

WILDLIFE REHABILITATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Message from the President

“Take some pictures while you’re working”

I am a visual person. Every morning while driving to work I look for a colorful sunrise or a fogbank over the Catawba river. During the course of my average work day, I think about photographs all the time. When a new patient comes in, does it have unique features worth photographing? Is it a rare species and we don’t see many individuals in a given year? An unusual wound? When someone is trying to describe a cage or an injury on a bird, I ask for a picture, radiograph or drawing, if possible. It’s just easier for me.

Almost every week I think to myself – I wish we had a “before” picture to compare this to, now that this wound/wing/bird looks so much better (or worse).

Getting a decent (in-focus) picture helps me during day-to-day operations (how did we age this bird?) but it also helps when preparing for training courses or workshops. If you have ever organized a presentation you know how valuable good pictures can be.

Good images of your patients can also be invaluable when you are presenting your case to your supporters or potential donors. Images of young animals and release events are particularly helpful and persuasive.

Digital cameras are now fairly inexpensive and storing digital images is not a problem. Set up appropriate folders and subfolders and label everything as soon as you can. Make sure the filing system makes sense to whoever needs to access it. That picture will only be useful if you can find it quickly when you really need it.

So keep your digital camera handy and document your cases, techniques, facility, staff, and volunteers. You never know when you might need that picture. Maybe you’ll be writing an article for the next edition of this newsletter (subtle hint).

Unusual adult Red-tailed Hawk tail. Picture by Mathias Englemann



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Fragile and Misunderstood Fawns

by Linda Bergman-Althouse

*This article was originally written for
Carolina SALT Magazine*

Fawns have arrived at the Outer Banks Wildlife Shelter (OWLS) in Newport, NC, as well as wildlife shelters across the state, in larger numbers than past years. This article contains valuable information to be passed to the public when you receive fawn calls or someone brings a fawn (or two) to your wildlife rehabilitation facility. One mistake people make is assuming that an alone fawn was abandoned by its mother and they end up, basically, kidnapping the poor little thing. Mother deer will leave their fawn for hours while they go off to feed nearby. The fawn's mother will do this so predators won't see a vulnerable fawn when they see her. The mother returns hours later, and the fawn is fed and cared for. So... if you see a fawn alone in the woods or treeline near a meadow do not assume it is abandoned. A fawn's best chance at survival lies in being raised by its mom. Fawns nurse three to four times daily, usually for less than 30 minutes at a time, but otherwise the doe keeps her distance. This helps reduce the chance she will attract a predator to her fawn. The fawn's protective coloration, lack of scent, and ability to remain motionless all help to avoid detection by predators and people.

If a fawn is seen lying upright, eyes wide open, but flattened to the ground, do not touch it. This is a fawn's camouflage position to blend in with its surroundings. When the fawn is picked up it will hold its legs tight against its body with its head forward. Sometimes, although its legs aren't broken, the fawn will allow its body



Photograph by John Althouse

to become limp and dangle in your hands. Put the baby down, walk away and leave it alone. This fawn is too small to follow the doe for the long distance she must travel to find enough food to make milk for her baby. The milk is very rich and will sustain the fawn for the many hours it spends alone. The doe will return only when there are no humans nearby. You may be curious, but refrain from sitting and waiting for her to return. If you have removed the fawn from its resting spot take it back at once

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Photograph by John Althouse

Fragile and Misunderstood Fawns (continued)

and walk away. The doe will be searching for her fawn, and when she finds it she will accept it and provide better care than any human can. Humans cannot teach the fawn the skills it needs to survive in the wild. Also, humans, other than wildlife rehabilitators, do not have the correct diet to properly nourish a wild animal. Please leave it alone and allow it to retain its wildness and natural fear of humans. This is the greatest gift we can give it. If an uninjured fawn is seen on the road or beside the road, do not put it in your car. Place it off the road about 20 feet and leave the area. The fawn would not be there if the doe was not nearby. You will not see her, but she's there, somewhere, watching. She will return for the fawn and accept her baby, even if it has been touched by human hands, as soon as the human disturbance is gone. So, don't linger in the area.



Licensed Fawn Rehabilitator Dave Jasper
Photograph by Linda Bergman-Althouse

ing properly, injuries caused by dog or fox attacks and those legitimately orphaned as a result of vehicle collisions. We love dogs, too, but please leash your dog for walks during deer breeding season if those walks occur in wooded and meadow areas. Now, the fox, well . . . not much we can do about that encounter. If no evidence exists that Mom has died by being hit by a vehicle or any other means, we or the “fawn-napper” will return it to the spot where it was found. Mom is frantically looking for her baby, so the sooner the better. We assign our youngest fawns, injured or orphaned, to our licensed fawn rehabilitators to ensure they experience very limited contact with humans. Once they gain strength and can nurse on their own, the Blind Feeding Method (BFM) will be utilized. The BFM will consist of formula in bottles resting in a frame mounted to the wall of the fawn enclosure (see picture on page 4). Fawns are fragile and their situations are misunderstood at times, but with appropriate care and treatment, we watch them grow into the majestic

If a fawn is obviously ill, lying on its side, kicking or crying – pick it up and place it in a quiet place. A light cloth placed over the fawn's head will sometimes calm it. Keep it away from pets and all human activity. Petting the fawn, talking to it or holding it provides no comfort. This cute little creature is a wild animal; therefore human voices, odor and touch will only add to the stress of the situation and cause additional harm, compounding the pre-existing illness or injury. When a fawn seems calm it may very well be in shock. If the weather is cold, a blanket may be placed over its body to keep it from becoming chilled. In hot weather keep the fawn in a cool location but out of drafts. Please don't feed the fawn anything other than water. Baby formula, cow's milk, feed store mixes, pet store domestic animal formulas and soy products will cause diarrhea, dehydration and death. Call a wildlife shelter in your area at once for help.

Lately, OWLS has admitted fawns with conditions such as diarrhea or mange, wounds that are not heal-

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Fragile and Misunderstood Fawns (continued)

and beautiful adults they are meant to become, but they are – A WHOLE LOT OF WORK!!

Fawn rehabilitators are specially trained to rehabilitate injured or orphaned white-tailed deer fawns and licensed by the state with a Primary North Carolina Fawn Rehabilitation Permit. They are also authorized to temporarily hold fawn deer for release back into the wild. Anyone found holding and raising deer without credentials are subject to heavy fines and tragically, the innocent deer in their possession euthanized and no one wants that to happen. Please don't hesitate to call on a wildlife rehabilitator or wildlife rehabilitation facility near you if you come across a fawn in distress.



Photograph by Dan Nicely

Nominating new WRNC board members

by Mathias Engelmann

Do you know a wildlife rehabilitator or educator in NC that would make a good board member? WRNC is always looking for individuals who want to share their passion for wildlife and get involved on a state-wide level. Terms last 3 years and each January the symposium attendees vote in new board members at the banquet. Nominees need to be current members of WRNC, of course. Board members have to be committed – they are asked to serve on several working committees, attend and work at each annual symposium and be active in the wildlife community. They also need to attend several conference-call board meetings throughout the year.

Technical website help sought

We still need help if you have some experience with ftp, mysql or php and would like to help with the WRNC website, contact Jean Chamberlain at jchamberlain1@windstream.net.

My Squirrel Cage

by Deanna Epps

I am a licensed wildlife rehabilitator in NC and rehab small mammals out of my home. I always depended on other people with pre-release cages to release my mammals when the time came. As it always happened, their cages were full and I would get on a waiting list. There are not many rehabilitators in my local area with pre-release cages so I had to keep my mammals longer than needed, just waiting for a spot in someone else's pre-release cage.

In 2013, I had to distribute my ready-to-release babies between three different rehabbers, after waiting on their mammals to be released. It became very difficult to rehabilitate squirrels properly.

In 2014, I learned that WRNC had a cage grant program in which they fund you a certain amount of money to use for building a new cage. I applied for this grant and was awarded \$300.00. This was used to build a very nice outdoor pre-release cage. I was so very grateful to receive this grant and to watch my cage being built. What a relief it is to now have somewhere to place my mammals when they are ready to go! No more waiting. My cage is also large enough to house many squirrels at a time. It is available to local rehabbers that need it as well.

The squirrels and I thank WRNC for this wonderful gift. The cage grant program makes it possible for people like me to get a very needed cage.

**Photograph by
Deanna Epps**



Cage Grant Information by Toni O'Neil.

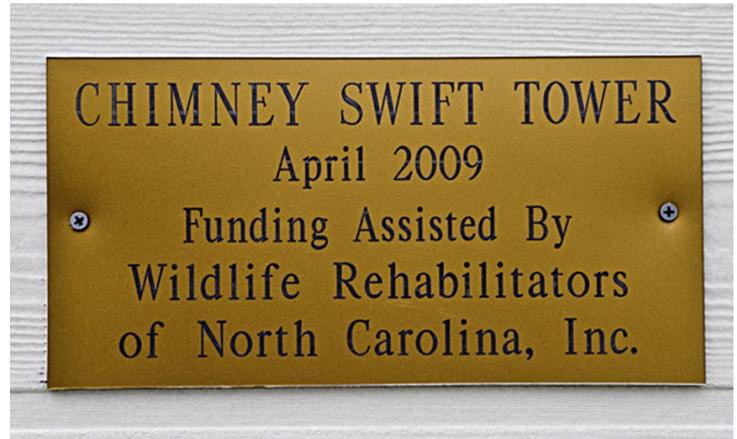
The WRNC Cage Grant is for actively rehabilitating members who need to build a new outdoor pre-release cage, repair an old cage, or expand a current cage. The funding is available to our members to provide additional rehabilitation cage space so that more wildlife can be treated and released. One recent major change this year has been to move the application deadline up so that the cage grant recipient winners can be announced at the Symposium banquet in January. The new due date is January 5th, 2017. This will also allow the winner to have time to work on the construction prior to the start of the baby season.

Check the WRNC website for the application form.

Chimney Swift Tower Grant - Still Plenty of Time!

by Linda Bergman-Althouse

The January 5th deadline for the Chimney Swift Tower (CST) grant program seems far off, especially when you are managing the exhaustion and rigors of baby season at present, but NOW is a good time to think about your Chimney Swifts' needs and wants for next year. The opportunity for monetary assistance is available through our organization to effect much needed alternative habitat for Chimney Swifts in our North Carolina communities. Construction of alternative habitat for our feathered environmental partner, the Chimney Swift, encourages them to return and thrive in our state. If you or your organization have noticed the loss of Chimney Swift habitat (possibly due to the capping of chimneys) or a decrease in numbers of Chimney Swift presence, you can do something about it. You or someone you know may choose to construct and maintain a Chimney Swift tower to entice the residency of Chimney Swifts, acrobatic insectivores who vacuum the sky at dawn and dusk ridding our areas of pesky flying bugs, especially the dangerous mosquito. WRNC offers a \$300.00 grant and the Paul & Georgean Kyle book, "New Habitat for America's Mysterious Birds (A Construction Guide)" to assist you or your group in the undertaking of this valuable conservation project and can award three grants per year.



Photograph by Ed Erkes, Seven Springs, NC.



Photograph by Diana Refsland, Brevard, NC.



Kristen Hansen and her brother installing a chimney swift tower in Council, NC.

Please refer to WRNC's website <http://ncwildliferehab.org> for details of eligibility and application requirements for the CST grant program.

For further questions feel free to contact the WRNC Chimney Swift Tower Grant Coordinator, Linda Bergman-Althouse at 910-358-1596 or lbergman@ec.rr.com.

The Roadie

by Paul E Spedding

I admit it. I am a wildlife education program Roadie. It's not the hours spent fetching the birds or the snakes or the pelts or the bins with the brochures, or the sign boards and the yellow boundary rope, or setting up the tables and those hefty canopy tents, or remembering to bring the water spray bottles and the banner and the props. Or snapping a few pictures. Although that's usually what a Roadie does.

What it is for me is the people. The crowds, three deep, who come to see what wildlife rehabilitation and education is all about. They hear the stories of the owls, the hawks, the vultures, and the falcon. We tell them about each of the raptors and how they came to us., each one's injuries, each one's attributes. We repeat the stories over and over and over again.

The kids (and adults) keep coming to touch the mammal pelts and to guess the animals. Oftentimes, the smallest kid is the one who knows the most. Education works!

I always try to tell the people that most rehabilitators deal with mammals – opossums, squirrels, and bunnies. And that it takes an incredible amount of – volunteered - skill, time, resources and patience to do what rehabbers do for the wild animals among us.

Some onlookers just like to tell their own story about an animal they, or a neighbor, or a friend recently saw or “rehabbed.” Some people are unimpressed. Some people are very sincere, and say “Thank you for what you do.” That's a good part.

They are not thanking me – they are thanking all of you hands-on rehabbers out there who are reading this. I thank you too. It keeps me on the road.

Eagle Scout Projects

by Mathias Engelmann

If you have not discovered Boy Scouts as a source of free projects for your non-profit organization, you're missing out! For more than 20 years, Carolina Raptor Center has teamed up with boy scouts that want to earn their eagle badge. Scouts have completed dozens of projects at CRC including gravel walkways, outdoor benches, informational kiosks, small to medium-sized rehab and display cages (mostly 8' by 16'), cage signs, boardwalks, and rain shelters.

These are definitely win-win propositions - the scout plans the project based on your guidelines, he raises the money for it, enlists his troop, friends and family to help out and of course completes the project. He gets the satisfaction of completing something that is valuable to the community for years to come and your organization gets a free project!

We get many requests for these opportunities and try to come up with potential ideas that are reasonable for a troop of scouts to complete. Projects have to be presented to and approved by the local Boy Scout Council. Contact your local Boy Scout troop for guidelines on what is appropriate and how many hours the project should require.

Resident Raptor Health Checks

by Kristin Castellon

Even if an animal in your collection seems to be in perfect health, an annual physical exam can catch illness and disease at the earliest treatable stage. At Carolina Raptor Center, we have about 100 resident birds that receive annual physical exams, semi-annual exams, and voluntary health checks throughout the year. Below is the form that we use for our Annual Physical Exams (Figure 1 & 2):

Annual Physical Exam

Bird Name: _____ Age: _____
 Species: _____ Gender: M F U
 Acquisition #: _____ Cage Location: _____
 Current Problems/History _____

Previous Weight-	Current Weight-
Exam Date	
Keel Score	
Keel Fat Score	
Abdominal Fat Score	
Furcular Fat Score	
Feet and Talons	
Beak	
Internal Eye Exam OD OS	
External Eye Exam OD OS	
Vent	
Uropygial Gland	
Blood Work	Slide Hematocrit Tubes Chemistry
Radiographs	
Anesthesia Used	Mask Endotracheal Tube ISO 1% 2% 3% 4% 5%
Wings R L	
Legs R L	
Left Primaries	

Fig 1—front page, Carolina Raptor Center annual physical exam form for resident birds

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Resident Raptor Health Checks (continued)

Right Primaries	
Left Retrises	
Right Retrises	
PO Fenben Dose Given (0.4cc/kg)	
Ivermectin Dose Given (0.02cc/kg SQ) or(0.05cc Ivermectin diluted in 0.45cc Propylene Glycol at 0.2cc/kg PO)	
Frontline Application Locations	Behind Ears Between Scapulas Abdomen Keel Axillas Leg Webs
Notes/Comments	
Stress Level During Exam	1 2 3 4 5

Condition of Known Injuries:

Radiographic Interpretation:

Additional Comments:

Hematocrit	
PCV	
Serum	
Buffy	
TP	

WBC Count		Heterophils	
Adjusted WBC		Lymphocytes	
PI		Eosinophils	
		Monocytes	

Fig 2—back page, Carolina Raptor Center annual physical exam form for resident birds

Before restraining the animal, observing it in the enclosure can be a good clue to their overall physical and mental health. Does the bird spend a majority of its time on the ground? Is the bird flying? Is it able to move from perch to perch? Does it appear to be nesting? Is it clinging to walls or looking for an escape route? Answers to these questions, in addition to your exam findings, can give you the information necessary to customize the cage for your animal and treat and prevent injuries.

Having one person focused on capturing and restraining the animal will allow the examination to go as smoothly and as quickly as possible. The entire bird needs a thorough exam. Feathers easily camouflage soft tissue wounds and injuries so palpating the bones, joints, and skin is critical. Even birds that have lived their entire life in captivity will hide signs of illness or injury for as long as possible.

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Resident Raptor Health Checks (continued)

The first step is obtaining the animals' weight. It is best to have the animals' previous weight on hand so you can quickly compare it to the current weight. Raptor weights fluctuate dramatically throughout the year. Keeping good records is critical to track and ensure that the animal is at an appropriate weight year round. Below is a weight chart of a resident Barred Owl using RaptorMed™ to record weights (Figure 2). This is a perfectly normal S curve and ideal for all resident raptors. The peaks are in the winter when they should have more fat to stay warm and the dips are in the heat of the summer.

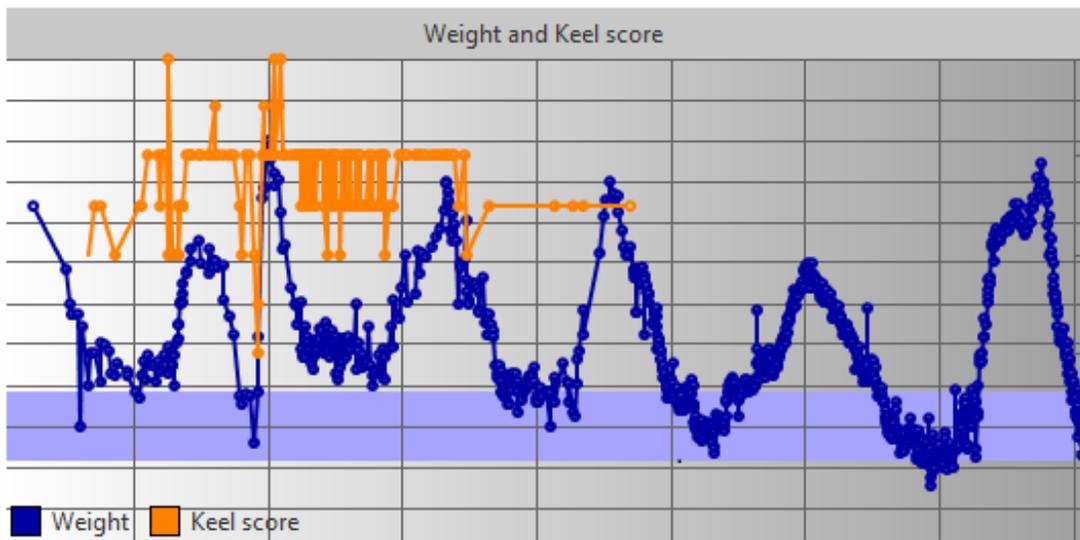


Figure 2: Weight Chart of a Resident Barred Owl. Weight is indicated in dark blue.

Although the weight is a great tool, it should always be used in combination with a keel score (Figure 3). At Carolina Raptor Center, we use a 1-5 scoring system as shown below. Keel scores will vary widely based on season, level of activity, species, and age of the particular bird. An ideal keel score can range from 2.5-4.5 depending on level of activity and season. A low weight/keel score can be an indication of illness, vision loss, injury etc. Being overweight can also cause problems as well, with bumblefoot being fairly common among raptors.

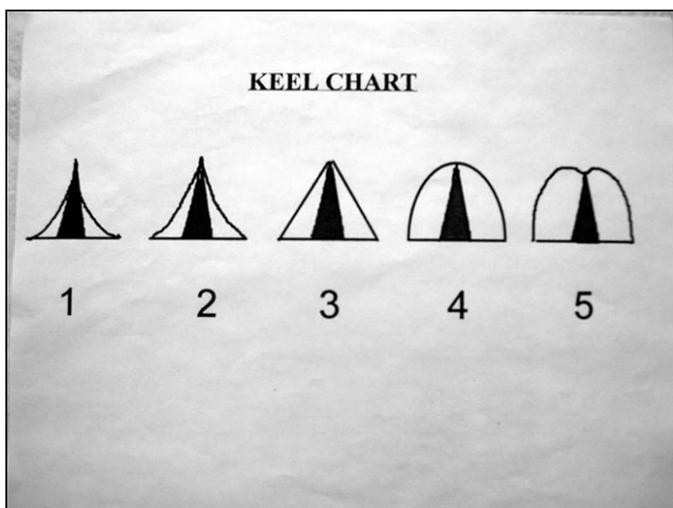
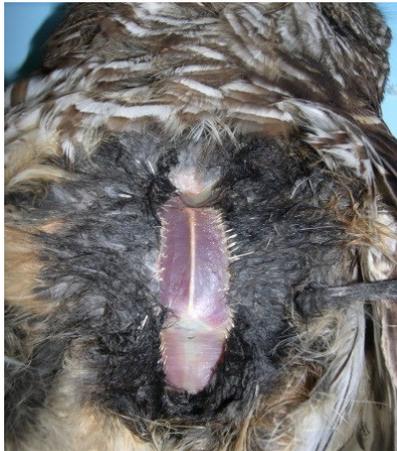


Figure 3: The Keel Chart reference. A score of 1 is determined when muscle/fat surrounding the keel is absent, progressing to a score of 5 which refers to a keel bulging with muscle/fat.

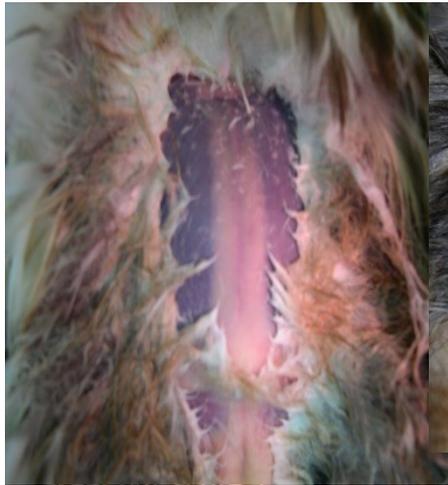
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Resident Raptor Health Checks (continued)

In addition to keel scoring, we also fat score our birds on a 1-5 scale. We rate the furcular hollow, keel, and abdomen (Figure 4). This can assist with evaluating elderly birds, and amputees when the keel muscle is not well toned. The combination of weight, keel, and fat scoring can help you decide how to appropriately edit your resident bird's food to maintain an ideal weight throughout the year.



Keel Fat Score-0



Keel Fat Score-2



Keel Fat Score-5

Figure 4: Photographs of keel fat ranges.

In captivity, raptors need their beaks coped regularly (Figure 5). Some need as many as four copes per year while others rarely need a trim. An overgrown beak can lead to many problems including cracking, deformation, and in severe cases an inability to eat. The inside of the mouth must also be checked for hydration, plaques, and any abnormalities.



Figure 5: Coping overgrown beaks on Great Horned Owl (left) and Red-tailed Hawk (right).

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Resident Raptor Health Checks (continued)

Checking the ears and eyes are the next step in the examination. Ears should be checked for discharge, injuries and parasites. Also, there is an internal eye examination once a year. We evaluate previous injuries, new injuries, and any age-related changes. We also perform an external exam to look for corneal scratches, plaques or scarring. We complete the exam with a pupillary light reflex and menace test which are easy to perform and can help you determine if the bird is visual.

The vent should be checked for any abnormalities including prolapsed cloaca, abnormal muscle tone, or impacted feces/urates. The uropygial gland should also be routinely examined for symmetry and impaction.

Captive raptors can easily develop problems with their feet with the most common problem being bumblefoot (Figure 6). The variety in perching textures, perch diameter, and obesity can all play a role. The bottom of the feet should have a uniform bumpy texture. Once the feet become smooth and pink, you are faced with stage one of bumblefoot. At this stage it is critical to evaluate perches and the weight of the bird to prevent it from moving to stage two. If left untreated, bumblefoot can develop into a serious infection, risking the life of the bird. We use a combination of natural branch perching and artificial Daisy Mat turf perching to maintain good foot health.

Stage 1



Stage 2



Stage 4



Figure 6: The varying degrees of bumblefoot.

Feather condition can give you a wide variety of information about the overall health of the raptor including nutrition, age, parasite infestations, and poor cage design. We track all feathers at each physical exam in the chart below. Based on this information, you can make more informed decisions to improve the overall health of the bird.

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Resident Raptor Health Checks (continued)

Feather check

Date: 2016-05-16

RIGHT

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

TAIL

6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6

LEFT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Choices

- Ok
- IB, mature
- IB
- Imped
- Frayed
- Tipped
- Bent
- Broken, needs imp
- Singed
- Broken, not impable
- Missing
- Unknown

Set all to Ok

Ok Cancel

Figure 7: Feather chart in RaptorMed™ of a Barn Owl.

During each examination we use a standard combination of parasiticides. We apply Frontline™ on the featherless areas to prevent flat flies, mites, ticks, and fleas. We also regularly give a dose of Fenbendazole™ and Ivermectin™ to treat possible external and internal parasite infestations. Once a year we also obtain a full-body radiograph and collect a small blood sample for a Complete Blood Count (CBC). This can be very important for your records, acting as a baseline for future problems. It's also a way to catch illness and disease at a treatable stage. Discuss adding these diagnostic tools with your veterinarian to provide the best care possible to your resident collection.

Animal ambassadors play a critical role in conservation and education so it's our job to give them the best possible life in captivity, with their health being the first step. Carolina Raptor Center uses RaptorMed™ to record all medical and husbandry information. For more information about RaptorMed™ and its uses go to www.raptormed.com. Please don't hesitate to contact me with any questions, comments or concerns.

Kristin Castellon - Kcastellon@carolinaraptorcenter.org

All photographs and graphs by CRC

CRC Rehabilitation Seminar by Mathias Engelmann

Carolina Raptor Center will offer Rehabilitation Seminars on Saturday, Oct 15 & Sunday, Oct 16, 2016. Cost is \$ 135 for one day or \$ 250 for both days and includes lunch. The topics for Saturday are Imping, Radiographs, Physical Therapy, Orphan Care & Re-nesting, Release Evaluation and Simple Bandages. Sunday will focus on Common Injuries & Treatments, Feathers & Aging, Interesting Cases by Dr. Scott and a Q&A session with Dr. Scott. For questions or to register, email Mathias Engelmann at Mengelmann@carolinaraptorcenter.org.

Unusual Squirrel Case

by Toni O'Neil

Every once in a while something unusual comes along - that's what keeps wildlife rehabilitation exciting and challenging.

This little female squirrel and her male sibling were brought in when their tree came down in a recent storm. It is a little late for baby squirrels and there seemed to be only the two of them, with no mother around to retrieve them, so they were brought to Possumwood Acres. We noticed that the little girl was holding onto the feeding syringe differently than her brother. Upon closer inspection, we saw that her last two digits were fused together and that there was a split between the toes, giving her a lobster claw appearance. She is learning to hold on better and use it more efficiently as she gets older. We also noticed that the forelimb bones seemed to be distorted as well, so we scratched out heads and said the typical "something ain't right" expression - when you are perplexed and trying to determine exactly what is wrong. She can use the forelimb and we are watching to see how it affects her climbing ability. It appears to be more of a congenital issue than an injury-related one, but we are not positive. A radiograph of this foot would be good to have and we may eventually try and get one.

In people the condition is called Ectrodactyly, split hand, cleft hand or split hand/split foot malformation (SHFM). According to Wikipedia, "The cause of cleft hand lies, for what is known, partly in genetics, and can also be a spontaneous mutation during pregnancy." I did find a picture of the condition in a dog.

We may not want to let this female enter the breeding population and spread these genes - this raises the ethical question of what to do with her. As always, it also incorporates that extremely important issue - what about her Quality of Life? What would you do in this situation?



Photograph by Tonya Weil, Possumwood Acres



**Photographs
from Wikipedia**



Leather Bellies

by Toni O'Neil

Most people think of the word leather and associate it with shoes, belts, and purses. Living in Onslow County, which is a military town, the word "leatherneck" has a meaning specifically for military personnel. Being part of coastal NC, the phrase "leather back" is frequently used by people discussing the sea turtle nests on the local beaches.

As a wildlife rehabilitator specializing in songbird care, we describe "leather bellies" to members of the public, and get them to describe what they see and feel on the lower abdomens of the little birds they find during the hot weather of summer months. One of the leading causes for problems with little fledgling birds is dehydration, which can become quite severe and difficult to easily reverse. The belly of a well hydrated bird will be fat, shiny, smooth and pink. In contrast, a severely dehydrated little bird will have a shrunken-in belly, often a dull white or grey in color, with extremely pronounced wrinkles. The skin texture is very dry and stiff, and there may be caked mutes (fecal matter) surrounding the vent area.

Fluid therapy is the key to pulling these little guys through and it will take several days before the abdomen texture changes and the wrinkles disappear. In extreme cases the bird's kidneys may be damaged and you may not be able to save it - but at least it will be comfortable when it passes. We are not miracle workers but we do our best with every admission, even against the odds that seem to indicate it's a lost cause from the start. Every once in a while, there IS a miracle and something survives that we never expected. These are the moments that make all the others bearable.

PS - It's an old wives tale that touching the baby bird will cause the parents to reject the baby. The mother and father bird will quite happily continue to provide care for their baby if you are able to put



Moderately dehydrated bird with caked vent



Mildly dehydrated bird

it back in the nest. Trying to convince the public that it really is OK for them to pick the baby up and convince them they need to check the belly can be a challenge.

Photographs by Tonya Weil, Possumwood Acres



Extremely dehydrated bird

Newsletter Editors

Linda Bergman–Althouse

Teresa Clowers

Joni Gnyp, DVM

Jean Chamberlain

Mathias Engelmann

Carla Johnson



Our New T-Shirt Choice of Chestnut Brown is in Town!

by Linda Bergman-Althouse

Our new short sleeved, crew neck T-Shirts are in and will be for sale during Symposium 2017!!! We've selected Chestnut Brown and that's about as earthy as it gets!! This is a rich brown color that showcases our WRNC appliqué quite nicely. We still have our Galapagos (deep blue-green) and Heather Indigo Blue (light blue) available as well. The new shirts range in multiple sizes from small to XXL and are \$12.00. The remaining inventory of Galapagos and Indigo will be \$10.00 each. Don't forget to pad your budget to make sure you pick one (or a few!) up. Check them out, and if you want yours early or need a unique gift for someone special please contact Linda Bergman-Althouse, WRNC T-Shirt Guru, at 910-358-1596 or lbergman@ec.rr.com to make mailing or pick up arrangements. Besides personally wearing one proudly to let people know who we are and what we do, they make excellent gifts as well!



Photograph by Linda
Bergman–Althouse