



Mass Audubon

Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary

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Alaska Coastal & Island Sampler

June 1-14, 2017



Strickland Wheelock

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On our tour of Alaska's premier birding destinations you will see birds and mammals found nowhere else in the United States, visit spectacular glaciers, fjords, mountains, forest, and tundra, and take in the lifestyle of hardy native cultures. We will spend 13 days exploring south-central (Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula), western (Nome), and southwestern (Pribilofs) Alaska – spending time in habitats ranging from tundra and boreal forest to rivers, bays, and coastal cliffs. We will witness hundreds of thousands of birds migrating northward and settling into their breeding grounds. Shorebirds will be proudly displaying their summer plumage, waterfowl will be showing off their brilliant colors, pelagic species will be decked out in their finest formal wear, and passerines will be singing heartily. Not to be ignored are mammals most of us have only seen in books and movies – Orca, Brown (Grizzly) Bear, Musk Ox, Reindeer, Dall Sheep, Northern Fur Seal, and more. The backdrop for these unbelievable birds and mammals is an alien and utterly breathtaking landscape. In other words, this promises to be a trip of a lifetime!

Note: An expedition to this subarctic region highlights the transient nature of birding in a land where rare birds arrive without warning and leave without notice, and where weather conditions are optimal one moment and inhospitable the next. Flight delays, especially to the islands, are somewhat common. We have allowed flexibility in our schedule so that changes will have minimal impact on our chances for the expected target species.

Thursday, June 1

Our tour begins in Anchorage in the afternoon. After gathering at our hotel, we will bird the nearby Westchester Lagoon for a variety of shorebirds, ducks, grebes, loons, and gulls. Possible species include Black-billed Magpie, Violet-green Swallow, Hudsonian Godwit, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Mew Gull. This should give everyone a great introduction to many of the local breeding species and what they look like in full breeding plumage. We'll make a quick stop at a nearby salmon stream where American Dippers often feed in the rapids. This will be an acclimation day for many of us so we will aim for retiring early.

Lodging - Anchorage

Friday, June 2

Today we have a late morning flight to the Pribilofs. Before heading to the airport, we will visit mixed spruce-fir forest habitat at Far North Bicentennial Park looking for Three-toed Woodpecker, Common Raven, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Yellow-rumped and Orange-crowned Warblers, a variety of finches, and several other species.

Upon our late afternoon arrival on St. Paul Island we will meet our guide and get settled into the Airport Hotel. We plan to spend a few hours sampling the exciting breeding species found on the islands. Saint Paul Island is the largest and northernmost of the Pribilofs, and contains a surprising array of habitats in its 40 square miles. In addition to the seabird and alcid colonies, Rock Sandpiper, Red-necked Phalarope, Snow Bunting, Lapland Longspur, and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch breed on the island. Joining them are Northern Fur Seal, Arctic Fox, Reindeer, and the endemic Pribilof Island Shrew. And

there are no bears or mosquitoes. The *Birder's Guide to Alaska* summarizes it beautifully: "Wildlife watching and photography opportunities are unparalleled, even by Alaskan standards."

The town of St. Paul has a population of approximately 550 native Aleuts (Unangan), the largest Aleut community in the world. On this beautiful, remote, subarctic island we will be guests of a native community that retains a great deal of its cultural heritage. Descendants of skilled seafarers and hunters, the Aleuts are a proud and resourceful people who are very friendly and helpful. A highlight of our cultural experience will be a dinner of freshly caught halibut cooked for us in the traditional style.

The Pribilof Islands are part of the vast Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Their steep cliffs are nesting grounds for millions (no exaggeration) of alcids and seabirds - more than anywhere else in Alaska. Many of these birds are found in few, if any, other places in North America. The sight and sound of an incomprehensible number of birds jostling for prime nesting sites on the cliffs is an amazing spectacle in its own right. Moreover, the remote location of the Pribilofs makes them an important migratory stopover spot for many species and gives us a great chance of encountering vagrants from the Asian side of the Bering Sea. The list of possible rarities that have been found is impressive – Eyebrowed Thrush, Wood Sandpiper, Terek Sandpiper, Olive-backed Pipit, Brambling, Common Snipe, and many more. The Herring Gull found here is the subspecies "Vega Gull" and is being considered for separate species status. If a known vagrant is on the island, we will make every effort to track it down!

Lodging – St. Paul

Saturday, June 3

We have a full day to explore Saint Paul Island, bird all the key sites, and track down target species and vagrants. Several good birding opportunities are found in the immediate vicinity of town. Gray-crowned Rosy-Finches nest under the eaves of many town buildings. Harlequin Duck and, sometimes, even King and Steller's Eiders can be found in Village Cove, and just offshore are Parakeet, Least, and Crested Auklets. North of town, the tidal Salt Lagoon has extensive mudflats in addition to open water, and is a resting, feeding, and staging area for many birds. Protected areas around the pond are good for vagrants and migrant passerines. Short-eared owl, Common Teal, and Common and Hoary Redpolls are often in this area, and we hope to luck into more exotic species like Wood Sandpiper and Sabine's, Slaty-backed, and Vega Herring Gulls.

We will explore key sites along Southwest Point Road. Just outside of town, the rock piles of the exposed Kaminista Quarry provide shelter for migrant passerines, especially during stormy weather. Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting, and Pacific Wren breed on the tundra behind the quarry and along the road. A highlight of our travels along Southwest Point Road will be the Zapadni Fur Seal Blind, which overlooks one of the world's largest Northern Fur Seal rookeries. Nearly a million fur seals breed in the Pribilofs, estimated to be 70% of the entire population. The sheer number of seals is a sight to behold.

Southwest Point Road ends at the famous Ridge Wall cliffs, where we will scan for various murrelets, auklets, puffins, cormorants, fulmars, gulls, and kittiwakes – many of which are extremely rare in North America. All of the locally breeding seabirds can be found at this impressive site. A fantastic opportunity for photography, we will have time to observe nesting behavior of these cliff dwellers and hone identification skills with scope-filling comparisons of Horned vs. Tufted Puffins, Red-legged vs. Black-legged Kittiwakes, Common vs. Thick-billed Murres, and Least vs. Crested vs. Parakeet Auklets. Red-faced Cormorant and Northern Fulmar are also found here. The cliffs provide an excellent vantage point from which to scan the Bering Sea for migrants, hopefully including species like Yellow-billed Loon and King and Steller's Eiders.

Lodging – St. Paul

Sunday, June 4

We will have the morning and early afternoon to bird the Northeast Point Road. This route passes a series of ponds, lakes, and wetlands where Common Teal, Long-tailed Duck, and Red-necked Phalarope breed. Mixed flocks of Black-legged and Red-legged Kittiwakes rest on the lakes, and jaegers can often be seen harassing them. Shallow ponds are good for Rock Sandpiper and other rare shorebirds.

Northeast Point has a diverse range of habitats in a concentrated area, and is a good place to scan the open water for seabirds and the beach for shorebirds. A bay shelters loons and grebes, the lake houses waterfowl, mudflats and wet areas provide habitat for shorebirds, and areas around the Webster House offer good protection for passerine migrants.

If time remains before departure, we will visit the Aleut cultural museum. Our return flight to Anchorage gives us time to rest and appreciate the rugged beauty of the island and the drama of the short, intense breeding season in the far north. Millions of birds have traveled great distances to this remote island in their quest to reproduce. To be successful, they must win space to nest, find a mate, and locate sufficient food while avoiding predation. We should arrive around 8pm to pick up rental vans, have a late dinner, and head back to our hotel.

Lodging – Anchorage

Monday, June 5

Using Anchorage as our base, we will seek out species that prefer the interior boreal forest, such as Spruce Grouse, Northern Goshawk, American Three-toed and Black-backed Woodpeckers, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Bohemian Waxwing, Blackpoll Warbler, Pine Grosbeak, and White-winged Crossbill. Inside the city limits, both Hillside and Kincaid Parks have vast spruce-fir woodlands, while the massive Chugach State Park covers almost half a million acres of pristine forest. Access roads and trail systems offer great opportunities to encounter our targets. With so many choices, we will check out the latest bird reports to maximize our chances for these elusive species. If something truly phenomenal is reported – such as a nesting Northern Hawk or Great

Gray Owl – we may head farther afield.

If time permits, we will visit the magnificent 2,300 acre Potter Marsh wetland just south of Anchorage. The expansive marsh, with the majestic Chugach Mountains as backdrop, has boardwalks and road access points for up-close viewing of nesting Arctic Tern, Pacific Loon, Red-necked Phalarope, Mew Gull, Sandhill Crane, Violet-green Swallow, several species of ducks and shorebirds, and a variety of other species.

Lodging – Anchorage

Tuesday, June 6

We will depart early for the Kenai Peninsula as we bird our way south to Seward, stopping at various towns and campgrounds along the way. Owing to the auspicious combination of location, climate, and geology, the Kenai boasts all of Alaska's habitats except for high-arctic tundra in an area about two-thirds the size of Maine.

We begin with probably the single most stunning birding site of the trip – the scenic gold-mining town of Hope on the south coast of Turnagain Arm. We will drive up a gravel track that winds through spruce forest until it emerges into an alpine meadow surrounded by open snow-covered peaks. Working our way slowly through the forest, we will be introduced to many Alaskan breeding species – Swainson's and Varied Thrushes, Townsend's Warbler, Steller's Jay, Pine Grosbeak, Golden-crowned Sparrow, Spruce Grouse, and flocks of siskins, redpolls, crossbills, etc. Once past the tree line, the road follows a rushing stream where we should find American Dipper, Tree and Lincoln's Sparrows, Wilson's and Orange-crowned Warblers, and Common Redpoll. When snow blocks further passage up the road, we will scan the mountain slopes for Willow and Rock Ptarmigan and Golden Eagle in the solitude of this majestic setting!

After lunch in Hope, we will return to the Seward Highway and the sweeping classic Alaskan vistas as we travel south through the Chugach Mountains. Golden Eagles soar above ridges and Mountain Goat and Dall Sheep pick their way along rock faces, while Harlequin Duck and American Dipper enjoy turbulent rock-strewn rivers. Eventually, the landscape gives way to gentle slopes of spruce forest and meadows dotted with glacial lakes and ponds which we will scan for Trumpeter Swan, ducks, loons, and grebes. We will visit several campgrounds that provide access to Fox Sparrow, Varied Thrush, Gray Jay, finches, woodpeckers, and other breeding species. At some point we might have to bring out the blinders if we hope to reach Seward before dinner.

Near the coast we will enter the moist spruce-hemlock zone of the Pacific coastal rainforest. At the northern edge of its range, it provides habitat for birds that have a limited distribution in Alaska - Rufous Hummingbird, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, and Steller's Jay. Once we are in Seward, we should see Northwestern Crow and Bald Eagle before checking into our lodging.

Lodging – Seward

Wednesday, June 7

Today we take a cruise deep into Kenai Fjords National Park. The Park occupies 760 square miles of pristine glacial landscape on the southeastern Kenai Peninsula, with dense stands of Sitka Spruce topping cliffs that rise a hundred feet or more from the bay. Numerous rocky islets provide places for thousands of seabirds and marine mammals to raise their young.

Our voyage takes us through Resurrection Bay and into the Gulf of Alaska. We will round Aialik Cape and make our way through the rocky pinnacles of the Chiswell Islands, where more than 50,000 seabirds nest each summer. Alcids are particularly well represented, with Horned and Tufted Puffins, Marbled, Kittlitz's and Ancient Murrelets, Common and Thick-billed Murres, and Cassin's, Parakeet, and Rhinoceros Auklets. Other common nesting species are Double-crested, Pelagic, and Red-faced Cormorants, Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Black-legged Kittiwakes. Seabirds encountered in the area include all three jaegers, Sooty and Short-tailed Shearwaters, and Northern Fulmar. Also present are Peregrine Falcon, Bald Eagle, and Black Oystercatcher. Abundant aquatic mammals complete the show, with frequent sightings of Steller Sea Lion, Harbor Seal, Dall's Porpoise, Sea Otter, Orca, and Humpback and Minke Whales.

Lodging – Seward

Thursday, June 8

We will explore Seward and the southeastern Kenai Peninsula by land. The wetlands and beach near the airport support colonies of Mew Gulls and Arctic Terns. Nearby uplands provide countless vantage points from which to scan Resurrection Bay for alcids, loons, ducks, cormorants, gulls, kittiwakes, and marine mammals. The uplands also provide access to a key habitat of this area - moist coastal rainforest of dense Sitka Spruce and Mountain Hemlock. Here we will search for Spruce Grouse, Rufous Hummingbird, Pacific Wren, American Three-toed Woodpecker, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Steller's Jay, Chestnut-backed and Boreal Chickadees, Varied Thrush, Townsend's Warbler, White-winged Crossbill, Pine Siskin, and Fox Sparrow (subspecies *sinuosa*).

Exit Glacier Road heads west into the only part of Kenai Fjords National Park accessible by road. Warblers and songbirds abound in the riparian habitat, and American Dipper nests along the banks of the Resurrection River. Black and Brown Bears, Mountain Goat, Red Fox, Coyote, and Gray Wolf roam the mountainsides. Forested areas provide hunting grounds for Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Merlin, and Great Horned and Northern Saw-whet Owls. The road ends at the trail to Exit Glacier, a half-mile wide river of ice flowing from the Harding Icefield. A walk on the Exit Glacier trail will expose us to another aspect of the glacial geology of the region, and provide us further opportunity scan for birds and mammals.

Late in the afternoon we will return to Anchorage, making several stops along the Turnagain Arm, scanning cliffs for Dall Sheep, checking for Beluga Whales, and possibly witnessing a bore tide rushing into the arm.

Lodging – Anchorage

Friday, June 9

This morning we fly to Nome, on the southern shore of the Seward Peninsula in northwestern Alaska, just south of the Arctic Circle. It is not possible to drive to Nome, but there are more than 300 miles of roads to explore around Nome that provide access to sea, rivers, ponds, lakes, wetlands, mudflats, coastal and alpine tundra, willow and alder thickets, and spruce forest. This combination of location, habitat diversity, and accessibility creates a birder's paradise. A critical migratory stopover site, the Seward Peninsula attracts Asiatic vagrants along with a parade of more common species. More exciting still is the fact that species from the other side of the Bering Strait commonly nest right alongside typical North American tundra breeders! A few of the breeding highlights are Bristle-thighed Curlew, Arctic Warbler, Bluethroat, Bar-tailed Godwit, Aleutian Tern, Gyrfalcon, Yellow Wagtail, and Golden-crowned Sparrow. Impressive mammals are found throughout the area; Moose, Grizzly Bear, Reindeer, and Musk Ox are seen regularly.

Nome, with 3,500 residents and multiple restaurants, hotels, and stores, is the commercial hub of the peninsula and has a bustling frontier atmosphere. About half the residents are native Inupiaq Eskimos, who maintain their cultural traditions and are known for their fine ivory carvings, music, and dance. The discovery of gold in the late 1890's drew many fortune seekers to the remote area, laying the foundation of present day Nome.

Once we have checked in at our lodging, we will head off to Safety Sound for the balance of the afternoon. The Sound offers a myriad of sites that are excellent for loons, grebes, waterfowl, seabirds, gulls, terns, jaegers, and shorebirds. Yellow Wagtail, Lapland Longspur, Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers, Whimbrel, Bar-tailed Godwit, and Short-eared Owl breed on the coastal tundra here.

Close to the road, mudflats teem with a plethora of shorebirds, especially Semipalmated and Western Sandpipers. Peregrine Falcon and all three jaeger species patrol the area. The protected waters of the sound shelter masses of gulls and terns – generally Arctic Tern, Black-legged Kittiwake, Glaucous, Glaucous-winged, Herring and Mew Gulls with the occasional Aleutian Tern and Slaty-backed, Sabine's, or Black-headed Gull. Red-throated and Pacific Loons, Tundra Swan, and Sandhill Crane all occur in good numbers. The area is also known for rarities, with somewhat regular visits from Emperor Goose, Steller's, Spectacled, and King Eiders, Yellow-billed and Arctic Loons, and Red-necked Stint.

Lodging – Nome

Saturday, June 10

Today we head northwest to Teller on Port Clarence Bay. The road passes through beautiful alpine tundra, along willow-lined rivers, and past rocky canyons and ridges, giving us a great opportunity to sample the diversity of Nome birdlife. We will hike some of the high tundra areas for nesting shorebirds like Rock Sandpiper and Red Knot, as well as Snow Bunting and Northern Wheatear. Other possibilities are Pacific and

American Golden-Plovers, Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Common and Hoary Redpolls, Rough-legged Hawk, and perhaps Gyrfalcon, Golden Eagle, and Yellow Wagtail. We will likely encounter herds of Reindeer, occasional Musk Ox, and a few Arctic Fox and Brown Bears – adding to the excitement. At the Inupiat village of Teller we may see salmon and seal meat drying on fish racks. Just past town, we will scan expansive Grantley Harbor for Pigeon Guillemot, Horned Puffin, Common Eider, and Pelagic Cormorant.

We will head back to Nome, stopping for interesting bird and mammals sightings as well as a visit to the local landfill, which could be hiding a rare Slaty-backed Gull among the Glaucous, Mew, and Vega Herring Gulls.

Lodging – Nome

Sunday, June 11

One of Nome's most famous birding adventures is a day trip along Kougarok Road – a place where sightings of some of North America's rarest breeding birds may actually be eclipsed by dramatic mammal encounters and the vast expanse of arctic landscape. Kougarok Road heads north from Nome into higher elevations of the peninsula's interior. The road traverses the Kigluaik Mountain tundra where high, rocky domes rise above river valleys, and rapidly flowing rivers rush past gravel bars and dense riparian thickets. For birders this is the only place in North America where the rare Bristle-thighed Curlew breeds near a road. The road also provides access to other breeding species with very restricted North American ranges, such as Bar-tailed Godwit and Bluethroat, a handsome Eurasian thrush with a beautiful song.

Taking advantage of the Arctic's extended daylight hours we will spend a full day along the Kougarok Road, with a scenic picnic lunch in the field. Our morning's mission is to arrive at Coffee Dome by 8 am for an optional hike into the tundra for the Bristle-thighed Curlew. This a moderately steep hike over uneven, spongy tundra to their breeding grounds at the top of the hill. Other tundra species found here and along the road are Whimbrel, an added ID challenge, stunning Bar-tailed Godwit, Pacific and American Golden-Plover, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan, and Northern Wheatear.

Returning from Coffee Dome, we will thoroughly explore the tundra, thickets, ponds, lakes, and rivers with care. Fast moving rocky rivers provide scenic places to search for Harlequin Duck and American Dipper, while pristine ponds and lakes are home to swallows, loons, Red-necked Grebe, Long-tailed Duck, Tundra Swan, and other waterfowl. Wandering Tattler and Ruddy Turnstone can be found on gravel edges of both ponds and rivers. Brushy willow thickets provide cover for a diverse variety of landbirds, most notably our targets Arctic Warbler and Bluethroat, along with Yellow, Wilson's, and Blackpoll Warblers, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Yellow Wagtail, Hoary and Common Redpolls, and Golden-crowned Sparrow. Golden Eagle and Gyrfalcon nest on majestic weathered granite outcroppings that tower above the surrounding tundra. Moose, Musk Ox, and Brown Bear can be seen in the open expanses along the road.

Lodging – Nome

Monday, June 12

On our last full day of birding in Nome we will travel to the small community of Council. This roadway provides access to every habitat type found on the Seward Peninsula. Our first stop will be the rocky pier at the Cape Nome quarry that juts out into Norton Sound and is a great vantage point from which to scan the sound for rarities like Yellow-billed Loon, King and Spectacled Eiders, and more.

We will stop again at Safety Sound, with its wealth of species to sort through – shorebirds, loons, terns, gulls, and ducks. There is potential for a rarity like Emperor Goose, Arctic Loon, Sabine's Gull, or Aleutian Tern, as well as the many others listed in the June 9 summary.

Past Safety Sound the road turns inland and climbs through tundra, following the Solomon River for a few miles. Common Raven nest in this area, and the riparian willows are great habitat for a variety of passerines, including Fox Sparrow and Gray-cheeked Thrush. Continuing up through rocky canyons and alpine tundra, we'll reach the highest elevation of any road in the area, where we hope to encounter Golden Eagle, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan, tundra nesting shorebirds, and local passerines. As the road descends, we will enter the only boreal forest zone on the Seward Peninsula, where we will look for Pine Grosbeak, Rusty Blackbird, Northern Shrike, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, and Bohemian Waxwing, as well as Musk Ox, Red Fox, and Beaver.

The road ends at Council, a small community on the Niukluk River. Here we turn around for our return to Nome, enjoying the exquisite scenery as we pick up birds we may have missed. Time permitting, we will make another stop at the productive Safety Sound area to check for any new and exciting species.

Lodging – Nome

Tuesday, June 13

Before our midmorning flight to Anchorage, there will be an optional outing to scan the ocean at the rocky pier, check the harbor for Aleutian Terns, or track down other desired species.

In Anchorage, we will check in at our hotel and then have a choice of optional afternoon activities. One possibility will be visiting birding sites around Anchorage to pick up any species we might have missed. Another option may be a trip to the Alaska Native Heritage Center. The ANHC has an outdoor village with representative buildings and artifacts from each of the five major native cultures of Alaska. After our afternoon adventures (or a nap), we will have a farewell dinner, finalize our checklists, and organize for our return trip home.

Lodging – Anchorage

Wednesday, June 14

This day concludes our amazing Alaskan journey. We will take home images of a majestic foreign landscape enriched by birds, mammals, and unique native cultures. We will long remember the delicate tundra hiding rare breeding shorebirds, regal loons gliding on

glacial lakes, eagles soaring over rocky ridges, masses of seabirds on steep cliff faces, dippers ducking under cascades on boulder-strewn rivers, halibut cooked by native Aleuts, coastal glaciers calving icebergs into the sea, and so much more! It may take a while to recover from the sensory overload but we will never forget the amazing experiences of Alaska.

Please note:

This is a natural history field trip – we will rise early every morning and be active all day.

Participants should be able to be to walk at least 2 miles and be on their feet for 1-2 hours.

While we attempt to be true to our itinerary, all scheduled events are subject to change depending on the weather and other considerations.

Member fee - \$7,250

Single Room Supplement - \$1050

Please note: there are probably no single rooms available on St. Paul Island.

Deposit - \$500 due with registration; final payment due by April 1, 2017

Fee covers all ground transportation, lodging, entrance fees, boat trip, and air travel within Alaska. Participants are responsible for travel to and from Anchorage, personal supplies, snacks, and meals.

Cancellation Policy: Cancellations must be made in writing or by email, and are effective upon receipt. Cancellations received up to 6 months prior to departure will be refunded in full. For cancellations less than 6 months prior to departure, the deposit is not refundable. Final payment is due 60 days prior to departure; no refunds are available for cancellations less than 60 days prior to departure. However, if we are able to fill your spot, a partial refund may be possible.

Flights: If this trip requires an airplane flight, DO NOT book your flight until we have given you the flight information for the trip leaders. We ask that you schedule your flight to arrive no later than one half hour after the trip leaders, and for your return flight not to depart earlier than that of the trip leaders. Please provide us with your flight details.

Trip Insurance: If you cancel for any reason, the cancellation policy will apply. If you wish to purchase trip cancellation insurance, you can search for policies at www.insuremytrip.com.

Registration Form – Alaska 2017

To register, please fill out the form below or contact:

Jennifer Riley, Drumlin Farm Registrar

Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
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Lincoln, MA 01773
781-259-2206

For more information, please contact:

Tia Pinney, Adult Program Coordinator

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Name(s) _____ Member no. _____

Address _____

Telephone Daytime _____
Evening _____
Cell _____

E-mail address _____

Would you like to receive our monthly e-mail Birders Connection? Yes ___ No ___

I would like to join Mass Audubon:

New members' special (through 11/30/2016) \$32 _____ Regular Family \$65 _____ Individual \$48 _____

Single Room Requested: Yes ___ No ___

Please note single supplement fee.

Deposit Enclosed: _____

Payment by check is greatly appreciated, and enables us to use more of our funds for programming. Please make your check payable to Mass Audubon. Thank you!