



















Pisaster ochraceus, generally known as the purple sea star, ochre sea star or ochre starfish, is a common starfish found among the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Identified as a keystone species, Pisaster is considered an important indicator for the health of the intertidal zone.









Other Performances
Procession
About Procession
Image: Control of the procession of



Month

Processions

2014: Honey Bees



Honeybee:



Old

A honey bee (or honeybee), in contrast with the stingless honey bee, is any bee that is a member of the genus Apis, primarily distinguished by the production and storage of honey and the construction of perennial, colonial nests from wax. Honey bees are the only extant members of the tribe Apini, all in the genus Apis. Currently, only seven species of honey bee are recognized, with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, from six to eleven species have been recognized. Honey bees represent only a small fraction of the roughly 20,000 known species of bees. Some other types of related bees produce and store honey, but only members of the genus Apis are true honey bees.



2015

2011

2012

2009

About Procession



Month

Other

Processions

2013

2014

2013: Grey Wolves

2010









Grey Wolves:



The gray wolf or grey wolf (Canis lupus[a]) also known as the timber wolf,[3][4] or western wolf,[b] is a canid native to the wilderness and remote areas of North America and **Eurasia. It is the largest extant** member of its family, with males averaging 43-45 kg (95-99 lb), and females 36-38.5 kg (79-85 lb).[6] Like the red wolf, it is distinguished from other Canis species by its larger size and less pointed features, particularly on the ears and muzzle.[7] Its winter fur is long and bushy, and predominantly a mottled gray in color, although nearly pure white, red, or brown to black also occur.[4] As of 2005,[8] 37 subspecies of C. lupus are recognized by MSW3. The nominate subspecies is the Eurasian wolf (Canis lupus lupus),[9] also known as the common wolf.[10]

Other Performances **Procession About Procession** 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 Really Month 2005 Old



2012: Monarch Butterflies



Monarchs:



The monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus) is a milkweed butterfly (subfamily Danainae) in the family Nymphalidae. It may be the most familiar North American butterfly, and is considered an iconic pollinator species.[3] Its wings feature an easily recognizable black, orange, and white pattern, with a wingspan of 8.9–10.2 cm (3½–4 in)[4] The viceroy butterfly is similar in color and pattern, but is markedly smaller and has an extra black stripe across each hind wing.

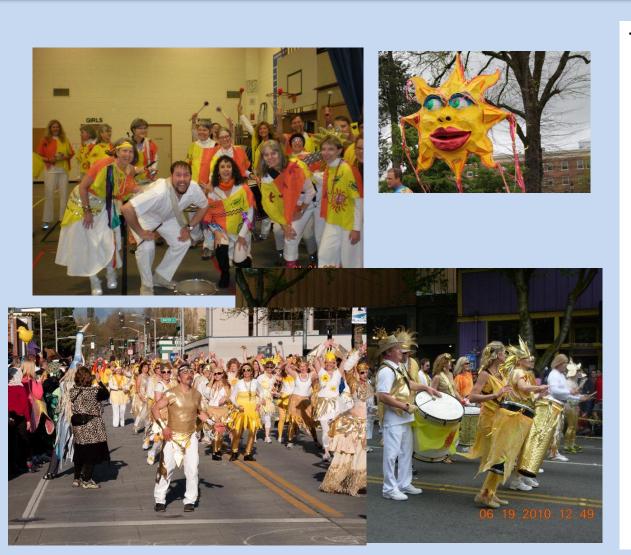
The eastern North American monarch population is notable for its annual southward late-summer/autumn migration from the United States and southern Canada to Mexico. During the fall migration, monarchs cover thousands of miles, with a corresponding multi-generational return north. normal.







2010: The Sun



The Sun cooks!









Zebras rock!







2008: Pink Flamingos







Pink Flamingos:





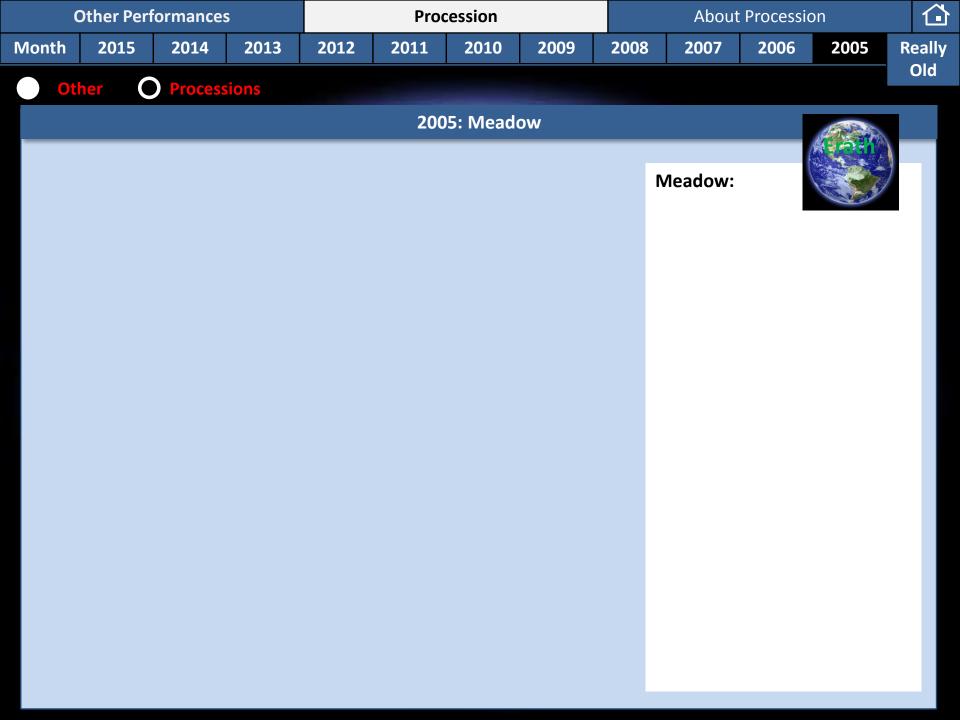


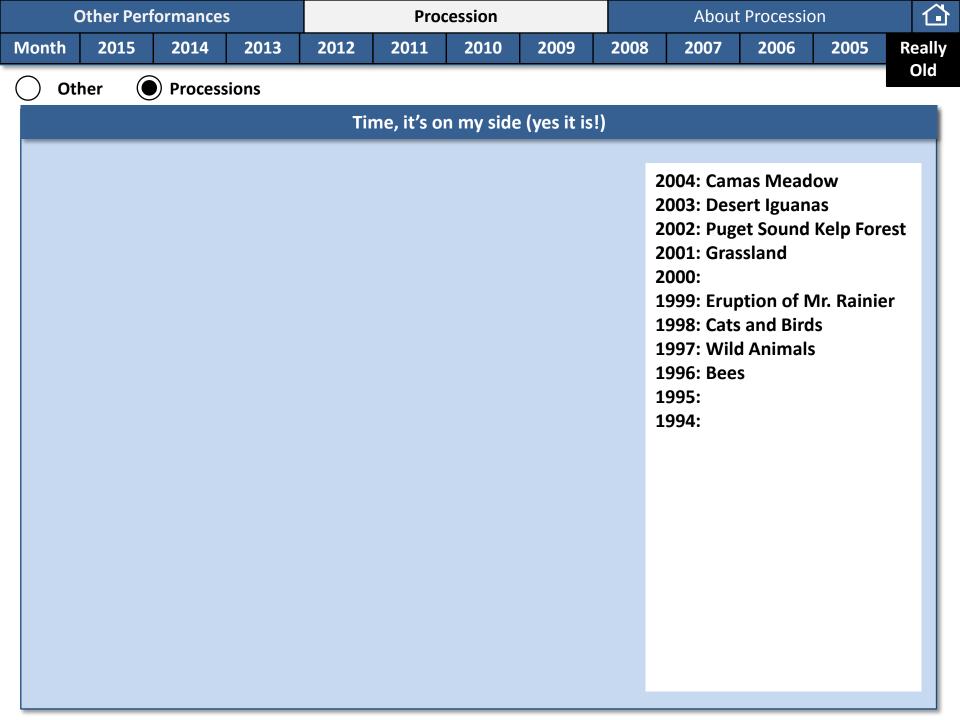




Firebirds:











Other





Samba OlyWa



Samba Olywa (based in OLYmpia, WAshington) is an amateur percussion and dance group dedicated to building community through the learning and sharing of Samba and other rhythms. We provide the opportunity for anyone, regardless of experience, to join us as we take our spirited and joyous energy to the streets and to the stage. It all started in 1995 as part of the <u>Procession of the Species Celebration</u>, The Olympia community's honoring of our natural world through the public making and sharing of art, music and dance. At first the group formed just for the Procession; little by little there were invitations to play for other events. About 1998 the group began practicing and gigging year round.

Samba Olywa performs several times a year throughout the Puget Sound region. Our performances range from small performances at private functions, to large community celebrations throughout the Sound. Visit our Facebook page (below) for photos and clips of our gigs.





How did the Procession begin?

In January, 1995, a group of Olympia residents wanted to organize an event both to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Earth Day and to support Congressional renewal of the Endangered Species Act. The group decided on a positive statement of support in the form of a community celebration. They developed ideas for action and agreed on several basic tenets along with three simple rules. These became the group's working principles. The Procession of the Species Celebration was born!

What are the three rules?

No written words No live pets No motorized vehicles