



## Membership Meetings

These public programs are free, family friendly-- and interesting. Everyone is welcome. Bring a friend!

***How Alaska's Fisheries (and Science!) are Keeping Pace with Changing Conditions by Ebett Siddon*** February 13th at 6:30pm (Thurs.), UAS Egan lecture hall room 112



***Migration*** playing at the Goldtown Nickelodeon Theatre. March 13 from 6-8 p.m. (Thurs) and March 15 (Sat.) from 4-6 p.m.

Bring the whole family for a movie night!



Be sure to Check our website and social media sites for April events. There might just be a **surprise program**. And in April, field trips will begin!

# Board News

## Many Thanks, Sudie!

We will miss Sudie Hargis managing Membership for the board. Sudie was “on fire” whipping up the spreadsheets and sending out great bulletins to our mailing list. She has been a friend of JAS for a long time, so we think (hope) we will see her around town and at our events.

## Welcome New Board Members

**Incoming Field Trips chair Jolene Magee** holds bachelor’s degrees in both psychology and environmental science. She spent the last few years in Astoria Oregon, where she was a wildlife rehabilitator at a facility that specializes in seabirds. Additionally, she did education and environmental interpretation at Cape



*Jolene shares her excitement for marine life.*

Falcon Marine Reserve with North Coast Land Conservancy, as well as Haystack Rock with the City of Cannon Beach. Jolene is thrilled to be joining JAS and to get the community excited about birding!

This from **Jenna Schlener**, new **At large-A**. My introduction to birds was volunteering with Project OwlNet for extra credit for an ecology class. On my first night they let me release an owl, and I was totally sold! I spent the next few years working on my bachelor’s degree in human Ecology at College of the Atlantic, and there I got to do research on Herring Gulls and fell in love with seabirds. My first trip to Alaska was as a crew leader for a long-term research station on Middleton Island in the Gulf of Alaska where multiple species of seabirds are studied during

the breeding season. After that, I was thrilled to serve over three years as a seabird research coordinator at the Alaska SeaLife Center doing community science work, conducting laboratory studies, and doing research on seabirds in Resurrection Bay and Kenai Fjords. I moved to Juneau in August 2024 to start a new position as an Alaska Sea Grant Fellow with USGS working in the Seabird and Forage Fish Ecology Program. I have experience working with a handful of different scientific organizations in various capacities, so I was excited to hear that there was an opportunity to join the Juneau Audubon Society board member and get involved in a great organization here!



*Jenna in action. Photo by Kaiti Grant.*

## We need You!

### Seeking a New Membership Chairperson

A vital role in JAS is open! This is a terrific opportunity for anyone with a few hours a month, some basic spreadsheet savvy, and the desire to help our community and gain valuable non-profit experience.

This key position supports our members and activities by:  
Updating membership lists as folks join and/or renew their memberships. Sending annual membership renewal and reminder emails. Maintaining mailing list and help outreach events (approximately monthly) via MailChimp (training offered) Working

closely with the Treasurer and providing periodic reports to the JAS Board.

## The Great Alaskan Treasurer Hunt

By Betsy Fischer

Do you love birds? Would you like to contribute to the Juneau Audubon Society's mission to conserve the natural ecosystems of Southeast Alaska? Board members work together, focusing on birds, other wildlife, and their habitats for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations. The work is rewarding and fun, providing a tremendous feeling of satisfaction as we give back to our Southeast Alaska community.

Here is the good news – you do NOT have to be an expert birder to help! You might even learn from your fellow board members.

I am stepping down from this position by the fall of 2026 at the latest, and now is the time to start looking for someone who feels they can step up. The accounting system almost runs itself, using Quickbooks Online and other automated systems. A local accountant has offered to work with JAS to give advice and assistance to the treasurer, so there would always be someone besides myself to help.

I will be available to guide the new Treasurer until they comfortable working on their own or with an accountant advisor. And who knows? I might even bake you one of my garden-fresh rhubarb-raspberry pies with an all-butter crust as my way of saying thank you!

*All board members expected to attend Board meetings monthly (Sept. through April; remote options available). We are hoping for a 2-year commitment from interested individuals.*

*Please contact [president@juneau-audubon-society.org](mailto:president@juneau-audubon-society.org) for more information about this opportunity. If you have a friend that might have interest, please let them know! The complete board and contacts are listed on the JAS website under "About Us."*



*Sooty grouse blends with spring forest. Photo by Gwen Baluss.*

## Sooty Grouse Survey Volunteers Sought

By Cameron Carroll

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) Small Game Program is looking for volunteers to assist with Sooty Grouse

(*Dendragapus fuliginosus*) surveys in Juneau, Alaska this spring. Every spring male sooty grouse or "hooters" take to the upper reaches of the forest canopy and begin their courtship ritual to attract females by producing a low "hooting" sound. These courtship rituals are useful to biologists as they make males conspicuous and enable observers to collect information on relative abundance of the species through annual surveys. Surveys are conducted during early morning hours along 8 popular hiking trails around Juneau. Surveys take place during the second week of April through the end of May. All potential volunteers will need to meet with a small game biologist prior to conducting any surveys to discuss survey methodology. For 2025 the Small Game Program Coordinator plans to be in Juneau to train staff and volunteers (and to conduct surveys) from 7-9 April and hopes that a few volunteers will join her for an early morning survey. Therefore, to assist with sooty grouse surveys in 2025 volunteers will need to be able to meet during that short window. These are annual surveys, so if those dates don't work for you, please consider getting involved in 2026. All survey gear will be provided by ADF&G. As a final note, volunteers are a large part of the success of ADF&G's Small Game Program and staff thank you for considering volunteering with our program. Enthusiastic volunteers are awesome! Please feel free to contact the Small Game Program Coordinator, Cameron Carroll, either via email at [cameron.carroll@alaska.gov](mailto:cameron.carroll@alaska.gov) or by phone at (907) 459-7237 with questions.

# Calling all Juneau eBirders!

By Catherine Pohl

If you post or refer to eBird, you may have noticed the good coverage for frequently visited parts of the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge. The river area is extremely productive, but there can also be large and varied flocks along the less-visited channels and wetlands at the center of the refuge and towards town. Unfortunately, these are not well documented except at Salmon Creek.

To contribute to refuge management and conservation or just explore lovely “new” stretches of beach, you might want to check out some less-known refuge access points on Douglas Island – and then log your observations into eBird. Starting at the refuge’s southeast corner, these are: SE Alaska Land Trust (SEALT) Marjory and Edgar Huizer Fishing Access Site at Falls Ck, CBJ’s 5-mile access, the 9 Mile Ck Rd, and the refuge access trail at Mile 9 N Douglas Hwy. There are now handy eBird Hotspots at these trailheads and at nearby Hendrickson Pt where you can post lists and compare them across seasons and observers.

The SEALT/Falls Ck trailhead is across the channel from Salmon Ck and hosts similar birds. Down the road, the CBJ 5-mile access trailhead has great views of the mainland mountains and the birdy mid-channel tidal “island” off Vanderbilt Ck. With a short walk, scope, or telephoto from 5 mile, you might be among the first to document the large flocks off Hendrickson Point and Creek. This is an area where much of the region’s goose and mallard population may winter undisturbed, so best to stop short and bring good optics (and no pets). Between Falls Ck and 5 mile, Neilson Creek’s delta is a hotspot that can be accessed along the shore from the 5 mile trailhead (or with permission from Northstar Trekking).

You may be familiar with the 9 Mile Creek Rd. refuge access, also on Douglas Island. Farther out the road is the 9-mile Glacier Hwy refuge trailhead that lies between Fish Creek and the boat launch in a quiet cove with rich tide flats and kelp beds. This lengthy stretch of undeveloped shoreline is a rarity near town and can be a great place to see loons, grebes, and murrelets. Large waterfowl flocks sometimes rest and forage here. It is the Douglas landfall for the proposed Mendenhall Peninsula crossing alternative.



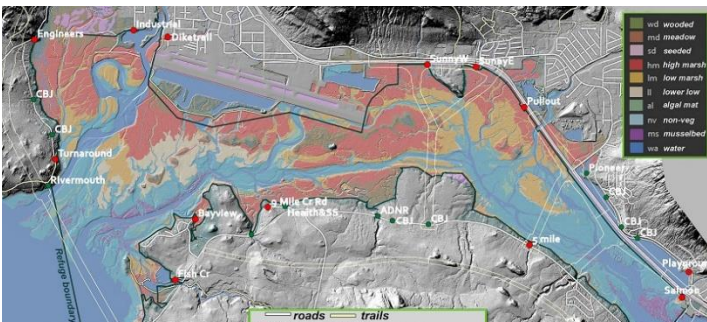
While there is significant eBird activity posted to the E and W River Hotspots on the mainland side of this crossing, lists tied to the Peninsula tip, river mouth, and western channel bars would more clearly document current habitat use there.

As we drive along Egan Expressway, we have had fleeting views of waterfowl flocking seasonally in the wet high marsh along Sunny Point, but we may not often use the E or W Sunny Pt refuge access trails. eBirding in this area and between Hendrickson and Sunny Points could provide important data at this proposed crossing location. Mid-tide winter hikes here at the heart of the refuge can yield stunning views, as well as impressive flock counts and elusive wintering shorebird sightings.

As always, “complete” count checklists identifying all birds identified with time and location noted (or distance, if traveling) are most valuable. They will contribute most to future analyses, especially “stationary” or short traveling counts referenced to specific areas within the refuge. When encountering large flocks, you may find the eBird website’s estimation tips helpful:

<https://support.ebird.org/en/support/solutions/articles/48000838845-how-to-count-birds#anchorBestPractices>

Georeferenced .pdf like the one below is available at the SEALT website: <https://bit.ly/4jBlInna>. Richard Carstensen recently completed this habitat map for SEALT with support from partners. The red dots are official refuge access points. Uploaded to a GPS-enabled app such as Avenza, it is a great resource for exploring refuge habitats and finding your new favorite out-of-the-way refuge trailhead.



Map of habitats at Mendenhall Wetlands. See above for a link to the full map.

# Southeast Celebrates Another Successful Christmas Bird Count Season

*Please enjoy these writeups from compilers in Juneau and Ketchikan. For more about the CBC, including past years' data, see:*

*<https://www.audubon.org/community-science/christmas-bird-count>*

## 52nd Juneau Christmas Bird Count Summary

Patty Rose (Compiler)

On December 14, 2024, thirty-nine volunteers reported 59 species on count day. An additional eight species were reported during count week December 11 - 17, for a total of 67 species. The total number of individual birds counted was 9,444.

The number of species on count day was slightly lower than the average of 64. The total number of individual birds was similar to the average of 9,367.

Thanks to those who participated. A special thanks to Detlef Buettner and Jacqueline Fowler for hosting the post count potluck.

2024 Participants were Bev Agler, Gwen Baluss, Bonnie Bennetsen, Gretchen Bishop, Koren Bosworth, Detlef Buettner, Charlie Carlson, Richard Carstensen, Julie Coghill, Peggy Cowan, Lucena DelCastillo, Alan Doty, Ann Doty, Steve Gilbertson, Frank Glass, Karla Hart, Mary Hausler, Scott Kelley, Sharon Kelly, Debbie Maas, Mary McCafferty, Molly McCafferty, Cecil McNutt, Lynnette McNutt, Sean Neilson, Tana O'Leary, Suzanne Peschier, Catherine Pohl, Patty Rose, Deborah Rudis, Mark Schwan, Marsha Squires, Owen Squires, Helen Unruh, Gus van Vliet, Scott Vulstek, Mary Willson, Doug Woodby, and Brenda Wright.

Observers reported local morning fog, mostly clear skies, and temperatures of 26 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit. The winds were calm in most areas and light in coastal areas. Standing water was frozen, and open water was not frozen. A depth of snow and ice on the ground of zero to two inches was reported. A high tide during daylight hours limited access to some coastal areas.

Highlights on count day included Eurasian Wigeon (Bev Agler), Northern Shoveler (Gwen Baluss, Bonnie Bennetsen), Bonaparte's Gull (Doug



Woodby, Mary Hausler, Koren Bosworth), and White-throated Sparrow (Gwen Baluss).

Species not found on count day but seen during count week were Yellow-billed Loon (Gus van Vliet), Sharp-shinned Hawk (Gus van Vliet), Pigeon Guillemot (Mary Hausler), Northern Saw-Whet Owl (Mary Willson, Mark Schwan), Red-breasted Sapsucker (Sharon Kelly), Northern Flicker (Scott Vulstek), Red-breasted Nuthatch (Mary Willson), and Pacific Wren (Gus van Vliet).

This count was the first time a Northern Saw-Whet Owl was seen on the Juneau count. Two were reported during count week. Mary Willson reported hearing one in a Back Loop neighborhood, and Mark Schwan saw and photographed one on the Mendenhall Wetlands at the Industrial Road access.

New high counts were reported this year for Common Loon (27), Horned Grebe (87), Bonaparte's Gull (6), Eurasian Collared-Dove (19), Northern Pygmy-Owl (6) and Hairy Woodpecker (5).

The five most numerous species were Mallard (3,334), Glaucous-winged Gull (1,445), Canada Goose (990), Common Raven (408), and Northwestern (American) Crow (389). Twenty-two species have been seen on each of the previous 51 counts and were seen on this count.

*Read the entire report with tables here: <https://bit.ly/3EsmK8D>*



*A CBC highlight was this Northern Saw-whet Owl photographed by Mark Schwan on the Mendenhall Wetlands.*

# Ketchikan Christmas Bird Count 2024

*This excerpt from compiler Steve Heinl's writeup. The full report can be accessed here: <https://bit.ly/3CvzUBc>*

The Ketchikan Christmas Bird Count is a special day—a nearly unassailable justification to family, based on 125 years of tradition and science, that requires us to spend the entire day watching and counting birds! December 14th was mostly pleasant: temperatures at the Ketchikan airport ranged from a low of 32°F to a high of 37°F, the sky was clear to mostly cloudy, precipitation was zero, and no snow or extended hard freezes occurred leading up to count day. The only hitch was that northwesterly wind kicked up to 11 mph (gusting to 23 mph) in Tongass Narrows in the afternoon. Still, it was a nice December day to be out.

I received comments that diversity and numbers of some species were lower than expected. That was certainly reflected in our results. We recorded 67 species on count day, which was 3 species more than the median count over the 37 years the count has been conducted since 1988. The 4,778 individual birds we tallied, however, was well below the median count of 5,456 individuals. We found an additional 9 species during count week, a high number of count week birds for us, which gave us a total of 76 species for the week of 11–17 December (10 species more than the median). Note that for this summary I decided to use median values instead of averages. Averages tend to be skewed by extremely large counts, whereas medians represent the middle: 50% of counts will be above and 50% of counts will be below the median value.

The highlight of the count was a Brambling that had been visiting Jim Lewis's Mountain Point seed patch since December 5th (see photo above). We had previously recorded this species for count week (2022), but this bird provided the first Ketchikan CBC record. This Eurasian finch is a very rare visitor to Southeast Alaska during the fall and winter, and there were only 5 prior Ketchikan records. Nearly as exciting, our count of 33 Anna's Hummingbirds broke our previous Ketchikan high count of 31 birds (2021, 2022) and established a new Alaska CBC record. The total number of Anna's Hummingbirds in the count circle is certainly much higher. Virtually any well-maintained hummingbird feeder will attract one or more birds. I saw 15 Anna's Hummingbirds in my area

(west Ketchikan between Schoenbar Road and Carlanna Creek), but I saw many feeders where I did not find a hummingbird in the short time I was able to look. Also, it can be difficult to identify with certainty more than one female, one adult male, or one immature male visiting any one feeder.

*Waterbirds:* The primary reason that the total number of individual birds recorded on the count was below the long-term median was due to the low number of waterbirds counted, particularly sea ducks. The number of sea ducks has trended below the median over the past 10 years. Counts of grebes, murres, murrelets, shorebirds, loons, cormorants, and herons were also all below the median. The 18.6' high tide at 11:17am made it seem as if the tide was high all day. As a result, we missed Rock Sandpiper and Surfbird, and our paltry count of 10 Black Turnstones was 14% of the median.

Some waterbirds were present in good numbers. As mentioned in previous Christmas Bird Count summaries, the number of large gulls wintering at Ketchikan dropped substantially after the closure of the Ketchikan dump in 1995 ; however, this year's count of large gulls was right at the long-term median, due mostly to a flock of 600 unidentified gulls that Andy Piston saw at the mouth of Whipple Creek (mostly Glaucous-winged Gulls, but an eagle flushed them before Andy could look them over). Our count of 251 Short-billed Gulls, thanks to Andy's count of 250 Short-billed Gulls (nearly all at the mouth of Whipple Creek), was more than 300% of the long-term median. For the 2nd consecutive year, we set a new high count for Canada Goose (126), and the number of Mallards (120) was about 30% above the median.

Barbara Morgan was tasked with finding the American Coot that has been feeding amongst the boats at Thomas Basin; after a couple tries to find the coot on count day, she found two coots there. Red-throated and Yellow-billed loons are the least abundant loons in the Ketchikan area during the winter, and we haven't recorded either species every year. This year's count of 4 Red-throated Loons (Delaney Murphy, Eric Lunde, Heini) tied the 3rd highest count since 1988, and Kris Larson nailed a Yellow-billed Loon along the Gravina Island shore. We had some nice photo documentation of other species of loons on the count, too. Ward Lake, which was largely ice-free for the entire fall, produced our only counts of Trumpeter Swan, Ring-necked Duck, and Pied-billed Grebe, as well as our only Greater Scaup— a bird that was skillfully identified

amongst the Lesser Scaup (Bill Halloran, Janey Halloran). We've recorded Pied-billed Grebes on about 1 out of 4 counts in the past. Our lack of estuarine habitat means we will always struggle with dabbling ducks, so it was nice to record 1 Gadwall (Andy Piston) and 2 American Wigeon (Teri Hoyt, Dan Hoyt).

*Land Birds:* The total of 2,011 songbirds recorded on the count was 75% above the long-term median of 1,149 songbirds. The count of Pine Siskins was our 3rd highest count ever. The occasional huge influx of Pine Siskins into the Ketchikan area can dramatically influence the total number of songbirds; when we remove Pine Siskins, the songbird count was still 36% above the long-term median, largely because we set a new high count for Dark-eyed Junco (751). Additional nice finds included 3 Sharp-shinned Hawks (2nd highest count), 3 Ruby-crowned Kinglets (Heinl; tied the 3rd highest count), 2 Downy Woodpeckers (Andy Piston, Brooke Hunt), and 1 Brewer's Blackbird (Teri Hoyt). This was only the 8th time we've recorded Brewer's Blackbird on the count, but Teri has observed 1–2 birds on count day at her Shoup Street area feeder in 5 of the past 6 years.

Aside from the Brambling and the Brewer's Blackbird, there were not many late-lingering or rare songbirds in the area. This winter is one of the poorest for sparrows that I can remember. It was odd to look through junco flock after junco flock and not find a few White-crowned or Golden-crowned sparrows or other rarer species mixed in. Luckily, Barbabra Morgan nailed our only White-crowned Sparrow, and we also recorded single Lincoln's (Andy Piston) and White-throated (Jim Lewis) sparrows.



*Ruby-crowned Kinglets usually depart Southeast Alaska by late November, but a few occasionally linger into the winter. Photo by Steve Heinl.*

I spent 2 pre-dawn hours owling in the Ward Lake area without eliciting a response; however, I found a Northern Pygmy-Owl in town, only the 4th time we've recorded this

species on count day . This appears to be a good winter to see this species.

*Count Week:* Try as we might, we will always miss some species on count day—species that were known to be around but did not cooperate on count day, or uncommon or rare species that are not recorded every year. This year, 9 such species were recorded during count week, which includes the 3 days before and after count day: Green-winged Teal, Hooded Merganser, Sooty Grouse, Rock Sandpiper, Wilson’s Snipe, Bonaparte’s Gull, Herring Gull, Red-breasted Sapsucker, and White-winged Crossbill. That is the largest number of additional count week birds we’ve ever recorded. The Sooty Grouse was a surprise (photographed in a yard on Hawkins Avenue). Grouse usually spend the winter at higher elevation in dense coniferous forest, and we’ve only recorded it on 2 previous counts. The remaining 8 species, however, apparently did not want to be seen on count day. Species we’ve tallied on the count at least 10 times in the past but did not find during count week include Black Scoter (Walden Rocks is the closest location where this species is found consistently), Surfbird, Glaucous Gull (none were observed prior to the count), Hairy Woodpecker, Bohemian Waxwing (none were observed prior to the count), Golden-crowned Sparrow (seems as if there are none around this winter), and Swamp Sparrow (none were observed prior to the count).

*Participants:* Phil Doherty, Gary Freitag, Bill Halloran, Janey Halloran, Steve Heint, Dan Hoyt, Teri Hoyt, Brooke Hunt, Pat Hunt, Colleen Lanuzzi, Kris Larson, Jim Lewis, Eric Lunde, Barbara Morgan, Delaney Murphy, Andy Piston, Kathy Ripley, Brian Warmuth, Carol Warmuth.



*This Brambling (photographed in Ketchikan on December 8th) provided the first record for the Ketchikan Christmas Bird Count. Photo by Jim Lewis*

# Tree Swallow Nest Box Project 2024 Season

By Brenda Wright

Since 2015 Juneau Audubon Society has erected and monitored Tree Swallow nest boxes around Juneau. In 2024 we placed 68 boxes into 5 sites around Juneau. Most boxes (45) were placed on Southeast Alaska Land Trust land bordering the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge. There were 50 nests that successfully fledged at least one bird. In Juneau in 2024 we had three very harsh weather events with heavy rain. The first during May delayed many birds brooding their nests, the 2nd in June was during hatch and heavy feeding time, and the 3rd was in early July, right before fledging. However, just like previous years, we had over 350 eggs laid. This is an average of 5.4 eggs per nest. However, we had a larger number of eggs that did not hatch. Our mortality numbers were also influenced by bears damaging six boxes this year. But of the 318 eggs hatched, 245 fledged.

The occupancy by tree swallows in the nest boxes was 80%. I have learned that this is a much higher number than many areas. Chestnut-backed Chickadees took over two boxes.

Juneau Audubon Society had two great interns in 2024, Noora Parrish and Owen Squires, helping with this and other field projects. Additionally, I'd like to thank the last 6th grade class at Floyd Dryden Middle School for constructing 14 new boxes for this project.



*Tree Swallow owns this box near Juneau. Photo by Brenda Wright.*



# Missing Finches

At least in the North Zone of the Tongass Region, its been a really slow winter for finches. Some years, it seems like crossbills, or siskins, or redpolls are everywhere. Others its hard to find any. When present, they enliven the dull grays and greens of winter. A few turned up for Ketchikan's Christmas Bird count.



## Counting Quiz

Can you guess how many Pine Siskins are in this flock?  
(Delaney Murphy photo) See next page.

## Good Reads Book Review by Lizzie Solger

***Better Living Through Birding: Notes from a Black Man in the Natural World*** by **Christian Cooper** is an occasionally bawdy journey between continents and decades. Delight in stories about birds and nature that turn personal stories into global ones. Voyage with Christian's constant companions: race and sexuality, as he finds his spark bird and sparks our interest in our fellow humans' different life experiences. Christian's multifaceted nerdery is contagious; his recollection of how birds impacted his most formative experiences is poetic from start to finish. His ear for birdsong and shared frustration with off leash dogs in sensitive birding areas is out of this world and relatable at the same time.



# Juneau Douglas North Crossing Planning and Environmental Linkages (PEL) Study Process Continues

JAS Board continues to watch closely as alternatives for a potential second crossing are expected soon.

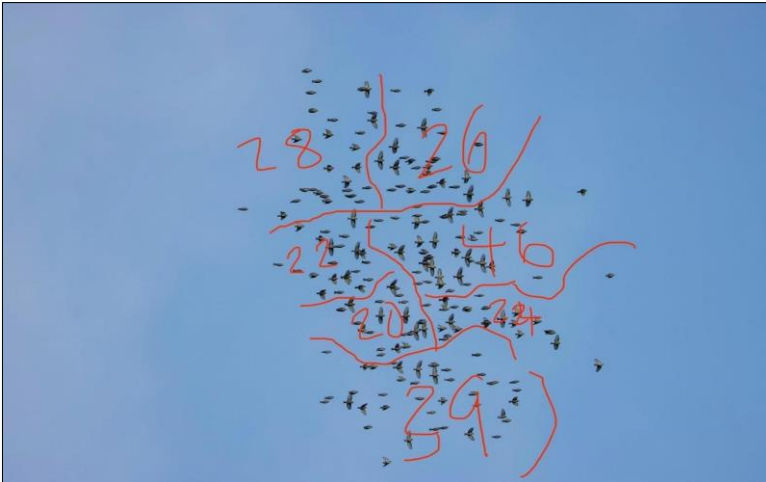
To get the latest news and information, see the PEL web page.

<https://jdnorthcrossing.com>

## Time to Weigh in on the Tongass National Forest Plan Revision!

In Southeast Alaska we are nearly surrounded by the 17-million-acre Tongass National Forest. Everything that happens in its management affects residents both animal and human directly or indirectly. Currently, the US Forest Service is accepting comment on the Draft Assessment for the Land Management Plan Update. Find more information on their website:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/tongass/landmanagement/planning/?cid=fseprd1105492>



**Counting Quiz.** The grand total marked was 205! Sometimes flocks of fast moving birds like terns or swallows can be overestimated, due to constant movement. But compact flocks of small birds like finches and shorebirds are easy to underestimate. (Delaney Murphy photo)

# Juneau Audubon Society Membership Form

- Print and use this page or join/renew through our website: <https://www.juneauaudubon.org>.
- Alternatively, join the National Audubon Society online at <https://www.audubon.org/membership> which includes automatic membership in JAS for zip codes anywhere within Southeast Alaska.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone#(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

- New or renewing JAS Chapter Membership fee: **\$10**
- Please make check payable to: Juneau Audubon Society, PO Box 12575, Juneau, AK 99801

**We are phasing out paper copies of *The Raven*. Please provide an email so we can send it and other news updates electronically!**

- Note that JAS does not send members any commercial mail or share our membership contacts with anyone.
- Please contact [info@juneau-audubon-society.org](mailto:info@juneau-audubon-society.org) with questions about membership.
- Interested in volunteering? Contact [info@juneau-audubon-society.org](mailto:info@juneau-audubon-society.org).

*Juneau Audubon Society acknowledges the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples of Southeast Alaska who have been the caretakers of this land since time immemorial. We at JAS are grateful to bird and hold events, field trips, and presentations on the ancestral and traditional lands of Indigenous peoples in the Áak'w Kwáan and adjacent T'aakú Kwáan territories and throughout Lingít Aani.*

This edition of *The Raven* edited by Gwen Baluss. Contact: [communications@juneau-audubon-society.org](mailto:communications@juneau-audubon-society.org)



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