

Stream Team News

FREE

OLYMPIA • LACEY • TUMWATER • THURSTON COUNTY

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE



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June–July–August 2017

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PURPLE MARTIN LOLLAPALOOZA! •••••

- Friday, July 21
- 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.
- East Bay: Corner of Marine Drive and Olympic Ave, Olympia

Purple Martin *Lollapalooza!*

Bring your picnic! Drop in and help monitor the purple martin nest boxes throughout the day. Every year we monitor the East Bay nest boxes and yet we have limited data on hatching and fledgling success, as these aerial acrobats are difficult to keep up with! Join Stream Team and our friends and colleagues from Black Hills Audubon and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for a fun, informative day of comradery and data collection. Experts will be on hand to answer questions and help identify fledglings.

ON THE COVER: Bishop family collecting stream bugs. 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

NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTORS:

Kim Benedict, Olivia Hunt, Paulina Levy, Susan McCleary, Ann Marie Pearce, Debbie Smith, Michelle Stevie and Michele Burton Photographer.



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: Kim Benedict

Tel: 360-438-2687
TDD: 1-800-833-6388
kbenedic@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: Debbie Smith

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

IN THURSTON COUNTY:

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

Attn: Ann Marie Pearce

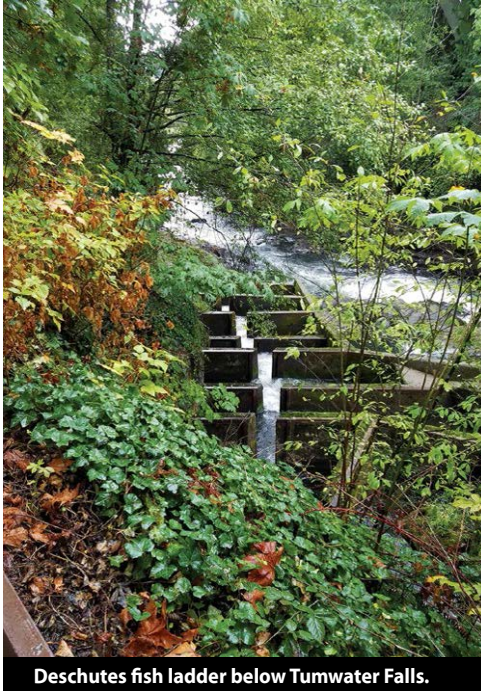
Tel: 360-754-3355 EXT 6857
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DESIGN & LAYOUT: Azure Summers Graphic Design, design@azuresgd.com

You Can Make a Difference in Salmon Recovery

Learn About Salmon & Teach Others: Be a Salmon Steward!

Each year, adult salmon make their journey back to the stream in which they hatched or imprinted to spawn. Some species travel a short distance, while others swim thousands of miles to complete their life cycle. Imagine learning about this northwest icon and being able to share the excitement of their return with others! Interested? Join Stream Team at our upcoming trainings, and become a Salmon Steward!



Deschutes fish ladder below Tumwater Falls.

At the trainings, Salmon Stewards learn about the Deschutes River hatchery Chinook and South Sound chum salmon. Salmon Stewards volunteer at three popular salmon viewing locations:

Late August/September	▶ 5th Avenue Bridge
Mid September/early October	▶ Tumwater Falls Park
November/early December	▶ McLane Creek Nature Trail off Delphi Rd SW

Each location has its own story related to the history of salmon and people in South Sound. The trainings are designed to provide the information needed to be successful as a beginning Salmon Steward.

Required Training:

All new Salmon Steward volunteers must attend the three Basic Trainings and at least one of the field trainings.

To register, visit www.streamteam.info and click on "register". For more information, contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

Date	Time / Location / Content
Wednesday, July 19	6 – 8:30 p.m. / Olympia City Hall Basic Training Part 1: Life History Cycle
Wednesday, July 26	6 – 8:30 p.m. / Olympia City Hall Basic Training Part 2: The 4 H's: Habitat, Hatcheries, Hydro-dams, Humans
Wednesday, Aug. 16	6 – 8:30 p.m. / Olympia City Hall Basic Training Part 3: Harvest Management
Friday, Aug. 18	9 – 10:30 a.m. / 5th Avenue Bridge Dam Field Training: Docent skills, dam operation
Saturday, Sept. 16	10 a.m – 1:00 p.m. / Tumwater Falls Park Field Training: Docent skills, hatchery operation, history walk

McLane Creek Chum training:

Trained Salmon Stewards who would like to steward at McLane Creek Nature Trail must attend a brief indoor training in November and an onsite docent training at the McLane Creek Nature Trail. Look for dates and times in the fall newsletter and on Stream Team's calendar at www.streamteam.info/getinvolved/calendar/



CITIZEN SCIENCE EVENT

PLANKTON TOW

- **Thursdays:**
June 22 – Sept. 21
- **1 – 2 p.m.**
- **Port Plaza Dock near
Anthony's, Olympia**

PLANKTON OBSERVATIONS

- **Thursdays:**
June 22 – Sept. 21
- **2:10 - 3 p.m.**
- **LOTT WET Science Center,
500 Adams St NE, Olympia**

What's Blooming in Budd? Citizen Science Event

Did you know that when you collect plankton samples in Budd Inlet the information is reported to both the Washington Departments of Health and Ecology? This information helps identify and track harmful algae blooms, such as those that produce paralytic shellfish disease toxins.

For the past few years, Stream Team has partnered with Pacific Shellfish Institute to collect water quality and plankton samples in Budd Inlet. Participants assist in collecting water samples, and measuring temperature, salinity and other water quality parameters. Samples are then viewed under a field microscope to identify algae and plankton. To get an even closer viewing, meet up at the LOTT Wet Center to view the plankton on the projecting microscope, and further discover what resides in the depths of Puget Sound! All Ages. No registration required!



STREAM BUG MONITORING TRAINING

- **Tuesday, June 27**
- **6 – 8 p.m.**
- **McLane Nature Trail*
Delphi Road, Olympia**

Help Monitor Local Streams this Summer! No Experience Necessary

Have you ever wondered what lives on the bottom of streams? Benthic macroinvertebrates or “stream bugs” are small aquatic insects that live in the gravel layer at the bottom of streams. These critters are an essential part of the stream food web and make up a large percentage of a juvenile salmon’s diet. Some stream bug species are tolerant of stream pollution and habitat disturbance, while others are very intolerant of disturbances and changes in water quality. For this reason, they can be useful indicators of biological stream health.

This training will teach you how to collect stream bug samples in local streams and why stream bugs are used as indicators of stream health. The training will also cover the monitoring protocol used to gather the samples.

After the training, you can sign up to monitor at one or more sites. Volunteers will be accompanied by trained Stream Team staff at each monitoring location. Monitoring dates are scheduled for varying days of the week to help accommodate busy schedules. Youth under the age of 14 must be accompanied by an adult. Monitoring usually takes between 2 – 5 hours per site, depending on the site and location. The monitoring window begins in late June and runs through mid-August.

**Please note: The McLane Creek Nature Trail is managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources. A Discover Pass is required for parking at this trail. A vanpool will be available for this training, or you can purchase a one-day or annual Discover Pass. For information about purchasing a pass, go to: www.discoverpass.wa.gov*

Visit Local Beaches this Summer!

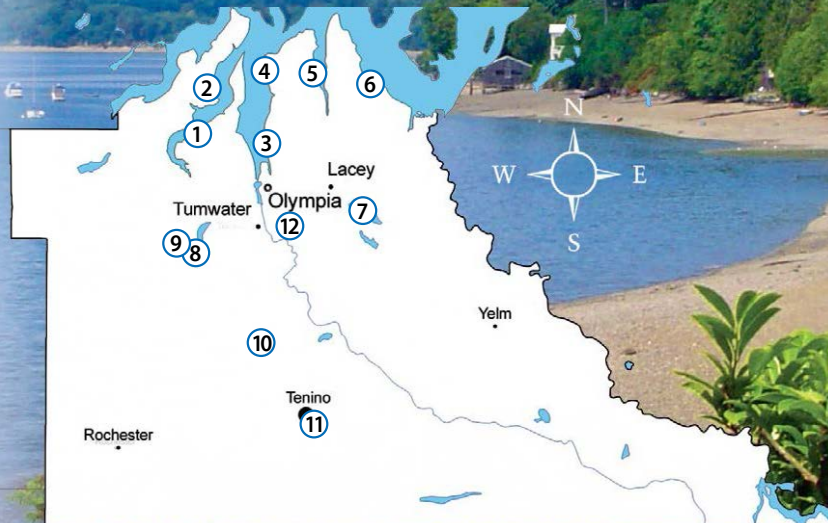
What better way to cool off this summer than going to a local lake or salt water beach to swim, fish, kayak or explore! Thurston County is home to many lakes and beaches that have free or low-cost public access. Here's a map of some local public access beaches and swimming areas located in Thurston County.

The Stream Team Summer 2016 newsletter online at Streamteam.info/about/newsletter also contains useful information on:

- Swimming in local lakes and beaches
- Tips to protect beaches and wildlife while at the beach
- Tips to stay safe while swimming or playing in local waterways
- Safety information regarding harvesting shellfish

Remember!

Lakes and beaches are often the receiving waters for stormwater runoff. What we do upstream matters to the water quality downstream. For more tips on protecting water quality go to Streamteam.info/actions/



Local Public Access Beaches, Boat Launches & Swimming Areas in Thurston County Area

- | | |
|---|--|
|  1 Evergreen State College Beach |  7 Long Lake Park |
|  2 Frye Cove County Park |  8 Kenneydell County Park |
|  3 Priest Point Park |  9 Columbus Park |
|  4 Burfoot County Park |  10 Deep Lake at Millersylvania State Park* |
|  5 Woodard Bay Natural Area* |  11 Tenino Quarry |
|  6 Tolmie State Park* | |

 = swim beach

*One-day or Annual Discover Pass required. Visit www.DiscoverPass.wa.gov for information on purchasing a one-day or annual pass. For boat launch access visit http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/county/Thurston/

MARINE CREATURE MONDAYS

■ Mondays:

July 17, July 24, July 31
Aug 7, Aug 14, Aug 21

■ Two sessions per day: 11:30 a.m. OR 1 p.m.

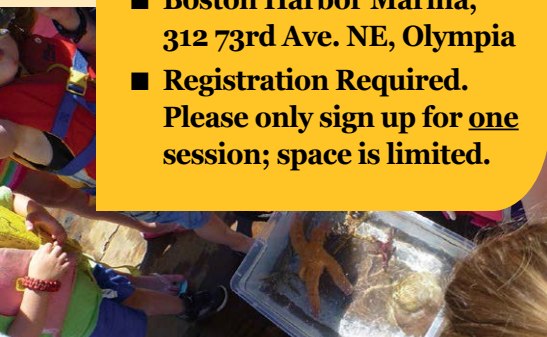
■ Boston Harbor Marina, 312 73rd Ave. NE, Olympia

■ Registration Required. Please only sign up for one session; space is limited.

Marine Creature Mondays

At this popular all-ages event, you will get to experience first-hand what lives below the dock. Divers will demonstrate their equipment prior to diving to the bottom of the Sound to collect various marine creatures for up-close viewing. Biologists will talk about the different species found, their habitat needs and what is required to keep Puget Sound healthy. All the marine creatures are kept in sea water for the viewing then released back to Puget Sound. Come find out what wonders the divers will find!

To register for this workshop, visit www.streamteam.info and click on "register". For more information, contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us



Making Every Drop of Water Count

with *Drip Irrigation*

Did you know you can save money, conserve water and reduce the number of weeds in your garden just by changing your watering practices? Watering with drip irrigation can help you grow healthier plants while using up to 50% less water than sprinklers. Saving water means saving salmon, because fish need water year-round to make their journey from streams to the ocean and back again. For efficiency and effectiveness, there's no better way to get water straight to your plants than drip irrigation.

Drip irrigation applies water directly to the soil at the plant's roots, eliminating waste from evaporation, runoff, spray drift and blockage by foliage. With drip irrigation, water slowly penetrates into the soil, which encourages deep root growth, making plants more resistant to drought. It also reduces weed seed propagation, plant disease and allows for less frequent watering. With drip irrigation, you'll spend less time moving hoses and sprinklers, weeding and fighting diseases!

Drip irrigation is easy to install, inexpensive and adaptable – all parts needed to convert to a drip system are available at local hardware stores and home improvement centers. The most durable and easy to install system is one-half inch flexible tubing with emitters installed where plants are located. Drip irrigation installation does not require excavating. Tubing is simply weaved through garden beds to accommodate areas with plants, making it simple to modify when adding new plants or making changes to the landscape.

Visit www.irrigationtutorials.com to learn more about converting to drip irrigation.



Nutrients in Your Lawn: Too Much is NOT a Good Thing!

Contrary to popular belief, healthy lawns need only a small amount of nutrients. More importantly, they need healthy soils. Applying more fertilizer than what the label says will NOT make your grass healthier, but it will cost you more money and could result in excess nutrients washing down storm drains into streams, lakes, Puget Sound or even into our drinking water. Excess fertilizer can “burn” your lawn, lead to excess thatch build up and excess salts in your soil.

Research shows that phosphorous is critical to root development and plays an important role when first establishing a lawn. Generally, our soils have enough phosphorus already. When planting a new lawn start by getting your soil tested. Soil testing is an important tool to evaluate nutrient levels in your soil, allowing you to make smart choices about what type and how much product you need to support a healthy lawn.

▶ For more information on soil testing, contact Thurston County Environmental Health.

The best time to apply fertilizer

The best time to feed your lawn in Western Washington is in the fall while soil temperatures are still fairly warm. If you choose to fertilize two times per year, the best times are late May and early fall.

Adding lime to your lawn

Healthy lawns grow on healthy soil that is pH balanced (pH range between 6.0 and 6.5). Most Pacific Northwest soils have low pH. A low pH reduces microbial activity and can cause nutrients to become “bound up” in the soil making them unavailable to your lawn.

Remember to...

- Mulch mow to add free nutrients and to prevent thatch.
- Test your soil to determine the amount of fertilizer or lime needed.
- Follow the label instructions for the fertilizer application rate.
- Use a calibrated spreader to apply fertilizer to your lawn.
- Never apply more than 1 lb. of nitrogen to 1000 square feet of lawn per application.
- Sweep up any fertilizer that lands on hard surfaces, such as driveways and sidewalks.
- Avoid using products that combine pesticides with fertilizer such as weed and feed products.

Selecting a slow-release, natural organic fertilizer will help ensure you have a healthy lawn, and keep excess fertilizer nutrients out of our drinking water and surface waters.

What's the problem with excess nutrients?

Excess nutrients can be carried into local streams, lakes, Puget Sound or even our drinking water. Too much phosphorous causes algae blooms, which can result in low dissolved oxygen levels and suffocation of fish and other aquatic organisms.

Washington State law restricts the sale of "turf" fertilizers that contain phosphorous, except when establishing new lawn/turf. For more information go to: <https://tinyurl.com/PhosFertilizer>

An excess of nitrates in drinking water can be harmful to people, especially infants. Rain or irrigation water can carry nitrates down through the soil into groundwater. Shallow drinking water wells are especially susceptible to nitrate contamination.

If you are on a private or community well, Thurston County Public Health and Social Services water quality lab can perform a nitrate analysis of your drinking water. The nitrate testing fee is \$27. For more information go to Thurston County Environmental Health Water Quality Lab: <https://tinyurl.com/TCWQlab>

If you receive drinking water from a municipal water supplier, they test for nitrates regularly. More information about the quality of your water can be found on your suppliers website.

Quick-Release vs Slow-Release Fertilizers

Quick-release fertilizers are generally made from synthetic materials and typically contain petroleum products. Quick-release fertilizers tend to have high levels of nitrogen, and they are highly soluble in water. The more water soluble a fertilizer is, the greater potential it has to contaminate groundwater (our largest source of drinking water), streams, lakes or Puget Sound.

By contrast, slow-release fertilizers release nutrients at a slower rate compared to quick-release fertilizers. Slow-release fertilizers allow for timely infiltration of nutrients and prevent excess nutrients from being washed into our waterways as runoff pollution. Thus, they are less likely to contaminate groundwater and surface waters. Slow-release fertilizers can be made from synthetic materials or organic materials. Natural organic fertilizers have the added benefit of improving overall soil health, since they stimulate beneficial fungal and bacterial activity in the soil.

What if the Labels Don't Say "Slow-Release" or "Quick-Release"

Most fertilizer bags do not say whether they are quick-release or slow-release, so how do you determine whether it is quick or slow-release? Look for fertilizers that contain > 50% slow release nitrogen to reduce the risk of leaching to surface and ground waters.

1. First, look for the N-P-K ratio on the bag.

Fertilizer bags will show three numbers that reflect the Nitrogen (N) – Phosphorous (P) – Potassium (K) ratio. In Western Washington, the optimal ratio of N-P-K is 3-0-2. In other words, 3 parts nitrogen to zero-parts phosphorous to 2 parts potassium.

2. Are the N-P-K values low numbers or high numbers?

Slow-release fertilizers tend to have lower N-P-K values compared to quick-release fertilizers. For example, an N-P-K ratio of 9-0-6 is most likely a slow-release fertilizer and an N-P-K ratio of 32-0-4 is most likely a quick-release fertilizer.

3. Is the fertilizer made of organic or synthetic ingredients?

Natural organic fertilizers are slow-release by nature. They require the microbes in the soil to help "activate" the nutrients for use by your lawn. Synthetic fertilizers can be quick-release, slow-release or a "controlled-release fertilizer" which combines quick and slow release ingredients into one fertilizer.

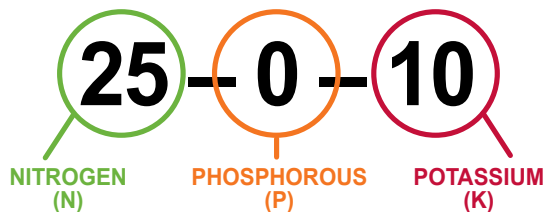
While a synthetic slow-release or controlled-release fertilizer is less likely to pollute surface waters or drinking water, it will not contribute organic matter to boost soil health.

Synthetic slow-release fertilizers often combine urea (a common form of nitrogen) with formaldehyde, and may be called "urea formaldehyde" or "methylene urea" fertilizers. Another similar product is IBDU (isobutylidene-diurea).

What to Look for on Your Fertilizer Label

— GUARANTEED ANALYSIS —

FERTILIZER



TOTAL NITROGEN (N) 25.0%
6.29% Ammoniacal Nitrogen
18.71% Urea Nitrogen*

SOLUBLE POTASH (K₂O) 10.0%

IRON (Fe) 5.0%

Derived From: Ammonium Sulfate, Urea, Muriate of Potash, Polymer Coated Urea and Iron Sulfate.

*17.5% slow release nitrogen from polymer coated urea.

Calculating % Slow-Release Nitrogen

Q: To calculate the percent of slow-release nitrogen, divide the total nitrogen listed on the bag by the percent water-insoluble nitrogen, and multiply by 100.

A: Example A (from example above)

If you have a bag of 25-0-10 fertilizer, with the 3 numbers representing Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium in order, and 17.5% of the nitrogen is in water-insoluble form, here is what you get:

$$17.5 \div 25 = .7 \times 100 = 70$$

This bag contains 70% slow release nitrogen.

More Information:

Common Sense Gardening Guide: Fertilizer

<http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehcsg/pdf/FertilizerGuide.pdf>

Stream Team on the Web: http://www.streamteam.info/actions/lawn_care/

TCEH Guide: http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehcsg/pdf/lawn_care.pdf

Featured Creature

(Pesky!) Mosquito



(Pesky!) Mosquito

Over 40 different mosquito species can be found in Washington, and 25 species can be found in Thurston County! Many of these species can be vectors for diseases such as West Nile virus and Western equine encephalitis.

Description

Mosquitoes are typically smaller than 2 cm and weigh less than 2.5 mg. A mosquito's average life span can be 2 weeks to 6 months in the wild.

Range

There are over 3,000 species of mosquitoes worldwide, with the exception of Antarctica, where the climate is inhospitable for any mosquito species.

Behavior & Habitat

Mosquitoes are most active from dusk to dawn. Adults depend on plant nectar for energy, making them excellent pollinators. Only females feed on blood to get the proteins necessary to lay eggs. Mosquitoes like to lay their eggs on or around standing water. The eggs hatch into larvae and can become carriers of disease.

Don't Give Mosquitos a Home

- Empty anything in your yard that holds standing water—old tires, planters, plastic covers, etc. Recycle unused containers that may collect water—bottles, cans and buckets.
- Change water in your birdbaths, fountains, wading pools and animal troughs at least twice per week.
- Make sure roof gutters drain properly, and clean any clogged gutters.
- Fix leaky outdoor faucets and sprinklers.

Avoid Mosquito Bites

- Make sure windows and doors are "bug tight." Repair or replace screens as needed.
- Wear a long sleeve shirt, long pants and a hat when going into mosquito-infested areas, such as wetlands or woods.
- Use mosquito repellent when necessary. Consider natural plant-based repellants. Read the label carefully, and follow the instructions.



FACT:

Mosquitoes have been on Earth for more than 100 million years!

FACT:

It's actually the mosquito's saliva that causes the red bump & itching!

FACT:

Mosquitoes are an essential source of food for many animal species, including birds, bats, dragonflies and frogs.



BAT TALK & WALK •••••

■ Friday, June 23

TALK

(Registration **REQUIRED**):

■ 7 p.m.

■ Traditions Café:

300 5th Ave SW, Olympia

WALK

(Registration **NOT** Required):

■ 9 p.m.

■ Heritage Park on Capitol Lake, Across from Traditions Café, Olympia

Bat Walk

Did you know that bats have five digits in each of their wings just like the human hand, and some bats use their tail to scoop up insects? Want to learn more about our local bats? Join local bat expert, Greg Falxa for a fun, fact-filled bat talk and walk to learn about bat habitat needs, basic bat biology and their unique life strategies.

To register for this workshop, visit www.streamteam.info and click on "register". For more information, contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

Septic System Care Begins with You!

Many Thurston County residents have an on-site septic system in their backyard that treats wastewater from toilets, dishwashers, laundry, showers, tubs and more. The nearly 53,000 septic systems in Thurston County treat about 12,000,000 gallons of sewage per day! In order for your septic system to do its job, it needs regular inspections and maintenance. A well maintained system helps protect your investment and our community's drinking and surface waters.

Regular maintenance of your septic system will help ensure that you and your family have a functioning system to handle all of your household sewage! This means having your septic system inspected every 1-3 years and getting on a regular pumping schedule. Most households need to have their tanks pumped every 3-5 years. Regular inspections can help you determine when you need to pump and can identify problems while they are still small, saving you time and money in the long-run. Failing septic systems create a serious financial burden on homeowners (the average cost for replacing a septic tank and drain field is over \$12,000!).

Regular inspections that find and fix problems also protects the health of your family, community and our environment. Failing and improperly functioning septic systems can contaminate lakes, rivers streams and Puget Sound. Contamination of surface waters can lead to outbreaks of disease, beach and shellfish harvesting closures, harmful algal blooms and low

dissolved oxygen levels that harm fish and wildlife. Failing septic systems can also contaminate ground water, our drinking water source in Thurston County, and drinking water wells.

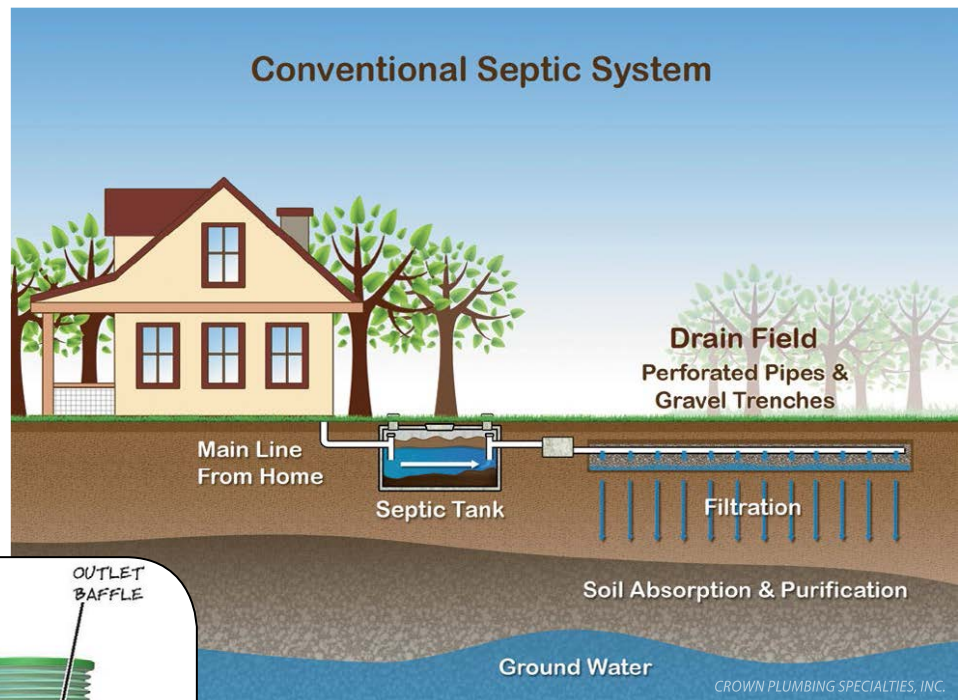
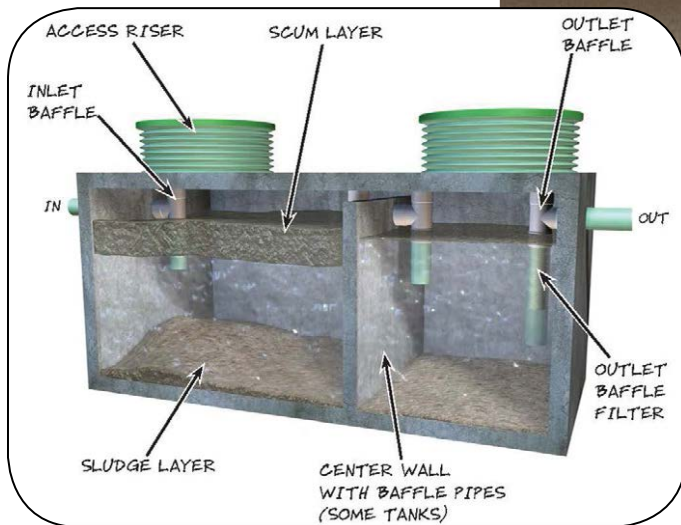
Tips for prolonging the life of your septic system:

- Save water in your home. Take quick showers and use water-saving appliances and fixtures.
- Upgrade old water wasting appliances and check with your water utility to see if they offer high-efficiency toilet and washing machine rebates. Your electricity company may also offer washing machine rebates.
- Space out water use throughout the week to make sure there isn't too much water to treat at one time.

- Do not flush solids like cigarettes, tampons, baby wipes, and grease down the drain.
- Avoid the use of garbage disposals.
- Don't use septic tank additives. They don't replace the need to pump your tank and may be expensive and do more harm than good.
- To prevent pipes from breaking and soil from compacting, never drive or park a vehicle on the septic tank and/or drain field.

Contact Thurston County Public Health for more information on ways to prolong the life of your septic system at 360-867-2577 or view publications online at www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehoss

*Information contributed by Jennifer Johnson
Thurston County Public Health*



Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater water customers with onsite septic systems may be eligible for a rebate to connect to City sewer!

LOTT Clean Water Alliance is currently offering an instant rebate of 50% off their connection fee. Low income property owners may even be eligible for an additional 25% off. Contact your water service provider for more information.

**Lacey 360-486-8707 Olympia 360-753-8562
Tumwater 360-754-4140**

Kids' CORNER

Summer is a great time to go outdoors and learn all about Washington's local flora and fauna (plants and animals).

Stream Team Summer Scavenger Hunt!

CHECK
THINGS OFF
AS YOU
DO/FIND THEM!



Use this page as a checklist
to track your summer adventures!

THINGS TO DO

- ☐ Visit a **park**
- ☐ Spot a **purple martin**
- ☐ Go to a Stream Team **work party**
- ☐ Visit a **beach**
- ☐ Go to a **Marine Creature Monday** event
- ☐ Go on a **hike**
- ☐ **Read** a book or article about Washington wildlife

How
many types of
marine mammals
live in Puget
Sound?

THINGS TO FIND IN THIS NEWSLETTER

How
many digits
do bats have in
each of their
wings?

WASHINGTON STATE BIRD



American Goldfinch

American goldfinches are vegetarians! One of their favorite foods is sunflower seeds.



Coast Rhododendron

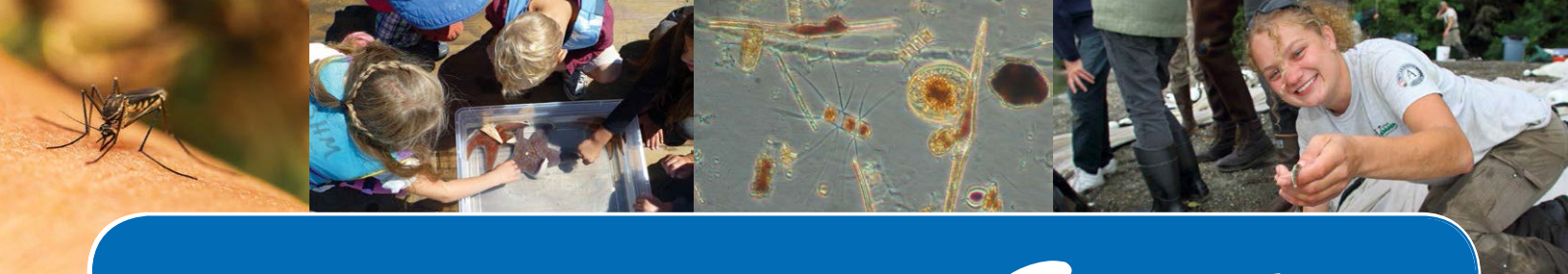
There are over 9,000 species of rhododendrons worldwide!

THINGS TO FIND OUTSIDE



Western Hemlock

Western hemlocks look similar to their Douglas-fir and western redcedar neighbors, but hemlocks can be identified by their unique cones and needles. Western hemlock cones are smaller than most of the other conifers nearby and only grow to be about one inch long. Western hemlock needles are flat and are not all the same length. If you have any doubts, just look to the top of the tree. If the top of the tree is drooped over like a candy cane, you can bet it is a Western hemlock!



Stream Team *Events*

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

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

JUNE

Forage Fish Surveys: Citizen Science Event

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Mon., June 5 @ Priest Point Park

Thurs., July 20 @ TESC Beach

Tues., Aug. 22 @ Priest Point Park

Survey various local beaches for surf smelt and sand lance eggs. Lab analysis of samples to follow. Surveys are tide dependent, so survey times may be variable. Trained and untrained volunteers welcome! For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us Register online.

Bat Talk

(Registration Required)

Fri., June 23 • 7 p.m.

Traditions Café and World Folk Art,
300 5th Ave SW, Olympia

Bat Walk

(Registration NOT Required)

Fri., June 23 • 9 p.m.

Heritage Park on Capitol Lake, Across from
Traditions Café, Olympia

For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us See page 8 for details.
Register online.

What's Blooming in Budd? Citizen Science Event: Plankton Tow

Thurs., June 22 – Sept. 21 • 1 – 2 p.m.

Port Plaza Dock near Anthony's, Olympia

Plankton Observations

Thurs., June 22 – Sept. 21 • 2:10 – 3 p.m.

LOTT WET Science Center,
500 Adams St NE, Olympia

All Ages. No registration required! See page 4 for details.

Stream Bug Monitoring Training

Tues., June 27 • 6 – 8 p.m.

McLane Nature Trail, Delphi Road, Olympia
Discover Pass Required. See page 4 for details. Register online. **For summer monitoring dates please visit our on line registration site.**

McLane Creek Nature Trail Work Party

Thursdays, 3 – 6 p.m.

June 1*, June 22, July 20*

* Attendees are invited to stay for the Native
Plant Salvage plant walk from 6 – 7 p.m.

Delphi Road, Olympia

Help Stream Team maintain this popular
nature trail. Tools, gloves and refreshments
provided, as well as a temporary parking pass.
For more info., email nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com Register online.

How to Register for Events

Visit: www.streamteam.info and click on "Register"

Select the event for which you plan to register

Click on the register button near the bottom
of the "Event Detail"

Follow the instructions to log in as an existing
volunteer or create a new secure profile

To Register a Group

go to: [http://streamteam.info/getinvolved/
calendar/register-steps.php](http://streamteam.info/getinvolved/calendar/register-steps.php)

JULY

Salmon Stewards Basic & Field Trainings

Several Dates in July, August & September

See page 3 for details. Register online.

Woodland Creek Community Park Watering Party

Thurs., July 6 • 5 – 7 p.m.

6729 Pacific Ave SE, Lacey

Help Stream Team water new plants. Buckets,
gloves and drinking water provided. Wear long
pants, closed-toe shoes and sun protection.

Stream Bug Monitoring: Citizen Science Event

Fri., July 7 • 9 a.m. – Noon, Mission Creek

Tues., July 11 • 1 – 4 p.m., Ellis Creek

Tues., July 18 • 1 – 4 p.m., Schneider Creek

Additional monitoring sites and dates will be
added. Check the online calendar for updates.
For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us See page 4 for program
details and training. Register online.

Priest Point Park Beach Seine

Thurs., July 20 • 6 p.m.

Priest Point Park, 2600 East Bay Drive,
Olympia

Main beach trail past Shelter #2

Join Stream Team and Washington
Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists
as we cast our nets to see what critters we
will find! For more info., contact Michelle at
mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us Register online.

Purple Martin Lollapalooza!

Fri., July 21 • 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.

East Bay: Corner of Marine Drive and
Olympic Ave., Olympia

Bring your picnic! Drop in and help monitor
the purple martin nest boxes throughout
the day. For more info., contact Michelle at
mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

Marine Creature Mondays

Mon., July 17, July 24, July 31

TWO SESSIONS: 11:30 a.m. or 1 p.m.

Mon., Aug 7, Aug 14, Aug 21

TWO SESSIONS: 11:30 a.m. or 1 p.m.

At this popular all-ages event, get an up-close
look at the critters that live below the dock.
For more info., contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us See page 5 for details.
Register online. Space is limited. **Registration
required. Register for one session only!**

AUGUST

Woodland Creek Community Park Watering Party

Sat., Aug 26 • 10 a.m. – Noon

6729 Pacific Ave SE, Lacey

Help Stream Team water new plants. Buckets,
gloves and drinking water provided. Wear long
pants, closed-toe shoes and sun protection.

Check online at [www.streamteam.info/
getinvolved/calendar/](http://www.streamteam.info/getinvolved/calendar/) for up-to-date events,
including additional tree planting events.



Stream Team

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

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



Priest Point Park Beach Seine

Puget Sound is a complex estuarine ecosystem, which supports more than 200 species of fish, 100 species of marine birds, 26 kinds of marine mammals and thousands of smaller organisms. A vital part of the health of Puget Sound is its rich food web, which is critical to all marine life residing in it. From the smallest plankton to the largest marine mammals, all organisms depend on the productivity of Puget Sound for their survival.

Join Stream Team and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife biologists as we cast our nets to see what critters we will find! Help pull the net to shore and see the different species caught! Biologists will identify each species found in the net, and discuss their importance to the health of our nearshore ecosystems and the challenges they face to survive. All creatures will be handled gently and returned safely to Puget Sound.

To register for this workshop, visit www.streamteam.info and click on “register”. For more information, contact Michelle at mstevie@ci.olympia.wa.us

BEACH SEINE •••••

- Thursday, July 20
- 6 p.m.
- Priest Point Park:
2600 East Bay Drive,
Olympia. Main beach trail
past Shelter #2

