Mountaineer Audubon Spring 2021 Programs

March 9, 2021: Dr. Ivan Schwab: The Avian Eye

About the program: Learn about the avian eye, covering physiology and optics. Sounds complicated, but don’t worry – it has been tailored to a lay audience.

About the speaker: Dr. Schwab is a professor of ophthalmology at the University of California Davis School of Medicine. He completed his undergraduate degree at West Virginia University and received his M.D. from the West Virginia University School of Medicine.

April 13, 2021: Science in the Scope: The Latest in Bird Research by WVU Graduate Students

About the program: West Virginia University graduate students conducting bird research as part of their theses or dissertations will share a brief summary of their studies, progress, and findings. This program will build on last year’s in-person program, with updates from students who presented last year and introductions to new students.

February 9, 2021: Kelly Sorenson: California Condors!

About the program: This will be a presentation about Ventana Wildlife Society's incredible work pertaining to California Condors. Ventana Wildlife Society began releasing captive-bred California Condors in 1997 to restore a population along the central California coast. Since then, they have monitored their population growth, their prolific scavenging on marine and land mammals, and their success nesting in the wild.

About the speaker: Kelly has dedicated a career toward saving endangered species in the wild, including work with Peregrine Falcons, Bald Eagles, and California Condors. His work with Peregrine Falcons was in West Virginia while getting a Bachelor of Science degree from West Virginia University. Shortly after graduation, Kelly moved to California where he released Bald Eagles and California Condors to the wild. Since 2003, Kelly has been the executive director of Ventana Wildlife Society leading the growth and development of this 501(c)3 non-profit organization.

Mountaineer Audubon Spring Banquet

As much as we would like to host our annual spring banquet, we are unable to do so this year due to ongoing COVID-19 concerns. Hopefully, we will be able to have one in spring 2022! If we are able to organize a socially-distanced event in lieu of the usual spring banquet (such as the picnic at Coopers Rock State Forest last summer), we will alert members through our Facebook page and send a physical/electronic message.
President’s Message

Greetings, Mountaineer Audubon members! I hope that this newsletter finds you in good health! As many of you may be aware already, I have taken over the presidency from the marvelous Katie Fallon, who served as president since 2017. Not to worry, though -- Katie hasn’t gone anywhere. She is still on the board and actively serving as the Field Trips Committee Chair and Fundraising Committee Co-chair. Thanks so much for all of your hard work and dedication to Mountaineer Audubon, Katie!

This is my first ever President’s Message, so let me introduce myself to those of you whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting. My name is Hannah, and I am currently a Ph.D. candidate at West Virginia University (WVU), studying bird communities in the Appalachian Mountains. My involvement with Mountaineer Audubon began 8 years ago, when I was a freshman in the Wildlife & Fisheries Resources program at WVU. As an undergraduate student, I attended some of the field trips and programs, and even gave a presentation about grassland birds during one of the meetings. After graduating, I left West Virginia to pursue a Master’s degree at the University of Delaware. In 2018, I decided to return to WVU for a doctoral degree. Once I was back in Morgantown, I definitely wanted to be involved with Mountaineer Audubon again. I initiated a newsletter article series called “Science in the Scope: The Latest in Bird Research” -- hopefully, you’ve been enjoying those articles. After a bit of time, I took the plunge to become an officer. I served a brief term as Vice President, relieving LeJay Graffious of the role in October 2019. After learning the ropes from Katie, I was all set to be elected President at the annual Mountaineer Audubon Spring Banquet at the WV Botanic Garden. And then the world was beset by a global pandemic...

Birders across the state and nation did the same. And we were joined by a lot of newcomers to the world of birds. Perhaps the one silver lining of the dreadful cloud brought on by the pandemic was the increased -- and in some cases, newfound -- appreciation for nature. People flocked to parks and forests, and bird-watching surged in popularity. Luckily for us, birding is easy to do while staying socially distant.

Of course, Mountaineer Audubon has had to make several adjustments to our normal operations in response to COVID-19 concerns. Many of our fall field trips were canceled, and it took us a while to decide how to safely resume our monthly meetings and programs. But we’ve figured it out now! For bird walks, we ask participants to wear masks, avoid car-pooling, and keep a distance of at least 6 feet between themselves and others. For meetings, we have transitioned to virtual programs over Zoom, which has actually expanded our reach by allowing us to invite attendees from across the state. I’m eager for things to return to “normal” -- perhaps by fall? -- but until then, I am pleased with the changes that we have made and the measures that we have taken to keep everyone safe and healthy. I hope that everyone else is also satisfied with our efforts!

As a final thought, I do want to also acknowledge the importance of diversity, equity, and inclusion, both within Mountaineer Audubon and within the greater hobby of birding. Last year, there was an incident in New York's Central Park, a popular birding hotspot, that highlighted the potential for inequity in outdoor spaces. We at Mountaineer Audubon whole-heartedly support this message from the National Audubon Society: “The outdoors -- and the joy of birds -- should be safe and welcoming for all people.”

Good birding,

Hannah Clipp

New Members Can Now Join Through Our Website

First time members can now join National Audubon and the Mountaineer Chapter through the Chapter website for a minimum of $20. And, even better, $20 will come back to the Chapter for each new member.

Join or Renew at http://mountaineeraudubon.org/index.php/join/
Spring Field Trips

All Mountaineer Audubon field trips are free and open to anyone who is interested in attending. No birding experience is required, but a pair of binoculars will help. During these unusual times, we will be taking additional precautions that everyone is likely accustomed to by now. Masks will be required of all participants on our trips, and social distancing should be maintained. We will need to limit the number of participants on some of the trips this season, which are noted below; for these trips, we ask that interested participants preregister. Please don’t hesitate to contact Field Trip Coordinator Katie Fallon with questions about any of our trips: katie@accawv.org.

March 13, 8am: Cheat Lake Spring Waterfowl Trip. Join Mountaineer Audubon and trip leader Derek Courtney for a tour around Cheat Lake, one of West Virginia’s most productive areas for waterfowl viewing. The trip will involve minimal level-ground walking at most stops. Wind can make Cheat Lake quite cold on occasion, so participants should dress appropriately. We will meet at Ruby and Ketchy’s restaurant in Cheat Lake at 8am and will drive to the locations. Participants may also arrive earlier at 7am if they wish to have breakfast at the same location. Preregistration not required for this trip. Leader: Derek Courtney.

Mar. 26, 7pm: Woodcock Walk at the West Virginia Botanic Garden. LeJay Graffious will lead a search for American Woodcocks displaying over the old reservoir from sunset to dusk. Come join us to witness this amazing spectacle. Dress warmly and bring a flashlight. All ages. Sponsored by the West Virginia Botanic Garden. Preregistration is required; register online at www.wvbg.org.

April 15, 7:30am: Old Hemlock in Bruceton Mills. Join LeJay Graffious for a monthly bird walk at Old Hemlock to watch the arrival of spring migrants and experience the breeding season develop. We will walk approximately two miles and stop at ten predetermined locations to census birds for three minutes. Contact LeJay for directions: lejay@oldhemlock.org.

April 17, 8am: Prickett’s Fort State Park. Meet at Visitor’s Ctr. Contact Prickett’s Fort 304-363-3030. Leader: Sue Olcott.

April 20, 7:30am: WVU Core Arboretum. This local hotspot provides birders with the opportunity to see many Neotropical migrants during spring migration. Meet at the entrance to the arboretum. Pre-register by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@accawv.org. Leader: LeJay Graffious.

April 24, 7:30am: West Virginia Botanic Garden. Join trip leader Derek Courtney on this mostly flat walk through the garden’s habitats to look for spring migrants. Pre-registration is required; register online at www.wvbg.org. Leader: Derek Courtney.

April 26, 8am: Prickett’s Fort State Park. Meet at Visitor’s Ctr. Contact Prickett’s Fort 304-363-3030. Leader: Sue Olcott.

April 27, 7:30am: WVU Core Arboretum. This local hotspot provides birders with the opportunity to see many Neotropical migrants during spring migration. Meet at the entrance to the arboretum. Pre-register by emailing Orion Metheny: waterfowler98@yahoo.com. Leaders: Zach Fowler and Orion Metheny.

May 1, 8am: Prickett’s Fort State Park. Meet at Visitor’s Ctr. Contact Prickett’s Fort 304-363-3030. Leader: Sue Olcott.

May 4, 7:30am: WVU Core Arboretum. This local hotspot provides birders with the opportunity to see many Neotropical migrants during spring migration. Meet at the entrance to the arboretum. Pre-register by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@accawv.org. Leaders: Chris Rota and Larry Schwab.

May 8, 7:30am: Raven Rock Trail, Cooper’s Rock State Forest. Meet at the Raven Rock Trailhead for a hike to look (and listen) for Neotropical migrants. Wear sturdy shoes. Pre-register by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@accawv.org. Leader: Katie Fallon.

May 11, 7:30am: WVU Core Arboretum. This local hotspot provides birders with the opportunity to see many Neotropical migrants during spring migration. Meet at the entrance to the arboretum. Pre-register by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@accawv.org. Leaders: Chris Rota, Larry Schwab, and LeJay Graffious.

May 14-15, 6pm – 6pm: Morgantown Birding Cup. See the article in this newsletter for details and more information.

May 18, 7:30am: WVU Core Arboretum. This local hotspot provides birders with the opportunity to see many Neotropical migrants during spring migration. Meet at the entrance to the arboretum. Pre-register by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@accawv.org. Leaders: Chris Rota and LeJay Graffious.

May 20, 7:30am: Old Hemlock in Bruceton Mills. Join LeJay Graffious for a monthly bird walk at Old Hemlock to watch the arrival of spring migrants and experience the breeding season develop. We will walk approximately two miles and stop at ten predetermined locations to census birds for three minutes. Contact LeJay for directions: lejay@oldhemlock.org.

June 6, 10am: Young Birders’ Walk, West Virginia Botanic Garden. Young birders of all ages are welcome to join us on this flat, slow-paced walk on the garden’s trails. Hosted by the West Virginia Young Birders Club. Register in advance: www.wvbg.org. Leader: Katie Fallon.

June 12, 8am: Preston County Backroads Birding. Meet at Bruceton Mills Park & Ride, just off I-68 Exit 23. LeJay Graffious will lead a day of four-wheeling and birding in Preston County. We will meet at the Park & Ride and caravan to Cranesville Swamp. From Cranesville we will use the Orr-Tannery Road (high clearance vehicles recommended) to the Screech Owl Brewery for lunch (if open). Email Katie Fallon to pre-register: katie@accawv.org. Leader: LeJay Graffious.

June 17, 7:30am: Old Hemlock in Bruceton Mills. Join LeJay Graffious for a monthly bird walk at Old Hemlock to watch the arrival of spring migrants and experience the breeding season develop. We will walk approximately two miles and stop at ten predetermined locations to census birds for three minutes. Contact LeJay for directions: lejay@oldhemlock.org.

July 15, 7:30am: Old Hemlock in Bruceton Mills. See June 17 description.
Northern finches including Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins, Red Crossbills, White-winged Crossbills, and Purple Finches are irrupting in unprecedented numbers this past Fall and current Winter seasons. Birds of these species are occurring far south of their normal ranges in unprecedented numbers. We are experiencing these visiting species widely over the Appalachian region and further south.

This collective intra-continental movement has been collectively termed a finch "Superflight." These species are being reported even in the southern tier of American states. The combination of burgeoning populations of at least some of these species, and the paucity of appropriate food in their normal breeding ranges are responsible for this incredible phenomenon.

These periodic winter irruptions of continental northern species to more southern latitudes are periodic and irregular, and are associated with low available food, that being basically conifer mast crop. The variable annual mast crop is believed to be a natural cycle that has evolved to preserve mast-producing tree production from over-harvesting by seed-eating wildlife.

When mast availability is low, birds move southward in search of food. Natural fruits, berries and mast seeds provide a substantial food base to support the incursions, and the popularity of attracting birds to feeders support many of the winter finches through the winter and sometimes into early Spring months. Irruptions such as the current one are periodic.

The event this winter season is being called the largest ever recorded. Every species of boreal finch is irrupting. Other irruptive passerines, like Blue Jays, Bohemian Waxwings (a boreal species, similar to our Cedar Waxwing but does not occur in our area) and Red-breasted Nuthatches, are also irrupting. To attract these species, stock your feeders with black oil sunflower seeds that are especially favored by Evening Grosbeaks and other finches. Nyjer seeds can attract Common Redpolls and Pine Siskins. Report your sightings to the WV bird listserv.

The December 16, 2020 Mountaineer Audubon Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was a resounding success. Ninety-nine species were logged during the weeklong event. On count day 97 species were identified from midnight to sunset. Thirty-six birders led by sector leaders along with 18 feeder watchers recorded 8928 individual birds.

As coordinator for 32 years, I have noticed an interest in birding has greatly increased. I have also seen an increase in the skill level of our birders. Both contribute to a more accurate survey of our area. The 7.5 mile diameter circle centered on the airport is partitioned into four sectors. The expert bird leaders arrange for coverage of their sector with novice birders paired with experienced birders. Some birders have participated in the same territories for many years and know reliable spots where certain species can be found. For example, a winter rarity White-eyed Vireo has been found in basically the same bush for the past four years. Some volunteers also scout the area prior the official date.

This year with Covid being in the forefront, all safety precautions were taken from social/family pods, outdoor teams held to three people and masks required. All precautions as far as I know provided for a safe, transmission-free count. Our traditional tabulation dinner was replaced with a virtual online get-together to recap the day and consolidate lists.

Two new bird species found for the CBC. Derek Courtney found a Ross’s Goose and a very frigid Virginia Rail. A winter finch movement due to poor cone and birch crop in the north forced birds to search farther south. These species found were Purple Finch (42), Common Redpoll (15), Pine Siskin (109) and Evening Grosbeak (45). Twenty-nine species were high counts for our 36 years of data. I attribute these high counts to more observers and increased skill level of the birders. The water in the area was unfrozen producing 21 species of water birds.

Thanks to nocturnal birding 42 owls of seven species were found by Derek Courtney, Ross Brittan and Matthew McKinney. Eleven species of sparrows were found. Nine adult and one sub-adult Bald Eagle were seen over our rivers. Blackbirds were missing on count day which could have helped us hit the magical number of 100 species.

Teimte parties in the field logged 79 hours and 486 miles of daylight birding. Two parties of nocturnal birders logged 11 hours and 124 miles. Eighteen feeder watchers recorded 40 hours of observation. This effort by citizen scientist volunteers resulted in a resounding success. Kudos to Katie Fallon for leading the Young Birders’ count at Ridge Way Farm as part of the CBC. Also, a special shout out to the sector leaders Sue Olcott, Chris Lituma and Alan Clark for their leadership. I also want to acknowledge Derek Courtney for his assistance in coordinating the count. With the number of volunteers this year having him to discuss the best coverage was very helpful. The complete report can be found on the CBC tab at mountaineeraudubon.org.
Morgantown Birding Cup 2021

Everyone is invited to join the Avian Conservation Center of Appalachia and Mountaineer Audubon for the second annual Morgantown Birding Cup, which will be held from 6pm on Friday, May 14, to 6pm on Saturday, May 15, 2021. This is a friendly competition; ilies and individuals get out bird watch-bird species you en-24-hour period!

Like last year s-er on a regular basis. Counter during this event, we have de-pants in the 2021 ing Cup should only ing distance of “team” may consist same family, same trusted friends or who are already er on a regular basis. Gathering at the residence of one group member and walking from there is acceptable. A team’s count area must be in one of the five West Virginia counties in Mountaineer Audubon’s region: Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor.

Originally, we had planned for the Morgantown Birding Cup to be a fundraiser for the West Virginia Young Birders Club, which is operated as a project of the ACCA. But, again, because of necessary changes to the event, fundraising will not be the goal; the goal will be to have fun and learn about the birds that live near you.

WVU students can log iServe hours for participating in the Morgantown Birding Cup, which will be listed on iserve.wvu.edu as a volunteer need.

Please register ahead of time by emailing Katie Fallon: katie@acca-wv.org. Registration is free.

Email your bird list to Katie no later than 6:15 pm on Sat-urday, May 15. You can keep your list on eBird.org or using another method of your choosing. By submitting your list to eBird, you will be also participating in the Cor-nell Lab of Ornithology’s global citizen-science initiative. Additionally, eBird can help you identify the birds you see by sight and sound, as well as provide information about where birds have been previously reported.

Katie Fallon will invite registered participants to a Zoom meeting that will begin at 7pm on Saturday, May 15. You do not have to participate in the Zoom meeting to partici-pate in the Birding Cup, but the winners will be an-nounced during the meeting.

There’s no fee to participate and no expectation of dona-tions! Just have fun and count the birds near you. For more info: www.wvybc.org/birding-cup/. The Avian Con-servation Center of Appalachia and Mountaineer Audu-bon are local 501c3 organizations.

Science in the Scope: The Latest in Bird Research

By Hannah Clipp

If you’re not an ornithologist or wildlife biologist, then you may not be keeping up with the latest discoveries in the world of bird research. No worries -- I’ve got you covered with the fifth installment of my ongoing article series that takes on recently published scientific papers and translates them into plain-spoken language for a lay audience. As I shared in my President’s Message, I’m a Ph.D. stu-dent studying birds at West Virginia University and the current President of Mountaineer Audubon. One of my goals is to share scientific knowledge with the public, but in a way that is easily digestible. For this newsletter, I am focusing on a theme that is near and dear to my heart, since it was the topic of my Master’s thesis: bird migr-ation!

Three considerations relating to spring bird migra-tion in the western hemisphere:

Consideration 1: Taking off from northern Colombia in South America

For migratory birds coming to breed in the United States and Canada all the way from their wintering grounds in South America, the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico pose challenges. When traveling over land, birds can stop when they get tired or when they encounter bad weather. Over water, they have no choice but to power through until they reach the next bit of land. A recent study looked at how far migrating birds can fly from two sites in northern Colombia before they run out of energy. Scientists captured nearly 10,000 individuals of 16 species over the course of 10 years and measured the amount of fat on their bodies (which corresponds to their fuel load, or energy stores). They then calculated poten-tial flight ranges based on those measurements. It was determined that species such as Gray-cheeked Thrush-es, Yellow-billed Cuckoos, Yellow Warblers, and North-ern Waterthrushes can endure non-stop flights of at least 1,550 miles. Other species can’t go quite as far and have to make shorter flights, stopping for a break in Central America. Thus, different species must follow different strategies and routes when making their way to North America.
**Consideration 2: Weather over the Gulf of Mexico**

I recently published a paper that fits in nicely with the theme of bird migration. As part of my Master's thesis research, I examined large-scale weather conditions that birds encounter as they migrate over the Gulf of Mexico in the spring and tried to figure out how weather influenced where birds ended up landing along the southern coast of the United States (from Texas to Florida). I categorized nightly weather patterns and then used weather surveillance radars to measure densities of birds taking off the next day from the habitat in which they stopped to rest and eat. Based on those two sets of data, I found that certain unfavorable weather conditions (associated with strong headwinds) over the Gulf of Mexico resulted in predictable, high-density concentrations of migrating birds along the immediate coastlines of Texas and Louisiana. Fortunately, unfavorable weather patterns were not as common as favorable ones, which were associated with winds that assisted with northward flight.

**Consideration 3: To stop or to keep going**

Building on my Master's work of measuring bird densities in stopover habitat (where migrating birds stop to rest and feed), my collaborators added in a new aspect: how many birds keep flying and don’t stop to land. They introduced the stopover-to-passage ratio, which is the percentage of migrating birds that pass through an area and actually stop. In this study, we estimate that over half of the birds migrating through the region encompassing Texas to Florida do actually stop to rest and eat in coastal habitats in both spring and fall. However, there are seasonal differences. In the spring, birds stopped in high concentrations close to the coast, whereas in the fall, they tended to stop more inland in forested landscapes. In addition to highlighting seasonal and regional differences, the stopover-to-passage ratio can be used to identify sites that are disproportionately selected for stopping over in by migrating birds, aiding in conservation efforts.

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**eBird Research Shows Less Light, More Trees Help Migratory Birds**

In a new study, “results showed that during the winter and summer, fewer species occurred in areas with higher levels of light pollution. But more light pollution resulted in more species during spring and fall migration. These findings reinforce what other studies have uncovered: that nocturnal migrants are attracted to artificial light at night, which often leaves them disoriented and vulnerable.

As expected, eBirders reported more species in urban areas during spring and fall migration and fewer species during the winter and summer. A greater number of species were found in areas with more tree canopy cover during the summer and especially migration.”

This study also highlights the power of citizen science. Monitoring birds at the scale necessary to understand how light pollution and tree cover can impact birds would be nearly impossible were it not for birders around the world sharing their observations for science.

Getting to Know Mountaineer Audubon Leadership – Firsts and Favorites
By: Hannah Clipp

In an effort to encourage members to get to know the leaders of Mountaineer Audubon a bit better, I put together a few questions focusing on our love of birds.

**Question 1: When did you start birding?**

*Hannah (President) =* Although I have paid some level of attention to birds throughout my life, I consider the summer of 2014 as the official start of my birding endeavors.

*Nari (Vice President) =* Spring of 2017 (formally). Had some general interest in birds since childhood (~late 1980s).

*Alan (Secretary) =* Very hard to say since Mom was a birder, and I seem to have always been so interested in natural history. Also, we fed birds in the winter my whole life. My truly independent birding probably started when I was about eight.

*LeJay (Publicity Committee Chair) =* My dad gave me a bird book when I was age 10 (1960). I consider my formal start to my birding at age 26 in 1976, when I attended a morning bird walk at the WV Wildflower Pilgrimage and learned about birding by ear.

*Larry (Conservation Committee Chair) =* During the summer of 1950, when I was almost 10 years old, I asked Mom if "bird books" existed. Within days, Mom -- ever supporting libraries and education -- located, purchased, and presented to me a copy of John Kieran's "An Introduction to Birds," a book that can still be found on my bookshelf. I have been hooked on birds for 71 years since.

*Cheyenne (Education Committee Chair) =* Freshmen year of high school, but I was always interested in birds.

*Vicky (Board Member) =* Early 80's.

**Question 2: What was your "spark" bird? (A spark bird is the species that got you interested in birds/birding)**

*Hannah =* Grassland birds (particularly Dickcissels) of Konza Prairie in Kansas, where I performed extensive fieldwork focusing on birds for the first time during the summer of 2014.

*Nari =* No particular "spark bird", but I recall paying attention to Snowy Plovers (in Goleta, California) as far back as 2000.

*Alan =* Since I basically grew up birding, I don't quite have an identifiable spark; but a spark that kept me interested and really showed that you can walk, chew gum, and bird all at the same time could be the Cape May Warbler I watched in a bush at the Westover Bank long ago.

*LeJay =* My spark bird as a child was the American Robin. I was fascinated by their nesting, feeding, and territorial behavior around my house. I consider the Black-throated Green Warbler as my spark bird to my serious birding, after I learned its song and learned they nested around my home.

*Cheyenne =* Ruby-throated Hummingbird -- they were always at the feeder at my grandmother’s house.

**Question 3: What was your first "chase" bird? (A chase bird is a species that you go out of your way to find and see)**

*Hannah =* Without really realizing it (I accompanied a much more experienced birder), my first chase was for a Painted Bunting in north-central Kansas, just a little outside of their typical breeding range. (Again, in the summer of 2014.)

*Nari =* Barred Owl -- definitely had to work quite a lot to see this bird!

*Alan =* I made enough trips to the west with the Lewis Woodpecker eluding me that it was always top of my list when I was where you could see it.

*LeJay =* The first chase bird that I remember was a Great Gray Owl near Lake Erie. Larry Schwab and I went for Great Gray and Snowy Owls on the same day.

*Cheyenne =* A Snowy Owl in Columbus, Ohio.

**Question 4: What is your favorite bird?**

*Hannah =* I think I will always be particularly fond of Dickcissels. Otherwise, it’s too difficult to choose just one.

*Nari =* No one favorite, but I do seem to spot Red-shouldered Hawks quite often and I enjoy that!

*Alan =* Chimney Swift, followed by Hooded Warbler.

*LeJay =* Ruffed Grouse. I grew up hearing the drumming around my childhood home and remember the roar of the flush when playing in the woods. Now as an adult, I love using my setters to find them.

*Cheyenne =* Any penguin or owl, as well as puffins.

*Vicky =* Carolina Wren.
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Chapter Code: C2ZY510Z

Join the Mountaineer Audubon includes National Audubon Society.
Annual dues are $30 renewals/$20 new
Join at http://mountaineeraudubon.org/index.php/join/

Stay alert to the Mountaineer Chapter of National Audubon programs and outings via our web site and our Facebook Page.

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Mountaineer Audubon Directory

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