



THE STILT

BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

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October 1998

Would Amalga Water Be Worth a Dam?

In a word, "No." As I understand it, the proposed 100,000 acre-foot reservoir would be impounded by a 40-ft.-high levee running across the Amalga Barrens. It's water would be used in Box Elder County. It would flood a considerable area of the western Cache Valley near Amalga, including an estimated 1500 acres of wetlands that are an important nesting site for sandhill cranes and way station for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. It is also home to diverse amphibians and invertebrates. Aside from wildlife interests, however, why would Amalga be a poor choice of a reservoir, given the marginal value of the land for other uses such as grazing or farming? The answers were revealed during a special project by a capstone soils class for USU seniors taught this past spring by Janis Boettinger.

The first problem would be economic. I gather that the price tag for the reservoir is \$64 million, double that if it is enlarged as some have proposed. But does that estimate overlook a significant additional cost? The USU soils class concluded that about fifteen hundred acres that would be submerged by the reservoir currently fulfills the three federal stipulations for being wetlands: possession of water-loving vegetation (like pickleweed), hydric soils and wetland hydrology. By referral to turn-of-the-century soil surveys and later aerial photography, the class was able to show that the wetlands at Amalga are not the result of well-drilling, leakage of the West Cache canal, or the creation of Cutler reservoir, but rather result from natural saline

springs that surface near the terminus of the Dayton fault (which would lie beneath the earthen levee, by the way). Those of you that have visited the Barrens know that the water ponds out there in the spring dry to flat pans with white salt crusts by summer. Federal law requires in-kind replacement of natural wetlands where they are destroyed by development. In the case of the wetlands at Amalga, this would require building 1500 acres of *saline* wetlands with an added 10,000 tons of salt somewhere in the valley. Not an economically appealing venture, and as has been reported in recent ecological symposia, such mitigation rarely produces a lasting wetland replacement for what has been destroyed.

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October Calendar

Meetings

Thursday, October 8, 5:30 p.m. Board of Trustees Meeting, at the Logan City Hall meeting room, 255 North Main. All members are invited to join us as we review projects, priorities and issues.

Thursday, October 8, 7:00 p.m. General Meeting, at the Logan City Hall meeting room, 255 N. Main. This month's speaker is Don McIvor, local naturalist and author. Don will be talking about his new book, *Birding Utah*, which describes over 100 "birdy" places in the state and species which one might find there. The public is invited and refreshments will follow the speaker's presentation.

Thursday, October 15, 7:00 p.m. Conservation Committee Meeting, at the home of Bruce Pendery. Phone 792-4150 for more information. Get an update on conservation issues and meet with others who are doing something about them.

Tuesday, November 3, 7:00 a.m., First Forest Breakfast. Join other citizens in the first of a regular series of breakfast meetings to discuss concerns and issues on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The Logan District Ranger will be there, as will representatives from other conservation groups. Anyone is welcome and any topic is fair game. The hope is to increase the exchange of ideas between the conservation community and the federal agency which manages some of the most beautiful land in Utah. This first meeting will be at JB's Restaurant, 461 North Main. Come early if you like, breakfast on your own.

Field Trips

All BAS trips are open to the public. For more information, call the trip leader listed at the end of each description.

Saturday, October 3. Annual Hawk Watch. Hike up to the crest of the Wellsville Mountains to witness one of the wonders of the avian world. Over 6,000 hawks migrate along the Wellsvilles between mid-August and mid-October. On a good day, we'll see over 100 raptors including Golden Eagles, accipiter and falcons. We'll hike up Deep Canyon to a station monitored by HawkWatch International and get an update from the year's watchers. The trail gains 3,000 feet in approximately four miles and is a bit steep in places, so wear sturdy footwear. We like to sit on top for a couple of hours to watch the hawks, and since it is usually cool and windy on the ridge, a change of layers, a warm sweater and a good wind shell make the experience more comfortable. Bring lunch and water. Leave at 8:00 a.m. from the parking lot north of Straw Ibis, (about 55 East and 150 North in Logan); carpooling will be available. For more information or if bad weather makes the trip questionable, call Jim Sinclair, 752-0061.

Saturday, October 17. Birding the Sewage Lagoons. Why, you ask, would we want to bird the Logan Sewage Lagoons? Because the birds are there! Why are the birds there? Because they're safe as hunting season pushes the ducks to havens like the sewage lagoons where we can see the "regulars" in large numbers and usually find some "irregulars," too. Meet at the entrance to the Sewage Lagoons (aka Square Lakes) located on 600 North in Logan as far west as you can go at 10:00 a.m. We're usually finished within two hours, but those who want to bird longer can head out into the valley looking for other critters. For more information, call Keith Archibald, 752-8258.

Saturday, October 31. Fall Canoe Trip - Preston to Cornish. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at the parking lot near Straw Ibis (150 North 50 East) to paddle a section of the Bear River through the north end of Cache Valley. The put-in is at a bridge directly west of Preston where the river cuts down through ancient river bottom land. Part way along, you must portage around a rocky diversion dam. Thereafter, the river banks open up to low lying farmland, with the trip ending in the first part of the Bear River Bottoms at Cornish. Bring binoculars, lunch, water and warm clothes, along with your own boat (boats can be rented from USU Outdoor Rec or Trailhead Sports). We'll return sometime around mid-afternoon. This trip is open to the public; for more information, call LeRoy Beasley, 753-7491.

Board Stuff

(As opposed to bored stiff...)
BAS is governed by a Board of Trustees which meets once a month (see meetings listed in the Calendar). Good camaraderie as we fight the forces of evil and save the world. All BAS members are invited, of course.

Conservation Updates – On September 21, thirteen conservationists met at the Logan District office of the USFS—they included the District Ranger, Brian Ferebee, and Ron Vance, Recreation Specialist. I include these two as "conservationists" because the rest of us, representing four groups (BAS, Citizens for the Protection of Logan Canyon (CPLC), the Logan Canyon Coalition (LCC), and the High Uintas Preservation Council) found that the USFS shares most of our perspectives on the forest lands.

The purpose of the meeting was to identify issues which existed between us, "issues" being defined as "things about which people disagree." What we found was a serious lack of disagreement. Indeed, the main disagreement was with higher levels of the USFS, with respect to the level of resources available to the local district to make change.

We limited discussion to just a few topics. On Logan Canyon development the USFS is waiting for the final signature on the bill triggering the federal-state land swap, which will affect several tens of thousands of acres in Franklin Basin and Beaver Mountain. The USFS

pledged to manage their new acquisitions in Franklin Basin as the adjacent lands west of the road will be non-motorized semi-primitive in summer and motorized (snowmobile) semi-primitive in winter. East of the road will be motorized semi-primitive. While we'd like to reduce the amount of lands open to motorized travel, doing so must come with a revision to the Travel Plan. Given that the 1991 Travel Plan has never really been fully implemented, the USFS will focus first on that and later on a new plan. There is good news here, though, since monies are available for road closures, and there are miles of roads planned for such closure in the 1991 Plan. On other matters in Logan Canyon, the USFS is not following a policy of closing summer home sites, but has reviewed the appraised value of those homes which will result in higher use fees.

There are some changes in the wind for our local wilderness areas. The Mt. Naomi and Wellsville Wilderness Areas were created in 1984, but management plans were never finished. The USFS has tried to manage the lands as wilderness, but is hampered by not enough rangers to patrol the boundaries (leading to trespass from a recent farmer who drilled a well within the wilderness, and numerous "ghost roads" where ORVs have ignored signs and driven into the wilderness). Just recently, the USFS has installed several gates at various entrances to the wilderness to prevent motorized trespass, but needs to open up the planning and management process to incorporate more modern wilderness management principles related to "Levels of Acceptance Change." This will include a review of policies on group size and fire suppression.

Another major weakness in the wilderness management is that grazing and noxious weed policies are contained in their own management plans outside the purview of the wilderness plan. Nevertheless, the process will be open for public comment on changes to wilderness management. Watch for the Scoping Document, due out this year on Mt. Naomi, where we can request changes to enhance the wilderness experience.

Grazing is a real problem on the Wasatch National Forest. Often, grazing permittees allow animals to break down the riparian zones leading to water quality problems, allow too many animals in one area leaving the grasses overgrazed and fecal matter everywhere (including in the streams). There are 10 allotments in this district, and the USFS is now of a mind to review the Annual Management Plans, beginning with the North Rim allotment just south of Logan Canyon Summit. Anyone who visits this area in late summer knows how badly it gets damaged by intensive grazing. The process will take about two years to complete for the first allotment. We complained that at that rate, it would take 15 years to do them all.

However, the hope is that after the first one, much of the work can transfer to others and some can be combined, expediting the process. Nonetheless, it will take our continued monitoring to make sure grazing is held to the same standards of forest land protection applied to every other use. Grazing is not an inherently evil practice, but neither is it a sacred use of public lands. It DOES need modern management practices applied.

Among other topics discussed were two initiatives being undertaken by the district office which we should be aware of. There is a Wild and Scenic Inventory being started for the Logan River Canyon. This is just beginning, but public input will be solicited so watch for notices about the meetings and GO! In addition, there will be a new Inventory on Roadless Areas coordinated by Melissa Blackwell of the USFS. An open house is scheduled for Tuesday, October 20, from 6:00 - 8:30 p.m. at the Logan District office of the USFS at 1500 East HWY 89. This will be an opportunity to review the work which has been done so far and comment on our wishes. These kind of meetings are critical if we are to make our views known as citizens. We have clout to oppose industrial users of the forest, but only if we speak up. Be there!

Lastly, but perhaps most significantly, we will be starting regular monthly meetings with the USFS over breakfast. The first one is scheduled for the first Tuesday in November—the 2nd—at JB's Restaurant at 461 North Main in Logan. The meeting will begin at 7 a.m. and last for just one hour. Everyone is invited, breakfast is on your own, but come a bit early if you want some peace while you eat! The meeting is unstructured and open for discussion of anything regarding forest land management in the Logan District.

We have friends in this business of conservation, but they need us to speak up. It's up to us to become involved, make our wishes known, and thereby fulfill our own responsibility as citizens and stewards of the earth. Besides, it's fun to work with each other on these matters. Join us!

— Bryan Dixon, Prez.

Join the E-mail Alert for Information on Conservation, Outings

Got an e-mail address? Would you like to be informed on Audubon issues and outings? We don't share these addresses with any other organization, all notices are sent out by a local BAS representative. Send an e-mail to audubon@digitalpla.net with the words "conservation" or "outings" (or both) in the subject field.

Would Amalga Water Be Worth a Dam?

Continued from page 1.

The second problem with an Amalga Reservoir centers on water quality shortfalls that stem in part from the Barrens' subterranean water source, saline springs. The USU soils class used the salinity of the springs and underlying soil to estimate that water from the proposed reservoir would, within ten years, plateau at more than 500 mg pr liter of dissolved solids (primarily inorganic salts of sodium and calcium), and that would be if the reservoir were drawn down annually by half of its volume. Leave more water to evaporate and the salinity would be double that figure. What is 500 mg/l of dissolved salts like when it runs from your drinking fountain? EPA caps the drinking water legal limit for total dissolved solids at 1000 mg/l, but notes that anything exceeding 500 mg/l is unpalatable. Half that amount, or 250 mg/l, can be tasted.

Are those realistic limits for our quality of drinking water? Just ask the citizens of Tucson, Arizona. Tucson relies on dwindling underground aquifers for their water, and so to supplement their precious water supply, an expensive public works project constructed a canal, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) eastward across Arizona to deliver Colorado River water to Tucson. The total dissolved solids in CAP water is 593 mg/l, just about what Amalga reservoir water would be under ideal management conditions. A public furor erupted when this CAP water began coursing through Tucson's water lines, owing to its unpleasant, salty taste and its ability to dissolve iron deposits from water lines in older homes, turning the water orange. In the end, despite the staggering cost of the canal and Tucson's need of water, the CAP water was turned off and is now being experimentally run underground in hopes of restoring the drained aquifers. How would Amalga Reservoir water be received by citizens in the cities of Box Elder County along the Wasatch Front that are used to drinking water from mountain stream runoff? I don't know . . . perhaps the bureaucrats and politicians favoring the Amalga Reservoir should take a glass of tap water, a salt shaker and some lawn lime and try mixing their own home experiment. They may find that they won't want *their* names memorialized on the proposed dam, because drinking water from an Amalga Reservoir and the taxes it takes to build it could leave a bad taste in *everyone's* mouth!

— Jack Cane

Bird Seed

Bird seed is available once again. It will be stockpiled at Sunrise Cyclery, 138 North 100 East, Logan. Fifty pound bags sell for \$16. Too heavy to lift or don't have the means to pick it up? No problem. Call 563-6816 to make arrangements for free delivery!

New Members

Robert L Blanchard
Kathryn Broughton
J C Kemp
Joan Labby
Gary C Lewis
Eric Major
Barbara Anne Middleton
Arthur Millecan
Hal Moffitt
F Neal Mortenson
Keith Nielsen
D O Bray
Walter Ross
Andria Stark
Richard E Toth
Laurie A Ward

Renewing Members

Jan Bakker
Leroy B Beasley
Stephen Bialkowski
Hallie Blackham
Libby Book/Mountain Crest HS
Max Elliot Brunson, Jr
Lee Burningham
John E Butcher
Jim Cane & Linda Kervin
M Cooley
Mervin P Coover
John W Devilbiss
W Bryan Dixon
John Ellsworth
Chris & Wendy Gaddis
Robert Hammond
Martha R Hansen
Robert Heister
Ruth B Helm
John M Howell
Nathan & Chris Hult
Molly Hysell
Bill Jensen
Barbara Keer/Willow Valley MS
Frederick F Knowlton
Bradley Kropp
William Masslich
Mrs Meredith Matlack
Austin McHugh
Arthur Millecan
Harvey Mohr
Randy & Lois Olson
Loye L Painter
Mary Palley
Charles L Salzberg
Eugene W Schupp
Jim Sinclair
Straw Ibis
Marie & Nick Strickland
Mr & Mrs Robert E Taylor
Doug Tempel
Miiiko Toelken
Robert R Trowbridge
Janice Tucker
Dan & Cindy Walker
Nancy Williams

Notes of Council Meeting

(September 13, 1998 held at the Allen and Alice Stokes Nature Center in Logan Canyon)

Those Present – Council President, Bryan Dixon; Mae and Merv Coover; Bruce Pendery and Doug Tempel of Bridgerland Audubon; Mark Elzey, John Bellmon, Lynn Carroll, and Keith Evans of Wasatch Audubon; Penny Ciak, Keith Johnson, Jeanne Le Ber, Wayne Martinson, Maxine Martz, Ann O'Connell, June Ryburn, and Ray Smith. Lee Shirley welcomed those present and conducted the meeting.

Allen and Alice Stokes Nature Center – Bryan Dixon gave a very informative presentation regarding the formation of the Nature Center. He discussed the time frames for the creation and fruition of the Center and put them in the framework of the following success factors: vision, demand, key individuals, ownership, focus (written business plan), visibility, in honor of, and luck.

Sandhill Crane Days – Keith Johnson reported on the fifth annual Sandhill Crane Festival. Just under 100 people participated, many of them new. The festival went very well. Kent Clegg, an Idaho crane biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service presented. Many Sandhill Cranes and other birds were observed.

By-Laws – Additional changes to the by-laws were proposed beyond those that were being considered by Great Salt Lake Audubon in a memo sent out by Wayne Martinson on August 29. The motion was made by Bryan Dixon and seconded by Mark Elzey that the by-laws be adopted as amended. Wayne agreed to get the amended by-laws to Society Presidents for their signature, based upon approval from the various society boards.

State Office – While there is interest in a state office, the Council feels that National Audubon should respond with additional information regarding the operation of such an office. There are many issues including the organizational structure and legal status, as well as the fund-raising and time that a state office would take. The Council agreed to write a letter to National Audubon expressing its concerns. Individuals were encouraged to write those concerns to Wayne who will coordinate a letter with Lee Shirley and the Society Presidents.

Chapter Reports

Great Salt Lake Audubon – Penny Ciak reported that Great Salt Lake Audubon now has its own phone number and a listing in the phone book. The Great Salt Lake Audubon/Tree Utah Project now has 30 acres to work with on the Jordan River due to a property acquisition by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. Negotiations are occurring for additional acreage.

Wasatch Audubon – Mark Elzey reported that the mid-week field trips that have recently been started by Wasatch Audubon are going well. They have a web-site, which is accessible through the chapters section of the National Audubon Society web-site.

Bridgerland Audubon – Bryan Dixon reported that Bridgerland continues with three main components—outings about twice a month; education, including environmental education grants for school teachers; and addressing conservation issues, including grazing and water.

Lobbyist – Ann O'Connell reported that hog farms will be a 1999 Utah legislative issue and that Sierra Club is seeking a moratorium on hog farms. Teaming for Wildlife may be going from a tax on certain items to trying to obtain funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Ann reported that Great Salt Lake Audubon will put out information to its members requesting that they comment on the Draft EIS for the Legacy Highway and encouraged Wasatch Audubon to do the same. Ann also mentioned Proposition 5 and the concern that RAC's and the Wildlife Board do not address non-consumptive issues well enough.

National Audubon Society Board – John Bellmon will become the Rocky Mountain Regional Representative on the National Audubon Society Board in the near future. John will try to visit each of the State Councils in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Wetlands and Population – Wayne Martinson mentioned the need to comment in opposition to U.S. Army Corps Nationwide Permit 26 replacements proposal. The Utah Population and Environment Coalition has hired Emily Kellett as a part-time coordinator for the Coalition.

Council President – Lee Shirley reported on his additional activities as the Council President, which include a Box Elder County roads committee, a committee organizing a pamphlet on Division of Wildlife Resources lands, a Cougar Management Committee, the Snow Basin roadway committee, and continuing as an active Board member of Friends of Bear River Refuge.

— Wayne Martinson

E-mail service provided by Digital Planet. Use the following addresses to contact your BAS leadership:

stilt@digitalpla.net – for newsletter items
audubon@digitalpla.net – for anything else

Logan River Festival

October marks the 13th anniversary of the passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Although there have been over 150 Wild and Scenic designations in the United States, not one of Utah's beautiful rivers has received this outstanding distinction.

The Logan River is a critical economic resource that provides thousands of Cache Valley residents with clean and dependable water. This water is valued for agricultural and culinary uses. A Wild and Scenic designation for Logan River would protect the water and would not threaten existing rights and access.

Utah citizens deserve a Wild and Scenic River. Let's all join together and leave this legacy for our families and our future.

Support the Logan as Utah's first Wild and Scenic River by attending the up-coming Logan River Festival on October 3 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the First Dam. Activities will include kayaking, a run, canoeing, fishing contests and birthday games along with FREE cake and ice cream.

Forestry Research on the T.W. Daniel Experimental Forest

Two articles in the September 1991 issue raised questions about proposed research involving timber harvests on Utah State University's T.W. Daniel Experimental Forest. We appreciate Bridgerland Audubon Society's interest in our project, especially since two of us are BAS members. We hope we can ease some concerns by describing the scientific basis for our study.

The Daniel Forest was set aside half a century ago as a place for teaching, research, and demonstration about forests and their management. Located about five miles south of Bear Lake Summit, the forest is 7,800 - 9,200 feet above sea level and contains Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, and aspen stands as well as mountain meadows. Over the years researchers have explored topics ranging from insect population dynamics to songbird ecology, but the primary topic has been the silviculture of spruce-fir and pine forests.

Unlike most university research forests, the Daniel Forest isn't owned by USU outright. Instead the university owns one 640-acre section while another 1,920 acres are Cache National Forest lands managed through a special use agreement. This arrangement gives us a valuable opportunity to engage in collaborative management, but it also means our research is guided by Forest Service regulations as well as the rules that govern university research. Accordingly, when we proposed to study new ideas in

Rocky Mountain silviculture, the Forest Service conducted an environmental assessment (EA) of the project, which it calls the Bear Hodges Analysis Area.

The Bear Hodges EA has drawn the attention of environmental activists who have raised concerns about livestock grazing, watershed protection, and harvest of old-growth. We'll discuss each of these concerns, but first we should explain what we hope to learn through this study.

Forestry in the last decade has undergone a kind of revolution. Forest scientists have recognized that traditional management (e.g., immediate fire suppression; clearcutting that maximizes fragmentation) has had undesirable ecological consequences, and are advocating a shift toward silvicultural practices that more closely mimic natural disturbance patterns such as would be caused by fire, disease, insects, wind-throw, or avalanche. These new ideas were first tested in the important timber forests of the Northwest and South. Meanwhile, new protections for forest ecosystems on federal lands have prompted logging companies to seek new timber sources on private land. As federal timber grew scarcer, and companies began to see Utah's private forests as an alternative source of logs, we saw the need to explore these new concepts as they'd apply to the forests of Utah. The obvious place to start was our own Daniel Forest.

We plan to examine the impacts of innovative silvicultural practice on the regeneration, disturbance ecology, and aesthetics of spruce-fir and lodgepole pine forests, and to compare those to effects of traditional methods. The practices we'll test were chosen for their similarity to natural disturbances. In spruce-fir that means using partial-harvest methods that will leave many of the mature trees behind. In lodgepole pine—which typically is established after large stand-replacing fires—it means clearcuts which are larger than previously seen on the Wasatch-Cache forest, but which include "reserve" patches of trees such as might be passed over by a wildfire.

In each harvest unit we'll measure the effects on: re-establishment of tree species; disease and wind-throw susceptibility; and relative scenic quality. We expect other scientists will use these sites for their own research. Results will be published in scientific journals, and we'll use the study site to teach students, landowners, and timber producers about the advantages and disadvantages of the new methods. We also plan to develop signs and brochures that will help the public interpret what we've done and what we're learning.

Some people have asked how we plan to address concerns about livestock, since the study area has been grazed extensively for years. That's a valid question, but it's important to remember that summer grazing is

logging public land to help private landowners



Yes,
and asked
one

a fact of life in most of Utah's forests. We need to do this work in a forest used by livestock if our results are to be applicable to grazed forests. We plan to erect fences that will keep sheep and cattle out of part of the study area, to protect the new stands and to examine how grazing complicates the task of regrowing trees in these forest types.

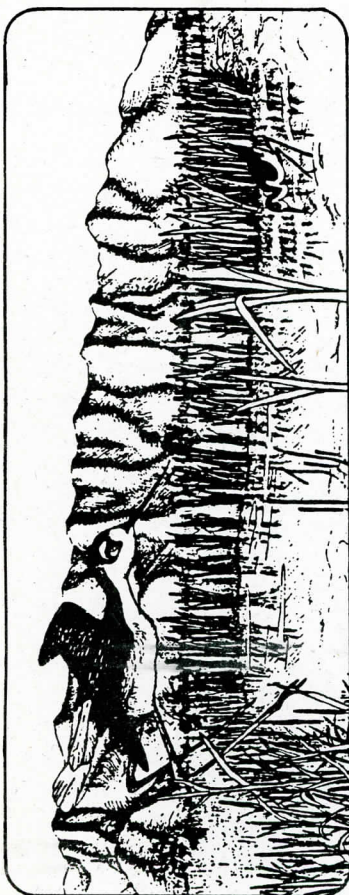
There are no streams in the spruce-fir portion of the study area, so we see no threat to watersheds from our work there. Originally we planned to use a lodgepole stand that was also away from water courses, but the Forest Service asked us to move to a stand near Slideout Creek, an intermittent stream, which already has been fragmented by clearcutting. One reason we agreed was that it will give us a chance to demonstrate to private landowners the state-of-the-art in watershed protection for high-elevation Utah forests.

There is no old growth in the lodgepole pine stand that we're studying. The spruce-fir stand does contain trees over 200 years old, and it qualifies as old growth under many definitions. However, parts of the stand have been subject to firewood harvest, small scale experiments, and other management activities over the years. No clearcutting will occur in the spruce-fir stand. The western third of the spruce-fir stand, which remains virtually untouched by human activities, will not see any logging but instead will be maintained as a research natural area.

Remember, too, that old growth forests do not live forever. Recently, spruce trees on the Daniel Forest have been subject to insect and disease outbreaks, leading to a drastic increase in spruce mortality over the past five years. It's our professional judgment that the stand is near the end of its natural lifespan. We hope to be able to identify ways that landowners can retain some spruce trees in disturbed stands if they wish to do so, rather than experiencing catastrophic disturbances that convert the stand to other tree species or to a meadow.

The research we propose to do in the T.W. Daniel Experimental Forest will expand our understanding of proper forest stewardship. It is important to learn how to reintroduce natural disturbance into forests. Utah's land grant university was created to help the state's citizens learn about sustainable agricultural and natural resource uses, including timber management. The Daniel Forest is set aside for us to gain that knowledge. We welcome questions about our research and teaching. For more information you can check out our Daniel Forest Web site: (<http://www.usu.edu/~forestry/twd.htm>) or call us at the numbers below.

Fred Baker, Forest Pathologist, 797-2550
Mark Brunson, Forest Social Scientist, 797-2458
Jim Long, Forest Silviculturist, 797-2574



BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY
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THE STILT

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The Bridgerland Audubon Society meets the second Thursday of each month, September through June, in the Meeting Room of the Logan City Building, 255 N. Main. Meetings start at 7:00 p.m. The BAS Planning Committee meets at 5:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month, September through June. The Conservation Committee will meet the third Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. in Room 3 in Logan City Library. Locations may change monthly. Check calendar page. Everyone is welcome to attend.

President	Bryan Dixon, 752-6830
Vice President	Chris Wilson, 753-3769
Secretary	Wendy Hellstern, 753-8750
Treasurer	Susan Drown, 752-3797
Conservation	Bruce Pendery, 792-4150
Education	Jack Greene, 563-6816
Membership	Alice Lindahl, 753-7744
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Newsletter	Lois Olson, 752-9085
Circulation	Susan Durham, 752-5637
Hospitality	Tim & Jackie Henney, 755-6888
Hotline	Nancy Williams, 753-6268

Trustees

1995-98 Suzanne Marychild, 755-5571; Peter Ruben, 797-2490; Allen Christensen, 258-5018; Doug Tempel, 755-6774
1996-99 Jack Greene, 563-6816; Lois Olson, 752-9085
Ron Hellstern, 753-8750; James Lundahl, 753-1707
1997-20 Glen Gantz, 258-2748; Robert Schmidt, 755-9262
Teri Peery, 753-3249; Mae Coover, 752-8871

Membership in the Bridgerland Audubon Society includes a subscription to *The Stilt*, as well as the *Audubon* magazine. The editor of *The Stilt* invites submissions of any kind, due on the 15th of each month. Send to 280 N. 300 E., Logan, UT 84321.

National Audubon Society Chapter Membership Application

Yes, I'd like to join.

Please enroll me as a member of the national Audubon Society and of my local chapter. Please send AUDUBON magazine and my membership card to the address below.

My check for \$20 is enclosed.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make all checks payable to the National Audubon Society.



Send this application and your check to:
National Audubon Society
Chapter Membership Data Center
P.O. Box 51001 • Boulder, CO 80322-1001

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