on the move south this year (hopefully this benefits LWAS' Sax-Zim Bog trip). Although Ron's forecasts are Ontario-centric, I am curious to see how our Christmas Bird Counts compare to his predictions!

[1] Cocke, S. (2012, January 12). Details emerge about snowy owl holiday death. *Honolulu civil beat*. Retrieved from <http://hawaii.land.blogs.civilbeat.com/post/16450956889/details-emerge-about-snowy-owl-holiday-death>

[2] Corey. (2012, October 01). [Web log message]. Retrieved from <http://10000birds.com/why-are-red-breasted-nuthatches-irrupting.htm>

[3] Pittaway, R. (2012, September 20). Ron pittaway's winter finch forecast 2012-2013 . *E-bird news*. Retrieved from <http://ebird.org/content/ebird/news/ff2012>

## Changes in LWAS Executive Board

By Ann Joyal

At our November Annual Membership Meeting, we voted to appoint two new members to the LWAS Board: Gary Palmer and Jeff Knoop. They will replace outgoing board members, Greg Cleary and Zach Gayk, both of whom have left the area. We wish Greg and Zach the very best as they begin new roles in new communities, and we are grateful for their many years of service.

Greg joined the reinstated LWAS Executive Board in 2005 and served as its only chairperson for seven years. For nine years, he led monthly bird walks at Presque Isle Park, continuing to commute from Duluth to complete his commitment for the 2012 season. He worked jointly with Melinda Stamp to organize our yearly Christmas Bird Count and our Migration Count in May. Behind the scenes, Greg, Skye Haas, and Zach Gayk were the LWAS members who worked with the Copper Country Audubon Society to oversee the Keweenaw Raptor Survey for the past three years. He also participated as an observer in a separate research project on Manitou Island, as well as several other research projects. In August, Greg moved to Duluth to join his fiancée and is enjoying his new life. He has a job in his field of social work, very similar to the work he was doing in Marquette. He and Sara have recently purchased a house and are looking forward to making it their own.

Zach Gayk also joined the Board in 2005, when he was still a student at Marquette High School, and he continued as a member while he worked on his degree at NMU. As a joint member of the Copper Country Audubon Society, he was as an unofficial liaison between the two organizations. He served in a more formal capacity as a member of the team overseeing the Keweenaw Raptor Survey. He joined Greg, Joe Youngman, and others as an observer on Manitou Island, and also participated in other birding research. He contributed articles to our newsletter, and he composed several persuasive letters representing LWAS views on such issues as potential cell-phone towers on Brockway Mountain. We will miss Zach's expertise, his well-reasoned approach, and his quirky humor. Zach has moved to Laramie, Wyoming, where he begins a PhD program in the Biology Department at the University of Wyoming. He already has an advisor, as well as a potential research project on the speciation of Crossbills.

In recognition of Greg's and Zach's contributions, the Board voted to send each of them a certificate of appreciation and to give them lifetime memberships in the club. We hope that when they are in the area, they will join us at a meeting or on a field trip.

### Christmas Bird Counts in the Central U.P.

The Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count (CBC) takes place annually from December 14 – January 5 and is the longest-running wildlife census in the country. Join with other birders to collect important information that is used to assess the health of the nation's bird populations. For trends shown by CBC data, see Audubon's "State of the Birds" report at <http://birds.audubon.org/state-birds>.

Beginning this year, the Audubon Society will not charge a fee to participate in the CBC. To offset the loss of income, *American Birds* will no longer be printed and mailed to participants, and instead Audubon will have an online summary of the CBC results.

**Below is information on several UP Christmas Bird Counts – Please consider participating in a count:**

Cedarville – December 28 (Friday) - compiler Tina Hall phone: (days) 225-0399 ext.4012 or [chall@tnc.org](mailto:chall@tnc.org). Meet at the BP station in Pickford (north of Cedarville) at 8AM.

Houghton – December 15 (Saturday) - compiler Nancy Auer at [naauer@mtu.edu](mailto:naauer@mtu.edu) Meet to organize on Dec. 10 at MTU library (contact Nancy for details).

Marquette – December 15 (Saturday) – compiler Melinda Stamp at [mstamp@mstamp.net](mailto:mstamp@mstamp.net) or 906-869-2489. Meet at 8:00 a.m. in the parking lot at Mattson Lower Harbor Park. No advanced notice is necessary. Feeder forms are available by pre-registering with Melinda. The count circle covers a 7.5-mile radius centered on Old City Hall at 4<sup>th</sup> & Washington St.



## 2012 UP Kirtland's Warbler Census

The 2012 census that was conducted in June recorded an excellent total of 38 singing male Kirtland's Warblers. The recent shift in the population densities from the central UP to the east was again noted this season with a total of 13 birds recorded in Chippewa County. Schoolcraft County had the second highest total with 7 birds. Other counties that recorded Kirtland's include Alger (4), Baraga (2), and Delta (5). Luce and Marquette, where only 4 singing males were found this year; had a lower total compared to the past few years. An exciting find this spring was the first Kirtland's Warbler documented for Whitefish Point, which is the first time a migrant was observed away from a breeding locale in the UP. Also encouraging news for this species is the fact that this was the first year since the census began in 1951 that over 2000 singing male Kirtland's Warblers were recorded! This includes the population in the Lower Peninsula as well as a handful of birds singing on territory in Wisconsin and Ontario. Thanks to Christie Deloria-Shetfield from the USFWS for providing numbers from the recent census. ~ By Skye Haas

## LAUGHING WHITEFISH AUDUBON FIELD TRIPS AND PROGRAMS FIELD TRIPS

### **Feb 1-3 (Friday-Sunday) Sax Zim Bog** (Duluth area)

*Pre-registration is required:* Contact Skye Haas at [theowlranch@gmail.com](mailto:theowlranch@gmail.com) or 906-869-6165

*Tentative schedule:*

Friday evening: arrive in Duluth

Saturday: bird the Sax Zim Bog

Sunday morning: bird along the Duluth shoreline. Sunday afternoon: return home

**For those unfamiliar with the bog, the following text is taken from <http://sax-zimbog.com/>**

*The Sax Zim Bog of Northern Minnesota has a bird list of over 240 species including northern rarities such as the Great Gray Owl, Boreal Owl and Northern Hawk-Owl. Birds to look for in the winter include Northern Goshawk, Northern Hawk Owl, Great Gray Owl, American Three-toed Woodpecker, Black-backed Woodpecker, Northern Shrike, Gray Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Bohemian Waxwing, Snow Bunting, Pine Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Red Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill, Common Redpoll, Hoary Redpoll, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak.*

## PROGRAMS

Meetings are held in the Community Room of Peter White Library on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of the month, unless there is a scheduling conflict with the library. Programs begin at 7:00 p.m. and end around 8:30.

**December** – no program (consider participating in a Christmas Bird Count)

**January 9, 2013** – “Costa Rica – Natural History and Culture”

Presenter: Ann Joyal

Ann will discuss her recent trip to Costa Rica, where she visited wildlife preserves, organic farms and handcraft enterprises. Ann will share photos of the spectacular birds, wildlife, and the varied Costa Rican landscapes including volcanic highlands, costal lowlands, tropical rainforest and tropical dry forest. Information: 226-6749

**February 13, 2013** – “Birding the Texas Coast and Lower Rio Grande Valley”

Presenter: Gary Palmer

Follow along as Gary presents pictures and tales from the road trip taken in March 2012 by the Northern Parulas, Northern Michigan University's student birding club. The group of ten birders tallied a phenomenal list of species along the Texas coast and the lower Rio Grande valley, including highlights such as a group of four whooping cranes, hundreds of green parakeets, and an incredibly rare wintering visitor from Mexico. Information: 226-6749

**Future program dates (program topics and presenters will be finalized in January):**

March 13, 2013

April 10, 2013

May 22, 2013 (*Fourth* Wednesday, due to scheduling conflicts with the library)

## **Laughing Whitefish Audubon Society Membership Form for 2012-2013**

*Your dues support the newsletter, program costs, and local birding activities.*

*For tax purposes, LWAS is an IRS-recognized charitable organization.*

Name (or names) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State and Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Membership fees (please check one)

\_\_\_\_\_ Regular (Individual and Family) - \$15.00      \_\_\_\_\_ Student - \$5.00

Additional donation \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (total) You may designate how this contribution is to be used:

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Bird seed for feeders at Presque Isle Park

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Research Grant to fund birding research in the Upper Peninsula  
(Matching funds provided up to \$500 of the amount raised)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ General club expenses

Mail this form, along with your check (payable to LWAS), to:

***Ann Joyal***

***346 W. Crescent St.***

***Marquette, MI 49855***

***email [ajoyal@nmu.edu](mailto:ajoyal@nmu.edu) or phone 226-6749***

For you who are already members, check your mailing label on this newsletter to see when you last paid your membership dues. Dues are paid for a one year period.

If you are currently “paid – up”, consider giving this membership form to someone you know who might be interested in joining Laughing Whitefish Audubon.

c/o Beth Olson  
5 Arrowhead Dr.  
Marquette, MI 49855

