

# New Hope Audubon Society Newsletter



Volume 33, Number 10: July-August 2008

## New Hope Audubon Citizen Scientists Survey the Mysterious Nightjars

by Jane Tigar, Conservation Chair

17 cars, one Barred Owl hollering, the moan of a cow, the roar of a Harley, a grumble of a pick-up pulling over and a woman's voice calling out: Do y'all need help?

So began the New Hope Audubon Society's participation in the Nightjar Survey Network of the Center for Conservation Biology at the College of William and Mary half an hour after "civilian twilight" on May 13, 2008 on a road in Saxapahaw, Alamance County.

Our traffic monitor and car counter, Michael Tigar, explained to the inquiring driver that we are doing a survey. "Well, you'd better do your survey somewhere else because the cars come round this corner pretty fast..." Vroom, and off she went as the four bird listeners tried valiantly to hear the calls of the mysterious nightjars.

According to Mike Wilson, the Nightjar Survey Network coordinator at the College of William and Mary, we know relatively little about the behavior and population of nightjars for the simple, and almost obvious, reason that they are nocturnal. I personally add, that it's also because even if they are right in front of you in full moonlight, they are difficult to distinguish from a pile of leaves.

This year, the New Hope Audubon Society adopted the Saxapahaw Route of the Nightjar Survey Network. "Why Saxapahaw?" asked Julie Holmes, a New Hope Audubon Society member from Chapel Hill who, along with her husband David, was one of the participants in our survey. "Because I'm from New York City and I didn't realize it was so far away -- and I liked the word 'Saxapahaw.'" It took us a good 45 minutes to reach our site. The protocol required that our survey occur after twilight, and with the moon above the horizon and not obscured by clouds. "It is a little known fact that night jars call less frequently when the moon is still below the horizon or hidden by dense cloud cover," Night Jar Survey Coordinator Mike Wilson wrote in the survey instructions.

The protocol also called for the survey to take place in one of two time periods: between the dates of May 12 and May 28 or June 10 to 28. In North Carolina, we could choose our observation evening from either time period. We only need to observe for one evening along a pre-selected 10-mile route and repeat the process in 2009 and 2010. Finally, the evening selected could not be too windy. We chose May 13, 2008 because the weather conditions were just right and why wait?

David Hamill, a biologist at heart and also a New Hope Audubon Society Member from Carrboro, did us the enormous service of scouting the route in advance and identified ten stops approximately one mile apart. The protocol requires a distance of at least one mile to minimize the chances that we'd be hearing the same nightjar at two different stops. Each stop included only one six-minute listening period. Any bird calls heard outside the six minutes don't get counted -- and after several stops of no nightjar sounds, I've got to tell you it really hurts when that timer goes off and then the birds start calling.

We arrived at the starting point of our route at about 8 PM, a good 45 minutes before civilian twilight would end, so that we could check the ten stops and mark them with a GPS. We used our car GPS which allows us to click on the image of our car at the stop and create a location. We named the locations Stop 1, Stop 2, Stop 3, etc. through Stop 10. The protocol required that we identify each stop well enough so that someone else could find the stop again. We also provided visual notes to help identify the parking

**We know relatively little about the behavior and population of nightjars for the simple, and almost obvious, reason that they are nocturnal.**

place. Finally, we assessed features of the site -- was it an open field, how many houses, what kind of woods -- following the protocol.

We then returned to the beginning of the route at approximately 9 PM and began the survey using the GPS to navigate in the now-dark to each stop.

The first stop, which is across from a church, had significant traffic noise. We were all surprised at how noisy it was and how difficult it would be to hear Nightjars calling under these conditions. The protocol has an entry for each stop that evaluates the noise conditions, so rather than use subjective standards, we followed David's idea of counting cars that passed during the six minute listening period and will get advice from Mike Wilson on how he wants us to evaluate noise.

Visually, it appeared that we were genuinely in "the countryside" of Alamance County, so the traffic noise was, pardon the pun as this was a Nightjar survey, jarring. In addition to the traffic, at most stops, we heard a lot of dogs barking. Sometimes, it seemed to be in response to our presence -- for example, when we were positioned near a house with a dog. In some stops we were far from any one house and still we could hear dogs barking from different directions.

At Stop 5, still no Nightjar calls but we had the distinct pleasure of watching an unleashed large Rottweiler trot briskly past some mobile homes and skip us altogether. The second significant event was my car doing its annual computer-like shut-down. The two Davids knew just what to do and leapt out of the car and proceeded with a laying on of hands. Mirabile Dictu - the car returned to life within five minutes. [I won't mention here that the actual protocol for this annual automotive mystery is to wait five minutes and then try again.]

It wasn't until Stop 7 that we heard our first Nightjar, the Common Nighthawk. We heard the call during the fourth and fifth minutes.

At Stop 10 we learned the lesson of why you stick to protocol even if it has proven to be unseasonably cold and you are under-dressed for the occasion and it's much later than you had anticipated and you've only heard two Common Nighthawks. It was about 10:30 PM. I was listening as hard as I could when Julie, eyes really wide with excitement, pointed behind me. I couldn't hear anything but the chorus of frogs and insects and then it came through, the thin whistle of the Whip-Poor-Will. Time stopped still while this Whip-Poor-Will sang continuously. I looked over at David Hamill who had the timer. He was smiling and waited for each new minute to mark down that wonderful little digit "1" six times.

While standing on the side of the road, hoping not to get hit by a car or reprimanded (or worse) by someone who lives there, and mostly hearing anything but Nightjars, may not sound exciting -- the experience was for me a joy, the good kind, the lasting quiet kind of enjoyment that also may help save Nightjars and wildlife habitat. There is the thrill of the hunt and the wonderful feeling of six minutes of total concentration. As a yoga teacher, I may have identified a new form of practice -- Nightjar Interval Training Meditation.

If you'd like to play, too, (or just know more) please contact us or the Center for Conservation Biology to adopt a route. The web site for the Center is: <http://www.ccb-wm.org>

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## Education Update

by Kate Finlayson, Education Chair

New Hope Education Chair Kate Finlayson has enjoyed her visits to Durham, Orange and Chatham elementary schools this year, as well as to wildlife camps at Jordan Lake, Tiger Fest at Chapel Hill High and the Charles House in Carrboro. She is very grateful that New Hope has continued compensating her for her work with funds raised specifically for educational purposes from New Hope Audubon through Wildathon and our Birdseed sale. Traditionally she brings one hour programs to grades one through six, tailoring each for the particular group. Using collected slides, nests, eggs and feathers she presents this hands-on program with heartfelt enthusiasm about the natural world. Children particularly like seeing the tiny chickadee egg and the nest made from her cat Duke's hair!

After receiving her N.C. Environmental Education certification in 2004, Kate was even more determined to awaken children to the magic of nature. Visit her website at [www.naturenia.com](http://www.naturenia.com) and find out about other exciting educational opportunities she has for you. If you are interested in having Kate come and do a bird program for your group or birthday party or in receiving the Audubon Adventures, contact her at [kate@naturenia.com](mailto:kate@naturenia.com) or call 545-0737.



*In April 2008, Kate shared her love for birds with school children in Nicaragua as she presents them with three bird books in Spanish!*

# Birding at Carolina Meadows

by Maury Graves (former New Hope Audubon Society board member)

Carolina Meadows (CM) is a retirement community located three miles south of Chapel Hill. Built on a former farm, it is set next to forested terrain, some of which is protected by the Army Corps of Engineers as floodplain for Jordan Lake. With a golf course, several footpaths, a creek, and three ponds, the campus contains varied habitats for birds. In 1997, it was separated from Area 24S in the Chapel Hill bird count circle as Area 32. Since then it has been an active participant in both Audubon Christmas and Carolina Bird Club Spring bird counts, with regular practice counts leading up to these events. A campus bird walk is commonly scheduled as part of the annual Earth Day celebration. On one occasion, the turnout exceeded the optimum number for a single group, causing a division into two bodies and indicating CM enthusiasm for keeping track of the avian members of our community.

Prior to 1997, Prof. Sterling Brackett and Eleanor Kilgour spearheaded local bird walks and encouraged the construction of bird feeding stations and birdhouses. Prof. Brackett exhibited his artistry in the many waterfowl and other species carved from wood and displayed in the CM Library. In 1995, Dr. Barbara Roth came to CM with outstanding birding credentials, including the 1974 founding (with Wanda Calhoun) of the New Hope Chapter of the National Audubon Society, the organizing of the Jordan Lake bird count, chairmanship of the Chapel Hill Bird Club (CHBC), and much international travel as a birding enthusiast. Then in 1996, Joe Fisher came with 4000 slides of birds he took in several countries and used them in presentations for CM residents. The same year, Maury Graves, an organizer of CHBC bird counts and recorder, in 1991, of the 50-year history of the CHBC, arrived and strengthened CM's participation in bird counts. For many years, our resident cartoonist, biologist Betty McMahan, has been commenting on CM life by way of her cartoon creation, Alice Killdeer, and Alice's male consort, who is to be named in 2010 at the time of the CM 25th year anniversary celebration. The Killdeers can remind residents of the farm that used to occupy CM's land and handily turns the tables on birdwatchers by treating Homo sapiens as the exotic species whose behavior needs observation and explanation.

Younger birders, mostly sons and daughters of residents, often take part in the bird counts, augmenting the results because of their visual and auditory acuity. For instance, Steve Graves, son of Maury Graves, has participated in all of the bird walks. And Dave Murdock, son of Miriam Murdock, may add as many as 20 species from the protected woodlands.

Among the 25 or so groups who participate in the CHBC bird counts, CM usually ranks at or near the top in numbers within certain species, such as mourning dove, Carolina chickadee, American robin, Northern mockingbird, Northern cardinal, house finch, American goldfinch, and ruby-throated hummingbird. Some special sightings include the anhinga (2002), 500 common grackles (2004), bald eagle (2006), 63 black vultures (2006), 2 spotted sandpipers on the campus' "Golden Pond" (2007), American woodcock (2007), and Prothonotary Warbler (2007). The life list for CM currently stands at 127 species.

One of the most beloved birds on the campus is the purple martin. The martins have four special houses available, and their numbers have ranged from 9 to 29 during the nesting period from May to July.

Resident birders have ranged well beyond the campus to find rarer species. They have visited Mason Farm, Jordan Lake, the Little Creek Impoundment on Rte. 54, and the great blue heron rookery near Big Woods Road. In 1999, an all-day trip to Weymouth Woods near Southern Pines yielded ample views of the red-cockaded woodpecker, the day's principal target.

As many as 12 residents have taken multi-day trips with Southern Leisure Tours under Steve Tuten, in 1998 joining residents of nearby retirement communities to visit the Outer Banks and Lake Mattamuskeet. In other years, they traveled to Cumberland Island off the coast of Georgia and the Florida Everglades.

For at least a decade, monthly meetings of a group called the Birdwatchers have featured videos and special speakers from on the campus and beyond. Outside speakers have included representatives of bird rescue organizations, local universities, and a state museum reporting on their experiences and research. These programs recently had to move to a larger room and bring as many as 30 participants. Programs are already largely in place for the next series, extending from October 2008 to April 2009. All of these activities are evidence of the long-standing interest in birds at Carolina Meadows.



# Triangle Natural Almanac

by Patrick Coin

## Rats and Racers

Two large, common snakes in our area are called “black snakes”, and most people do not differentiate between the two. These are the Black Rat Snake, *Elaphe obsoleta*, and the Northern Black Racer, *Coluber constrictor*. Both are non-venomous members of the Colubridae, as are most of our native snakes. Herpetologists might use details of scale pattern and other technical characters to differentiate the two, but they can be told apart by several “field marks” and habits. The Black Rat Snake is a large, heavy-bodied snake, its body usually rectangular in cross-section, and at rest its body is often kinked. Its head is very heavy and square-jawed. This snake is sluggish, and may be found lying on roads or besides woodland trails, often not retreating at the approach of humans. Despite this sluggishness, it is fond of climbing trees, usually in search of bird nests. Where the rat snake is the blocky SUV of snakes, the Black Racer is a sports car. It is slender, and very round in cross section, with none of the blockishness of the rat snake. The racer lives up to its name, and can move very quickly through open habitats. It is an active hunter that often “periscopes” as it moves along, looking for prey, or perhaps, for mates or rivals. Though bold, it is difficult to surprise a racer—it usually moves off at the approach of humans. Some individuals approach humans boldly, however, leading to the idea that they are aggressive. This behavior may be characteristic of males defending a territory—perhaps the human at a distance is mistaken for another periscoping racer.



In our area, adults of both the Black Racer and the Black Rat Snake are (surprise) largely **black**, but there is some difference in pattern. If you can get a look at the underside, note that the belly of the rat snake is white for its entire length—the racer is white only under the chin. Juveniles of both species have a bold blotched pattern that fades as they age. This blotched pattern, unfortunately, leads some people to kill these harmless snakes, mistaking them for Copperheads.

The Rat Snake and the Racer are widespread over the eastern United States and not threatened. Both are persecuted, however, in the mistaken belief that they are venomous, or somehow harmful. In fact, the Black Racer is an occasional predator of our only local venomous snake, the Copperhead. Rat snakes may help control rodent populations—another benefit to humans. In addition to eating rodents, Black Rat Snakes are avid nest predators, and may learn to seek out

Bluebird Houses. This problem can be mitigated by installing aluminum flashing around a post supporting a nest box, and by making sure that no branches provide easy access. Both species, but especially the Black Rat Snake, are prone to being struck on roads. Apparently the snakes seek out warm road surfaces on cool days.

Look for Black Rat Snakes in wooded areas, especially in spring, when the cool morning weather makes them prone to bask in the open. The Black Racer is seen most frequently in open, sunny habitats, such as old fields, though it is found in open woods as well.

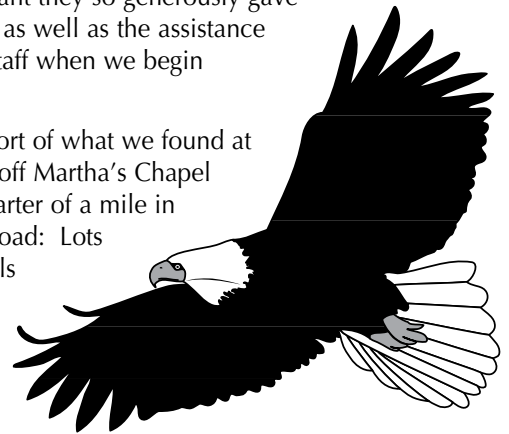
For further information on our native snakes, see: Palmer and Braswell, *Reptiles of North Carolina*, and Gibbons and Dorcas, *Snakes of the Southeast*.

## Eagles Soar as Board Members Scout Proposed Site for New Eagle Observation Platform

by Jane Tigar

Four of your NHAS board members had a lovely bush-whacking, tick-avoiding walk through the most promising of the sites offered to us by State Parks & Recreation for the new Eagle platform area. REI has given us an extension on time to use the \$5,000 grant they so generously gave us for this project as well as the assistance of some of their staff when we begin construction.

Here’s a brief report of what we found at the site, which is off Martha’s Chapel Road, about a quarter of a mile in from Farrington Road: Lots of ephemeral pools (complete with reptile eggs), a good walking path already in place, probably used by fishing people, and signs of various non-avian kinds of wildlife, including a live box turtle. We also identified at least two excellent sites within the area for the platform itself along the water’s edge. NHAS President Bo Howes suggested, and the team concurred, a shoreline location furthest from Farrington Road would be best as it is more protected. While we were wondering whether we would actually be able to see eagles here, and if the word “Eagle Platform” was misleading and should be “wildlife viewing platform” as State Parks actually calls it, several immature eagles soared above our heads, followed at the end of our visit by a low-swooping immature eagle and a fully mature bald eagle that came so close, two of us found ourselves reflexively ducking. We don’t know if we were seeing the same eagles over and over, but if we weren’t, we saw at least eight eagles.



There was one fantastic scene that was well beyond my camera's zoom level, but easy to watch with binoculars. Approximately four immature bald eagles were circling above the water. One eagle dove down and grabbed a fish in its talons and flew away but dropped the fish. Another eagle turned and dove in the area of the dropped fish and caught a fish and flew off and a third eagle was in close pursuit and grabbed the fish from the second eagle. That eagle also dropped the fish. It was like watching four teenagers playing a pick up game in a schoolyard -- and maybe it was.

A great blue heron flew above our heads, coming straight at us before turning along the coast line. In the woods, Tom Driscoll was busy identifying (and calling) a variety of warblers that he says he heard, but I can't personally vouch for out of lack of knowledge of bird calls. The names I heard him rattling: American Redstart, Oven Bird, Wood Peewee, Pine Warbler, Summer Tanager, Scarlet Tanager, Black and White Warbler, Prothonotary warbler. Later, we saw an immature



male summer tanager (across the road from our proposed site, another wildlife viewing area), a blue gray gnat catcher (thanks, Tom for that one, too!), and a brown headed nuthatch. Tom also found, first by ear, and then by sight, a yellow-throated warbler giving us all a chance to marvel from a rather close-range view from below. We spent quite a bit of time with our binoculars trained on the warbler's belly and vent, doing our best to see the throat and markings without getting hit.

There is a lot to explore at the site: many

ephemeral pools, a basin where trash gets washed up (great for a trash-clean up project and an opportunity to marvel at the things that homo sapiens throws in the water), ravines, areas of hard wood trees.

We discussed the terms of an agreement with the parks department, should we select this site. Would the department be willing to leave this designated area untouched, other than the trails and parking? That is, would they agree not to harvest trees and let this go natural? There was evidence of sloppy tree harvesting in many areas. What kind of access will we retain to the old site for eagle counts and bird watching in general?

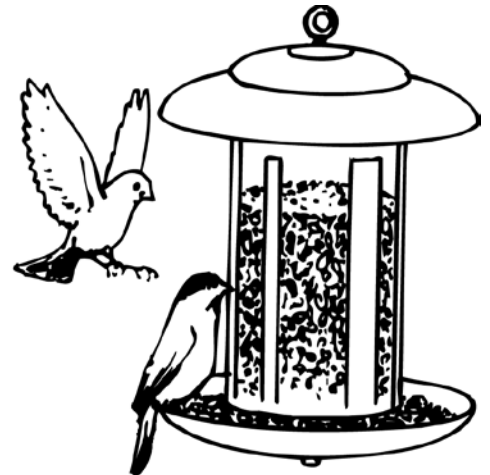
Judging by the variety of birdsong alone, this is a very rich area for bird watching.

As for eagles -- there seem to be plenty to warrant naming the platform an Eagle Observation Platform.

## Feeder Watch

by Tom Driscoll

When you receive this article, you should notice that there is more activity around your feeders. The babies are hatched and are hungry! Already I have had juvenile American Robins, Eastern Bluebirds, Carolina Chickadees, Tufted Titmice, Downy and Red-bellied Woodpeckers, and Eastern Towhees at my feeders. Have you noticed the babies? Their colors are often duller and you may have noticed the parents feeding them.



Last month, I received a very nice picture of a baby Brown Thrasher from Cavett French

of Durham. He said that the babies were not very skittish, so he was able to obtain a very nice picture. He added that the parents appear less skittish now as well.

I received another inquiry about an apparently abandoned bird house. The house had a nest or two in it, was very dirty, and no birds were attending it. She asked what she could do. I responded that since the house was not being used, she should clean out all the nesting materials and then clean out the box using a weak bleach solution. This will get rid of mites and ticks. Because Eastern Bluebirds and other birds (i.e., Carolina Chickadees and Tufted Titmice) that use these boxes usually have more than one brood per nesting season, this box could very well be occupied this summer. We shall see!

I received another inquiry about squirrels getting into feeders. This is a problem that all of us who feed birds have encountered and there are no easy solutions. Squirrels are very smart and they seem to go to great lengths to get bird food. At our house, I have seen them jump 7 or 8 feet from the roof to land on our platform feeder. I use baffles on my bird feeders and place them far enough away from trees so they can't jump on the feeders. They still don't give up. There are electrified bird feeders that shock the squirrels or spin them around, but I don't have any experience with them. Do they work well? I recently read about a trick someone has used successfully for a year to deter their squirrels. They attached a slinky to the top and bottom of the pole. The squirrels do not climb up the pole. I haven't tried this approach yet. Please let me know if you do and it works. Also, let me know of other ways you have deterred seed stealers!

# Calling All Citizen Scientists

by Jane Tigar, Conservation Chair



Why is the Box Turtle Crossing the Road and What Should You Do About It? Why is that box turtle crossing the road? The answer really is to get to the other side.

North Carolina Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (NCPARC) asks us to help North Carolina's State Reptile, the Eastern Box Turtle if it is in danger of being run over by placing it on the other side of the road in the direction it was heading. Of course, only do this if it is safe and you won't get hit by a car. They urge us to resist the temptation to drive it to a "safer" place. As they point out, the individual turtle may have been living in the area for decades and "already knows where to find food and mates, and has a special place to hibernate or lay eggs." Placing the turtle in a different geographical location can lead to its getting killed by predators or run over by a car as it tries to return to its home turf.

NCPARC asks that if you see a Box Turtle, to please log onto <http://www.carolinaherpatlas.org> and report the siting date and location. While this is a great project to do with children and grandchildren, NCPARC asks us not to adopt any turtles -- they generally don't survive our loving care and it harms the fragile turtle populations. A Box Turtle removed from the wild is, as NCPARC puts it, "dead" as it can no longer help maintain the current turtle population. In fact, NCPARC says that Box Turtle populations in North Carolina are dwindling in part because people pick them up to take home as pets.

So, the next time you see a box turtle on the road or in a park or in your yard, there's something you can do to help the box turtle -- even if that particular turtle looks happy and safe. Log on and let that turtle be counted.

P.S. NHAS has, by the time you read this, reported the box turtle sighting at the proposed Eagle Observation Platform area.



## New Hope Audubon Society Calendar of Activities

**JUNE 21, SATURDAY – 9:00 AM** – Adopt A Highway – Phil Johnson leader – Meet at Stagecoach Rd.

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**JULY 4, 5, 6** – Eno River Festival – Durham – Come out and visit our booth while you are enjoying the festival

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**JULY 5, SATURDAY – 8:00 AM** – Stream Watch – John Kent – leader.

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**TBA** There will be a field trip lead by Cynthia Fox of the Wild Bird Center in July and August. Please contact the WBC for the dates and time as well as destination.

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**AUGUST 2, SATURDAY – 8:00 AM** – Stream Watch – John Kent – leader.

From Chris Canfield, Audubon NC

# Bird Populations on the Rise at Cape Hatteras

As we all prepare for the long weekend, I wanted to add another reason to celebrate: our hard-fought efforts at Cape Hatteras National Seashore are appearing to pay off for the birds. The latest numbers, although early, indicate a promise of recovery for the natural resources of the Seashore. While many in the local vicinity and who come to fish there are unhappy with the plan, we remain proud of the settlement we were able to craft to balance the needs of the birds and turtles with the desires for recreation.

Derb Carter, SELC Attorney, 919-967-1450

Date: May 23, 2008

Representing:

Defenders of Wildlife - Jason Rylander, 202-772-3245

National Audubon Society - Chris Canfield, 919-929-3899



## Bird Populations on the Rise at Hatteras under New Plan

Chapel Hill, NC - The number of birds nesting on Cape Hatteras National Seashore is already showing preliminary signs of recovery, less than a month after additional sections of the beach were closed under a new management plan that provides additional protection. According to the National Park Service, the number of piping plovers on the beach increased from six pairs in 2007 to at least eight pairs, the highest number of piping plovers on the Seashore since 1998. American oystercatchers on the beach have increased from 22 pairs in 2007 to 31 pairs so far this season.

"When birds are given the chance to set up nesting areas without disturbance, our experience has shown that their numbers will increase," said Chris Canfield, executive director of Audubon North Carolina. "We are delighted to see these early signs that nesting success could be on the rise this year."

Portions of the beach around bird nesting areas were closed pursuant to a consent decree agreed upon by environmentalists, the Park Service, Dare and Hyde Counties, and the Cape Hatteras Access Preservation Alliance, a group representing ORV users. That agreement approved last month by U.S. District Court Judge Terrence Boyle, resolved the pending lawsuit that charged an interim National Park Service plan to protect wildlife from the impacts of beach driving along the Seashore was inadequate.

According to a National Park Service report issued yesterday, fewer than 11 miles of the 66 mile long Seashore are temporarily closed because of protective measures for nesting birds. Additional areas are closed to vehicles because they are not safe to drive on, or are on areas such as lifeguard beaches or in front of the villages. Even with these closures, 24 miles of Cape Hatteras National Seashore remain open to vehicles. Cape Hatteras was recently included in Dr. Beach's List of America's Top Ten Beaches and was named by USA Today as one of "Ten Great National Parks that will engage your kids."

The temporary closures under the settlement are based on observed nesting and feeding behaviors, allowing for specificity in determining what areas need to be closed, as the areas that are used for breeding are protected. When the nesting season is finished, the protected closures for breeding birds can be reopened. While this approach requires more intensive monitoring efforts by the National Park Service, it also provides the most flexibility, as closures are limited in location and time.

"While these numbers are certainly preliminary, it does give us a good indication that the closures on portions of Hatteras are working to rebuild these populations," said Derb Carter of the Southern Environmental Law Center. SELC represented Defenders of Wildlife and the National Audubon Society in the lawsuit that resulted in the settlement.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore is home to nesting shorebirds, such as the threatened piping plover, the common tern, and the American oystercatcher. The number of colonial waterbirds nesting on Seashore beaches declined from a high of 1,311 nests in 1997 to 212 nests in 2007 - an 84 percent decline in 10 years. Last year, two of the imperiled shorebird species, gull-billed terns and black skimmers, failed to nest on the Seashore. Since 1995, common terns have been all but eliminated at the Seashore while American oystercatchers have seen their numbers decline by almost one half since 1999.

"The temporary closures of portions of Cape Hatteras are doing exactly what they were designed to do: give struggling bird populations a chance to bounce back at the seashore," said Jason Rylander, staff attorney for Defenders of Wildlife. "By balancing the needs of beach residents and visitors with those of wildlife during these crucial nesting periods, the consent decree is ensuring that Cape Hatteras has room for everyone."

# New Hope Audubon Society 2007-2008 Officers

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Mini Breeding Bird	Marsha Stephens	618-2298	stephens@mail.fpg.unc.edu
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