Let’s get a jump on the holiday activities with Mecklenburg Audubon’s annual POTLUCK and Photo Share, Thursday, December 7, 2017 at 6:30pm. Bring a dish to share and some photos and stories of your own as we line up a photo tour of the past year’s birding adventures!

We will start setting up around 6:00 PM with the intentions of eating by 6:30 PM. Please bring a dish that will feed 8-10 people. Also bring your own plate, cup and flatware. The club will provide ice as well as Birds & Beans Bird-Friendly coffee & other beverages.

Since Christmas is right around the corner, we know many of you may be eyeing new birding equipment for that someone special. So, back by popular demand we will be having a equipment fest as well as photo share. If you have binoculars or a scope you love please bring it to the meeting. That way others can try them out and get the skinny on it. Of course if you have some other piece of birding equipment you can’t live without, bring that too and tell us why you love it.

After dinner we will once again regale ourselves with photographs and videos taken by the best photographers around – our members!!! It’s your chance to share with everyone special moments you’ve encountered while traveling or simply looking out your back window. So gather about 10-15 of your favorite bird and nature photos or a video or two on a thumb drive, whip up a dish to share and bring a friend! It’s a great time to get to know new members and welcome them to all Mecklenburg Audubon Society has to offer. Aim to get there a little early so we can be set to eat at 6:30 PM!
Field Trips

All Mecklenburg Audubon Field Trips are free and open to the public. Directions for all trips can be found on the Mecklenburg Audubon website - meckbirds.org/trips/trips.html. Please remember to contact the trip leaders several days before the trip. If you don’t, you may not receive information about last minute changes or cancellations. Also, if they don’t know you are coming, they might leave without you!

Saturday, Dec. 2nd • 9:00 AM • Wintering Waterfowl
1/2 Day • Easy • Contact: Judy Walker [birdwalker@me.com] • MAP

By now wintering waterfowl should have arrived at Coddle Creek Reservoir and the surrounding area. We will meet at Panera Bread across from Concord Mills Mall at 9 AM to first check out the wetland behind HH Greg and then car pool up to the reservoir. Depending on time we may even swing by Moss Creek Greenway to see what’s there.

Saturday, Dec. 9th • 8:30 AM • Beginner Bird Walk
1/2 Day • Easy • Contact: Judy Walker [birdwalker@me.com] • MAP

This month’s beginner bird walk will take place on a new section of Toby Creek Greenway in northeast Charlotte near UNC Charlotte. It has a variety of habitats that should produce some interesting birds. The walk is geared towards those who are just beginning to learn about birds and will concentrate on tips of finding and identifying birds. We will meet in the Lowe’s parking lot on Chancellor Dr., across the street the Boston Market at 8:30 AM.

Saturday, December 16th • Gaston CBC
Contact: Steve Tracy [stevepath1@aol.com]

For many animals the Catawba River can act as a barrier. Only the heaviest mammal will attempt to swim across the river. Birds, however, are not as easily mated. And birders shouldn’t be phased by the river either. That’s why we are teaming up with the birders from the Gastonia area to conduct the Gaston County Christmas Count. This will be a great opportunity to get to know our neighbors and explore new birding hotspots. All the details haven’t been worked out yet but plan to spend at least a morning if not the entire day getting to know Gaston County.

Sunday, December 17th • Lake Norman CBC
Contact: Taylor Piephoff [PiephoffT@aol.com]

This is by far the best count circle in the Piedmont. Because of the wide variety of habitat open fields, large lake, small ponds and wetlands, mixed hardwood forest, old farms the potential for unusual birds is great. In some ways this count is like a tour through Peterson’s guide with a smattering of species from loons all the way through to the sparrows with representatives of almost everything in between. Groups will start before dawn to catch the owls and woodcocks. Others will meet at 7:00 AM. There are fast food places in the count circle (in Cornelius) but you may want to bring food to munch on for energy and warmth. Although you might spend a fair amount of time in the car, warm clothes and sturdy shoes are a must. A tally up dinner will be held at 5:30 PM. Contact Taylor Piephoff for specific assignments.

Saturday, December 23rd • Charlotte CBC
Contact: Ken Kneidel [kenkneidel@gmail.com]

The granddaddy of the counts, this circle still encompasses a surprising variety of habitat considering suburban sprawl which has taken

Physical Difficulty Key

Easy - Trails are level to slight grades usually paved; .5-3 miles walking

Moderate - Trails can be uneven with some hills; 2-4 miles walking.

Strenuous - Trails vary greatly; 4+ miles of walking.

* Trails are handicapped accessible.
over much of the area. There are still patches of woods, ponds, lakes, streams and open fields which turn up an interesting variety of resident and wintering species. In the last 5 years we have averaged around 90 species. A remarkable number considering the wholesale lost of habitat over the past 20 years which just proves the tenacity of the birds. Although this is an all day event if you can only participate in the morning or afternoon you are more than welcome. Since fast food establishments (and warmth) will be just around the corner packing a lunch is optional although a thermos of coffee never hurt. There will be a tally up dinner at Wing Haven [248 Ridgewood Ave.] at 5:30 PM. Just bring your appetites and good birding stories. Too assure even and complete coverage of the area those who wish to participate should contact Ken Kneidel.

Saturday, December 30th • Pee Dee NWR CBC
Contact: Judy Walker [birdwalker@me.com]

There is nothing quite like knowing you are the only one wandering the paths of a wildlife refuge. That’s what it is like at the Pee Dee Count. We have the refuge to ourselves and it's a wonderful opportunity to see a wide variety of birds and hopefully other animals in a truly wild environment. Habitats include open fields, mixed woodlands and small lakes and ponds. Red-headed woodpeckers and ducks abound and if we are lucky a few Tundra Swans might grace the landscape. If you want to car pool, we will meet at 5:45 AM at the McDonald’s at the Windsor Square Shopping Center on Independence. We will be out in the field all day so remember to dress warmly as things can get pretty cold out in the fields. Waterproof shoes would also be helpful but not necessary. There will be a hot lunch to warm our inners and energize us for an afternoon of more birding. If you plan to a end contact Judy Walker.

Field Trips

Birders’ Book Nook

Listening to a Continent Sing
Birds by Bicycle from the Atlantic to the Pacific
Donald Kroodsma

"Birdsong maven Donald Kroodsma's travel journal is a welcome addition to the cycling-road-trip genre that began over a century ago. . . . It's the author's knowledge of birdsong . . . that makes this book so delightful.”
—Natural History

Bird Brain
An Exploration of Avian Intelligence
Nathan Emery

Written by a leading expert and featuring a foreword by Frans de Waal, Bird Brain shines critical new light on the mental lives of birds.

*Bird Brain is a winner. It is engaging and very well written, and the illustrations are excellent—dramatic, informative, and fun.”
—Frank Gill, author of Ornithology

Cloth $29.95
Meet the MAS Board!!

We welcome Jim Guyton as our new MAS President. Jim grew up in Columbus, Ohio and was introduced to birding from his dad when he was young. Jim graduated from The Ohio State University with a degree in Landscape Architecture and moved to Charlotte in 1983. He is a Senior Principal and Owner of a landscape architecture company in Charlotte. A few hobbies include being an avid birder, photographer, and fly fisherman. One of his favorite local birding spots is Cowans Ford. Jim’s favorite bird is one of our migrates that passes through, the gorgeous Black Throated Blue Warbler. Great Choice Jim!!

Jim Pugh is our Conservation Chair. Jim grew up in the greater Philadelphia area and went to medical school at Univ of Penn. After his internship, he did his military service and met his future wife, Faye, while in California. They moved to Ann Arbor, where Jim did his Neurology residency and teaching at the Univ of Michigan. They moved to Charlotte in 1983 to join a Neurology group practice and became North Carolinians. Now retired, Jim volunteers at a community clinic and works with military recruits. He has been a birder for 25 years and an environmental conservationist for 50 years. Jim has been to Nicaragua and Central America many times and loves that MAS is active in conservation efforts with Birds and Beans Coffee. His hobbies include traveling US and abroad, birding, enjoying Tarheels games, listening to all kinds of music, and playing the piano.

Bird Brain Teasers

There are 20 birds that have been seen on our area Christmas Bird Counts in this word search puzzle. There are no diagonals but some are backwards.

Can you find them all?
Before buying any binoculars, download (for free) Bird Watcher’s Digest Annual Optics Buyer’s Guide. It is chock-full of valuable information on how to choose the best pair for your specific needs. Below is an excerpt from the guide. To get the guide go to - https://goo.gl/f3cqE8

First, every optics buyer should consider two fundamental elements: size and price range. “Once we have the size figured out, that narrows our choices down from, say, 500 binoculars to 200 binoculars,” says Lizdas. After you couple your preferred size with a general price range, the field of options usually becomes an easily manageable list of four or five models.

**What Size Binoculars Do You Want?**

When we talk about size with regard to optics, it has less to do with the physical weight and dimensions and more to do with the power of the binoculars — the magnification and the diameter of the objective lenses (respectively the first and second numbers in 8x42, for example). To determine what size will best suit your needs, think about how you intend to use your new binoculars. Do you plan to travel with them or stay in the backyard? Will you spend more of your time in wood-lands watching warblers or in open areas watching hawks and shorebirds? Different types of birding favor different types of optics.

The standard birding binoculars these days are 8x42, so chances are that’s the size you want to aim for. But you may want to go with more magnification, in which case 10-power binoculars are great (if you can hold them steady).

Of course, you shouldn’t completely ignore physical weight and dimensions.

The diameter of the objective lens — that second number—is a rough indicator of the binoculars’ weight; an 8x20, a typical pair of compact binoculars, is going to weigh significantly less than an 8x42, the typical full-size binoculars. Weight varies from model to model as well. Although two 8x22 models might have the same physical dimensions, they might have different amounts of rubber armor or be made from a different material. Physical dimensions will vary as well.

**What Does Your Budget Look Like?**

When determining how much money you’re willing to spend on new optics, there is a series of breaking points to consider. “In the first $300, improvements come cheap,” says Lizdas. In lower-priced optics, spending an extra $50 can make a huge difference in terms of clarity and sharpness. The “sweet spot” for quality, mid-priced binoculars is between $300 and $600, according to Lizdas. “That [price range] is where your average birder will buy a pair of binoculars,” he says.

The next level of upgrades usually falls around $1,000 to $1,200. Beyond that, the premium models come in at $2,000 and above. It’s important to consider which of those price ranges best lines up with your budget.

Keep in mind that when it comes to optics, you get what you pay for. “Those $2,000 binoculars are not four times as good as the $500 binoculars,” observes Lizdas. “However, they are objectively, easily discernibly better. The view that you get for $2,000, you can’t get for less money.” As a rule of thumb, if you’re serious about watching birds, you should buy the best optics you can afford. Few buyers regret spending a little extra to enjoy higher quality optics, but Lizdas says he frequently hears customers lament skimping on quality because of the cost.

### Where to Buy Locally

**Wild Birds Unlimited** (several locations in the area. Limited selection)

**Bird House on the Greenway** (Rhea Rd.)

**Cabela’s** (Fort Mill, near Carowinds)

**Bass Pro Shop** (Concord Mills)

**REI** (near North Lake Mall, I-77 Exit 18, Carolina Place)
Here are 10 myths you may have heard about binoculars and scopes. The article is adapted from 10 Myths about Birding Optics by Michael & Diane Porter. You can read the entire article which goes into more detail at birdwatching. com (http://www.birdwatching. com/optics/myths2006-intro.html)

**MYTH #1:** Higher power binoculars will let me see more.

**REALITY:** Actually, with a higher power binocular you may end up seeing less!

One would think that the more magnification, the more you could see. But it’s not necessarily so. The usable power of a binocular is limited by the steadiness of the hands that hold it. There is an inevitable wobble in any handheld binocular image. The higher the magnification, the greater the wobble. At some point, the wobble negates the increased resolution that magnification provides.

It’s generally agreed 10-power is the upper limit of hand-held binoculars. Many experts believe that birders can see just as much or even more with 8 power binocular, or even 7 power.

**MYTH #2:** Bigger binoculars are more powerful.

**REALITY:** The size of the binocular tells you absolutely nothing about the power.

Some 10-power binoculars are smaller than some 7-power ones. The design of its eyepiece is what determines the power, or magnification of a binocular. And eyepiece design has little or no effect on the size of the binocular.

**MYTH #3:** Bigger binoculars are brighter.

**REALITY:** Bigger can be brighter, but only in dim light!

Many people buy 42mm or larger binoculars in hopes of getting the maximum brightness. But in ordinary light, a good-quality 32mm binocular delivers all the light a person can use, producing just as bright an image as does a 42mm or even a 50mm binocular. And since it’s smaller, weighs less, and usually costs less, a 32mm binocular is certainly worth considering, at least for daytime birding.

**MYTH #4:** Bigger binoculars have a wider field of view.

**REALITY:** Field of view is in the design of the eyepiece.

A person might expect a bigger binocular to have a wider field of view, but it’s not necessarily so. In fact, a smaller binocular can have an even wider field of view than big one. Although the field of view depends primarily on the binocular’s eyepiece design, the magnification also has a bearing. If you’re looking at two binoculars of the same model but different magnification, the lower powered one will have the wider field of view. That is one reason that many birders prefer 8-power binoculars rather than 10-power.

**MYTH #6:** A really good pair of binoculars is outside my price range.

**REALITY:** There’s some good stuff now in mid-priced binoculars.

Although the top end of binocular prices has gone stratospheric, mid-priced binoculars have been rapidly closing the quality gap. While it’s still generally true that the more you pay, the better optics you will get, the quality curve is not the same at both ends of the price scale. There’s much more difference in optical quality between a $120 and a $400 binocular than there is between a $400 and a $1000-and-up binocular.

**MYTH #7:** I don’t need waterproof binoculars. I don’t bird in the rain.

**REALITY:** You do need waterproof binoculars, even if you never go out in the rain.

When warm, moist air contacts a cool surface, water condenses. It’s why your binoculars may fog up when they go from a cool environment, such as an air-conditioned car or house, into a warm or moist environment, such as outdoors in summer, or near the ocean.

A waterproof binocular is prepared for changing climate. Its insides are isolated from salt spray and dust, and if it gets dusty on the outside, you can rinse it off under the tap. Since waterproof binoculars are no longer expensive, it makes sense to ensure that you’re getting this feature in any binocular costing over $100. Look for the expression “nitrogen purged” or “nitrogen filled.”

**MYTH #5:** I can share my binocular with others (spouse, significant other, etc.)

**REALITY:** No you can’t.

Somebody’s going to end up missing the bird, and they’re going to be crabby. Many a marriage has been saved just by buying a second pair of binoculars.

**MYTH #8:** I can just buy what my friend has. He’s an expert birder.
REALITY: Binoculars need to fit the individual, just like shoes.

Everyone is different, and what works well for your friend may not work at all for you.

MYTH #9: “Twilight factor” is key to performance in dim light.

REALITY: The quality of the coatings is much more important.

You sometimes see “twilight factor” listed in a binocular description, as a measure of the resolving power in dim light. This term was more important years ago, before modern optical coatings were invented, than it is today.

However, in a modern binocular, performance in dim light depends more on the quality of the optical coatings than on the twilight factor formula. Good coatings can double the amount of light that gets through the binocular.

MYTH #10: Straight-through spotting scopes are easier to aim & use.

REALITY: Not really! An angled-eyepiece scope is just as easy. It might take you five minutes to get used to it, if you’re switching from a straight-through scope.

Glossary of Terms

CENTRAL FOCUS: Wheel that is turned by the user to focus on the object being viewed

DIOPTRER: Allows the user to compensate for the difference between each individual’s strong and weak eye.

EYEPIECE: Magnifies the light brought in by the objective

FIELD OF VIEW: The side-to-side measurement of the circular viewing field or subject area. It is defined by the width in meters of the area visible at 1000 meters.

MAGNIFICATION: A number usually between 4 and 12 used to determine how many times closer the user can see an object when using a binocular.

OBJECTIVE LENS: Glass located in front of the binocular that brings in light.

OBJECTIVE LENS NUMBER: The measurement of the width of the objective lens in millimeters.

To Scope or Not to Scope, that is the Question

It’s the time of year that we start thinking about what Santa might bring us for Christmas. For avid birders that often includes visions of birding scopes. With a scope you can see more birds and see much more of the bird. The question is which is the scope best for you.

Scopes can range in price from $200 to $2,000. So what is the difference between a cheap scope and an expensive one? Let’s start with the basics and then define and compare the different features of spotting scopes to help you decide on a purchase.

MAGNIFICATION

In general, a good magnification range for your bird watching spotting scope is between 15-60x. Below 15x, you might as well use your binoculars. Above 60x, the field of view becomes too narrow and image brightness begins to dim, especially a problem in low light conditions. Most often, 20-40x gives both the best field of view and image brightness for bird watching.

A point to remember: The higher the magnification, the larger the objective lens is needed to maintain image quality. Additionally, any distortions (heat waves) or scope movement (tripod tremors) will be intensified at higher magnifications.

If you do want more magnification, remember that the quality of the lenses and prisms (which affects transmittance) become increasingly important. Low quality lenses and prisms will produce low quality images, especially above 45x. The highest useful magnification of your scope depends on the quality of the lenses and prisms, the objective lens size (discussed below), and outside conditions (low or bright light, haze, heat waves, etc.)

OBJECTIVE LENS (APERTURE)

The size of the objective lens determines the light-gathering capacity of a spotting scope. More light = more clarity and detail which = a brighter, clearer image. Aperture is defined as the diameter of the objective lens, usually measured in millimeters. Bird watching objective lenses normally range between 50-80mm.
In general, a larger objective lens equals more weight and more $$$. When deciding on the objective size for your scope, get the largest objective you're willing to pay for, but also willing to carry. If you’re willing to carry a little extra weight, an 80mm objective lens will give you good images in nearly all light conditions, especially at higher magnifications.

Think about where and when you will be doing most of your birding. If you live in Seattle (many cloudy days), go for the bigger objective lens. If you live in a dry, sunny location, i.e. Arizona desert, and do most of your birding during the day (not dusk or dawn) and you want to carry something lighter, perhaps you could consider going a little smaller.

**EXIT PUPIL**

Along with objective lens size, the exit pupil is the best measure of image brightness. The exit pupil is the diameter of light in millimeters visible through the eyepiece. To calculate the exit pupil divide the objective lens size by magnification. So the higher the magnification, the larger the objective lens needed to maintain image brightness.

As a general rule of thumb, try to get a scope where the exit pupil does not go below 1.33mm. Because in conditions besides optimal (bright, calm), an exit pupil below this will be insufficient, especially at higher magnifications.

So if you had a scope with a 20-60x zoom eyepiece, an 80mm objective lens would be suitable for all magnification ranges. 80mm/(objective lens size)/60 (highest magnification) = 1.33mm (exit pupil size). However, a 50mm objective lens at 60x would give you an exit pupil of .83 mm (50/60=.83). Not as good, especially in lower light conditions.

**EYEPICES**

The eyepiece is what determines the magnification of your scope. It is also a factor in determining field of view, exit pupil size, and eye relief. Eyepieces sometimes are included with your scope but more often are sold separately. Most scopes have interchangeable eyepieces, specific to manufacturer and line, allowing you to choose one or more that fits your preferences. You can get either interchangeable fixed or single zoom (variable) eyepieces for your scope. There are some spotting scopes, usually zooms or waterproof scopes, which have eyepieces that are non-interchangeable.

Zoom eyepieces have a range of magnification levels from low to high, usually 15-45x or 20-60x. Birders find these very useful because they can scan at the lower magnification (wider field of view) to find the bird, then use the higher magnification to see details.

Just remember to get a scope with an objective lens size that will be able to provide you with good images at all magnification ranges (review objective lens size and exit pupil size). The quality of the eyepiece glass and design affects image quality as well. So selecting an eyepiece is just as important as selecting the scope body.

Note that manufacturers may have eyepieces that can only be used on one design line while other may be used on multiple lines. You may want to consider this and see what eyepieces can be used on your scope if you plan on getting more than one.

**FIELD OF VIEW**

The linear field of view (FOV) is measured as the width of area visible at 1,000 yards (or meters) from the observer. It can also be expressed in degrees as the angular field of view. Normally as magnification increases, field of view decreases.

In general, a wide field of view is better for following fast-moving objects or for scanning and finding birds in the scope. As discussed earlier in the eyepieces section, if most of your birding is done in wide open spaces, i.e. ocean seabird watching, hawk mountain ridges, then you may want to get a fixed wide-angle eyepiece that will provide you with a wider FOV.

You will notice that when comparing a 20x fixed eyepiece with a 20-60x eyepiece that the fixed 20x will have a wider field of view than the zoom at 20x. That is the result of its design.

*Continued on page 9*
Still More on Scopes

OPTICAL DESIGN

The 2 basic optical designs of scopes are refractive and catadioptric. Nearly all birding scopes are refractive. The reason being that even though catadioptric scopes provide clearer images at higher magnification (of same weight of refractor), they cost significantly more than refractive scopes and are not as strong and durable for field use as refractive scopes. If you want that extra bit of edge for better images, have the cash, and think your scope won’t get bumped around too much, then go for the catadioptric. Otherwise, a refractive scope is what you want. But remember, catadioptric scopes may have images that are vertically correct, but reverse the image left and right.

BODY DESIGN: ANGLED OR STRAIGHT?

There are two basic body designs of refractor spotting scopes: straight and angled. Straight scopes have the barrel and eyepiece aligned with each other, angled scopes have the eyepiece offset 45° or 90° from the barrel. There are pros and cons for both.

It’s easier to follow birds that are moving with a straight design. Also if you use your spotting scope from inside the car with a window mount, a straight scope is not a problem. Many people find the straight line of sight is easier for accurate aiming. A straight design is also easier to use from an elevated position. For example, viewing your backyard birds from a second-story deck.

On the other hand, if you are tall or do a lot of birding with groups, or most of your viewing is above the horizon (looking at cliffs, viewing soaring raptors, birds on trees tops) than perhaps an angled design would be a better choice. It all depends how you want to use your spotting scope. An angled scope can be shared easier than a straight scope because more people of different heights can comfortable look into the scope without adjusting the height.

Think about how you will most often be using your spotting scope. This will help you decide which design best suits your needs.

FOCUS MECHANISM

There are 3 basic focusing mechanism designs: single knob, double knob, and helical. If you can, try different mechanisms and see which one works best for you. If you can’t, then choose a knob focuser, which is generally preferred for bird watching and nature viewing.

GLASS COMPOSITION/COATINGS

Color aberration is sometimes noticeable with refractor scopes. This can be eliminated with the right kind of glass and coatings. Look for scopes with ED (extra low dispersion); FL (Fluorite); HD (High Density); and/or APO (apochromatic) glass. These elements will provide you with an image of higher clarity, detail, and sharpness, which in turn will reduce eyestrain.

Of coarse scopes with these extras add extra cost and weight, but you’ll be paying the cost in frustration when you can’t see those details on that special bird on an overcast (low-light) day. Spend the extra money on your spotting scope, save by making coffee at home, renting movies, or skipping the fast-food. Not eating french-fries for a month may buy you the feathered look of a lifetime!

WEATHER PROOFING/PROTECTION

When someone is wearing eyeglasses their eye is further away from the spotting scope eyepiece, which means a longer eye relief is needed in order to see the entire field of view. For most eyeglass wearers, an eye relief between 12-15mm will be adequate. Without adequate eye relief, you won’t get a complete field of view and you’ll need to remove your glasses in order to see the image properly. So long eye relief promises full
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Auditon News Page  10

Final Words on Scopes

field viewing with eyeglasses. As mentioned previously in the eyepiece section, there are eyepieces specifically made with long eye relief. You may also want to select eyepieces that have folding or roll-back eyecups so you can get your eyes closer.

CLOSE FOCUS

Close or near focus is the distance between the scope and the nearest object you can focus on, while maintaining a good image and sharp focus. In general, as magnification increases, the minimum close focal distance also increases. So scopes will typically have longer close focus ranges than binoculars. For bird watching, a short close focus is beneficial for seeing details of a bird that has landed up-close to your scope. It is also better for taking photographs. So if this is important to you, selecting a scope with a close distance of 15 ft. or less would be optimal.

SUMMARY

Get a lightweight, strong & sturdy scope. If it’s not lightweight, it will be uncomfortable to carry around. And if it’s not well built with strong housing, the first time it gets bumped when you’re frantically grabbing it from your back seat to see that lifetime peep (a.k.a sandpiper), you may be very disappointed when the focus doesn’t focus. You get what you pay for so don’t go cheap.

As with anything else, weigh the cost against the benefits, and get the best spotting scope you can afford. If you can’t afford a Swarovski, Leica or Zeiss (top-end, most expensive manu- facturers) then look at others such as Kowa, Nikon or Pentax, which can have just as good designs but are significantly loser in price. And don’t forget to leave money in your budget for a sturdy tripod to support your scope otherwise it’s like putting a Mercedes on golf cart tires.

Mecklenburg Audubon Society

Renew now and your membership will be effective until June 2018.

Local Membership covers the cost of the newsletter, web site, meetings and other administrative commitments. If you are requesting a family membership please include all relevant names & emails.

Name(s): __________________________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________

Phone: ______________________ E-mail(s): ____________________________

Return to:
Treasurer, Mecklenburg Audubon Society, P. O. Box 221093, Charlotte, NC 28222

Individual Membership [$10]

Family Membership [$15]

Renewal

Additional Donation $ _______

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Lead field trips

Do a program

Help at events