



# Audubon ALASKA News

Published twice a year by the Alaska State Office of the National Audubon Society



## INSIDE

### Progress in the Western Arctic: The National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska

The wetlands in Alaska’s Western Arctic teem with life during the summer. Countless shorebirds, waterbirds, and waterfowl nest in the maze of lakes, rivers, and streams that curl through the tundra. For tens of thousands of geese, this area provides a critical safe haven when they are flightless during molt. Hundreds of thousands of caribou in two of Alaska’s largest herds trek to the area to calve and seek relief from mosquitoes and flies. The region’s abundance also provides the foundation for the subsistence culture essential to more than 40 rural communities in and near the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

The Reserve is the largest tract of public land in the country, encompassing more than 22 million acres of the North Slope, roughly the size of Indiana. In 1976, Congress recognized that there were special areas in the Reserve with exceptional qualities. It directed land managers to balance future development with “maximum protection” for the special qualities of these areas, including fish and wildlife, subsistence, recreation, historical, and scenic values.

Currently, there are four officially designated Special Areas in the Reserve:

- **Teshkepuk Lake.** This area includes prime habitat for nesting, molting, and staging waterbirds, as well as critical calving and insect relief areas for the Teshkepuk Lake caribou herd.
- **The Colville River.** The cliffs and bluffs of the Colville and its tributaries form one of the most important raptor nesting sites in the world, supporting a high concentration of Peregrine Falcons, Gyrfalcons, Rough-legged Hawks, and Golden Eagles.
- **Kasegaluk Lagoon.** This unique barrier island ecosystem supports a great diversity of nesting birds and concentrations of beluga whales, walrus, and spotted seals; polar bears and grizzly bears both come here to feed on marine mammal carcasses.
- **Utukok River Uplands.** The uplands provide the heart of the calving area for the 400,000-animal Western Arctic caribou herd, a vital food resource for residents of more than 40 villages in Western Alaska, as well as the area’s wolves, bears, and wolverines.

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Teshkepuk Lake provides safe shelter for tens of thousands of Pacific Black Brant when they are flightless and vulnerable during molting. Photograph by Gerrit Vyn, Macaulay Library at Cornell Lab of Ornithology

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### ALASKA WATCHLIST SPECIES

*Photograph on masthead by John Schoen*

#### Surfbird

*Aphriza virgata*

These compact shorebirds breed only in Alaska and nearby Yukon Territory. They winter along a narrow stretch of rocky coastline from Kodiak Island, Alaska to Tierra del Fuego in South America. Surfbirds historically gathered by the thousands on Montague Island during spring migration to feed on herring spawn, but that resource has declined sharply since the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

is published twice a year.

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**John Alexander**

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**Milo Burcham**

**Raychelle Daniel**

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## DIRECTOR'S VIEWPOINT



# Audubon's Strength Lies in Science

*By Nils Warnock*

Many of you have seen Audubon Alaska's 2010 WatchList, with its stunning cover photograph of a Whiskered Auklet (thanks to Cornelius Nelo). The list of 49 bird species and subspecies represents one of the key roles that Audubon Alaska plays in the conservation community in Alaska—synthesizing scientific information and building critical links between scientific data and the implementation of sound conservation policy. We also do select scientific research that gives us further insight into the complex wildlife and habitat issues we face in Alaska. Through these activities, science forms the foundation of our conservation efforts.



Whimbrel chicks. Photograph by Nils Warnock

For example, Matt Kirchhoff has been monitoring Marbled Murrelets and Kittlitz's Murrelets (both on the 2010 WatchList) in Glacier Bay for several years. Matt's research on survey methods, and the associated information on population status and trend, contributes to the future conservation and management of these species of concern. Understanding the habitat relationships of these and other marine birds and mammals helps our other conservation efforts. Melanie Smith's work identifying marine Important Bird Areas from Barrow to Baja and her work developing the Western Arctic Marine Atlas are examples of how Audubon's expertise in spatial ecology and resource mapping contribute to conservation.

Audubon Alaska also participated in a shorebird study at one of our Important Bird Areas in Prince William Sound. Beth Peluso spent a week surveying for two WatchList species—Surfbirds and Black Turnstones. These species used to stop on Montague Island by the thousands to feed on herring spawn. This research seeks to determine how the herring population crash after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill has affected these shorebirds. Participating in research helps us understand what Important Bird Areas are at risk and generate focus for our conservation efforts.

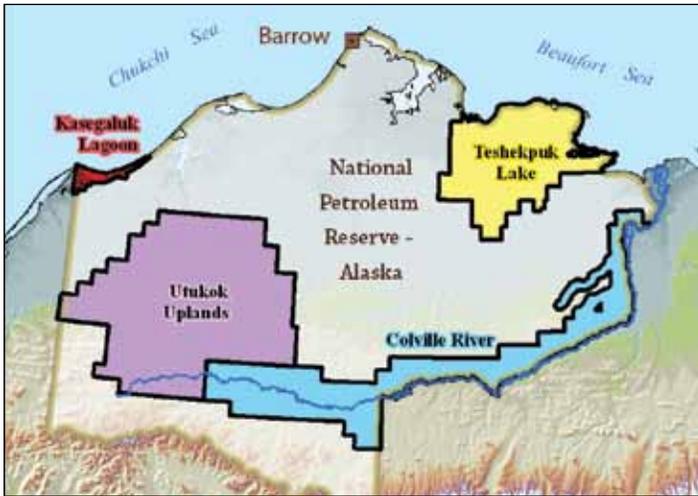
Another WatchList species that we helped collect data on is the Bar-tailed Godwit. I have studied the migration of Whimbrel, curlews, and godwits with Bob Gill of the US Geological Survey and others for about four years. Ranging from New Zealand and western Australia to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope, we put satellite tags on shorebirds to track them for months at a time across the globe. We found that Bar-tailed Godwits can fly nonstop for more than nine days from Alaska to New Zealand. More importantly, we identified bottleneck areas that may explain the godwits' decline.

During spring migration, the Alaska Bar-tailed Godwits that winter in New Zealand and Australia fly to the Yellow Sea in Asia. They stop for weeks to fatten up before resuming their migration to Alaska breeding grounds. However, developers are filling in some of the godwits' favorite coastal estuaries in the Yellow Sea, leaving the birds with fewer and fewer places to go. Using these data to identify important staging areas within the Yellow Sea, we can tie in policy efforts to gain permanent recognition and protection of key sites.

Audubon Alaska may play a small role in actual field research concerning Alaska birds, but we fill a critical role in compiling and assessing scientific information from agencies, academics, and citizen scientists to develop sound conservation strategies for protecting key places for Alaska's wildlife. ♦

*Progress in the Western Arctic (continued from page 1)*

Although more than three million acres of the Reserve are presently leased for oil and gas exploration, so far most of the highest-value habitat areas in the Reserve remain largely undisturbed, but none of them has permanent protection.



Although the BLM has identified four Special Areas in the Reserve for their outstanding qualities, none of these areas has received permanent protection yet.

## Mapping the Future for Seabirds



By Chris Free

My summer as a conservation GIS intern with Audubon Alaska was extremely productive—both for seabird conservation and for my personal development. I worked closely with Staff Biologist and GIS Analyst Melanie Smith and Director of Bird Conservation Matt Kirchoff to develop a data-driven method for delineating seabird conservation areas at sea.

Previously, these areas have been identified through expert opinion, which, although effective, is subjective, and not replicable in all environments. Our method used colony and pelagic survey data, guided by BirdLife International's Important Bird Area standards, to objectively identify areas of global significance for 17 Alaska seabird species.

Audubon Alaska, as a contributing member of the international Important Bird Area program, is in the process of promoting our new method to BirdLife International and the National Audubon Society. Furthermore, in partnership with Audubon California, this method will be used to map marine Important Bird Areas from Barrow, Alaska, to Baja, Mexico, in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The new, data-driven method will hopefully assist all four organizations in the conservation of seabird species around the world.

My work with Audubon Alaska has provided me with invaluable career experience. I have long been interested in biogeography, marine ecology, and bird conservation. This internship provided a unique opportunity for me to pursue all three interests. I came away this summer with new

## Good News for Teshekpuk Lake ... So Far

Last spring, when the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) initially published a map of proposed oil and gas lease tracts for the northeastern part of the Reserve, it did not look promising for Teshekpuk Lake. The proposal opened the vast majority of the northeast Reserve for leasing. This included the southern and western shorelines of Teshekpuk Lake—the calving grounds of the Teshekpuk Lake caribou herd and high-value waterfowl nesting habitat. The agency set aside only a small portion of the northeastern area north and east of the lake from oil and gas leasing.

During the summer, Audubon led the effort in preparing detailed written comments to BLM, jointly signed by a coalition of conservation organizations. We made the case that BLM should remove all tracts surrounding Teshekpuk Lake within the herd's primary calving and insect relief areas from the lease offering. This hard work by Audubon Alaska and our partners paid off—BLM adopted our recommendations and, for the first time ever, the agency withdrew *all* lands surrounding Teshekpuk Lake from oil and gas leasing. This was a great victory and offers promise for further work to permanently protect special areas within the Reserve, while still allowing for responsible oil and gas development. ♦

technical skills in geographical analysis as well as a new understanding of the philosophical underpinnings of conservation science. The experience reinforced my desire to pursue a career in conservation planning and exposed me to both the challenges and rewards of such work. I am truly grateful to the Alaska Conservation Foundation for funding my position and to my two amazing mentors, Melanie and Matt, for facilitating an incredible Alaska experience. ♦



Horned Puffins. Photograph by Milo Burcham

## FOCUS ON THE FIELD



## Forest Service Changes Course in the Tongass

By John Schoen

Last spring, the US Forest Service proposed a new “Transition Framework” for the Tongass National Forest. This course correction is a promising new management approach that answers an urgent need for balancing conservation with sustainable economic opportunities in Southeast Alaska. The program announced last May by Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell, and Regional Forester Beth Pendleton is appropriately focused on developing forest-dependent jobs in rural communities and preserving the conditions that will continue to sustain those jobs.

For decades, Audubon Alaska has been working to achieve enduring conservation for this world-class rainforest and to ensure the forest continues to support Southeast Alaska’s extraordinary ecological, subsistence, fishing, tourism, and recreation values. This new management approach differs from the old philosophy of targeting the best old-growth forests for clearcutting. In the three decades that I have worked on Tongass conservation issues, this is the most significant administrative course change from within the Forest Service that I have ever seen. We look forward to working cooperatively with the Forest Service to realize this vision and to develop the kinds of sustainable management programs for the Tongass that balance healthy forest ecosystems and thriving communities.

In a nutshell, the new management framework will focus on economic development actions “...to stabilize communities in Southeast Alaska by providing jobs around forest restoration, renewable energy, tourism and recreation, subsistence, fisheries, and mariculture.” Regional Forester Pendleton stated: “We believe it is possible to provide economic opportunity and jobs to our local residents and to sustain a viable timber industry while at the same time transitioning quickly away from timber harvesting in roadless areas and old-growth forests.” Currently, the Forest Service is working with local communities, conservationists, and the US Department of Agriculture Rural Development agency to identify

collaborative stewardship, restoration, renewable energy, tourism, and fisheries projects that will provide economic development opportunities for local communities on the Tongass.

While Audubon embraces this transition from business as usual, it is important to understand that this shift in agency policy directly reflects the current administration. We strongly believe it is important to identify and permanently protect key watersheds throughout the Tongass that have the highest biological and human-use values. For the last eight years, Audubon, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, has systematically assessed forest values across Southeast Alaska and developed a science-based set of conservation and restoration priorities. Now it is essential for us to work through Congress to achieve lasting protection for these critical watersheds. Audubon will be working closely with all of our conservation partners to achieve this goal during the next few years. ♦

### Winner of the TONGASS ORIGINAL LIMERICK CONTEST

Kathy Bracken of Petersburg, Alaska penned the winning limerick below:

H-2-0 is the name of the game  
 Glaciers, rain, and the rivers of fame  
 Where fish play to win,  
 To spawn isn't a sin!  
 So, let's keep it clean all the same!

*Congratulations, Kathy!*

### Winners of the FILL-IN-THE-BLANK LIMERICK CHALLENGE

Kimbrough Mauney, Anchorage, Alaska  
 Valerie Barber, Palmer, Alaska  
 Pat Tucker, Hamilton, Montana  
 Carolyn Straub, San Jose, California  
 Nathan Soboleff, Juneau, Alaska

*Congratulations, and enjoy your copy of the book Salmon in the Trees!*

## Choosing a Legacy of Conservation

In September Lorelei Costa interviewed two of Alaska's long-time, stalwart conservationists, Bart and Julie Koehler, to hear their stories about the Tongass Timber Reform Act, murrelet field research, and what inspires them. Here are excerpts from their talk.

**Lorelei:** When did you move to Alaska, and what brought you here?

**Julie:** I moved to Anchorage on December 23, 1979. The wildlife, wilderness, and adventure are what brought me here. I'd been wanting to move to Alaska since my college years.

**Bart:** I came up in May of 1984 to interview for the Executive Director position at the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council [SEACC]. After being hired, the next day I was out with a friend in a skiff outside of Juneau in Auke Bay. I looked around at all the mountains surrounding us on this stunning, sunny day and thought, "Holy jeez, I'm in charge of trying to protect all this!" It was pretty exciting.

**L:** Bart, your biography on the Internet said that over your 35-year career, you've played a leading role in securing lasting protection for more than eight million acres of wild places.

**B:** None of those areas would have been protected without the grassroots, bedrock citizens that made it all come true. Every area that's ever been protected by Congress has a story, and every one of those stories start with people who care.

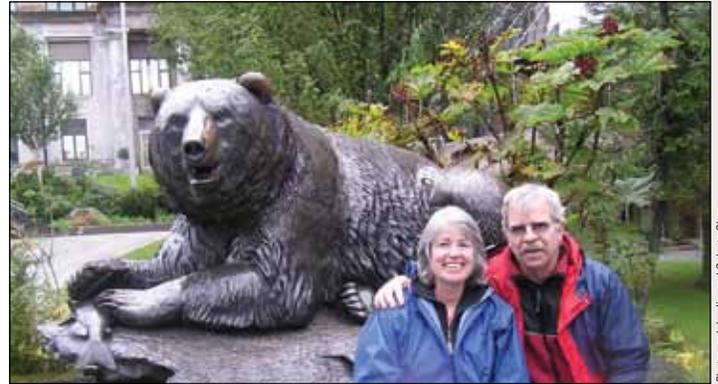
One of my most memorable experiences was 4:44 p.m., November 28, 1990, when President George Bush the First signed the Tongass Timber Reform Act into law. Everyone who had worked so hard for the Tongass was hugging each other, and there were chills down our spines. The signing of that bill culminated a dedicated effort that lasted three days short of a decade.

**L:** You both have helped Matt Kirchoff for a few years now with his murrelet research in Southeast. Tell me about some of the adventures you've had doing this work.

**J:** Marbled murrelets have always been our favorite bird, because when we go kayaking, they're always sitting there in pairs. We kayak in a double, so there we are, paddling along on the water, also in a pair.

When we did the murrelet surveys in Icy Strait, we saw the total interconnectedness of everything in the sea—the whales, the sea lions, and every kind of seabird, not just the murrelets. It is stunning, when you're there day after day, to see how absolutely full of life Icy Strait is. We counted the murrelets for 15 minutes at a time, twice an hour from dawn to dusk, as they flew west along the strait in the mornings and back east in the evenings. Sometimes we counted more than 2,000 murrelets per 15-minute survey.

**L:** In your opinion, what are one or two of the most pressing conservation issues facing Alaska today?



Photograph by Jim and Celeste Shear

**J:** The Arctic Refuge, Teshekpuk Lake, and Pebble Mine are the first three that come to my mind, but there are many, many more, and all are very important.

**B:** There are a number of them. In a state full of superlatives, the most pressing issue is the on-going struggle to protect the Arctic Coastal Plain. One of these days, hopefully, Congress will find the wisdom to say, "Ok, enough is enough. We're not going to get enough oil out of there to make any difference. This area is too precious to drill. Period." Equally as pressing is garnering protection for important fish, wildlife, subsistence, and recreation areas in the Tongass that have not yet been safeguarded by law.

**L:** Why have you chosen to support Audubon Alaska, and why have you chosen to name Audubon Alaska in your will?

**J:** We support Audubon Alaska and named it in our will because of the fantastic, competent people working there. We really respect their expertise, and their expertise backs up what we think should be protected.

**B:** Audubon has also stood out over the years because when we at SEACC first started out on our mission to protect more of the Tongass in the early 1980s, of all the national groups in Washington, D.C., Audubon was the only one that agreed to help by giving us free office space, although the other groups did eventually help with the campaign several years later. There are several worthy groups in our will—not that we have much money to give.

**J:** We don't have kids. Our creation was helping to protect our nation's wild places and wildlife. It's a comfort to know that even after we go, conservation work will continue because we gave that money.

Read the full interview, including stories from Glacier Bay, Anchorage Audubon, and the Eklutna Traverse on our website, [www.AudubonAlaska.org](http://www.AudubonAlaska.org). ♦

## Celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

### The Arctic Refuge Fall Migration Birding Challenge!

Birds that breed in the Arctic Refuge have ranges that reach all 50 states and 6 continents. How many can you find in *your* state?

### The Contest

Gather a team. Scour the countryside for birds on the Arctic Refuge checklist. Submit your checklist by December 1. We'll announce the winners (yes, there are prizes!) on December 6 for the Arctic Refuge 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.

For contest rules, prizes, and species checklist, go to [www.AudubonAlaska.org](http://www.AudubonAlaska.org), or contact Beth Peluso at (907) 276-7034 or [bpeluso@audubon.org](mailto:bpeluso@audubon.org).



Photograph by Milo Burcham

## Chapter News

### Anchorage Audubon Society

By W. Keys, Commander In Chief

In 2010, The Anchorage Audubon Society stunned the conservation world by operating in the black for an entire year! The Board observed this fiscal milestone by scheduling the next three meetings in Maui, Cancun, and Rio de Janeiro.

During the past birding season, Anchorage Audubon was responsible for a record 37 field trips. The Gunsight Mountain Hawkwatch actually showed a profit due to donations raised by the presence of Porta-Potties at the site. Birders obviously appreciate the differences between light and dark morph Harlan's Hawks as well as the differences between single and two-ply.

During the year, over 100 volunteers logged more than 1,500 hours in the name of The Anchorage Audubon Society. The Board presented the prestigious "Volunteer of the Month for the Year 2010" award to Chris Maack for her fabulous efforts leading field trips, banding birds, answering Society emails, and guiding visiting birders.

In honor of her tireless devotion, she will receive her own permanent parking space at Anchorage Audubon's Headquarters Office if we ever build or rent one. ♦

### Arctic Audubon

By Gail Mayo, President

This year we gathered for a moderately successful birdathon in mid-May. In early June we fielded a team for an invasive weed smackdown at the Tanana Lakes Recreation Area. This was a wildly successful event that is likely to become annual. We repeated weed control efforts at a new local birding area, created from the restitution of a peat extraction operation, in July. In August we used some of our TogetherGreen volunteer days funds to co-host a litter pick-up and education field trip for two sixth grade classes from a Fairbanks school. The kids picked up over 1,400 pounds of trash, and on the birdwalk portion they saw an Osprey and a magpie, both fairly unusual birds for Fairbanks. In October we are planning a "last chance for litter pick-up in 2010" at Tanana Lakes Recreation Area again using the TogetherGreen funds we received for 2010. This fall we plan to feature the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in our public programs. ♦

### Juneau Audubon Society

By Mark Schwan, President

Our chapter maintained the core activities of nine monthly newsletters and seven monthly programs for members and the public. We had weekly spring bird walks, three spring cruises to Berners Bay, and several Saturday Wild outings (lichens, flowers, and berries) this summer.

We began a new educational program called Tracks and Signs, established by our new education chairperson, Kevin O'Malley. Kevin led field trips all winter and spring, showing children and adults how to identify visible signs of animal activities in the wild.

Chapter member and expert birder Paul Suchanek organized the bird survey and team for Juneau's first BioBlitz in June. They found 57 bird species. The highlight was the Northern Flicker nest Paul found and photographed. This is the first documented account of this species nesting in the Juneau area. ♦

### Kodiak Audubon

By Cindy Trussel, President

The Kodiak Audubon Society had another fulfilling year. Each year we partner with the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to celebrate International Migratory Bird Day; this year we helped sponsor a public education event about owls in general and the Barred Owl in particular. We also partner with the local school district each May to be part of their Camp Woody program. Camp Woody brings all of the fifth grade students on the island to Woody Island for a few days of camping and outdoor events. The Kodiak Audubon Society volunteers to lead nature identification walks with the fifth graders. Our big news is that we were successful in securing a TogetherGreen grant to increase involvement in these two programs in 2011. ♦

### Prince William Sound Audubon

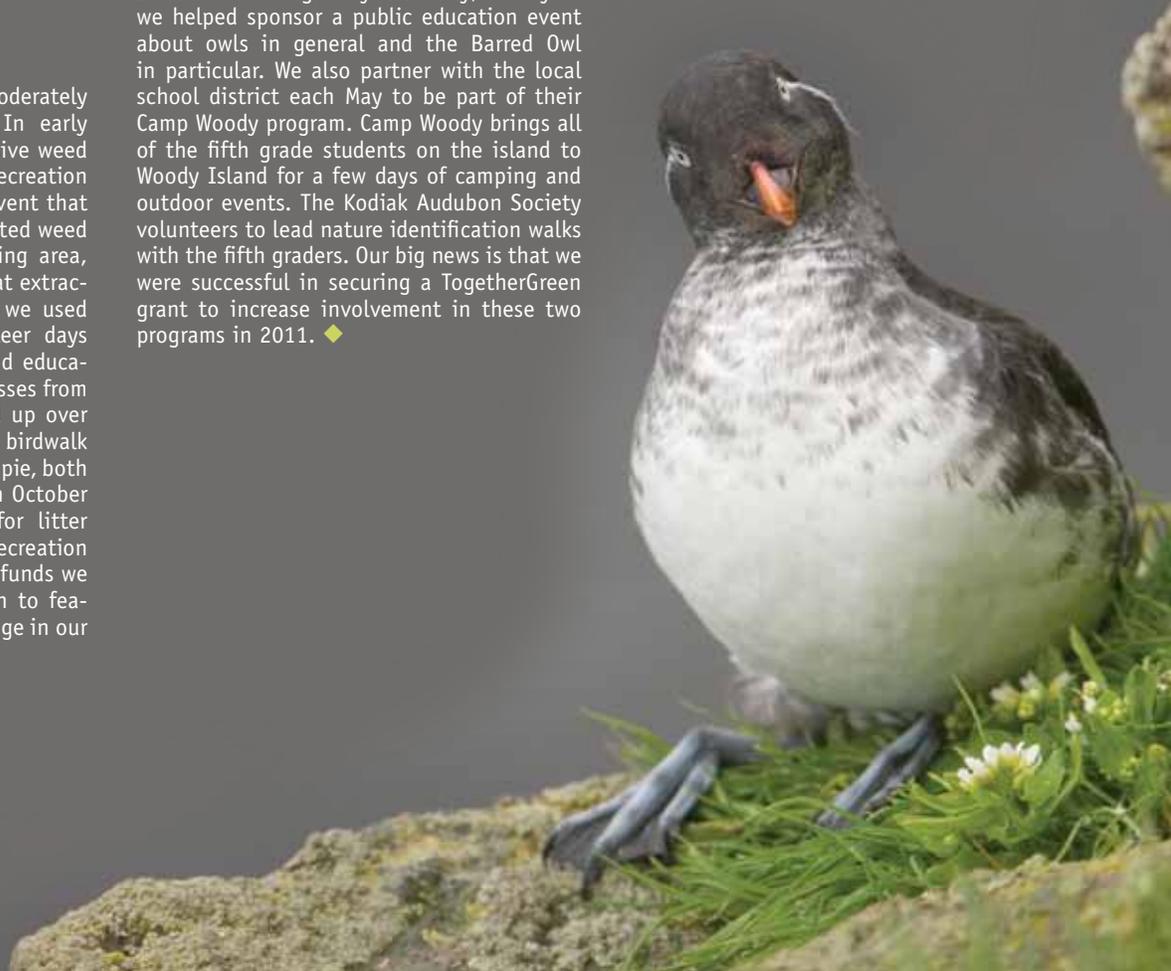
By Milo Burcham, President

Our Chapter was active this summer commenting on the City of Cordova's plans to fill tidal wetlands in front of Cordova to accommodate a natural gas facility and to enlarge a boat haul-out site. Vice President Mary Anne Bishop attended City Council meetings and the Planning and Zoning Committees workshops.

We held monthly meetings from October through April. Presentations were mostly by locals, but Taldi Walter also gave a presentation on Climate Change. Our owl calling field trip and presentation was well attended and successful—a Northern Saw-whet Owl called from 15 feet away.

Our Christmas bird count on December 19, just after receiving over three feet of snow, had excellent participation. Stan Senner and his youngest son Daniel came and turned out to be a huge asset.

We helped organize the 2010 Copper River Delta Shorebird Festival and host our keynote speaker—who also happened to be the incoming Executive Director of Audubon Alaska, Nils Warnock. ♦



## People of Audubon

### BOARD



Audubon Alaska offers heartfelt thanks to outgoing president and board member **Steve Zimmerman** for his outstanding dedication to Alaska conservation. In addition to his leadership on the Audubon Alaska Board, Steve also served on the Juneau Audubon Board and the National Audubon board. At the spring board meeting, the staff and board presented

Steve with a framed print of one of John Schoen's stunning photographs to show our appreciation for all that he's accomplished for Audubon and conservation of birds and other wildlife in Alaska. ♦



Audubon Alaska welcomes new board member **Milo Burcham**. He has lived in Cordova, Alaska for almost 10 years and in Montana for the previous 20 years. Milo has both a BS and MS from the University of Montana and has specialized in ungulates, especially moose and elk. He is currently a biologist for the Chugach National Forest working on

subsistence issues. His conservation interests include preserving Alaska's vast wild spaces and of course, being from Cordova, conserving shorebird habitat.

Milo is an avid hunter, fisherman, and back-country skier and spends as much time as humanly possible with his wife, Paula, on their boat in Prince William Sound. He is perhaps best known for his wildlife photographs, which have been published widely and shared freely with Audubon Alaska. ♦



**Simon Hamm** has been an Audubon Alaska board member for five-and-a-half years. Simon will serve as the new board president starting this fall. His opening gambit as president-elect was to offer the scenic Camp Denali, which he and his wife own and operate in Denali National Park, as the site of a future board meeting. The lodge offers birding-oriented

stays each season, and they operated a migratory bird banding station for 10 years in association with the Alaska Bird Observatory. Simon enjoys exploring the outdoors with his wife and two young children. ♦



Audubon Alaska welcomes **Raychelle Daniel**, our newest board member. She was born and raised in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge in western Alaska and lived in a family dependent upon a subsistence lifestyle. This influenced her interest in marine mammals, ecology, and conservation issues. She obtained her BS at the University of

Alaska Southeast in Juneau and MS at the University of British Columbia Fisheries Centre. She has studied seals and sea lions in the Gulf of Alaska and Beaufort Sea. One of her favorite study sites is a remote island in the Kodiak Archipelago known for its important harbor seal pupping beach, its nesting and migrating birds, and great berry picking!

Raychelle is currently with the Pew Environment Group US Arctic Program, working to ensure a science-based, ecosystem-based management plan is in place prior to oil and gas activity in the Arctic Ocean and working towards protection of Bristol Bay from offshore oil and gas activity. ♦

### STAFF



In June we bid farewell and good luck to **Gretchen Hazen**, who retired from Audubon Alaska after serving for five years as our Office Manager. Gretchen kept the office organized and the financials straight—and always did an impeccable job at both. She won the Audubon ACE Distinguished Achievement Award in 2008 and was widely regarded as one of the best office managers in the entire National Audubon Society. Many of our members valued Gretchen's help when they contacted us for birding travel tips or advice on a backyard bird conundrum. Best wishes, Gretchen, for a blissful retirement! ♦



**Robyn Langlie** joined Audubon Alaska as the new Office and Finance Manager in July. She came to Alaska in 1994 for summer work in Denali and couldn't tear herself away. She worked for the National Park Service for several years doing archaeology and museum collections. After many summers of remote field work, Robyn decided to work closer to home for Anchorage nonprofits, including Victims for Justice and the Alaska Primary Care Association.

Outside of work, Robyn's focus is on her family (husband and two kids), hiking, and dog sports. Robyn's three dogs keep her busy in the obedience, rally, agility, and conformation show rings. She is the walk manager for a UK hiking company twice yearly during summer, showing off Alaska to visitors from around the world. ♦

### Answer to WatchList Quiz



Red-legged Kittiwake

Photograph by Milo Burcham

# Audubon ALASKA

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## Join the Flock! 14<sup>th</sup> Alaska Bird Conference

November 16–18, 2010  
Captain Cook Hotel, Anchorage

This is the biggest all-bird conference in Alaska, featuring presentations on cutting-edge information about Alaska birds from agencies, universities, and others. The conference offers special sessions on movement ecology, long-term raptor datasets, and climate change. On November 15, Melanie Smith of Audubon Alaska will lead a workshop on Google Mapping Applications.

The Keynote Speaker, Dr. Theunis Piersma, is a world-renowned shorebird and evolutionary biologist based at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands. His Alaska studies include Bar-tailed Godwit migration and exploring why western Alaska intertidal areas are so important for shorebirds migrating to six continents.

Whether you are a professional researcher or simply interested in the birds in your backyard, the Alaska Bird Conference is an opportunity to learn more about bird research, management, and conservation.

For more information or to register, visit the conference website [www.alaskabirdconference.com](http://www.alaskabirdconference.com).

See you at the conference!

Long-tailed Jaeger  
*Photograph by Milo Burcham*

### WatchList Quiz Bird

Can you identify  
this species from  
the WatchList?

Answer on page 7.

