



Juvenile and Adult Bald Eagles feeding on a chum carcass.

ARLINGTON EAGLE FESTIVAL

Saturday, February 9, 2008



Activities Schedule

- 10:00-12:00 Guided Estuary Tour & Eagle Viewing (see map)
- 11:00 Activities in City Council Chambers
City Hall (238 N. Olympic Ave)
 - Art Displays
 - Kids Activities
 - AHS Eagle Mascot
 - Nature Displays/Exhibits
 - Native American Flute Music
 - Photography Slideshow
- 12:00 Live Eagle Presentation
- 1:00 Sarvey Wildlife Center Program
- 2:00 Eagle Lecture - Libby Mills
- 3:00 Music- Tim McHugh & Friends
at Mirkwood Shire Café
(117 Division St)

Additional Activities will be happening at businesses along Olympic Ave during the event.



SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Jen Sevigny, Wildlife Biologist, Stillaguamish Tribe
 The Stillaguamish Tribe
 Bill Neat, Artist
 The Nature Conservancy
 Arlington Arts Council

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT EAGLES VISIT:

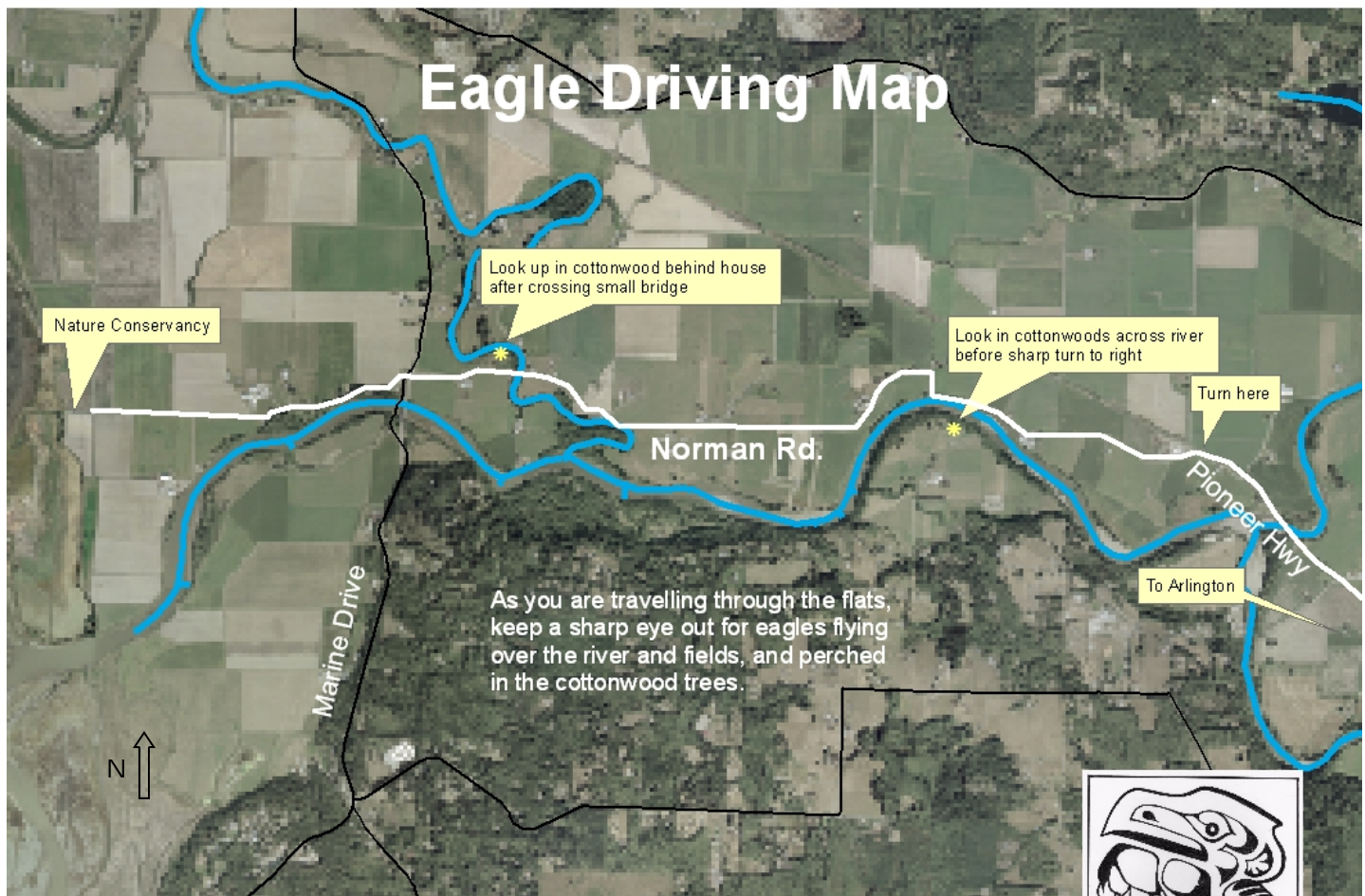
www.pilchuckaudubon.org and www.nature.org

The Stillaguamish Watershed is recognized as providing important nesting habitat for bald eagles and critical feeding and roosting habitat for wintering eagles.

The Skagit and Stillaguamish Watersheds host one of the largest concentrations of Bald Eagles in the lower 48 states. Wintering eagles arrive in the Arlington area generally in late October to take advantage of the spawning salmon.

- Wintering eagles rely heavily on salmon carcasses and occasionally live fish.
- While the staple of most bald eagle diets is fish, they will feed on almost anything they can catch, including ducks, rodents, snakes, and carrion.
- Bald eagles typically remain in the Stillaguamish Watershed until late February, when it is believed they migrate back north to breeding grounds.
- Bald eagles usually return to nest within 100 miles of where they were raised.
- Bald eagles have few natural enemies.
- In general they need an environment of quiet isolation, tall mature trees, and clean waters.

- Bald eagles tend to prefer large, mature cottonwood trees for nesting and large tracts of mature conifers (usually on a north-facing slope) for winter communal roosting.
- Bald eagles build large nests in the tops of large trees near rivers, lakes, marshes, or other wetland areas.
- Nests are often re-used year after year.
- With additions to the nests made annually, some may reach 10 feet across and weigh as much as 2,000 pounds.
- Bald eagles mate for life.
- They lay 2 to 3 eggs once a year and the eggs hatch after about 35 days.
- Young eagles are flying within 3 months and are on their own about a month later.
- Disease, lack of food, bad weather, or human interference can kill many eaglets; sometimes only about half will survive their first year.
- It will take 4 years for a bald eagle to become reproductively mature and display the traditional adult plumage.



From Arlington, take Hwy 530 west across I-5 (turns into Pioneer Hwy). Continue through Silvana until you come to Norman Rd. Turn left on Norman Rd. There is a nest in 2.48 miles. A second one is another 1.8 miles. When you come to the Marine Drive intersection, go straight through onto Boe Rd. The Nature Conservancy is at the end of the road.