

New Hope Audubon Society Newsletter

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P.O.Box 2693 Chapel Hill, NC 27515
<http://www.newhopeaudubon.org>



Bird Place at the Gardens

By Tom Driscoll

The New Hope Audubon Society will soon be working with the North Carolina Botanical Garden to develop the “Bird Place” at the gardens. We are looking for volunteers that want to help build a bird blind, help set up or sponsor the feeders, or would want to help fund this project. What’s a bird blind? It’s a small building where someone can view the birds without alarming the birds. We expect to fund and build a bird blind with a roof and benches that will accommodate 8 to 14 children and adults. We plan to design and build the bird blind to accommodate children with disabilities as well; for example, the blind will be wheelchair accessible. The budget for the Bird Place is expected to be between \$2,000 and \$2,500.

The Bird Place will be part of the larger Children’s Wonder Garden, which is being designed, developed and planted along the eastern side (along the wooden deck) and southern end of the Mouzon Classroom Wing of the Botanical Garden’s new Education Center. The Bird Place will be adjacent to the Little Forest and will offer birds enhanced cover and food through plantings, feeding stations, and nesting boxes. The plan now is to install a variety of feeders to attract the widest variety of birds and 2-3 bluebird houses for monitoring. The feeder station and bluebird houses will provide informal opportunities for visitors to bird-watch, as well as directed teaching opportunities for a variety of school and public children’s programs (pre K-5th) and family workshops. Children will observe bird behavior first-hand, learn about feeding adaptations, breeding strategies, and the role of birds as consumers in the food web of the Central Piedmont Forest. The bird blind will offer a chance to closely observe the birds at the bird feeders and water feature.

The Garden staff will offer programs that teach how to participate as a citizen scientist in projects such as Cornell Lab of Ornithology’s Project Feeder Watch and NestWatch, which help scientists track long-term trends in bird distribution, abundance, and reproductive success, as well as add to the ecological knowledge of the NCBG site. Non-formal education opportunities will include participation in Project Feeder Watch, in which students keep notes on what birds they observe over time. More formal North Carolina curriculum-based classes will also use this space, as, for example, when fifth-graders are studying ecological producers and consumers.

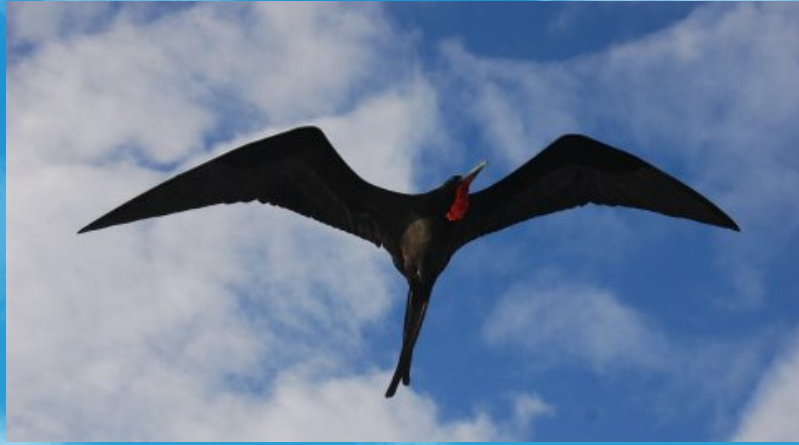
We look forward to working the North Carolina Botanical Gardens to develop the Bird Place that will be used by many, young and old, for years to come. If you have questions or want to volunteer, please contact Norm Budnitz at newhopeaudubon@gmail.com.



In Search of Kiwis by Norm Budnitz

After ten grueling days of hard core birding in Queensland, Australia, we were headed for New Zealand. Up at 4:00 am, in order to catch our flight from Cairns to Brisbane. Then on to Auckland, arriving around 5:00 pm New Zealand time.

We rented a car and immediately took off for the 5 hour drive to Kerikeri, a small town toward the north end of North Island. No time for dinner. Karen, our Garmin GPS ‘guide’ with a Down Under accent, seemed to prefer secondary roads—some paved, some not, all with lots of sharp curves. Our driver must have misinterpreted the basic driving rule of slowing down to enter a curve and then accelerating upon leaving. Instead, he sped up as we approached each curve and only hit the brakes, hard, when the car began to break free of the gravel and drift sideways. Needless to say, when we finally pulled into Birders Rest in



In Search of Kiwis Continued

Kerikeri at 10:30 pm, my knuckles were white with tension and fear. My relief was tangible. And I was exhausted and beyond hunger.

Carol Davies and her husband Detlef took charge. Carol, about 4 ½ feet tall, who spoke with a thick Scottish brogue, seemed to have all the energy that the rest of us had spent on our long haul from Oz. Our plan was to head out in search of the North Island Brown Kiwi upon arrival, since kiwis are nocturnal birds and are best seen at night. But when Carol discovered that we had not yet eaten, our bed and breakfast suddenly turned into a dinner, bed and breakfast. Breads, crackers, cheeses, meats, fruits, pickles, all were immediately spread before us.

Finally, sometime after midnight, we all piled into Carol's van and off we went in search of kiwis. The farm where the birds ran free (kiwis are flightless) was 45 minutes away. So sometime after 1:00 am, we tumbled (literally) out of the van. We each grabbed a headlamp and began our trek up and down gravel farm roads, cross country over knee high grasslands, down slopes, across creeks, and up the other sides. In search of kiwis. We could hear them—the males giving their rising and falling whistles, the females answering with their lower-pitched cries. But they were always off in the distance.

Finally, about 1 ½ hours into our trek, we heard a male just across a creek bed. So down the hill we went, stepping gingerly across the muddy bank, and climbing up the other side through waist high vegetation. Though we were all completely exhausted (except Carol), not a one of us felt the least bit like quitting. There was a kiwi feeding in that thick vegetation. A kiwi! A four pond, brown, football shaped, glob of needle-like feathers, with a long, curved bill for probing in the mud for worms, bugs, spiders, and the like. A kiwi! A potential dream come true for the kid who used to polish his shoes with Kiwi Shoe Polish and wonder with amazement at the picture on the can. A kiwi!

Slowly, quietly, we moved single file, parting the vegetation in front of us without a rustle. Head lamps off now, going by

the bright starlight of the southern hemisphere sky—the Southern Cross near the horizon, the Clouds of Magellan eerie overhead. Snuffle, snuffle. Scrape. Snuffle. Scrape. In that thicket, under that bush. Carol turns on her red light headlamp, and there he is. Probing in the wet ground with his long bill. Snuffling as he works. Scraping with his feet. Not worried about us at the moment. Too busy feeding. Suddenly he seems to sense our presence, looks up, and darts away through the underbrush. Gone. A kiwi! Hooray for the joy of the search. A kiwi in his puffy, fuzzy, brown, globular splendor. A kiwi.

After the long return hike, as we approached the van, we heard, "Morepork. Morepork." And again, "Morepork." And there, sitting stolidly on a thick branch in a tree beside the road was an onomatopoeically named Morepork—a medium-sized, dark brown owl with yellow eyes. "Morepork." No thanks. Too tired. Maybe more pork tomorrow. Bed now, please.





NHAS Response to the Independent Weekly article on the Triangle Land Conservancy.

By Norm Budnitz, President

On October 12, 2011, the Independent Weekly published *Deep Cuts*, by Laura Herbst. In the article, Ms. Herbst takes the Triangle Land Conservancy (TLC) to task for some of its past management practices and future plans for various parcels of land that it owns. Although Herbst mentions a number of the positive things TLC does, she stresses the negatives in a way that seems to us to be blown all out of proportion. As a result of this muck-raking journalistic tone, TLC comes across as a thoughtless organization whose sole intent is to profit from clear-cutting land and selling the lumber. The reality is this simply is not true.

In the almost three decades that TLC has been in existence, it has helped to permanently conserve approximately 15,000 acres of land in the Triangle area. It currently owns about 4,000 acres. About 200 of those acres (5%) have been actively managed. According to Kevin Brice, President of TLC, 155 acres were "thinned to foster the growth of unique trees like white pines, 30 acres were restored to native prairie to promote wildlife habitat, and 15 acres were returned to their historical agricultural use according to stipulations of a land donor's behest."

In the North Carolina Piedmont, when land that has been cleared for farming (growing crops or pasture) is no longer being used for agricultural purposes, a typical series of vegetation changes tend to occur. The cleared land first grows up in a variety of herbaceous plants (grasses, daisies, and goldenrods, for example). These are often followed by sun-loving 'pioneer' trees such as pines and junipers. As these trees mature, they shade out their own seedlings, and other trees that can tolerate shade begin to grow in the forest understory. These trees—oaks, hickories, beeches, and other hardwoods—eventually become the dominant plants in the forest, the 'climax' vegetation. This is a broad generalization, and the exact plant succession events may vary from place to place depending on things like proximity to water (streams or swamps), exposure (north-facing or south-facing slopes), or soil type (sand versus clay, for example). In most cases, short of natural catastrophic events (fires, floods, or hurricanes), these 'climax' forests may maintain themselves for centuries. Of course, another disrupter in addition to these natural processes is human activity. Clear-cutting forests for timber sales, raising livestock or vegetables, or building houses, dramatically alter this natural succession. It should be noted that although the North Carolina Piedmont may have once been covered by some forms of 'climax' vegetation, those forests were probably managed first by Native Americans and then, more extensively, by people of European ancestry. Photographs of the Piedmont from the 1930s show that huge swaths of land were cleared for agriculture. Much of this land has now been abandoned as farmland and is now either urban or residential, or has returned to forest. There is no primary, old-growth, never-been-cut forest in central North Carolina.

Given these changes made by us, our parents, grandparents, and great grandparents, what should we do, as citizens concerned about our environment? We could set aside land and preserve it, untouched, to return to its natural successional changes. This is an ideal to be strived for in some situations, but is often an unattainable goal. For example, a tract of native forest surrounded by human habitations may require some form of fire suppression or controlled fire management.

Although loblolly pines are native to North Carolina, they were never very common or even present in parts of the Piedmont. However, because of their tendency to grow fast and straight, they were planted to replace slower growing species like long leaf pines. Loblollies are a better 'crop' for lumbering interests. As a result, there is now a huge bank of loblolly seeds out there, ready to take advantage of any cleared land left idle. So prairie habitat, which used to make up a significant part of Piedmont land area, and which was probably maintained without trees by wild fires (or perhaps fires set by Native Americans), is now a rare find in our area. (Penny's Bend on the Eno River north of Durham is an example.) To restore this habitat and its native and unusual plants and attendant animals requires manage-

ment. Without help from humans (or bison that happily eat baby pines), native NC prairie quickly succumbs to loblollies.

The small tracts of prairie that do exist are too small to sustain bison, so if we want to maintain this habitat, or restore it to places where we know it used to be, we have to step in and help it along. This may require prescribed burns or clear-cutting. Some would say, "No." TLC said, "Yes." Who is correct? Dense stands of loblollies support certain kinds of birds—Brown-headed Nuthatches and Pine Warblers, for example. Prairie supports others—Eastern Meadowlarks, Field Sparrows, and other grassland birds. Should we take sides and support one group of species over another? There are certainly lots of stands of loblollies in our area that were not here 100 years ago. There is very little native prairie that used to be here. TLC chose to side with the prairie. In the process, they clear-cut some trees and sold the lumber. The money earned from this project paid the company that did the work, and extra money went into their general fund to be used for other projects or for acquisition of more land. Is this right or wrong? Ms. Herbst says wrong. Or at least stresses the tree-cutting rather than the prairie restoration. Although New Hope Audubon generally frowns on clear-cutting, there are times when it is an appropriate alternative.

The White Pines Nature Preserve in Chatham County is an example of another conservation issue. White pines are unusual in the Piedmont, though they are very common trees in cooler climates. But the population of white pines in Chatham County is native to our area and is made up of a distinct variety of pines. In parts of that forest, other tree species had begun to move in and were threatening the existence of the pines. If there were extensive stands of white pines in our area, this might not have been of much consequence. But the White Pines Nature Preserve is unique. TLC made the decision to manage the property by thinning out the 'invading' tree species and then planting more white pine seedlings. The thinning was done and the lumber was sold. The reseedling has begun, though at a slower pace than some might wish. Ms. Herbst again focused on the tree-cutting and slow re-planting rather than the management of the long-term health of this unique forest.

The preceding examples illustrate the complexities of the decisions that land trust organizations must make. The purist approach might be never to cut down a tree. Never alter a habitat in any way. Always let nature take its course. Another approach might be to micro-manage the land. Intervene in every possible way. We think that the Triangle Land Conservancy has taken a more careful approach. Most of the land they have acquired in the past three decades and most of the land they currently own is being left so that nature may take its course. But some of it (only about 5%) is being managed with specific purposes in mind—forest health, habitat restoration, or a return to historical use as prescribed by the previous owner.

Though we acknowledge that perhaps TLC has made some mistakes (not re-planting as quickly as originally promised, for example), we feel that Ms. Herbst has taken a journalistic approach in her article that goes too far. We feel that the work done by TLC is overwhelmingly positive. If Ms. Herbst's article causes potential donors to TLC to stop giving, we believe the Triangle area as a whole will be the loser. Tracts of land in areas ripe for the picking for development—forest, farmland, old prairie—may be threatened. The Triangle Land Conservancy needs our support, not Ms. Herbst's condemnation.



New Hope Audubon Society Membership Meeting Presentations for November and December 2011

Our November 3, 2011 presenter will be Gail Abrams of the Piedmont Wildlife Center and her presentation will be Raptor Education and Box Turtle Study at Piedmont Wildlife Center. Gail plans to bring some owls and hawks that were rehabilitated, but cannot be released. She will also bring one of their transmitter turtles with telemetry equipment so folks can see how it works.

Our December 1, 2011 presentation will be "The Birds and Wildlife of Northern India" by Judy and David Smith. They saw lots of life birds and some exciting mammals as well. David is a great photographer, so we should see some great photos!

As always, our membership meetings are held at the Education Building (northernmost building in the complex) at the North Carolina Botanical Gardens on the first Thursday of every month (except June, July, and August). The gardens are on Highway 15-501 at the intersection of Old Mason Farm Road on the southeast corner. The parking lot is on the southeast corner too. The meetings start at 7pm with refreshments, chatting with friends, and chapter business and the presentations start at approximately 7:15 and run through 8:30. **Everyone, even non-members, is always welcome! See you there!**

I am always looking for speakers or nature/environmental topics. If you have a good nature or environmental presentation or know of a good speaker or a topic that you would like to hear, then please contact me at spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com. Thanks!

Upcoming Field Trips

By Tom Driscoll

Tom Driscoll will be leading field trips on Saturday, November 12, 2011. Please meet at the Mardi Gras bowling alley (southeast corner of Hwy. 54 and Fearrington Rd. intersection) parking lot at 7:00 am. The field trip will last about 3 hours and we will go to a local site to look for wintering birds including ducks. The hiking will be leisurely. Please bring sturdy shoes, water, snacks (if you choose), and long pants. If you plan to attend or have questions, then please contact Tom Driscoll at spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com. I also encourage you to consider helping out on the Christmas Counts. During the Christmas season (rarely on Christmas day), we count birds in several areas in the triangle including Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Jordan Lake, and Falls Lake. We do this to compile data on the bird populations which allows us to monitor the general bird population. We have been conducting these counts, in some cases, for many years and have amassed a lot of data. If you are interested or have questions, then please contact me at the email address above.



2011-2012 NHAS Membership Programs

| Date | Speaker | Topic |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept 1, 2011 6:30pm | Members | Pot luck dinner and 15 Best Photos/Slides |
| Oct 6, 2011 7:00pm | John Connors, NC Museum of Natural Sciences | Chimney Swifts in North Carolina |
| Nov 3, 2011 7:00pm | Gail Abrams, Executive Director of the Piedmont Wildlife Center | Raptor Education and Box Turtle Study at Piedmont Wildlife Center |
| Dec 1, 2011 7:00pm | Judy and David Smith | Birds and Wildlife of Northern India |
| Jan 5, 2012 7:00pm | Heather Starcke, Executive Director of Audubon North Carolina | Butterflies of Costa Rica |
| Feb 2, 2012 7:00pm | Lincoln Pratson, Duke University | Extracting Oil and Natural Gas Using Fracking |
| Mar 1, 2012 7:00pm | Rachel Grindstaff, U.S. EPA | Salamanders of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina |
| Apr 5, 2012 7:00pm | Tony Randall, Assistant Director, NC Botanical Gardens | Rehabilitation and Restoration Work at Mason Farm and Penny's Bend |
| May 3, 2012 7:00pm | Kendra Sewall, Duke University | Call learning in red crossbills: implications for social and population dynamics (Speciation in Red Crossbills and thoughts on bird speciation in general) |



FEEDER WATCH

By Tom Driscoll

The “Feeder Watch” articles are now seven years old. Are these articles helpful? Are there other topics that you would like to see discussed in this column. Please give me some feedback at spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com.

Although we primarily discuss the birds you can see at your feeders, migrants are going south now so look for them as they pass through your yard. Most of them don't eat bird seed, but they may interact with “your” birds. Recently, I saw a Rose-breasted Grosbeak eating the sunflower seeds though.

Our year-round residents that frequent seed feeders (such as sunflower and nyjer or thistle seeds) include Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Northern Cardinal, House Finch, American Goldfinch, Blue Jay, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Brown-headed Nuthatch. Can you recognize these birds? Of course, the Northern Cardinal is the state bird and the male is very red. At this time of year, they may appear scraggly as they are molting, which means that they shed their feathers for a new set. This is a gradual process that may take several months. Also note that the female cardinals are grayish with red highlights and may appear to be a different species. Some resident birds, such as American Robins and Eastern Bluebirds, eat berries from the Holly Bushes, Dogwood, and juniper trees in your yard.

We have several species, including Red-bellied and Downy Woodpeckers that regularly dine at suet feeders. Sometimes, other woodpeckers, including the Pileated and Hairy Woodpeckers and Northern Flickers may also eat suet. Can you recognize these woodpecker species? The Pileated Woodpecker is the gigantic woodpecker with a red crest. Despite its name, the Red-bellied Woodpecker has a reddish head and it is very difficult to see any red on its belly. The Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers are similar looking black and white woodpeckers and the males of both species have a little red on their heads. The Hairy is bigger though and has a longer bill. The flickers are brownish and black with some red on their face. Look for all of these in your yard. Soon, they will be joined by another woodpecker, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker that spends the winter here. Keep an eye out for them in the winter.

You may not be the only one watching the birds at your feeders. Hawks, such as Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks, feed on small birds and may also be “feeding” at your feeders. Have you seen any smallish hawks?

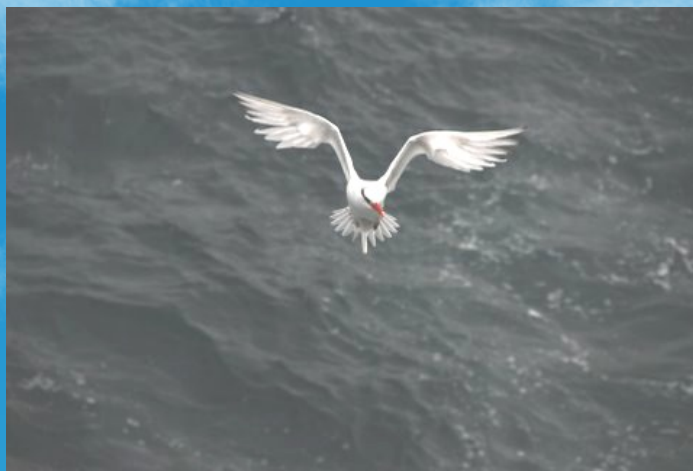
Our hummingbirds are leaving now or will leave soon. However, we still have a couple of females or immature males (without much red on their chins) in the area defending the feeders. I urge you to keep your feeders up for another month or so because we sometimes have “western” hummingbirds, such as Rufous or Calliope Hummingbirds, spend the winter. If you do see a different hummingbird or have questions or comments about your feeder birds, then please contact me at spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com.



2011 Bird Seed Sales Results *By Judy Murray, Chair*

This year turned out better than expected despite the price of seed and the economy. Many thanks to all of you who either purchased seed/coffee or made a donation—because of your generosity New Hope Audubon will be able to continue its efforts at outreach and education. At this time a big thanks goes out to Robin Moran who managed to turn in 10 orders from friends—this helped us tremendously. Also, Cynthia Fox of the Wild Bird Center at Eastgate Shopping Center in Chapel Hill has been a long standing supporter of New Hope Audubon, and all her hard work is truly appreciated—many thanks, Cynthia. The folks who helped on the bird seed pickup day deserve a round of applause, too, not only for loading all that seed into cars but for delivering to Carol Woods and Fearington Village (Norman Budnitz and Tom Driscoll): Bo Howes, Jill Paul, Edith Tatum, and Pam Timmons. Thank you all so much.

The proceeds of this sale--\$3,000.00—will go largely to help The University of North Carolina Botanical Gardens build a bird watching blind in their proposed new Wonder Garden. This will be geared mostly to children, but adults will also enjoy looking at and identifying the local birds. So keep an eye out for the completion of this wonderful addition to the Gardens within the next few months.



CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

New Hope Audubon sponsors a Christmas bird count each year in a count circle centered in the area of Jordan Lake in Chatham County. We encourage participants of all stripes—beginners and experts, young and old. If you have never counted before, we will team you up with more experienced people. Check this web page < <http://www.newhopeaudubon.org/count.html>> for information about each of these counts, including:

- Contact information for signing up to participate and for submitting data
- Count checklists for electronic and hard copy submission of count data
- Rare bird report forms in the event that you find an unusual species
- Compiler's notes from the most recent Christmas count
- Historical data summarizing counts since 1977 when we began

This year's Jordan Lake Christmas Bird Count will take place on Sunday, January 1, 2012. What a great way to ring in the New Year. Our count organizer is Carol Williamson (cncbrdr@yahoo.com, 919-383-2364). If you are interested in counting, please contact Carol. Participants must sign up with Carol so that we know which areas are being covered.

Other Christmas Bird Counts in our area:

Chapel Hill

Monday, 26 December 2011

Contact: Will Cook, cwcook@duke.edu, (919)477-9395

Durham

Sunday, 18 December 2011

Contact: Jeff Phippen, jspippen@duke.edu, (919)383-8040

Falls Lake

Thursday, 5 January 2011

Contact: Brian Bockhahn, birdranger248@gmail.com, (919)676-1027

Kerr Lake

Wednesday, 4 January 2011

Contact: Brian Bockhahn, birdranger248@gmail.com, (919)676-1027

Raleigh/Wake County

Saturday, 17 December 2011

Contact: John Connors, John.Connors@ncmail.net, 919-755-0253



Calendar of Activities



Thursday, Nov 3, **Membership Meeting** at NC Botanical Gardens. 7:00pm The speaker will be Gail Abrahms on “Raptor Education and Box Turtle Study at Piedmont Wildlife Center.”

Saturday, Nov 5, **Stream Watch** with John Kent 8:00am.

Saturday, Nov 12, **Field Trip** led by Tom Driscoll, . Please meet at the Mardi Gras bowling alley (southeast corner of Hwy. 54 and Fearington Rd. intersection) parking lot at 7:00am. The field trip will last about 3 hours and we will go to a local site to look for wintering birds including ducks. The hiking will be leisurely. Please bring sturdy shoes, water, snacks (if you choose), and long pants. If you plan to attend or have questions, then please contact Tom Driscoll at spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com

Thursday, Dec 1 **Membership Meeting** at NC Botanical Gardens 7:00pm The speaker will be Judy and David Smith, “Birds & Wildlife of Northern India”

Saturday , Dec 3, **Stream Watch** with John Kent 9:00 am

Weary American Redstart in Durham, NC frightens school children!

By Steve Buczynski

Today at 9 am, during the 5 minute intermission between classes at Northern High School in Durham, NC. I heard a series of squeals and shrieks and rushed out of my classroom to respond to some emergency. To my amazement, the cause of the commotion was a female or immature male American Redstart sitting on top of the entrance doorway to our hallway! The poor bird looked weary...perhaps tired and hungry from a night of migration? A few brave adults and I safely escorted the trembling school children through the doorway without disturbing this delicate bird. As the hallway cleared and the noise diminished, and the students were secure in their math classes, I gently reached up and took the bird in my hand with virtually no protest. I then took this amazing creature outside, opened my hand while the bird sat for a few moments visibly breathing (chest expanding and contracting). A few straggling students approached to admire the lovely bird in my hand. Then, as suddenly as it appeared, the redstart fanned it's tail and then flew off! Disaster averted, a teachable moment in hand, math instruction continues, a bird continues it's migration...just another day in the life of a high school teacher.



New Hope Audubon Officers for 2011-2012

| Position | Name | Phone | Email |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| President | Norm Budnitz | 919-383-0553 | nbudnitz@gmail.com |
| Vice President | Robert "Bo" Howes | 919-370-3202 | rchowes007@hotmail.com |
| Secretary | Pat Reid | 919-542-2433 | photoopr@yahoo.com |
| Treasurer | Jill Paul | 919-933-0806 | jillpaul@gmail.com |
| Director | Robin Moran | 919-383-3514 | robomo@earthlink.com |
| Director | John Kent | 919-933-5650 | jjkent25@gmail.com |
| Director | Steve Foster | 919-294-8878 | sfoster239@gmail.com |

Committee Chairs and Special Projects

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Conservation Chair | Vacant | | |
| Education Chair | Vacant | | |
| Field Trip Chair | Vacant | | |
| Hospitality Chair | Martha Girolami | 919-362-5759 | mgirolami@mac.com |
| Membership Chair | Tom Driscoll | 919-932-7966 | spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com |
| Program Chair | | | |
| Newsletter Editor | Pat Reid | 919-542-2433 | photoopr@yahoo.com |
| Webmaster | David Curtin | 919-245-3475 | dfcurtin@mail.fpg.unc.edu |
| Adopt-a-Highway | Tom Driscoll | 919-932-7966 | spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com |
| Bird Seed Sale | Judy Murray | 919-942-2985 | jmurray@unc.edu |
| Eagle Count | Martha Girolami | 919-362-5759 | mgirolami@mac.com |
| Eagle Platform | Robert "Bo" Howes | 919-370-3202 | rchowes007@hotmail.com |
| Important Bird Areas: Eno River Chair | Tom Driscoll | 919-932-7966 | spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com |
| Important Bird Areas: Jordan Lake Chair | Robert "Bo" Howes | 919-370-3202 | rchowes007@hotmail.com |
| Stream Watch | John Kent | 919-933-5650 | jjkent25@gmail.com |
| Wildathon Chair | Tom Driscoll | 919-932-7966 | spttdrdshnk@yahoo.com |