

Stream Team News

FREE

OLYMPIA • LACEY • TUMWATER • THURSTON COUNTY

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE



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Dec 2018-Jan-Feb 2019

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MLK DAY OF SERVICE •••

OLYMPIA

- Sat., Jan. 19
- 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- Priest Point Park Shelter 4,
2600 E Bay Drive NE,
Olympia

LACEY

- Mon., Jan 21
- 10 a.m. – Noon
- Woodland Creek
Community Park, 6729
Pacific Ave SE, Lacey

MLK Day of Service

Taking inspiration from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., thousands of people each year celebrate MLK Day by volunteering to give back to their communities. Join Stream Team and Olympia Parks for a day of comradery, stewardship and celebration by volunteering for invasive plant removal and native planting to help restore our parks and natural areas. Over the past three years, volunteer work parties have cleared acres of ivy and blackberry from city parks and natural areas and have planted over 11,000 native plants! Thanks to all who have helped, and hope to see you in January.

Please dress for the weather and wear sturdy shoes. Tools and snacks provided.

To register, visit www.streamteam.info and click on “register.” For more information about the Olympia event, contact Jennifer at jgessley@ci.olympia.wa.us; for the Lacey event, contact Emily at ewatts@ci.lacey.wa.us



ON THE COVER: This happy team surveyed forage fish at Priest Point Park. You can join the next forage fish collection Dec. 4 and Jan. 17! (pg. 15)
Photo by Michele Burton Photographer.

STREAM TEAM MISSION

To protect and enhance the water resources and associated habitats and wildlife in Thurston County through citizen action and education.

Stream Team is funded and jointly managed by the stormwater utilities of the Cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater and Thurston County. Stream Team programs meet the requirements for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for stormwater.

SPECIAL NEEDS?

Citizens requiring special accommodations can call one of the coordinators listed at least one week prior to an event to make special arrangements.

FIND US ON FACEBOOK:

 [ThurstonStreamTeam](https://www.facebook.com/ThurstonStreamTeam)

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTORS:

Alicia De Jong, Susan McCleary, Ann Marie Pearce, Michelle Stevie, Emily Watts and Michele Burton Photographer.

DESIGN & LAYOUT: www.azuresgd.com



STREAM TEAM INQUIRIES 360-438-2672 or streamteam@ci.lacey.wa.us

IN LACEY:

City of Lacey Water Resources Program
420 College St. SE, Lacey, WA 98503

Attn: Lacey Water Resources

Tel: 360-438-2687
TDD: 1-800-833-6388
WaterResources@ci.lacey.wa.us

IN OLYMPIA:

City of Olympia Water Resources Program
P.O. Box 1967, Olympia, WA 98507-1967

Attn: Michelle Stevie

mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

IN TUMWATER:

City of Tumwater Water Resources Program
555 Israel Road SW, Tumwater, WA 98501

Attn: Meridith Greer

Tel: 360-754-4148
TDD: 1-800-833-6388
mgreer@ci.tumwater.wa.us

IN THURSTON COUNTY:

Thurston County Water Resources Program
929 Lakeridge Dr. SW, Olympia, WA 98502

Attn: Ann Marie Pearce

Tel: 360-754-3355 ext. 6857
TDD: 360-754-2933
StormwaterUtility@co.thurston.wa.us



Amphibians of the Pacific Northwest

Time for Spring Peepers!

One sure sign of spring is hearing the singing (or croaking) of spring peepers! Are you interested in knowing more about our native frogs and salamanders? Then this workshop is for you. Join Stream Team and herpetologist Dr. Marc P. Hayes for a fun, informative workshop.

Dr. Hayes is a herpetological ecologist and senior research scientist with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. He has over 40 years of experience working with amphibians and reptiles in Arizona, California, Costa Rica, Florida, Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

This workshop will explore the ecology, habitat requirements and unique characteristics for each species. We will also learn how to identify different life stages of Pacific Northwest amphibians with some emphasis on egg mass identification.

Do you like winter adventures? Join Stream Team volunteers and survey this winter for amphibian egg masses! Surveys begin in February and March. Missed the training? On-site field training provided.

To register for the amphibians workshop or to survey egg masses, visit www.streamteam.info and click on "register." Suggested ages 10 and up. For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

AMPHIBIANS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WORKSHOP • • • • •

LIFE HISTORY TALK

- Saturday, Jan. 26
- 9:30 – 11 a.m.
- LOTT WET Science Center, 500 Adams St NE, Olympia

EGG MASS

IDENTIFICATION FIELD TRAINING

- Saturday, Jan. 26
- 11:30 a.m. – 2 p.m.
- Hansen Elementary School, 1919 Road Sixty-Five, Olympia

AMPHIBIAN EGG MASS SURVEYS

- Saturday, Feb. 2, 9, 23
9 a.m. – Noon
- Wednesday, Feb. 20
2 – 4 p.m.
- Saturday, Mar. 2, 16, 30
9 a.m. – Noon
- Wednesday, Mar. 13
2 – 4 p.m.
- Locations TBA

BALD EAGLE PADDLE • • • • •

- Saturday, Dec. 15
- 9:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.
- Swantown Marina Boat House, 1210 Marine Dr NE, Olympia



Annual Allison Springs Bald Eagle Paddle

Over the past few years the number of bald eagles seen on our annual kayak paddle has skyrocketed to almost 100 individuals! Grab your hat and mitts and join us and expert staff from Olympia Parks, Arts and Recreation for a fun day on the water. Doing their part in this important food web cycle, the eagles arrive each year to forage on the last of McLane Creek chum salmon. NOTE: The event may be canceled if temperatures drop to freezing or conditions are icy.

To register, call the City of Olympia Parks, Arts, and Recreation at 360-753-8380 or visit olympiawa.gov/experienceit: Program # 6546 (Special Stream Team cost \$25)

Space is limited to 15 participants. Children ages 12-16 may attend with an adult, under 18 with signed permission. Moderate walking on uneven ground will be required. Kayaks and safety equipment and instruction provided.

Featured Creature

Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)



Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*, meaning gluttonous glutton)

One of the Rarest & Most Misunderstood Animals in North America

Historically, wolverines were found in the boreal regions from Mongolia and Siberia to Scandinavia and North America. In North America, wolverines lived in the western mountain ranges at higher elevations and the Great Lakes region.

Due to their fierce reputation as dangerous carnivores and their ability to raid trap lines, wolverines were eliminated from most of their former range in the United States during the settlement of the West. Today, wolverines are found in high-elevation pockets of northern Washington, northwestern Montana, south-central Idaho and northwestern Wyoming.

Wolverines are related to weasels and otters, members of the mustelidae family. Wolverines are the largest of the weasel family, measuring 26-36 inches plus their 7-10 inch tail. They weigh 24-40 pounds and resemble small bears, with short legs, long hair, elongated snout and a bushy tail.

Like others in the mustelidae family, they exude a musty odor to mark their territory. It's also why they have the nickname "skunk-bear." Wolverines have

a distinctive mask of darker fur around their eyes and forehead, and a blondish stripe of fur runs from each shoulder to the base of their tail. They live an average of 7-12 years.

The wolverine has a near mythical reputation for being a fierce predator. In reality, they do not compete with the larger predators: they are primarily scavengers. They are omnivores, mostly eating meat but also vegetation, insects and berries. Wolverines have an acute sense of smell, and they can detect animals buried under 6 feet of snow. Their long canine teeth and claws, along with a strong, muscular jaw, enable them to break bone and tear apart frozen flesh, making them an efficient scavenger in a snowbound landscape. Wolverines use their snowy habitat to build dens and cache food. They are solitary animals with a territory up to 40 miles.

A male wolverine will mate with several females, and females exhibit delayed implantation. Females will dig dens into the snow and will give birth to 2-3 kits in the late winter or early spring. Studies show that females have low reproductive rates. The female's condition going into winter determines

reproduction, which also is limited by winter food availability. The females primarily care for the offspring until kits are sexually mature, at about 2 years.

The wolverine is a widely misunderstood animal that is at risk of extinction. They have specialized habitat needs, living where there are persistent, snow-covered areas throughout the year, avoiding areas with warmer temperatures to prevent thermal stress. The wolverine currently is not listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service believes the wolverine is warranted for listing based on concerns that climate change is reducing its essential habitat. With impending warmer climates, it is predicted the wolverine's habitat will be even more marginalized and they will need to move northward, making new conservation efforts even more crucial for their survival.

Interested in knowing more about these mysterious animals? Join us Fri., Mar. 15, for our Climate Conversations lecture, "Wolverines: Survival in a Changing Landscape."

The wolverine has a near mythical reputation for being a fierce predator. In reality, they do not compete with the larger predators: they are primarily scavengers.

BACKYARD HABITAT & BEE WORKSHOP

- Saturday, Jan., 12
- 10 a.m. – Noon
- LOTT WET Science Center,
500 Adams St NE, Olympia



Backyard Habitat & Bee Workshop

North America has 4,000 species of native bees, which form our most important group of pollinators. Pollinators are essential to all life around the world. Bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, moths, hummingbirds and even some bats help spread pollen between flowers, enabling them to make seeds. Over 85% of flowers worldwide rely on pollinators such as our native mason bee and non-native bees such as the European honeybee.

Join Stream Team and special guest speaker Laurie Pyne, president of the Olympia Beekeepers Association and an avid gardener and beekeeper. Learn about honeybee conservation and how to start your own hive. In this workshop we will also make a simple bee house. Families welcome!

To register for this workshop, visit www.streamteam.info and click on “Register.” For group registrations, please follow the instructions on the reservations page. For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

4 Principles from the Xerces Society to *Help Pollinators*

Protecting, enhancing or providing habitat is the best way to conserve pollinators. Whether you tend a small flower box in the city or maintain a large rural garden, you can help improve the health, abundance and diversity of your local pollinators.



1. Create a diversity of bloom

Bees, butterflies and other beneficial insects need abundant nectar and pollen sources throughout the growing season.

- Select native plants or non-naturalizing ornamentals.
- Visit www.co.thurston.wa.us/tcweeds for information about naturalizing and noxious weeds.
- Plant a diversity of flowering plants.
- Choose plants that bloom from early spring to fall, with at least three species of flower in bloom each season.
- Avoid all invasive or naturalizing plants such as butterfly bush, as well as pollen-less cultivars and double-petaled varieties of ornamental flowers.

2. Protect nests and egg-laying sites

Native bees use untidy areas of the garden to nest such as open sandy ground, brush piles and old tree stumps and snags.

- Consider leaving some areas of your yard natural and unmanicured for wildlife habitat nesting.
- Supplement nesting opportunities with mason bee houses or bundles of hollow plant stems.

3. Don't use pesticides

Pesticides can be important tools for protecting crops and controlling invasive species. However, most lawn and garden pest problems can be solved without harmful chemicals.

- Keep in mind that even “organic-approved” insecticides can harm pollinators and other wildlife.
- Avoid using herbicides; while usually not directly lethal to insects, herbicides can reduce plant diversity, creating more weedy invasive species.
- Plant native plants and only native wildflower species to provide essential pollen and nectar for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Note: Pre-packaged wildflower seed mixes contain up to 80 percent invasive plant species. Please do not use pre-packaged mixes!

4. Spread the word

Let your friends and neighbors know you're providing habitat with a pollinator habitat sign.

- Talk to your neighbors and friends about this important effort, helping even more pollinators!
- Sign the Pollinator Protection Pledge at www.bringbackthepollinators.org.

For more information, visit www.xerces.org

Featured Waterbody

River "Of the Falls"



Thurston County's River "Of the Falls"

The Deschutes River is the only stream that flows through Thurston County into Puget Sound that is large enough to be called a river. It runs 57 miles from its headwaters in Lewis County, heading north until it reaches Budd Inlet at the headwaters of the Salish Sea. The Deschutes River basin drains a total area of 162 square miles.

The name "Deschutes" has a French origin, meaning "of the falls." With its series of falls, the river has played an important role in the settlement of the area, greatly benefitting both people and wildlife with its natural resources and beauty.

The first human inhabitants of the area were native Coastal Salish groups. The ancestors of what is now known as the Squaxin Island Tribe used the lower end of the Deschutes River and Budd Inlet to harvest salmon and shellfish. Early American settlers used the power of the falls on the lower Deschutes to mill lumber and produce electricity.

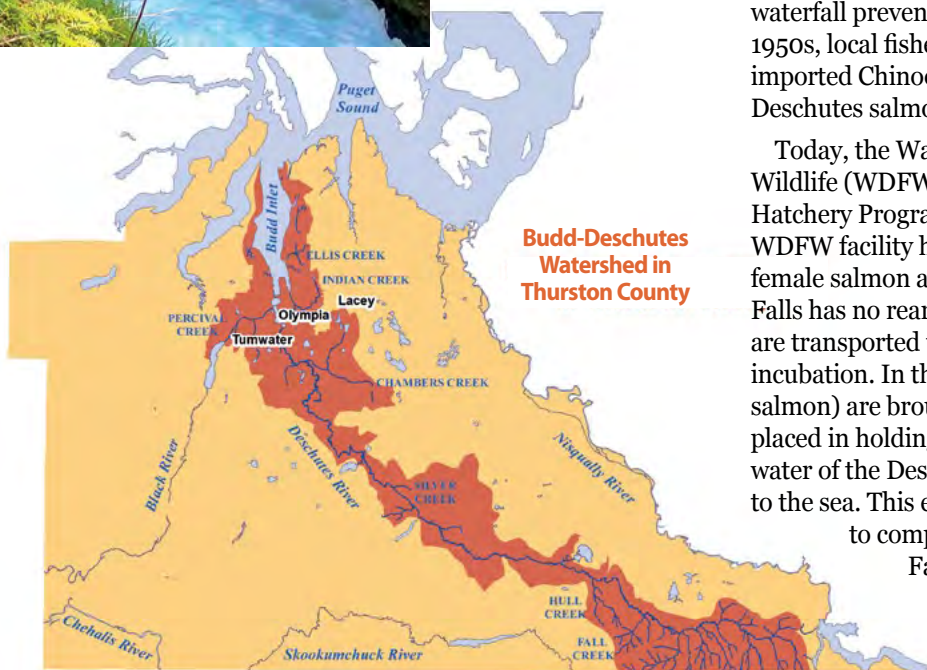
The Deschutes basin is divided into the upper, middle and lower areas. Much of the upper Deschutes is characterized by forest and timberland. Deschutes Falls Park is located in the upper Deschutes and re-opened last year. The site is approximately 165 acres and has spectacular views of the waterfall and its unique rock formations.

The middle Deschutes is primarily rural, home to many small farms. Recently, years of planning by the cities of Olympia and Lacey came to fruition in a large wetland and streamside restoration project along the middle Deschutes. A large property was purchased near Lake Lawrence along the river. In order to protect the river bank, over a mile of riparian forest has been restored by planting thousands of native trees and shrubs. A large spring flows into a new winding channel instead of running through a deep agricultural ditch; portions were lowered to increase the diversity of wetlands. Twenty large snags were also installed to provide habitat for birds and bats. Logs were placed in channels to improve habitat for juvenile Coho salmon and other fish using the site. Restoration work will be completed this winter with seeding and planting of a wide range of native wetland trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. This project increases wetland functions and habitat value for fish and other wetland-dependent species.

The lower Deschutes falls in Tumwater has an influence on the species of fish in the river. Unlike most rivers in the Pacific Northwest, the Deschutes may not have had a native run of salmon. It is widely believed that the 82-foot waterfall prevented salmon migration. However, in the 1950s, local fishermen built fish ladders around the falls and imported Chinook salmon from the Green River to start a Deschutes salmon run.

Today, the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) operates the Tumwater Falls Fall Chinook Hatchery Program at Tumwater Falls Park. Each fall, the WDFW facility harvests millions of eggs from Chinook female salmon and milt from male salmon. Tumwater Falls has no rearing capability. The harvested eggs and milt are transported to a rearing hatchery for fertilization and incubation. In the spring, salmon fry (juvenile Chinook salmon) are brought back to the Tumwater Falls facility and placed in holding ponds for a few weeks to "imprint" on the water of the Deschutes River before they begin their journey to the sea. This ensures they will return to the Deschutes to complete their life cycle. The Tumwater

Falls Hatchery is one of 83 hatcheries in Washington that play a critical role in the state's recreational and commercial fishing industries.



Historically, the Deschutes River flowed naturally into Budd Inlet at the bottom of Tumwater Falls. A whopping 13-foot tides were recorded at the falls! In 1911, a plan was developed to dam the river to create a reflecting pool for the Capitol building. Forty years later, in 1951, the dam and surrounding Deschutes Parkway were constructed. There has been ongoing discussion on whether to remove the 5th Avenue dam and to at least partially restore the estuary. An Environmental Impact Statement is in development for Capitol Lake. More information on this process can be found online through the Department of Enterprise Services or Capitol Lake/Lower Deschutes Watershed.

The Deschutes River is continually under pressure from growth, resulting in many small, uncontrolled sources of pollution entering the river. Water quality monitoring revealed that measurements of pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, fine sediment and fecal coliform were not optimal, thereby triggering the TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) process. The TMDL process was established by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act to establish limits on pollutants that can be discharged to the waterbody while still meeting state standards.

Beginning in 2009, the Department of Ecology convened a group of stakeholders, including tribes, local municipalities, citizen groups, and state and federal agencies to study and make recommendations on how to ensure the Deschutes River is again in compliance with the Clean Water Act. Now, the newly formed Deschutes Watershed Group is translating the studies into action on the ground. The group meets every other month to discuss opportunities to implement change on the river, while also developing roles and responsibilities for group members. They also hear updates from the Department of Ecology on the current TMDL based on the marine waters of Budd Inlet, along with various programs and projects occurring in the watershed.

Want to keep exploring the Deschutes River watershed? Follow the link to this StoryMap: <https://arcg.is/G5Cie>



Your Holiday Travels Could Affect Puget Sound

Holiday season often entails visits with faraway friends and family. As you plan your travels, consider leaving the car at home and taking alternative forms of transportation. Besides helping you avoid holiday traffic jams and giving you more time to enjoy a good book, play games or catch up with friends, this choice also can benefit the Puget Sound.

According to the Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, the largest toxic threat to Puget Sound is polluted stormwater runoff. Stormwater runoff occurs when water from rain or snowmelt does not immediately soak into the ground. Instead, it flows over paved surfaces or through storm pipes. Along the way, stormwater runoff picks up pollutants—such as trash, sediment, heavy metals, oils and greases—and discharges them directly into nearby water bodies.

Washington state has thousands of miles of roads and highways—a lot of impervious surface. As we drive, our cars leave behind traces of heavy metals and potential toxins from exhaust, motor oil, transmission fluid, windshield washer fluid, synthetic tire rubber and brake dust. When it rains, these pollutants wash off of roads and into nearby streams and water bodies.

Exposure to contaminants negatively impacts the health of species across the Puget Sound ecosystem, including ourselves. Petroleum—used in fuel for most vehicles—is especially toxic to algae, invertebrates, fish and plants, and can reduce reproductive success in many species. Copper from brake pads interferes with salmonids' sense of smell, consequentially making it harder for salmon to return to their birthplace and find mates. Washington State University researchers are investigating why pollutants from car tires are lethal to Coho salmon specifically. There are many other contaminants in stormwater for which sources and impacts have yet to be identified, but vehicles are well-known culprits.

Pollution from one car might not seem like much. However, the Washington State Department of Transportation estimated that in 2017, in-state vehicles drove a combined 168 million+ miles every day. That's equal to driving the length of Washington state over 606,000 times! With so many cars logging miles on the road, pollutants accumulate. For instance, our vehicles drip an estimated 7 million quarts of motor oil into the Puget Sound each year. Fortunately, while researchers develop creative solutions, our daily choices can also help to reduce these numbers.

This holiday season, you can gift the Puget Sound with cleaner water by putting one less car on the road and choosing to take a bus or train or carpooling with a friend instead. Check out this video by the Nature Conservancy to learn more: [washingtonnature.org/cities/solvingstormwater](https://www.washingtonnature.org/cities/solvingstormwater)

No Holiday Tree Program

The holiday tree program will not be offered this year. The nurseries are busy growing trees for us as they try to meet the demands of a statewide shortage.



Meet Our Newest Staff Members

Desiree Elliott City of Lacey Water Resources Assistant

Desiree delights in all things to do with the natural world: nature writing, photography, hiking, swimming, you name it! This spring she will graduate from The Evergreen State College with a bachelor's degree in environmental studies and emphasis in political ecology. From casual interactions with her peers to working in the community, Desiree strives to build a culture of love and commitment to stewardship of the environment in a manner that addresses the needs of her community.

Prior to her position with the City of Lacey Water Resources, she volunteered monthly at the LOTT WET Science Center and whenever she could with Stream Team—she's thrilled to be on the organizing side of things now! When she isn't working you may see her at one of her favorite sites in the area: Tumwater Falls Park, Priest Point Park or Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.



Meridith Greer City of Tumwater Stream Team Coordinator

Meridith graduated in May 2018 from Willamette University with a degree in environmental and earth science and a minor in politics. Meridith has spent the last four years working for the City of Salem's Stormwater Department. She served as the environmental aide for the Stream Crew, a seasonal

internship where college students inspect, clean and collect data on the 57 miles of streams that run through Salem. In addition to working for the City of Salem, Meridith has worked as part of a team that crafted and presented scientific lessons to local 5th grade classes, as well as worked on education and outreach campaigns through the Environmental Community Outreach Society at Willamette University.

Meridith is thrilled to begin her new job as the water resources educator and is excited to be part of this dynamic team.





WINTER TWIG IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOP • • • •

- Sunday, Jan. 27
- 10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
OR
1 – 3:30 p.m.
- McLane Creek Nature Trail,
5044 Delphi Rd. SW,
Olympia

Discover Winter's Hidden Gems with Twig Classes

Add a new dimension to your winter outings when you join local plant experts to discover the subtle beauty and learn the secrets to identifying 25 local shrubs and trees without their leaves. “Winter Twig Identification” is a 2.5-hour field class at McLane Creek Nature Trail on Sun., Jan. 27. Choose from one of two sessions: 10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. or 1 – 3:30 p.m.

The field class is hosted by WSU Native Plant Salvage and costs \$5. Participants will receive a handout and have the opportunity to purchase the Winter in the Woods book. Advance registration is required with the Native Plant Salvage Foundation at 360-867-2167, by email at info@nativeplantsalvage.org. Workshop details and directions will be sent to all participants in advance. For more info., visit www.nativeplantsalvage.org

MCLANE CREEK NATURE TRAIL MAINTENANCE • • • • •

- Thursday, Dec. 13
- 10 a.m. – Noon
- McLane Creek Nature Trail, 5044 Delphi Rd. SW, Olympia



McLane Creek Nature Trail Maintenance

Join Stream Team and WSU Native Plant Salvage to help maintain the walking trails and ecological diversity at the McLane Creek Nature Trail. During the winter, we remove the slippery leaves to keep the boardwalks safe for our Salmon Stewards and all those visiting to learn about salmon. Volunteers will learn about plant species and proper maintenance techniques. Volunteers should wear sturdy shoes or boots and dress appropriately for the weather. We provide gloves, tools and light refreshments. More details will be sent once you register. Register online. For more info., contact Erica at nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com

Note: The McLane Creek Nature Trail is part of the Capitol State Forest and is a Washington State DNR Recreation Site. A Discover Pass parking pass is required when visiting state recreation lands managed by the state DNR and Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife. For information about how to purchase a \$10 day pass or \$30 annual pass, visit www.discoverpass.wa.gov Stream Team volunteers are granted temporary day passes for the maintenance event!

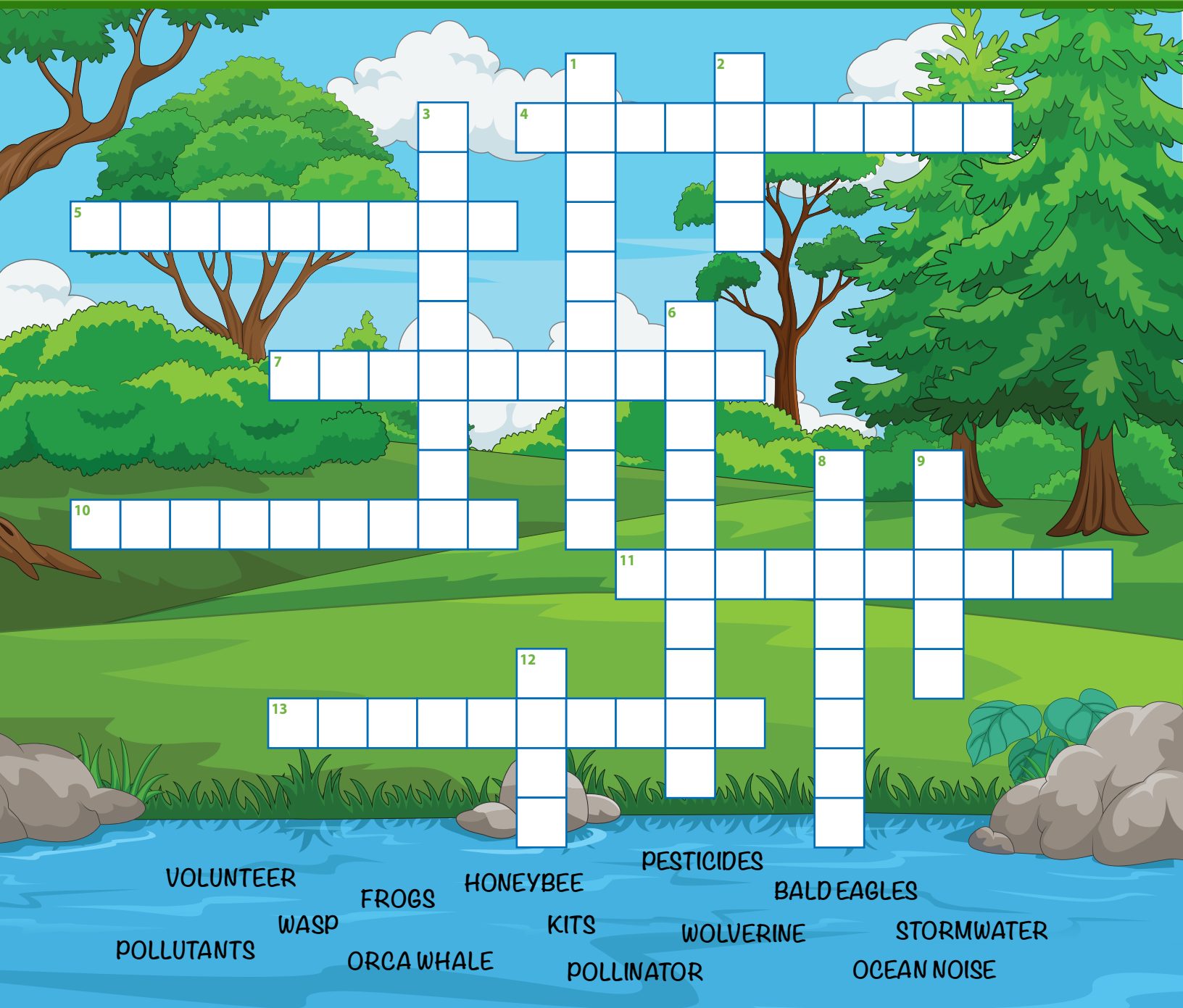
— DOWN —

1. This washes off roads from cars
2. Baby wolverines are called _____
3. Related to weasels
6. Can cause harm to insects
8. Lives in a hive
9. Sings in late winter and spring
12. Lives in a ground nest

— ACROSS —

4. Essential to all life around the world
5. Marine mammal found in Puget Sound
7. Largest source of toxic pollutants going into Puget Sound
10. When you help out you are a _____
11. Is a threat to marine mammals such as whales
13. You can see them flying near Mudd Bay and McLane Creek

STREAM TEAM CROSSWORD





Stream Team *Events*

For additional events, event details or to register, please visit our website and click on "Calendar" or "Register": streamteam.info

For maps and directions to any of these events, go to: streamteam.info/getinvolved/directions/

DECEMBER

Forage Fish Surveys

Priest Point Park: Tues., Dec. 4
Flora Vista parking entrance

TESC: Thurs., Jan. 17
Sunset Beach Drive

Survey various local beaches for surf smelt and sand lance eggs. Lab analysis of samples to follow. Surveys are tide dependent, so survey dates are variable. Trained and untrained volunteers welcome!

For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us Register online.

McLane Creek Nature Trail Maintenance

Thurs., Dec. 13 • 10 a.m. – Noon

McLane Creek Nature Trail,
5044 Delphi Rd SW, Olympia

Join Stream Team and WSU Native Plant Salvage to help maintain the walking trails and ecological diversity at the McLane Creek Nature Trail.

For more info., contact Erica at nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com

Register online. See page 9 for details.

Annual Allison Springs Bald Eagle Paddle

Sat., Dec. 15 • 9:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Swantown Marina Boathouse,
1210 Marine Dr NE, Olympia

See page 3 for details.

JANUARY

Backyard Habitat Bee Workshop

Sat., Jan. 12 • 10 a.m. – Noon

LOTT WET Science Center,
500 Adams St NE, Olympia

Join Stream Team and special guest speaker Laurie Pyne, president of the Olympia Beekeepers Association.

For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

See page 5 for details. Register online.

JANUARY

MLK Day of Service

Olympia Area:

Sat, Jan. 19 • 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

Priest Point Park Shelter 4,
2600 E Bay Drive NE, Olympia

Lacey Area:

Mon., Jan. 21 • 10 a.m. – Noon

Woodland Creek Community Park,
6729 Pacific Ave SE, Lacey

Join other enthusiastic volunteers for a day of comradery and celebration by volunteering with us for invasive plant removal and native planting to help restore our parks and natural areas.

For more info., contact Jennifer at jgessley@ci.olympia.wa.us

See page 2 for details. Register online.

Amphibians of the Pacific Northwest Workshop

LIFE HISTORY TALK

Sat., Jan. 26 • 9:30-11 a.m.

LOTT WET Science Center,
500 Adams St NE, Olympia

Egg Mass Identification Field Training

Sat., Jan. 26 • 11:30 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Hansen Elementary,
1919 Road Sixty-Five, Olympia

This workshop will explore the ecology, habitat requirements and unique characteristics of each species.

For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

See page 3 for details. Register online; please register for the workshop and field training separately.

Check online at
streamteam.info/getinvolved/calendar/
for up-to-date events, including additional
tree planting events.

To Register a Group

go to: <http://streamteam.info/getinvolved/calendar/register-steps.php>

Winter Twig Identification Workshop

Sun., Jan. 27 • 10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Sun., Jan. 27 • 1 – 3:30 p.m.

McLane Creek Nature Trail,
5044 Delphi Rd. SW, Olympia

Learn how to identify our native, deciduous trees and shrubs in their winter, leafless state. Plant experts lead small groups around the trail to teach 25 species. Advance registration is required for this field class.

To register or for more info., call 360-867-2167 or visit www.nativeplantsalvage.org

FEBRUARY

Amphibian Egg Mass Surveys

Sat., Feb. 2, 9, 23 • 9 a.m. – Noon

Wed., Feb. 20 • 2 – 4 p.m.

Sat., Mar. 2, 16, 30 • 9 a.m. – Noon

Wed., Mar. 13 • 2 – 4 p.m.

Locations TBA

Missed the training? On-site field training provided. For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us Register online.

Champion Drive Amphibian Road Surveys

Wed., Feb. 6 • 7:30 – 9:30 p.m.

Meet at Chevron STN,
11315 Scott Creek Drive, Olympia
(corner of Case EXT SW and 113 Ave SW)

For the past three years, Stream Team volunteers have been surveying Champion Drive, a known migration route for amphibians leaving or returning to the wetlands where they breed and lay eggs. Amphibians typically migrate on mild rainy nights, so surveys are weather dependent. Surveys are canceled at 40° F or below.

Following strict safety precautions, volunteers conduct surveys to count migrating amphibians and remove them from the road. Road surveys help managers to know about local amphibian populations and record road mortality in areas suspected of high use. Onsite training provided.

For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us Register online.



Stream Team

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE
Olympia • Lacey • Tumwater • Thurston County

2000 Lakeridge Dr SW
Bldg 4 #100
Olympia, WA 98502
streamteam.info

Beyond Flooding: Climate Conversations

What Changes & Impacts are Puget Sound's Marine Mammals Facing?

Join us for our continuing Climate Conversations Series with guest speaker John Calambokidis, senior research biologist for Cascadia Research. John is one of the founders of Cascadia Research, a nonprofit research organization formed in 1979 and based in Olympia.

Learn about the changes and threats affecting local marine mammal populations in Puget Sound. Several anthropogenic (human-caused) threats are on the rise as human populations expand worldwide. John will talk about how threats such as ocean noise, ship strikes, entanglement and warming ocean waters critically impact marine mammal populations. <http://www.cascadiaresearch.org/>

Register online. For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

Mark your calendars for our next Climate Conversations lecture on Fri., Mar. 15, "Wolverines: Survival in a Changing Landscape."

CLIMATE CONVERSATIONS • • • •

- Friday, Feb. 15
- 6:30 – 8 p.m.
- Olympia City Hall,
601 4th Ave E, Olympia

