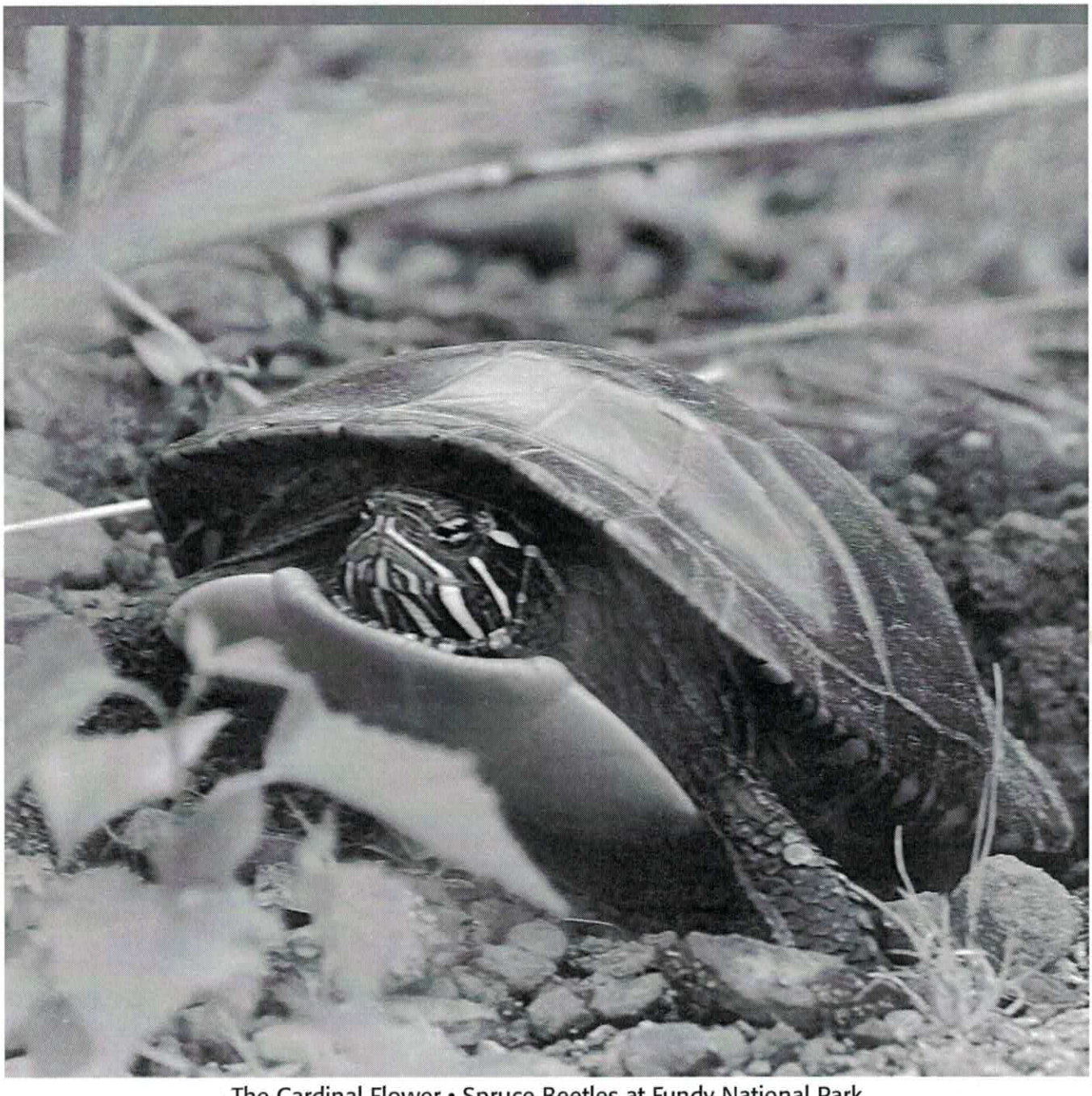
Vol. 39 No. 1 2012

Nature NB

Naturaliste du NB Naturalist



The Cardinal Flower • Spruce Beetles at Fundy National Park
The Cucumber Tree

Nature NB

924 rue Prospect St.
Suite 110
Fredericton, NB E3B 2T9

Nature NB is a non-profit, charitable organization whose mission is to celebrate, conserve and protect New Brunswick's natural heritage, through education, networking and collaboration. (The former name of Nature NB – New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists / Fédération des naturalistes du Nouveau-Brunswick is retained for legal purposes.)

Nature NB est un organisme de bienfaisance à but non-lucratif qui a comme mission la célébration, la conservation et la protection du patrimoine naturel du Nouveau-Brunswick par l'éducation, le réseautage et la collaboration. (L'ancien nom de Nature NB, soit « Fédération des naturalistes du Nouveau-Brunswick / New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists », demeurera le nom légal de l'organisme.)

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is a provincial affiliate of Nature Canada (formerly Canadian Nature Federation) and the Canadian Nature Network (CNN).

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est un partenaire provinciale (N.-B.) du Réseau Canadien de la Nature (RCN) et affilié de Nature Canada (la Fédération Canadienne de la Nature).

Federated Clubs / Clubs fédérés

Celebration of Birds Nature Club (Gagetown), c/o Bonnie Hamilton Bogart, Roberta MacKenzie, co-chairs, bluriver@nb.sympatico.ca. Information evenings are being held only on the 3rd Wednesday of each month from Jan - April and in the fall from Sept - Nov. Events and Field Trips throughout the year.

Chignecto Naturalists' Club, c/o CWS, Andrew Macfarlane, Box 6227, Sackville, E4L 1G6, 364-5047; meets Sackville Public Library, 7:30 pm, 3rd Mon., Sept.-June.

Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne, 1521-4 chemin Cowan's Creek Pokemouche, E8P 2C6; réunions au Club de l'âge d'or Landry, 1er mercredi, sept. à juin; Le Gobe-mouche, mensuel.

Club de Naturalistes Vallée de Memramcook, a/s Valmond Bourque, 12 rue Desbarres, Memramcook, E4K 1E7, 758-1095, www.natureacadie.ca; réunions 2ième mardi du mois, sept. à juin, à l'amphithéâtre de l'école Abbey-Landry, rue Centrale, Memramcook.

Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska Ltée, a/s Musée historique du Madawaska, 195 boul. Hébert, Edmundston, E3V 2S8, 737-5282 (Bert Lavoie); www.umce.ca/coml; réunions à 19h00, 2ième mercredi, sept. à juin, Musée du Madawaska; Le Jaseur, trimestriel.

Club les Ami(e)s de la Nature du sud-est Inc., a/s Normand Belliveau, CP 26024 Moncton, E1E 4H9, 532-4583, ami.e.snature@gmail.com; http://picasaweb.google.com/Ami.e.snature; réunions alternant entre Dieppe et Shédiac, 1er mercredi du mois; excursions 3ième samedi ou dimanche; La Plume verte.

Fredericton Nature Club, Box 772, Station A, Fredericton, E3B 5B4, 366-3079; meets Stepping Stone Centre, 15 Saunders St., 7:00 pm, 1st Wed., Sept-May; newsletter.

Kennebecasis Naturalist Society, c/o Ms H. Folkins, 16 Meadow Lane, Sussex, NB E4E 0E6; meets St. Mark's Anglican Church, 2 Needle St. Sussex Corner; 7:30 pm, 4th Mon., Sept.-June; quarterly newsletter.

Miramichi Naturalist Club, President: Leonel Richard, 773-3774; lrichard@nbnet.nb.ca; www.miramichinaturalistsclub.ca; meets 6:30 pm, 2nd Mon. in the Friendly Neighbor Senior Citizen Centre, Sutton Rd.

Nature Moncton, PO Box 28036, Moncton, NB E1C 9M1, Info Line: 506-384-6397; www.naturemoncton.org; Meets Church of the Nazarene, 21 Fieldcrest Drive, 7 pm, 3rd Tues., Sept.-June; Monthly newsletter.

NB Botany Club / Club botanique du N.-B., c/o Richard Fournier, Faculty of Forestry, Université de Moncton, 165boul Hébert, Edmundston, E3V 2S8, 737-5050 etx 5258, organizes 5-8 outings/year, AGM in September. www.macbe.com/botanyclub/home/html.

Restigouche Naturalists' Club, c/o Mike Lushington, 214 Rosebery Street, Campbellton, E3N 2H5, 684-3258; meets Village-Campbellton Nursing Home, 7 pm, 1st Monday.

Saint John Naturalists' Club, 7 Bridle Path Lane, Rothesay, E2E 5S7; meets N.B. Museum at Market Square, 7:30 pm 2nd Mon., Sept.-May, elsewhere in June; monthly newsletter www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org.

In This Issue *Dans ce numéro*

Cover Photo / page de couverture, Painted Turtle laying eggs / Tortue peinte en train de pondre des oeufs
Photo: Brigitte Noel

Please submit articles for the next issue by **April 30, 2012**.
S.v.p. soumettre les articles pour le prochain numéro avant le **30 avril, 2012**.
To / à Janet MacMillan, janetmac@nbnet.nb.ca

Sincere thanks to our many volunteers who contributed to this publication.
Merci beaucoup à tous les bénévoles dévoués qui ont contribué à cette publication.

EDITORIAL TEAM FOR VOL. 39 NO. 1
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Team / équipe : Ron Arsenault, Gart Bishop, Joel Butler, Warren Coleman, Cheryl Gass, Roger LeBlanc, Janet MacMillan, Paul Mansz

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NB Naturalist carries articles and reports pertaining to the natural history of New Brunswick. Articles are invited in either English or French, and will be printed in the language in which they are received. The opinions expressed are those of the authors. **Please send all submissions for the NB Naturalist to: Janet MacMillan (janetmac@nbnet.nb.ca)** Ask for details of computer compatibility. Advertising rates available on request.

Cette publication trimestrielle est éditée par des bénévoles de Nature NB, 924 rue Prospect St., Suite 110, Fredericton, NB, E3B 2T9. Port de retour garanti. Tout changement d'adresse devrait être envoyé au Secrétaire de la société. Les tarifs de réabonnement pour ***Le Naturaliste du N.-B.*** avant le 1 janvier : individuel 25$, famille 30$, membre à vie 1000$; un numéro 4$ l'exemplaire plus les frais postaux.

On peut lire dans ***Le Naturaliste du N.-B.*** des rapports touchant l'histoire naturelle du Nouveau-Brunswick. Les articles seront acceptés en français ou en anglais pour être reproduits dans la langue d'origine. Les opinions exprimées sont celles de leurs auteurs. Veuillez faire parvenir toutes articles pour ***Le Naturaliste du N.-B.*** à : Janet MacMillan (janetmac@nbnet.nb.ca). Demandez pour les détails de compatibilité d'ordinateur. Tarifs publicitaires sont disponibles sur demande.

naturenb.ca

Naturaliste du ***NB***

President's Message

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You may wonder just how Nature NB is organized and operates. Who sets its direction and chooses what it does?

Well, Nature NB has been guided by many dedicated individuals since it was formed 40 years ago. There have been 14 different presidents and over 60 directors. Nature NB 's structure consists of an Executive (President, Past President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer) and a Board of Directors who are made up of club representatives, and 4 members-at-large.

We have had seasonal volunteers working on projects almost since we began. Paid seasonal staff have worked on projects such as Mary's Point Shorebird Sanctuary since1987 and the Piper Project since1991. We have had paid, full time staff since 2002.

Currently, we are involved in the Biodiversity Portal project, Summer Youth Nature Camps and Young Naturalist Clubs. We also produce two magazines: the one you are reading plus 'Nature Kids/Kids Jeunesse'.

The hard, day-to-day work that involves project planning and administration is conducted by our Executive Director. The Executive and the Board of Directors are the folks who assist the Executive Director. However, they are also responsible for ensuring that our mandate and vision are being followed, and they address in which direction we want to head. The Board of Directors are volunteers who try to attend 4 board meetings per year, plus the Annual General Meeting. They sit on committees, represent Nature NB at various meetings, and keep our clubs and the general public informed as to the activities of the organization. They work hard to represent nature in New Brunswick.

If you are interested in learning more about what is involved in becoming a member of Nature NB's Board, please contact me. Both new and old directors have told me that they find being a director a rewarding and enjoyable experience. Maybe it is something that would suit you!

Mot du Président

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Peut-être vous êtes-vous déjà demandé comment fonctionne Nature NB? Comment se prennent les décisions qui orientent les actions de l'organisme?

En fait, Nature NB a profité de la direction de plusieurs personnes dévouées depuis sa fondation, Il y a 40 ans. Il y a eu 14 différents présidents, et plus de 60 membres du conseil durant cette période. L'exécutif de Nature NB est constitué des postes suivants : président, président sortant, vice président, secrétaire et trésorier. Pour sa part, le conseil d'administration est formé d'un(e) représentant(e) de chaque club membre, ainsi que de 4 conseillers généraux. Pratiquement depuis nos débuts, nous avons eu des bénévoles qui ont travaillé sur nos projets, et des employés saisonniers rémunérés œuvrant sur des projets spécifiques, tel le sanctuaire d'oiseaux de rivage de Mary's Point depuis 1987, et le Project siffleur depuis 1991. Depuis 2002, nous avons une permanence rémunérée.

À l'heure actuelle, nous sommes engagés dans le Project de portail sur la biodiversité, les Camps d'été jeunesse Nature, les Clubs de jeunes naturalistes, et nous publions deux revues, celle que vous lisez présentement et Nature Kids / Nature Jeunesse NB.

Au quotidien, la dure corvée de planification et d'administration des projets est assurée par notre directrice générale. Le conseil exécutif et le conseil d'administration sont là pour appuyer la direction

générale, mais sont aussi responsables de s'assurer que notre mandat et notre vision sont respectés. Ils doivent en plus définir les grandes lignes de l'orientation que nous voulons suivre. Le conseil d'administration est formé de bénévoles qui tâchent d'assister à 4 réunions par année, ainsi qu'à l'assemblée générale annuelle. En plus de siéger sur plusieurs comités et de représenter Nature NB lors de réunions externes, les conseillers s'efforcent aussi de tenir nos clubs membres, ainsi que la population en générale, au courant des activités de notre organisme. Ils travaillent dur au nom de la nature au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Si jamais vous voulez en savoir plus sur le travail du conseil et sur comment ou pourquoi en faire partie, SVP, veillez me contacter. Les membres nouvellement en poste, autant que ceux qui sont là depuis belle lurette, me disent que le fait de siéger sur le conseil est une expérience à la fois plaisante et enrichissante. Pourquoi ne pas y penser?

Dispatches from the Underbelly of Your Local Natural History Museum

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"He'd kill a hundred cats for knowledge but not a cockroach for pleasure."
-John Steinbeck in reference to his friend, a biologist and collector.

Perhaps it is human nature. It certainly seems natural to interpret the killing of an animal as contradictory to the conservation of that species. When people find out that I collect amphibian specimens for the New Brunswick Museum, they often question how I—someone who is so committed to their conservation—could kill them. In this article, I hope to dispel the stigma attached with collecting specimens and help set the record straight: creating and maintaining museum collections is vital for long lasting conservation efforts.

Many people do not understand the value that natural history museums hold for science and conservation. Perhaps this is because often less than 5% of a collection is actually on display to the public. In reality, the most exciting part of any museum is usually contained behind closed doors. This is where all the action happens - from describing new species to the molecular analysis of extinct ones.

Natural History Collections play a critical role in:

- Understanding biodiversity
- Supporting conservation
- Educating the public

UNDERSTANDING BIODIVERSITY

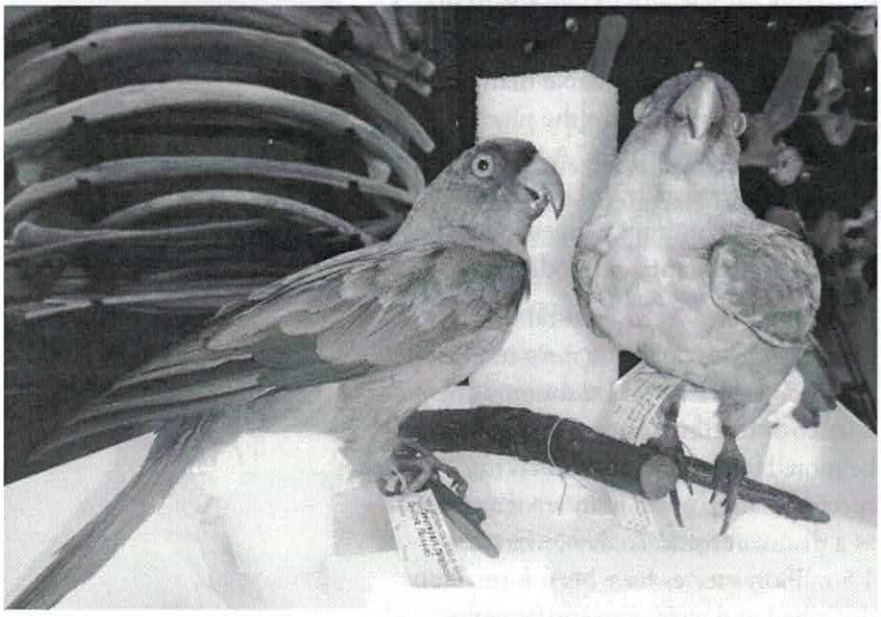
Specimens in a natural history collection form a physical inventory of biodiversity. Specimens are more valuable than photos or illustrations due to the physical information they contain. Advances in molecular research and other technologies will continue to open countless doors into the nature of biodiversity.

Historically and today, natural history collections easily play the most important role for systematics and taxonomy, the science of naming species. What could be more basic and fundamental to a species' conservation than recognizing it as a distinct entity? To date, more than 1.5 million species have been formally described and given a scientific name.

The species' name and description are all based on a type specimen housed in a permanent collection somewhere on earth. The New Brunswick Museum houses hundreds of types that form the benchmark for particular species. Natural history collections house recently extinct species, as well as fossils. In some cases, specimens of recently extinct species have become the only source of physical information for a species. For example, the DNA analysis of Quagga specimens has led to an attempt to recreate this extinct zebra with selective breeding from Plains Zebras. There is also an effort currently underway to resurrect the mammoth by Japanese scientists, using tissue stored at a Russian museum. The moral implication for raising the dead is another topic and serves as just one more example of the incredible opportunities available solely because of the existence of museum collections.

Field guides and identification keys—essential tools to any naturalist—rely heavily on local data that are often housed at regional collections. The amphibian and reptile specimens in the New Brunswick Museum will eventually be used to support the preparation of a new guide for this region since the last NB amphibian and reptiles guide, based on NBM specimens, was published in 1970. Each amphibian and reptile collection housed at the NBM will be represented as a dot on a map and collectively will help paint a picture of the distribution of each species in the province. Museum collections provide information on ranges and periods of time during which species occurred at specific localities. Such data is invaluable for tracking range extensions or contractions due to habitat alteration or climate change. This can be of particular importance when trying to calculate recent extirpation events or extinction rates. At a time when many scientists believe that we are entering the 6th mass extinction, such information is of incredible relevance today.

Figure 1. New Brunswick Museum specimens of the Carolina Parakeet (Cornuropis carolinensis) collected in Florida in 1896. The Carolina Parakeet, the only native eastern North American parrot, has been extinct since 1918. Photo by G. Jongsma



Supporting Nature Conservation

To begin with, we must recall that the proper unit of conservation is the population and not the individual. Collecting a small sub-set of a population serves many uses for conserving entire species. Taxonomy, systematics, zoogeography, anatomy and morphology, sexual dimorphism, and age/gender characters all depend on museum specimens. To highlight how museum collections can play direct roles in conservation I will use the example of Peregrine Falcons and DDT.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane or DDT is a synthetic insecticide that was heavily used in North America in the late 1940's. As effective as it was as an insecticide, it quickly percolated into surrounding ecosystems. Organisms high in the food chain became most notably affected because of bio-accumulation. Among the organisms suffering from high DDT concentrations were Peregrine

Falcons. The result was thinner egg shells which led to a massive reduction in breeding success and subsequent population crashes across their range.

Hickey and Anderson (1968) used museum specimens of Peregrine Falcon eggs to assess shell thinning. Because specimens were collected continuously over time across the US, the researchers were able to track the effects of DDT overtime and eventually link the insecticide with population crashes. The direct evidence that these museum specimens provided about the impacts of DDT proved instrumental in the ban of DDT in the US in 1972.

In Closing

I do not enjoy killing frogs and salamanders or any other living creature for that matter. I remember my first collecting permit resulted in a major influx of new tenants into our apartment. Despite having a humane method for euthanasia, and the knowledge they would hold scientific value as specimens in the New Brunswick Museum, I just could not bring myself to carry out the task. When the last Tupperware container had been transformed into a salamander terrarium, my girlfriend, Andi, who has always tolerated my quirky pursuits in natural history, had to draw the line. I was either to release the creatures back where I found them or deposit them as specimens at the New Brunswick Museum, as I had originally set out to do. Today, that is their resting place where they will contribute to scientific research for centuries to come. To date, they have already contributed to two scientific publications, with two more being written as well as one COSEWIC status report and an eventual field guide.

Specimens collected 200 years ago are being investigated today in ways their collectors could never have imagined. Electron microscopes, thin-layer chromatography and—of course—molecular analysis, are all increasing our understanding of biodiversity. For this reason, it is important to maintain on-going contributions of specimens for natural history museums. Who knows what advances will be made in the next 200 years. It is our responsibility to provide the raw material for future generations of conservationists to come.

Acknowledgement

Although it is perhaps strange to include an acknowledgement section in a popular article, in this case I wish to make an exception. I would like to thank Don McAlpine for his support and encouragement in becoming actively involved in the exciting work of museums. There is no looking back now! It seems set in stone that I will remain involved in museum work, one way or another, for the rest of my life. Thank you!

Figure 2. Wet collections (mainly stored in ethyl alcohol) of New Brunswick amphibians and reptiles at the New Brunswick Museum provide comprehensive documentation of this group of vertebrates. Photo by G. Jongsma

Yet More Words for Birds

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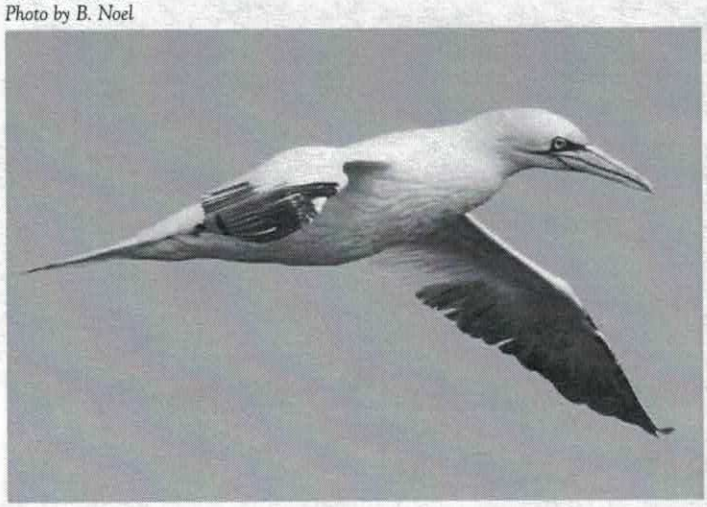
In pursuit of the fascinating study of the origin and history of words, etymology, I have found the nomenclature of birds to be of particular interest. It may also be to other readers of this journal, so I selected a few species whose names have most piqued my curiosity or seem so appropriate (or inappropriate) – be they English or French common names, or scientific ones – and offer a brief comment on them below.

To follow what I think is the currently accepted taxonomic sequence, shearwaters are first worth a remark if only because of the assignment of most species to the genus *Puffinus*. Improbable as it does seem, they were once thought of as puffins. It may have all started long ago with the Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*). This bird was named for the Isle of Man, on which it hasn't nested for 200 years although it does nest on the offshore Calf of Man islet.

Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) Fou de Bassan. The scientific species name refers to Bass Rock ("The Bass"), at the mouth of Scotland's Firth of Forth, and is home of the world's largest single-rock gannetry containing some 22 000 pairs. Gannets have nested there since the mid-15th century. The genus name – formerly *Sula*, Icelandic for gannet – derives from Greek and means silly. Perhaps it has been changed because the bird, a member of the booby family (from the Spanish "bobo", meaning dunce), is easy to catch, an interesting exercise I once experienced on Newfoundland's remote Funk Island. The French name also captures the gannet's behavioural and geographical associations.



Northern Gannet
Photo by B. Noel

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) Busard Saint-Martin. In Britain, this species is called the Hen Harrier and is distinct from the Marsh Harrier there. Its French name derives from the tradition that the peak of the birds' autumn migration, mostly to southern Europe, occurs about the time of the feast day (November 11th) of St. Martin (of Tours, that is, there being at least three other saints bearing the same name.) The nomenclature gets even more interesting: "busard" obviously means "buzzard", a term applied in Britain to what we call buteos (e.g. Rough-legged Buzzard), and commonly to New World vultures. Formerly called Marsh Hawk, our Northern Harrier is, of course, neither vulture, nor hawk, nor buzzard/buteo – it's a ... harrier!

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*). Named by Linnaeus for the Danish king Knut (Canute) who, legend has it, commanded the tide to recede. He knew that it wouldn't happen but wanted to prove to his courtiers that he wasn't omnipotent after all. But what has all that to do with the naming of this particular shorebird? It's a mystery. (Because of its typical behaviour at the water's edge, the Sanderling should have been a knot!)

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) Combattant

varié. Warlike and pugnacious, both elements of the scientific name refer to the aggressiveness of the males on the communal courtship grounds, or leks. The female is so different in appearance from the breeding-plumaged male that it has been given the different name reeve.

One of the most interesting bits of history of the naming of birds has to do with the extinct Great Auk (*Pinguinus impennis*) Grand Pingouin, a species that once occurred in southwestern New Brunswick. The genus name is the Latin for penguin, which is what the early explorers called the bird, and is derived from two Welsh words – pen (head) and gwyn (white). The species name, also Latin, means featherless, interpreted as wingless. Later seafarers in the southern oceans applied the word penguin to the flightless seabirds – ecological counterparts of our northern alcids/auks – when they first encountered them there. And so, albeit in name only, the Great Auk lives on.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). Human prothonotaries are religious and legal clerks. The word derives from the Latin protonotarius, a papal notary who wears a yellow hood.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*). The specific name spurius is curious, related to the bird's unfortunate early name of bastard Baltimore Oriole. (However, since the two species are really quite different, why such a moniker?) The generic name is from a Greek word meaning jaundice. The word oriole itself is from the Latin for golden and was originally applied to the brilliant Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) of Eurasia whose song is a flute-like rendition of its name.

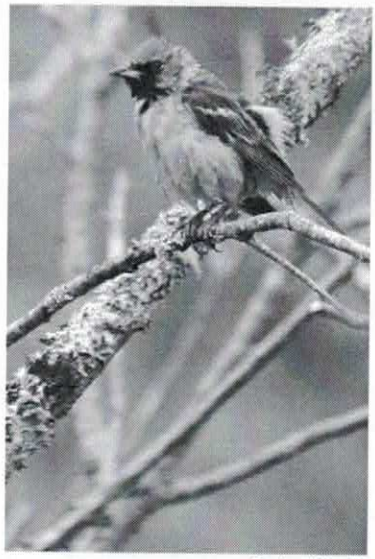
Both the English common name of the Evening Grosbeak and its scientific one (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) reflect the early belief that the bird was most frequently heard during the evening. The reference was related to vespers, a church service held in late afternoon or in the evening.

A nice element of bird nomenclature is that the vocalizations of quite a few species led to their onomatopoeic names, whether in English or French, or both. One readily thinks, for example, of the following selection: Killdeer/Pluvier kildir, Willet, kittiwake, Whip-poor-will, pewee/pioui, phoebe/phébi, jay/geai, pipit, towhee/tohi, and Dickcissel. As if to emphasize the point, the scientific name of both the above plover and the nightjar is vociferus.

Now for a few curious items to challenge the reader. Why is the Black-headed Gull not called a brown-headed one? Why is Goéland bourgmestre the French name of the Glaucous Gull, when burgomaster is from the Dutch and refers to the mayor of a town? Why is the specific name of the Chimney Swift *pelagica*, meaning seagoing? Why was the Red-bellied Woodpecker so named since its red belly can rarely be discerned? Finally, why is the specific name of the Chestnut-sided Warbler *pensylvanica* rather than *pennsylvanica*?

In conclusion, there is the enduring matter of the non-conformity of the English common names of species whose ranges span the Atlantic. Examples are many, such as loon/diver, jaeger/skua, murre/guillemot, Dovekie/Little Auk, Black-bellied/Grey Plover, Red/Grey Phalarope, Bank Swallow/Sand Martin. An occasional convergence *is* agreed on. For example, the Greater Shearwater is now universally called the Great Shearwater – but it is a slow process since vernacular terms are so entrenched.

So we learn of more words for birds all the



Orchard Oriole
Photo by B. Noel

Evening Grosbeak
Photo by B. Noel

time, not the least being because of the increasing rate at which the ascendant "splitters" among taxonomists describe "new" species, much to the satisfaction of bird listers. (My Vancouver Island list recently gained two additions – Cassin's Vireo and Pacific Wren – in that way. And the rumoured splitting – disintegration? – of the Red Crossbill into parts of five or more should surely spawn a bounty of new names.) Keeping up with the terminology is one of many pleasures to enjoy in the study of birds and the sport of birding.

Update from the Nature NB Office

Nature NB
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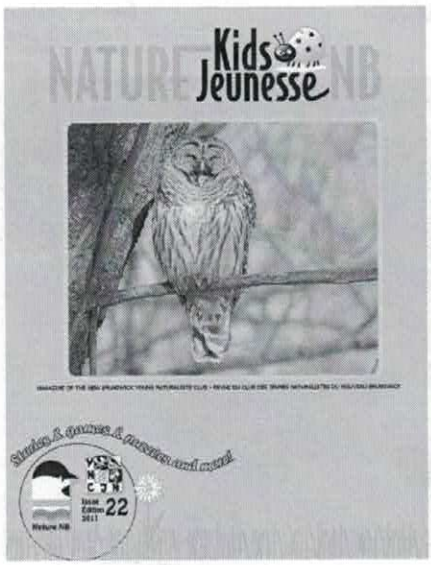
For more information, visit NatureNB.ca or call 506-459-4209

Have you been receiving our monthly newsletter sent via email? This short newsletter allows us to share fun events and interesting news with both members and non-members on a monthly basis. If you are not receiving the E-News we may not have your email on file. We encourage you to sign up and share with your friends!

To sign up, enter your name and email here: https://www.naturenb.org/news/mail.cgi.

Do you know a deserving naturalist who has gone above and beyond promoting Nature NB's mission to celebrate, conserve and protect New Brunswick's natural heritage through education, networking and collaboration? If so, consider nominating them for Nature NB Naturalist of the Year award. This award is bestowed upon a member of the Nature NB community who has displayed excellence in keeping with the spirit of our mission over the past few years whether his or her efforts are directly in support of Nature NB, in support of his or her club or done on his or her own initiative. The winner will be announced at the 2012 Festival of Nature and they will receive a plaque and a free 1 year membership to Nature NB. Please contact Nature NB for a nomination form.



Nature NB is excited to be developing a new project in conjunction with our growing Young Naturalists Club network. We will be working with local clubs in creating outdoor conservation spaces that will include butterfly and bird gardens, bird houses and bat houses. Youth will actively participate in the planning and execution of these spaces and will learn valuable conservation lessons in the process. Nature NB will be looking for donations of gardening supplies. Please contact Danielle (ync@naturenb.ca) if you have anything you can donate.

Nature NB's Species at Risk program is currently preparing for the 2012 schedule. Once again, Lewnanny and Nathalie encourage you to volunteer with our various campaigns whether your interests are Piping Plover or Chimney Swift. Please check out naturenb.ca or the E-news for more details on how you can help!

Nature NB will be hosting several nature themed workshops in various communities across New Brunswick. If your club or community is interested in hosting a workshop please contact Nature NB. Details of confirmed workshops will be posted on our website and the E-news.

Des nouvelles du bureau de Nature NB

Nature NB
Fredericton
nbfn@nb.aibn.com

Pour plus d'information, veuillez visiter NatureNB.ca ou composer le 506-459-4209

Recevez-vous notre bulletin électroniquement de nouvelle mensuelle? Cette courte publication nous permet de partager entre nous l'annonce d'événements amusants et intéressants avec les membres et non-membres sur une base mensuelle. Vous ne recevez pas le bulletin? Il ce peut que nous n'avons pas votre courriel. Nous vous encourageons à vous inscrire et à partager le bulletin avec d'autres!

Pour vous inscrire, inscrivez votre nom et courriel ici : https://www.naturenb.org/news/mail.cgi

Vous connaissez un naturaliste dévoué qui à fait des pieds et des mains afin de promouvoir la mission de Nature NB, et /ou de célébrer, conserver et protéger l'héritage naturel du Nouveau-Brunswick par l'éducation, le réseautage et la collaboration? Si oui, veuillez considérer de proposer sa nomination en tant que naturaliste de l'année de Nature NB. Ce prix est attribué à un membre de la communauté des naturaliste du Nouveau-Brunswick qui a fait preuve d'excellence dans l'esprit de notre mission au cours des dernières années, que ce soit en supportant Nature NB, son propre club de naturaliste ou encore par une initiative personnelle. Le lauréat sera révélé au Festival de la Nature 2012 et se verra décerné une plaque accompagné d'une adhésion d'un an à Nature NB. Veuillez soumettre vos mises en candidature à Nature NB.

Nature NB est heureux du développement d'un nouveau projet en collaboration avec notre réseau grandissant de Clubs de Jeunes Naturalistes. Nous travaillons avec les clubs locaux afin de créer des espaces de conservation extérieurs incluant des jardins pour les oiseaux et papillons, des nichoirs pour oiseaux et d'autres pour les chauves-souris. Les jeunes participeront activement à la planification et à la mise en place de ces espaces tout en apprenant d'importantes leçons de conservation tout au long du projet. Nature NB est à la recherche de dons en matériaux de jardinage. Veuillez contacter Danielle (ync@naturenb.ca) si vous voulez faire un don.

Nature NB - Espèces en Péril se prépare actuellement à la saison 2012. Encore une fois, Lewnanny et Nathalie vous encouragent à donner de votre temps que ce soit pour aider le Pluvier siffleur ou le Martinet ramoneur. S'il vous plait, consultez naturenb.ca ou le bulletin électronique de nouvelle pour plus de détails sur comment vous pouvez aider!

Nature NB tiendra plusieurs ateliers ayant pour thème la nature dans une variété de communauté dans l'ensemble du Nouveau-Brunswick. Si votre club ou votre communauté est intéressé à accueillir un de ces ateliers, veuillez contacter Nature NB. Les détails des ateliers à venir seront affichés sur notre site Web et par l'entremise du bulletin de nouvelle.

Botany Corner
Gart Bishop
Sussex
gartali@nbnet.nb.ca

Cardinal Flower (Lobélie du cardinal) *Lobelia cardinalis*

If you've been lucky enough to find this beauty in flower, you know it immediately. The brilliant scarlet, velvety flowers decorating the river shores are intense, unmistakable, and demand your attention. You do not casually walk or paddle by this treasure of mid to late summer. As Caroline Creevey (1897) says, "Scarcely is such a rich color to be found in any other flower". Roger Tory Peterson called it 'America's favourite'. There is nothing else similar in North America.

Figure 1. Cardinal Flower
Drawing by B. Lander

The genus "*Lobelia*" is named after Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), a Flemish botanist and physician who ranks among the great botanists and who preceded Carl Linnaeus, the father of modern botanical nomenclature (naming of plants). The species name "*cardinalis*" refers to the colour of the formal robes of a Roman Catholic Cardinal. (This is also the source of the name of the bird Cardinal, which has been found more abundantly in recent years in New Brunswick.)

Unfortunately, the Cardinal Flower is only found in the extreme southwest corner of New Brunswick, which is the most easterly point of this plant; it is not found in Nova Scotia, PEI or Newfoundland. It can be found to the west as far as Minnesota and south to Texas and Florida.

Flowers are clustered in a very attractive terminal spike known as a raceme (see fig 1). They are considered a favourite of butterflies and humming birds because these insects and birds are able to get the nectar, which is at the bottom of a long floral tube.

The sexual parts of each flower develop at different times. In their book (Stokes and Stokes 1984), Donald and Lillian Stokes describe pollination as follows: "This flower is adapted to be pollinated by hummingbirds and daytime moths with long mouthparts. Just in front of the male and female parts is another long tube with five petals at its opening and nectar at its base. As the hummingbird hovers in front of this tube and dips its tongue in to get the nectar (see fig 2), the pollen touches its forehead. When it then goes to a flower in the female stage, the forehead touches the sticky female part and the pollen get on it." The pollinated flowers mature into capsules. Each capsule contains hundreds of tiny orange seeds.

This hardy, but short-lived perennial (lives from 7 to 10 years) is 60-150 cm tall. Plants typically produce not only a flowering stock, but three or four little shoots that develop into a circle of leaves (rosette) lying flat on the ground. These rosettes overwinter and produce flowering stocks the next year.

The striking colour of its flower was likely the reason it was introduced to Europe in the 1620s. Today the Cardinal Flower is commonly grown as a garden perennial in North America and in Europe.

François Gros d'Aillon (see his Web page listed below) mentions that this plant is beautiful but deadly. It has been used as medicine but is also very poisonous, containing 14 alkaloids similar to those in nicotine. Extracts of the leaves and fruit produce vomiting, sweating, pain and finally death. Surprisingly, the root was part of a Native American love potion.

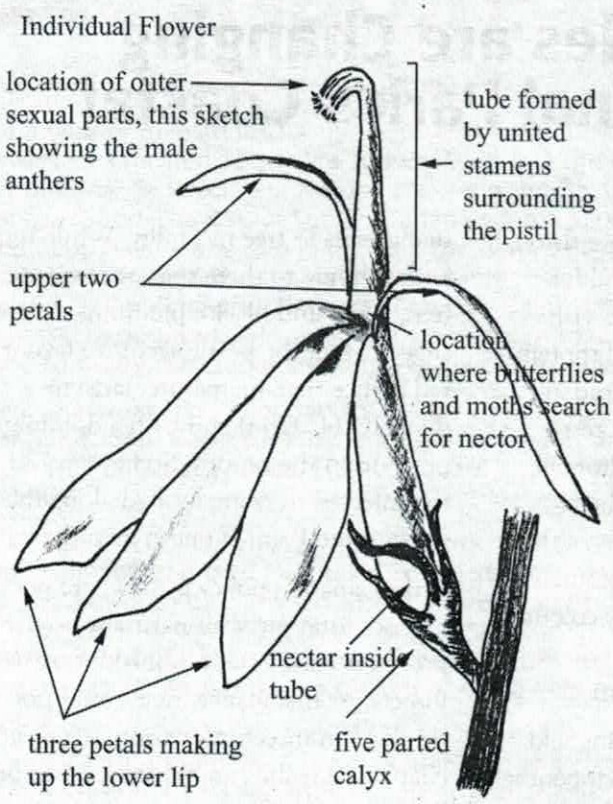


Figure 2. Cardinal Flower
Drawing by G. Bishop

Cardinal Flower
Photo by G. Bishop

References

Hinds, H.R. 2000. Flora of New Brunswick, 2nd Edition, Department of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton NB.

Creevey, C.A. 1897. Flowers of Field, Hill and Swamp. Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York, NY.

Stokes, D & L. Stokes. 1984. A Guide to Enjoying Wildflowers. Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Ltd Toronto, ON.

Web Page

Gros d'Aillon, François at http://www.labunix.uqam.ca/~fg/MyFlora/Campanulaceae/Lobelia/Cardinalis/cardinalis.e.shtml

Eric Knopf and Jane Watts
Fundy National Park
jane.watts@pc.gc.ca
eric.knopf@pc.gc.ca

Spruce Beetles are Changing Fundy National Park's Coastal Forest

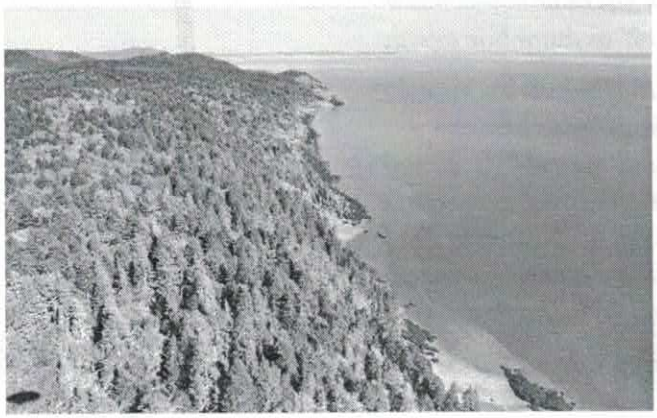
Spruce Beetles are on the move through Fundy National Park's coastal forest. During the fall, many hikers visit Fundy National Park for a stroll though the autumnal rainbow of the Acadian forest. Once immersed in the forest cathedral, the nature-loving visitor will see the yellows of the birches, the vibrant oranges and reds of the maples, the copper coloured beeches, and the rusty coloured red spruce. Wait a minute... rusty coloured red spruce?

Spruce Beetle
Photo by Fundy National Park

To quote Buffalo Springfield, "There's something happening here...".[1] That "something" is a notable increase in the *native* Spruce Beetle population (*Dendroctonus rufipennis*). Although the beetle has likely been present at Fundy National Park for many years, a series of mild winters have caused the population to expand rapidly in the last couple of years.

The expanded Spruce Beetle population is infesting the park's mature red spruce trees (*Picea rubens*). Signs of an infested tree include entry holes in the trunk that often ooze pitch mixed with sawdust, excessive woodpecker activity, and a reddening or rusty coloured crown. The infestation eventually leads to tree mortality. While the park is home to three species of spruce (red, white and black), preliminary data suggests that the beetle seems to favour red spruce that are mature, large in diameter (40+ cm) and with a dominant position in the canopy. So far, most of the infected trees are located along the coast in the Point Wolfe area of the park.

Coastal forest at Fundy National Park
Photo by Fundy National Park



Parks Canada's policy is to, where possible, not interfere with naturally occurring processes such as an outbreak of native insects. At first glance, one would not think of an insect infestation as a positive change. In reality, an infestation can be beneficial to a forest ecosystem. As trees fall, openings will be created in the forest canopy. The increased space will allow the understory of yellow birch, balsam fir and red spruce to grow. Windthrown trees will expose fresh mineral soil and provide a seedbed for regenerating trees and shrubs. Snags will be created and serve as homes for flying squirrels, pine marten, cavity nesting birds and bats. Downed logs will become salamander hotels, and will also return vital nutrients to the forest floor.

While these changes happen, Fundy National Park staff will closely monitor and analyze the Spruce Beetle and its effects on our forest ecosystem. Please feel free to contact our Park Ecologist Dan Mazerolle (506-887-6112) if you have any questions about the ecology or other aspects of the Park.

References

Stills, Stephen. "For What It's Worth". Buffalo Springfield. Atco Records, 1966.

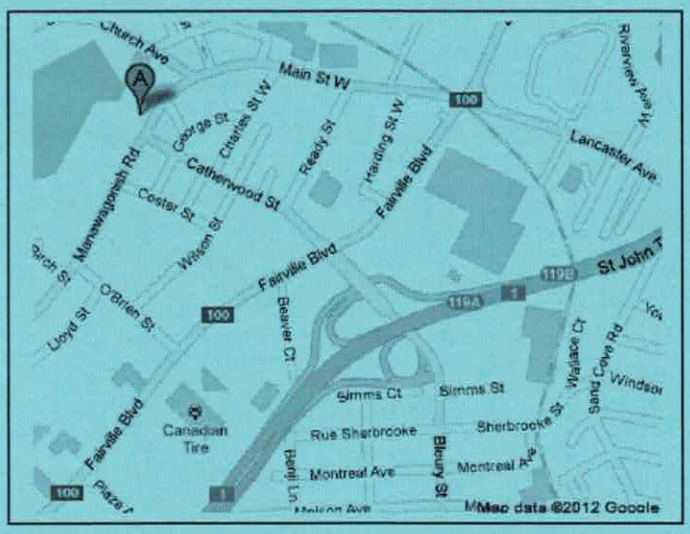
Festival of de la Nature

Mark your calendar for
June 1 - 3, 2012

Welcome New Brunswick Naturalists!

This is a year of milestones for our Naturalist community: the Natural History Society of New Brunswick was formed 150 years ago in 1862; it is the 40th anniversary of Nature NB (formerly New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists); and the Saint John Naturalists' Club will celebrate its 50th anniversary! The Bay of Fundy, Canada's most successful entry in the "New 7 Wonders of Nature" global competition, plays a key role in defining the nature of this area. As well, southern New Brunswick received international recognition when the Stonehammer Geopark became the first North American member of the UNESCO-supported Global Geoparks Network. Come to Saint John and help us celebrate our anniversaries by enjoying our botany, Geopark, intertidal zones, birds, insects, and our provincial treasure: The New Brunswick Museum. Our club motto, "To Study, Conserve and Enjoy", will be our guide as we host the annual Festival of Nature.

Where: Our weekend headquarters will be The Church of the Good Shepherd, 668 Manawagonish Road on the west side of Saint John. Saturday's banquet will be held in the NB Museum Hall of Great Whales, Market Square in downtown Saint John.



How to Get Here: Travelling West on Highway 1 (from Sussex, Moncton and beyond): take Exit 119**B**, turn right at end of the exit onto Catherwood Street, drive straight up the hill for 0.6 Km, turn right at top on the hill onto Manawagonish Road, then make an immediate left into the strip-mall parking lot beside the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Travelling East on Highway 1 (from Fredericton and St Stephen): take Exit 119**A-B**, turn left at end of exit onto Catherwood Street, drive straight up the hill for 0.6 Km, turn right at top on the hill onto Manawagonish Road, then make an immediate left into the strip-mall parking lot beside the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Having difficulty finding us? Give us a call at 636-0744.

Things to Bring: For all outings, dress in layers to accommodate changing weather or the commute. Wear sturdy, waterproof footwear for hikes and bring rubber boots with good treads for outings on beaches or ponds. Bring a backpack to carry your water container, snacks, sun screen, insect repellent, field guides, and hat. A walking stick is very helpful on slippery surfaces and wet trails. And remember to go Green: we won't have water in plastic bottles!

Accommodation: assistance is available online at www.tourismsaintjohn.com; click "PLAN", then "Accommodations".

Questions? Please contact us at 2012fon@saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org. This registration form is also available online at www.naturenb.ca and at www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org.

Schedule

Friday, June 1

4:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.	Registration and Socializing
7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	Annual General Meeting
9:00 – Nature of the Night fieldtrip	

Saturday, June 2

6:00 – 7:15 a.m.	Early Bird Outing
7:00 – 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
7:00 – 12 Noon	Registration
8:00 a.m. – 12 Noon	Half Day Outings (morning)
8:15 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Full Day Outings
1:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Half Day Outings (afternoon)

Saturday Evening Banquet, June 2

6:00 – 9:00 p.m.	Hall of Great Whales, New Brunswick Museum, Market Square

Sunday, June 3

6:00 – 7:15 a.m.	Early Bird Outing
7:00 – 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
8:00 a.m. – 12 Noon	Half Day Outings (morning)
8:15 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Full Day Outings
1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	Half Day Outings (afternoon)

Field Trip Descriptions

Friday Evening — 9pm

Nature of the Night. Join us after the AGM at 9:00 pm to explore night-time bugs, bats, and the Big Dipper.

Saturday Early Bird Outing — 6am – 7:15am

Early-bird outing!

Saturday Full-Day Outings — 8:15am - 5pm

A. St. Andrews Entrance Fees about $20/person. Led by Hank Scarth. Visit the Atlantic Salmon Federation, its underwater viewing room, displays on natural history, and nature trail. Next, the world-class Huntsman Aquarium with its harbour seals, touch pool, and displays of fish and rare lobsters. Picnic lunch ocean-side. Stroll through historic St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Then, the incredibly diverse Nature Conservancy site, Sam Orr's Pond, a unique brackish water habitat with plants and animals found nowhere else on the coast. Visits guided. Easy. 198 km drive, 2 km walk. Maximum 12.

B. Fundy Trail Parkway: Spectacular Views, Diverse Coastal Plants and Special Birds Parkway entry fee: $5.08. Spend the day on the Fundy Trail Parkway amidst spectacular coastal scenery and lush Acadian Forest. Ted and Nancy Sears will guide you through mature and regenerating habitat to look for Canada and Mourning Warbler, Ovenbird, thrushes, mature red spruce, mosses, lichens, ferns, and flowers, including orchids. Explore picturesque St. Martins. Easy-moderate. 140 km drive. 5 km walk.

C. Smoked Salmon, Blueberries, Caviar and maybe an Upland Sandpiper. Fees approximately $10. With Paul Mansz, visit the Granite Town blueberry farm to learn about farming, pollinating, and processing blueberries. Next, Ovenhead Salmon Smokers to learn how the fish are sourced, prepared, smoked and distributed. Finally, the Breviro aquaculture facility where Atlantic short-nosed sturgeon are raised for roe. Guided tours, samples expected! Easy. 150 km drive. Walk 1 km. Max 15.

D. Marshes, Mud Hens and Migrants
This birding excursion, led by Jim Wilson, will head south on Route 1 for extended stops to explore the Musquash and St. George Marshes and to visit special bird habitats along the way. We'll look for some of the more elusive marsh species and keep eyes and ears open for migrants and breeding birds. Difficulty, moderate. Drive 120 km. Walk 3 km., uneven ground. Max 15.

E. The Scenic Kingston Peninsula NOTE: departs at 7:00am
With Joanne Savage, meet Freeman Patterson, photographer and gardener extraordinaire, and his aesthetically planted rhododendron collection. Next, the Kingston Farmers Market for breakfast or ethnic foods (at your cost). Then visit the Museum in Kingston. Next stop, the Mackay apple orchard, nestled in a spectacular river-side setting, to see apple blossoms and Eastern Bluebirds. Chas Mackay will spin yarns of orchard development & management. Easy. Drive 100 km, walk 2 km. Max 15.

Y. Attention all Young Naturalists! NOTE: departs at 9:00am
The Festival of Nature has a fun-filled day of activities just for you! Join Nature NB as we explore the fun and exciting side of Saint John nature! Activities include geo-caching, a visit to the NB Museum and lots of exploring and nature themed games. Meet young naturalists from across the province and share what you love about nature. Lunch will be provided.

Saturday Morning Outings — 8am - 12noon

1. Pond Life
Discover the critters that lie beneath, within, and on top of the ponds in Rockwood Park. From slimy to elegant, Don McAlpine will help you identify them while you enjoy the diversity of an aquatic habitat. Waterproof boots are recommended. Moderate difficulty. Walk 2 km. Max 15.

2. Fundy Lichens
Join New Brunswick Museum's Kendra Driscoll for a walk through the Irving Nature Park to discover Fundy lichens from the ground up. See lichens of all shapes and sizes from dangling old man's beard to powder-like crusts. Hand lens recommended. Moderate difficulty. Walk 2 km.

3. Birding by Ear
June mornings are the best times to go – birding by ear. Leader Stu Tingley likely does 90% of his spring birding by sound. The excursion focuses on how to listen, what to listen for, and how to begin sorting out songs and calls. Difficulty: moderate. Drive 75 km. Walk 2 km. Max 15

4. The Saint John 'Big Sit'
For naturalists who would like to spend a morning enjoying nature with other naturalists in one spot: bring your own lawn chair and record all species the group sees and hears. We will coach you on location and rules, but in the end it will be up to you to make your own rules. Award to be announced during the banquet. Easy. Drive 15 minutes.

5. Paddling the Musquash Watershed NOTE: departs at 7:00am
(Fee: $7/person) Paddle with Evan Young – either your own canoe or in a 20-foot canoe (paddles provided) with the Fundy Paddlers Club. Participants can be matched with experienced paddlers. Explore the protected channel behind Stillwell Island, a floating peat bog, and see beaver lodges. Paddles provided. A personal floatation device is required; advise in advance if you do not have one. Folks with their own canoes should have experience paddling in the stern and in a light wind. Canoes less than 18 feet – limited to 2 people. Registration deadline May 1. Moderate difficulty. Drive 29 km. Max 20.

6. Geocaching
Outdoor treasure hunting with GPS and Fundy Geocaching! Experience an easy walk for a few hours in a nature park and the thrill of discovering small hidden treasures in unexpected places. Your leader will teach you the rules of the game and how to use a GPS. Replace the found treasure with one of equal or greater value (small item, $2-5). Bring your backpack and a GPS if you have one. Family fun in small groups of 6-8 people!

Saturday Afternoon Outings — 1 – 5pm

7. Insects in General
Jim Edsall, an expert on butterflies, moths, dragonflies and damselflies has done extensive work on mosquitoes and ticks in connection with research on West Nile and the spread of Lyme Disease. On this excursion, all insects will be fair game. Bring a butterfly net if you have one. Difficulty, moderate. Drive 50 km, Walk 2 km. Max: 15.

8. Field Photography
Follow Clarence Nowlan to the beautiful Fundy shore to learn the tools of the trade he has perfected over several decades of conventional and digital photography. Clarence (www.photoatlantic.com) will concentrate on the use of existing light and better composition to create stunning photos before you press the shutter button. Easy. Drive 10 km. Walk 1 km. Max 15.

9. Seaweed Discovery Walk, Talk, Cook and Taste.
Explore and collect seaweed from the intertidal zone with research scientist Thierry Chopin (bilingual). Make the Acadian pudding recipe, Blanc Mange, using Irish moss and enjoy a presentation about current seaweed research in the Bay of Fundy. Moderate difficulty (slippery, seaweed covered rocks require boots with good treads). Walk ½ km. Max 15.

10. Wastewater Birding Roundup
Local wastewater impoundments can produce some surprising discoveries during spring migration. Many water birds and insectivores converge at these man-made hotspots. Richard Blacquiere will take you to several prime locations near Saint John to find the expected and the unexpected. A spotting scope would be helpful. Drive 50 km. Walk 5 km. Max 20.

11. Chance Harbour Bog
Under the expert leadership of Jim Goltz, explore the bog at Chance Harbour and discover its hidden charms, botanical diversity and wildlife it supports. Moderate difficulty (rubber boots recommended). Max 15

12. Stonehammer: A Step Through Time
Join Joan Pearce for a two-hour walk through the Trinity Royal Preservation Area that combines geology and history. View great architecture, historical tidbits, squares, market and monuments. Examine the building stone that architects used to re-build the city after The Great Fire of 1877. See it all on a *downhill* walk through Uptown Saint John. Meet at Saint John Court House on Sydney Street. Max 20.

SUNDAY EARLY BIRD OUTING 6AM-7:15AM

Early bird outing

SUNDAY FULL-DAY OUTINGS 8:15AM – 4:30PM

F. The Beauty of Waterfalls
New Brunswick is famous for its scenic watercourses. Many contain lovely waterfalls. Dave McCurdy will take you to some of his favorites. This trip will offer new destinations and unique photography opportunities. Moderate difficulty, difficult over steep and uneven terrain. Drive 200 km. Walk 3 km. Max 11

B. Fundy Trail Parkway: Spectacular Views, Diverse Coastal Plants and Special Birds (See Saturday for description)

D. Marshes, Mud Hens & Migrants (See Saturday for description)

SUNDAY MORNING OUTINGS 8AM – 12NOON

3. Birding by Ear (See Saturday for description)

6. Geocaching (See Saturday for description)

13. Nature Photography
Join Paul Mansz for a field excursion to capture nature through the digital eye of your camera. Easy. Drive 10 km. Walk 1 km. Max 15.

14. Botanizing with Sean Blaney
Explore plant life with botanist Sean Blaney, Atlantic Canada Conservation Centre. Enjoy Sean's enthusiasm and extensive knowledge of botany. Moderate difficulty. Drive 50 minutes. Walk 2 km. Max 15.

15. Stonehammer: The Romance of Fort Howe
Meet Joan Pearce at the flagpoles at Fort Howe to explore the geology and history of Fort Howe and Somerset Street. Walk or drive two minutes to Jenny's Spring for geology and a love story. Easy. Max 20.

16. NB Museum Natural Science Collections Tour
Join curator Donald McAlpine and curatorial assistant Amanda Bremner for a fascinating look at specimens in the Douglas Avenue Research Collection Facility. Learn the history of the museum and view collections originating with Abraham Gesner, the New Brunswick Natural History Society, and recent projects in the Natural Science Department. Max 15.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON OUTINGS 1 – 4:30PM

6. Geocaching (See Saturday for description)

7. Insects in General (See Saturday for description)

16. NB Museum Collections Tour (See Sunday AM for description)

17. The ABCs of Ants and Bees
Aaron Fairweather and Dwayne Sabine will help us discover the habits and habitats of these amazing creatures in Rockwood Park. Bring a hand lens and a net, if you have them, to capture and view the hard-working insects. Moderate difficulty. Drive 20 minutes. Walk 2.5 km. Max 15.

18. Gart In The Park
Gart Bishop will lead us on a botanical walk through the trails of Rockwood Park in search of yellow lady slippers. We will follow Gart's hearty laugh and good nature as he helps us discover the flora of the area. Moderate difficulty. Drive 20 minutes. Walk 2.5 km. Max 15.

Outings at a Glance

#	Name of Outing	Type	am/pm	Start	End	Day	Leader
	Night Prowl	Evening	p.m.	9:00		Friday	
	Early Morning Birding	Early Bird	a.m.	6:00	7:15	Saturday	
	Early Morning Birding	Early Bird	a.m.	6:00	7:15	Sunday	
A	St Andrews Day Adventure	Full-day	Both	8:15	5:00	Saturday	Hank Scarth
B	Fundy Trail Parkway: Spectacular Views...	Full-day	Both	8:15	5:00	Sat & Sun	Ted/Nancy Sears
C	Smoked Salmon, Blueberries and Caviar	Full-day	Both	8:15	5:00	Saturday	Paul Mansz
D	Marshes, Mud Hens and Migrants	Full-day	Both	8:15	5:00	Sat & Sun	Jim Wilson
E	Spring Blooms and a Country Market	Half-day	Both	7:00	12:00	Saturday	Joanne Savage
F	The Beauty of Waterfalls	Full-day	Both	8:15	4:30	Sunday	Dave McCurdy
Y	Attention all Young Naturalists	Full-day	Both	8:15	4:30	Saturday	Nature NB Staff
1	Pond Life	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Saturday	Don McAlpine
2	Fundy Lichens	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Saturday	Kendra Driscoll
3	Birding by Ear	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Sat & Sun	Stu Tingley
4	The Saint John 'Sit'	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Saturday	
5	Paddling the Musquash Watershed	Half-day	a.m.	7:00	12:00	Saturday	Evan Young
6	Geocaching	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Sat & Sun	
7	Insects In General	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Jim Edsall
8	Field Photography	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Clarence Nowlan
9	Seaweed Discovery Walk	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Thierry Chopin
10	Wastewater Birding Roundup	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Richard Blacquiere
11	Chance Harbour Bog	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Jim Goltz
12	Stonehammer: A Step Through Time	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	5:00	Saturday	Joan Pearce
13	Nature Photography	Half-day	p.m.	8:00	12:00	Sunday	Paul Mansz
14	Botanizing with Sean Blaney	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Sunday	Sean Blaney
15	Stonehammer: The Romance of Fort Howe	Half-day	a.m.	8:00	12:00	Sunday	Joan Pearce
16	New Brunswick Museum Collections Tour	Half-day	Both	8am & 1pm		Sunday	McAlpine & Bremner
17	The ABCs of Ants and Bees	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	4:30	Sunday	Fairweather & Sabine
18	Gart in the Park Botany Walk	Half-day	p.m.	1:00	4:30	Sunday	Gart Bishop

Registration Information

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

Email _____

Club Affiliation _____

Name(s) of additional participants _____

_____

(Please use another copy of this form if any of the additional participants would like different trip preferences than you)

Please Circle Your Trip Preferences:

Saturday: First Choice

Full-day trips:	A	B	C	D	E	Y
Half-day trips (morning):	1	2	3	4	5	6
Half-day trips (afternoon):	7	8	9	10	11	12

Alternate Choice (if first choice is full)

Full-day trips:	A	B	C	D	E	Y
Half-day trips (morning):	1	2	3	4	5	6
Half-day trips (afternoon):	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sunday: First Choice

Full-day trips:	F	B	D			
Half-day trips (morning):	3	6	13	14	15	16
Half-day trips (afternoon):	6	7	16	17	18	

Alternate Choice (if first choice is full)

Full-day trips:	F	B	D			
Half-day trips (morning):	3	6	13	14	15	16
Half-day trips (afternoon):	6	7	16	17	18	

Signature: _____

Disclaimer: The Saint John Naturalists' Club Inc. and Nature NB are not responsible for accidents, injuries or damages to persons participating in any activities of this Festival of Nature Weekend on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of June 2012.

Costs

Registration	$	#	Total $
Until April 30, 2012	$30	__	_____
After April 30, 2012	$35	__	_____
Youth: 12 and under	Free	__	0
Youth: 13 – 16 years	$10	__	_____
Bag Lunch			
For Saturday	$7.00	__	_____
For Sunday	$7.00	__	_____
Banquet Dinner (with wine for the table)			
Roast Beef	$25.00	__	_____
Vegetarian (Lasagna)	$25.00	__	_____

Seating at the banquet is limited. To avoid disappointment, please reserve your seat no later than May 26.

Payable with registration:

5: Paddling the Musquash: $7.00 __ _____

* Please check here if you DO NOT have a personal flotation device: ☐

** Please check here if you are bringing your own canoe: ☐

Total: _____

Make cheques payable to:
Saint John Naturalists' Club Inc.

Please return with payment to:
SJNC Registrations, c/o Pattie McKerral
7 Bridle Path Lane
Rothesay, NB E2E 5S7

***** Additional Fees *****

Please remember you will have to pay during these trips:

Trip A – $20.00 (approximate)

Trip B – $5.08 (park entrance)

Trip C – $10.00 (approximate)

Trip 6 – $3.00 (approximate – see write-up)

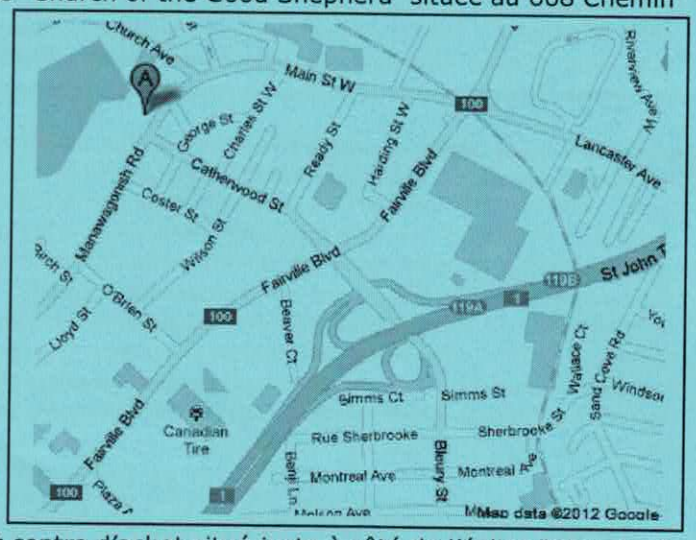
Festival of de la Nature

À noter sur vore calendrier
Les 1,2 et 3 juin 2012

Bienvenue aux naturalistes du Nouveau-Brunswick!

Cette année, plusieurs dates importantes seront célébrées par notre communauté de naturalistes. D'abord, La société d'histoire naturelle du Nouveau-Brunswick fut fondée en 1862, il y a 150 ans. Mais aussi, nous en sommes au 40e anniversaire de Nature NB (précédemment La fédération des naturalistes du N.-B.), et le Club de naturalistes de Saint-Jean, lui, célèbre son 50e anniversaire! La Baie de Fundy, candidate canadienne au concours des « 7 nouvelles merveilles naturelles du monde », joue un rôle essentiel dans l'identité naturelle de notre région. En plus, le Sud de la province a reçu une autre reconnaissance planétaire lorsque le Geoparc Stonehammer devint le premier site Nord-Américain du réseau mondial des géoparcs soutenu par l'UNESCO. Venez vous joindre à nous, à Saint-Jean, pour nous aider à célébrer notre anniversaire en explorant notre richesse botanique, notre géoparc, nos zones intertidales, nos oiseaux, nos insectes, et le trésor provincial qu'est le Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick. Le slogan de notre club "Étudier, conserver et apprécier" nous inspirera alors que nous serons vos hôtes cette année pour le Festival de la nature.

Où : Notre quartier général pour la fin de semaine sera l'église "Church of the Good Shepherd" située au 668 Chemin Manawagonish, à Saint-Jean ouest. Le banquet du samedi se tiendra dans la salle des baleines du Musée du N.-B. situé au Market Square du centre ville de Saint-Jean.



Comment s'y rendre : En arrivant de l'ouest sur l'autoroute 1 (venant de Sussex, Moncton et plus loin) prenez la sortie 119B, puis au bout de la bretelle tournez à droite sur la Rue Catherwood. Remontez ensuite la côte pour 0.6 km puis en haut, tournez à droite pour prendre le Chemin Manawagonish. Tournez ensuite tout de suite à gauche pour accéder au stationnement du petit centre d'achat situé juste à côté de l'église "Church of the Good Shepherd".
En arrivant de l'est sur l'autoroute 1 (venant de Fredericton et St Stephen): prenez la sortie 119A-B, puis au bout de la bretelle tournez à gauche sur la Rue Catherwood, remontez ensuite la côte pour 0.6 km puis en haut, tournez à droite pour prendre le Chemin Manawagonish. Tournez ensuite tout de suite à gauche pour accéder au stationnement du petit centre d'achat situé juste à côté de l'église "Church of the Good Shepherd". Si vous éprouvez de la difficulté à nous trouver, contactez nous au 636-0744.

Ce qu'il serait bon d'avoir avec vous : Pour les randonnées, plusieurs épaisseurs de vêtements seront utiles afin de pouvoir s'adapter au changement de météo. De bonnes chaussures de marche imperméables sont recommandées pour les excursions et des bottes de caoutchouc avec semelles antidérapantes seraient utiles lors des sorties sur les plages et dans des lieux humides. Un sac à dos serait bon pour transporter vos bouteilles d'eau, collations, écran solaire, insectifuge, guides de terrain et chapeau. Un bâton de marche peut être utile lors de randonnée en terrain glissant ou mouillé. Et rappelez-vous d'être éco responsable : nous n'offrirons pas d'eau en bouteille.

Hébergement: de l'aide est disponible en ligne au www.tourismsaintjohn.com; cliquez sur "Planifier" puis "Hébergement".

Des questions? Vous pouvez nous rejoindre au 2012fon@saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org. Ce formulaire d'inscription est aussi disponible en ligne au www.naturenb.ca et au www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org.

Grille horaire

Le vendredi 1 juin
16h-22h Inscription et rencontres
19h-21h Assemblée générale annuelle
21h- Excursion «Nature de nuit »

Le samedi 2 juin

6h - 7:15h	Excursion lève-tôt
7h - 8h	Déjeuner continental
7h - 12h	Inscription
8h - 12h	Excursion du matin (demi-journée)
8h15 - 17h	Excursion pleine journée
13h - 17h	Excursion d'après-midi (demi-journée)

Banquet du samedi soir, 2 juin
18h - 21h Salle des grandes baleines, Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick, Market Square

Le dimanche 3 juin

6h - 7:15h	Excursion lève-tôt
7h - 8h	Déjeuner continental
8h - 12h	Excursion du matin (demi-journée)
8h15 - 16h30	Excursion pleine journée
13h - 16h30	Excursion d'après-midi (demi-journée)

Description des excursions

VENDREDI SOIR 21H

La nature de nuit. Joignez-vous à nous après l'AGA, vers 21h, pour découvrir les insectes de nuit, les chauves-souris et la Grande ourse.

EXCURSION LÈVE-TÔT DU SAMEDI 6H - 7H15

EXCURSIONS PLEINE JOURNÉE DU SAMEDI 8H15 - 17H

A. Saint-Andrews Coût environ 20$ par personne.
Guide Hank Scarth. Visite des locaux de la Fédération du saumon atlantique avec sa salle d'observation sous-marine, ses expositions d'histoire naturelle et ses sentiers de randonnées. Nous irons ensuite à l'aquarium du Centre marin Huntsman avec ses phoques communs, son bassin de manipulation et ses expositions de poissons et de homards rares. Après un repas style pique-nique, nous ferons une ballade dans les rues historiques de Saint-Andrews pour ensuite nous rendre à la réserve naturelle de L'étang Sam Orr de La Fondation pour la protection des sites naturels du N.-B. Ce milieu aquatique saumâtre regorge d'une variété de plantes et d'espèces fauniques uniques pour la région. Les visites seront guidées. Difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 198 km. Marche 2 km. Max. de participants : 12

B. Le sentier Fundy : Des panoramas à en couper le souffle, offrant une belle diversité de plantes et d'oiseaux Les frais d'entrée sont de 5.08$. Passez une belle journée à explorer Le sentier Fundy entouré de paysages côtiers spectaculaires au cœur de la luxuriante forêt acadienne. Ted et Nancy Sears seront nos guides alors que nous explorerons des habitats matures et en régénération en y observant diverses espèces tel : les parulines du Canada, triste et couronné, des grives, des épinettes rouges matures, des mousses, des lichens, des fougères et des fleurs sauvages dont des orchidées. Nous explorerons en plus le pittoresque village de Saint-Martin. Difficulté : facile à modéré. Trajet routier 140 km. Marche 5 km.

C. Saumon fumé, bleuets, caviar, et qui sait, peut-être une Maubèche des champs Frais environ 10$. Avec Paul Mansz, nous visiterons la ferme de bleuets Granite Town pour y découvrir les secrets de cette culture, tel que la pollinisation et les étapes de production. Nous irons ensuite chez le producteur de saumon fumé Ovenhead Salmon Smokers afin d'y apprendre où on trouve la ressource puis d'en suivre la préparation, le fumage et la distribution. Nous terminerons notre excursion éco gastronomique chez Breviro aquaculture où on élève l'esturgeon à museau court pour récolter ses œufs. Les visites seront guidées et on peut s'attendre à des échantillons! Difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 150 km. Marche 1 km. Max. de participants : 15

D. Marais, « Poules de vase » et migrateurs
Cette excursion ornithologique, guidée par Jim Wilson, prendra la Route 1 direction Sud. Nous ferons des arrêts prolongés dans les marais de Musquash et de Saint-Georges afin d'en explorer les riches habitats à la recherche de leurs résidents aviaires dont certains sont reconnus pour leur comportement très discret. Par contre, nous aurons aussi les yeux et les oreilles bien ouverts pour d'autres oiseaux nicheurs ainsi que de possibles migrateurs. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 120 km. Marche 3 km. Terrain inégal. Max. de participants : 15

E. La pittoresque péninsule de Kingston Noter: Départ 7h
En compagnie de Joanne Savage, faites d'abord la rencontre de Freeman Patterson, un photographe et jardinier hors pair, qui nous fera découvrir sa collection de rhododendrons aménagée de façon on ne peut plus esthétique. Le prochain arrêt sera au marché des fermiers de Kingston pour un petit déjeuner aux accents ethniques, si cela vous chante (à vos frais). Vous irez ensuite faire une visite au verger Mackay pour y admirer l'emplacement riverain magnifique, les pommiers en fleurs et le Merlebleu de l'Est. Chas McKay nous racontera tout ce qu'il y a à savoir sur le développement et l'exploitation d'un verger. Degré de difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 100 km. Marche 2 km. Terrain inégal. Max. de participants : 15

Y. Alerte à tous les jeunes naturalistes Noter: Départ 9h
Le Festival de la nature vous offre une journée remplie d'activités juste pour vous. Joignez-vous à Nature NB afin d'explorer le côté excitant et amusant de la nature de Saint-Jean! Parmi les activités proposées, il y aura du geocaching, une visite au Musée du N.-B. ainsi que plein de découvertes et de jeux inspirés de la nature. Venez rencontrer d'autres jeunes naturalistes d'un peu partout dans la province tout en partageant avec eux votre amour de la nature. Un goûter sera offert.

EXCURSIONS DU SAMEDI MATIN 8H - 12H

1. La vie dans l'étang Découvrer les bestioles qui vivent à l'intérieur autant que sous et au dessus des étangs du Parc Rockwood. Qu'ils soient gluants ou élégants, Don McAlpine vous aidera à les découvrir et à les identifier tout en appréciant la grande diversité d'un milieu aquatique. Des bottes imperméables sont recommandées. Difficulté : modéré. Marche 2 km. Max. de participants : 15

2. Les lichens de Fundy Suivez Kendra Driscoll du Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick lors d'une randonnée de découverte des lichens du Parc nature Irving. L'endroit recèle des lichens de toutes les formes et tailles à partir des lichens barbus jusqu'à ceux ayant l'apparence de croûte poudreuse. Une loupe est recommandée. Difficulté : modéré. Marche 2 km.

3. À l'écoute des oiseaux Rien de mieux qu'une matinée de juin pour découvrir les oiseaux grâce à leurs chants. En fait, votre guide Stu Tingley peut alors faire près de 90% de ses identifications à l'oreille. Cette excursion vous aidera à comprendre comment et pour quoi écouter. On s'y initiera aussi à faire la différence entre les cris et les chants. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 100 km. Marche 2 km. Max. de participants : 15

4. Observation stationnaire à Saint Jean.
Ça vous tente de passer une matinée agréable à observer la nature avec d'autres naturalistes sans trop vous déplacer? Amenez votre chaise pliante et faites la liste de toutes les espèces vues et entendues par le groupe. Nous vous expliquerons les règles habituelles de ce genre d'activité et vous suggérerons des lieux, mais en fin de compte, ce sera à vous de choisir. Des récompenses seront offertes au moment du banquet. Difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 15 minutes.

5. Descente de la rivière Musquash Noter : départ 7h
(frais 7$ /personne) Votre guide sera Evan Young du « Fundy Paddlers Club ». Vous pouvez utiliser votre propre canoë ou montez à bord d'un canoë de 20 pieds avec des membres du club. Les pagaies seront fournies. Si vous le désirez, nous pourrons vous jumeler avec un pagayeur d'expérience. Lors de la descente, vous explorerez le canal isolé derrière l'ile Stillwell, visiterez une tourbière flottante en plus d'observer une cabane de castor. Un gilet de sauvetage est requis. SVP nous aviser à l'avance si vous n'en avez pas. Si vous utilisez votre propre canoë vous devriez être à l'aise pour le contrôler et ce même par vent léger. Limite de 2 personnes par canoë de moins de 18 pieds. La date limite d'enregistrement sera le 1 mai. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 29 km. Max. de participants : 20

6. Geocaching Partez à la recherche de trésors en plein air avec un GPS et le groupe Fundy Geocaching! Partez pour une randonnée facile de

quelques heures en nature avec en plus le plaisir de la découverte de petits trésors cachés dans des lieux insoupçonnés. Votre guide vous expliquera les règles du jeu et vous montrera comment utiliser un GPS. Et une fois le trésor découvert, vous le remplacerez avec un item d'égale valeur. (2 à 5$) Amenez un sac à dos et votre appareil GPS si vous en possédez un. Plein de plaisir en famille. Petit groupe de 6 à 8 personnes.

EXCURSIONS DU SAMEDI APRÈS-MIDI 13H - 17H

7. Le monde des insectes
Jim Edsall est un expert en papillons diurnes et nocturnes ainsi qu'en libellules et demoiselles. Il a aussi fait de travaux approfondis sur les moustiques et les tiques dans le cadre de recherche sur le virus du Nil occidental et la dissémination de la maladie de Lyme. Cela va sans dire que lors de cette excursion, tous les insectes seront au menu. Amenez votre filet à papillons si vous en avez un. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 50 km. Marche 2 km. Max. de participants : 15

8. La Photographie tout-terrain
Suivez Clarence Nowlan sur la magnifique côte de Fundy, où il partagera avec vous certains des secrets de son art qu'il perfectionne depuis des décennies et ce, tant au niveau de la photographie conventionnelle que numérique. Dans cet atelier, Clarence (www.photoatlantic.com) va se concentrer sur l'utilisation de la lumière ambiante et de la composition pour que vos photos soient magnifiques avant même d'appuyer sur l'obturateur. Difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 10 km. Marche 1 km. Max. de participants : 15

9. Découvrir des algues, les reconnaître, les apprêter et les déguster.
Explorez la zone intertidale en y récoltant des algues avec le chercheur scientifique Thierry Chopin (bilingue). Il vous montrera comment préparer le blanc-manger acadien fait avec de la mousse irlandaise et fera le point sur l'état actuel de la recherche sur les algues de la Baie de Fundy. Difficulté : modéré (les rochers couverts d'algues peuvent être glissants donc des bottes avec semelles antidérapantes sont conseillées). Marche 1/2 km. Max. de participants : 15

10. Tour des étangs d'épuration
Les étangs d'épuration de la région peuvent offrir des découvertes aviaires surprenantes pendant la migration printanière. Bien des oiseaux aquatiques et autres sont attirés par les insectes qui y abondent. Richard Blacquiere vous servira de guide vers plusieurs des ces destinations aviaires hors pair, dans la région de Saint-Jean. L'attendu et l'inattendu sont certes possibles. Un télescope serait utile. Trajet routier 50 km. Marche 5 km. Max. de participants : 20

11. La tourbière de Chance Harbour
Explorez la tourbière de Chance Harbour en profitant de la vaste expertise de Jim Goltz. Vous y découvrirez une grande diversité de faune et de flore ainsi que les processus d'adaptation qu'ils utilisent pour y survivre. Difficulté : modéré (le port de bottes de caoutchouc est suggéré). Max. de participants : 15

12. Stonehammer: Un retour dans le temps Joignez-vous à Joan Pearce pour une balade de 2 heures dans la Zone de conservation Trinity Royal où histoire et géologie se rencontrent. Architecture étonnante, détails historiques, places publiques, marché et monuments seront au rendez-vous. Ainsi, vous pourrez observer les pierres que les architectes ont utilisées pour reconstruire la ville après le grand incendie de 1877. Et tout cela en descendant les rues de la haute ville. Point de rencontre au Palais de justice sur la rue Sydney. Max. de participants : 20

EXCURSION LÈVE-TÔT DU DIMANCHE 6H - 7H15

EXCURSIONS PLEINE JOURNÉE DIMANCHE 8H15 -16H3

F. La beauté des chutes
Le Nouveau-Brunswick est reconnu pour ses cours d'eau pittoresques dont plusieurs comportent des chutes. Dave McCurdy vous fera visiter certaines des ses préférées. Découvrez de nouvelles destinations où les occasions de photos magnifiques abondent. Difficulté : modéré avec déplacement en terrain abrupte et inégal. Trajet routier 200 km. Marche 3 km. Max. de participants : 11

B. Le sentier Fundy (voir samedi pour description)

D. Marais, «Poules de vase» et migrateurs
(voir samedi pour description)

EXCURSIONS DU DIMANCHE MATIN 8H - 12H

3. À l'écoute des oiseaux (voir samedi pour description)

6. Geocaching (voir samedi pour description)

13. La photographie nature
Partez avec Paul Manzs à la découverte de la nature par le biais de l'œil numérique de votre caméra. Difficulté : facile. Trajet routier 10 km. Marche 1 km. Max. de participants : 15

14. Herboriser avec Sean Blaney
Partez à la découverte de la flore avec le botaniste Sean Blaney du Centre de données sur la conservation du Canada atlantique. Tout un plaisir que de partager l'enthousiasme et la vaste connaissance en botanique de Sean. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 50 minutes. Marche 2 km. Max. de participants : 15

15. Stonehammer; Le côté romantique de Fort Howe
Joignez-vous à Joan Pearce à la base du mât de Fort Howe puis partez à la découverte de la géologie ainsi que de l'histoire de Fort Howe et de la rue Somerset. Marchez ou conduisez 2 minutes jusqu'à Jenny's Spring pour encore plus de géologie et une histoire d'amour. Difficulté : facile. Max. de participants : 20

16. Visite de la collection de sciences naturelles du Musée du N.-B.
Quoi de mieux pour découvrir les spécimens du Centre de recherche de l'avenue Douglas que d'y suivre le conservateur Donald McAlpine et son assistante Amanda Bremner. Vous apprendrez l'histoire du musée et aurez l'occasion d'observer des collections qui remontent à Abraham Gesner, la Société d'histoire naturelle du N.-B. et des projets plus récents dans le département des sciences naturelles. Max. de participants : 15

EXCURSIONS D'APRÈS-MIDI DU DIMANCHE 13H - 16H30

6. Geocaching (voir samedi pour description)

7. Le monde des insectes (voir samedi pour description)

16. Visite du Musée (voir dimanche matin pour description)

17. Tout sur les Abeilles et les fourmis
Aaron Fairweather et Dwayne Sabine nous feront découvrir les habitats et comportements de ces insectes fascinants dans le Parc Rockwood. Afin de mieux observer ces travailleuse infatigables, apportez une loupe et un filet si possible. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 20 minutes. Marche 2.5 km. Max. de participants: 15

18. Gart au Parc
Gart Bishop sera notre guide pour cette randonnée botanique dans les sentiers du Parc Rockwood ayant comme objectif la découverte du Cypripède pubescent. Le rire contagieux et la bonne humeur de Gart seront nos compagnons au cours de ce voyage d'exploration de la flore de la région. Difficulté : modéré. Trajet routier 20 minutes. Marche 2.5 km. Max. de participants: 15

Coup d'œil sur les excursions

#	Nom de l'excursion	Sorte	am/pm	Début	Fin	Jour	Guide
	La nature de nuit	Soirée	pm	9h		Vendredi	
	Lève-tôt	lève-tôt	am	6h	7:15	Samedi	
	Lève-tôt	lève-tôt	am	6h	7:15	Dimanche	
A	St Andrews	pleine journée	les deux	8h15	17h	Samedi	Hank Scarth
B	Le sentier Fundy: Des panorama....	pleine journée	les deux	8h15	17h	Sam et Dim	Ted/Nancy Sears
C	Saumon fumé, bleuets, caviar...	pleine journée	les deux	8h15	17h	Samedi	Paul Mansz
D	Marais, «Poules de vase» et migrateurs	pleine journée	les deux	8h15	17h	Sam et Dim	Jim Wilson
E	La pittoresque péninsule de Kingston	demi-journée	les deux	7h	12h	Samedi	Joanne Savage
F	La beauté des chutes	pleine journée	les deux	8h15	16h30	Dimanche	Dave McCurdy
Y	Alerte aux jeunes naturalistes	pleine journée	les deux	7h	16h30	Samedi	Nature NB Staff
1	La vie dans l'étang	demi-journée	am	8h	12h	Samedi	Don McAlpine
2	Les lichens de Fundy	demi-journée	am	8h	12h	Samedi	Kendra Driscoll
3	À l'écoute des oiseaux	demi-journée	am	8h	12h	Sam et Dim	Stu Tingley
4	Observation stationnaire à Saint Jean	demi-journée	am	8h	12:00	Samedi	
5	Descente de la rivière Musquash	demi-journée	am	7h	12h0	Samedi	Evan Young
6	Geocaching	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Sam et Dim	
7	Le monde des insectes	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Jim Edsall
8	La photographie tout-terrain	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Clarence Nowlan
9	Découvrir des algues...	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Thierry Chopin
10	Tour des étangs d'épuration	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Richard Blacquiere
11	La tourbière de Chance Harbour	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Jim Goltz
12	Stonehammer: Un retour dans le temps	demi-journée	pm	13h	17h	Samedi	Joan Pearce
13	La photographie nature	demi-journée	pm	8h	12h	Dimanche	Paul Mansz
14	Herboriser avec Sean Blaney	demi-journée	am	8h	12h	Dimanche	Sean Blaney
15	Stonehammer; Le côté romantique ...	demi-journée	am	8:h	12h	Dimanche	Joan Pearce
16	Visite de la collection du Musée du N.-B.	demi-journée	les deux	8h et 13h		Dimanche	McAlpine & Bremner
17	Tout sur les Abeilles et les fourmis	demi-journée	pm	13h	16h30	Dimanche	Fairweather & Sabine
18	Gart au Parc une sortie botanique	demi-journée	pm	13h	16h30	Dimanche	Gart Bishop

RENSEIGNEMENTS POUR INSCRIPTION

Nom _____

Adresse _____

_____

Téléphone _____

Courriel _____

Club affilié _____

Nom(s) des participants supplémentaires _____

_____

(SVP utilisez un formulaire différent si des participants additionnels désirent participer à d'autres excursions)

SVP encerclez vos choix d'excursions:

Samedi: Premier choix

Pleine journée:	A	B	C	D	E	Y
Demi-journée (matin):	1	2	3	4	5	6
Demi-journée (après-midi):	7	8	9	10	11	12

Second choix (si le premier est complet)

Pleine journée:	A	B	C	D	E	Y
Demi-journée (matin):	1	2	3	4	5	6
Demi-journée (après-midi):	7	8	9	10	11	12

Dimanche: Premier choix

Pleine journée:	F	B	D			
Demi-journée (matin):	3	6	13	14	15	16
Demi-journée (après-midi):	6	7	16	17	18	

Second choix (si le premier est complet)

Pleine journée:	F	B	D			
Demi-journée (matin):	3	6	13	14	15	16
Demi-journée (après-midi):	6	7	16	17	18	

Signature: _____

Décharge: Le Saint John Naturalists' Club Inc.et Nature NB ne peuvent être tenus responsables pour aucun accident, blssures ou dommage subit par les personnes participant aux activités du Festival de la nature 2012 les 1,2,et 3 juin 2012.

COÛTS

Coûts d'inscription	$	#	Total $
Jusqu'au 30 avril 2012	30$	__	_____
Après le 30 avril 2012	35$	__	_____
Jeune: moins de 12 ans	Gratuit	__	0
Jeune: de 13 à 16 years	10$	__	_____
Casse-croûte			
Pour le samedi	7$	__	_____
Pour le dimanche	7$	__	_____
Banquet (avec vin pour la table)			
Rôti de boeuf	25$	__	_____
Végétarien (lasagne)	25$	__	_____

Les places au banquet étant limitées SVP pour ne pas être déçu veillez réserver avant le 26 mai.

Payable avec l'inscription:

#5: Descente de la rivière Musquash: 7$ __ _____

* SVP cochez ici si vous n'avez pas de gilet de sauvetage: ☐

** SVP cochez ici si vous apportez votre propre canoë: ☐

Total: _____

SVP faire le chèque à:
Saint John Naturalists' Club Inc.

SVP envoyez avec paiement à:
SJNC Registrations, c/o Pattie McKerral
7 Bridle Path Lane
Rothesay, NB E2E 5S7

***** Frais additionnels *****

SVP rappelez-vous qu'il y a des coûts en sus pour:

Excursion A – 20.00$ (environ)

Excursion B – 5.08$ (frais d'entrée au parc)

Excursion C – 10.00$ (environ)

Excursion 6 – 3.00$ (environ -voir description d'excursion)

The Cucumber Tree

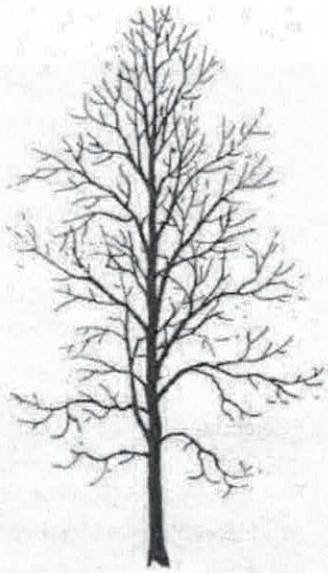
Peter Pearce
Fredericton
pearcepa@nb.sympatico.ca

The North American cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) is broadleaved, up to 25 m in height and 75 cm in diameter although cucumber trees in Canada have dimensions that are more modest. The deciduous leaves are large, 10 to 25 cm long, and sharp-pointed (thus the specific name while the genus was named for the great French plant systematist, Pierre Magnol.) The flowers are large, bell-shaped and greenish-yellow, unlike the white typical of so many magnolias. The upright fruits are cone-like, 5 to 8 cm long, consisting of aggregations of fleshy capsules or follicles spirally arranged around the end of a twig. They are red when mature while green and resembling a cucumber when young. A feature of the species' reproductive biology is that the bisexual or complete flowers do not produce pollen until the stigma is no longer receptive. This situation is believed to favour cross-pollination among trees and optimum seed production. Pollination between flowers on the same tree in isolation does occur but results in a low set of fruits with comparatively few seeds in each.

The cucumber tree is restricted in Canada to the tiny remaining part of the highly fragmented Carolinian forest zone of southwestern Ontario, a northern extension of the deciduous forest region of the eastern United States. It shares that zone with other key indicator trees such as shagbark hickory, black walnut, and tulip tree that are on the fringe of their ranges. In Ontario, cucumber trees are found essentially in Norfolk County and the Niagara area. There are believed to be only 200 individuals remaining and most sites have just a few mature, reproductive trees. In recognition of that situation, the cucumber tree was categorized in 1984 as endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). There is now deep concern that it may soon become extirpated throughout its Canadian range.

A cucumber tree of particular interest for the present purpose grows in Fredericton. It is located on the grounds of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Potato Research Centre, the "experimental farm" established in 1912. At that time or shortly thereafter a number of specimen trees representing about two dozen exotic species were set out and windbreaks and hedgerows planted. The Fredericton cucumber tree is mature and probably about 100 years old. In 2011, I estimated it to be about 18 m tall with a diameter of 43 cm (calculated from its circumference measured at breast height). With a misshapen crown cramped by closely adjacent Japanese larches planted as a windbreak, it has endured all these years, 750 km from the nearest part of its range and two plant hardiness zones removed. Although constricting the growing space of the moderately shade-tolerant cucumber tree, the larches, despite being deciduous, have provided the critical measure of protection needed for its survival.

In the fall of 2011, there were just eight fruits on the tree, conspicuous by their red colour. The follicles of the one fruit I was able to reach and collect, later split open to reveal seven single, orange-scarlet seeds, about a centimetre across, tethered in place by a fine white thread. By the time I learned that cucumber



Cucumber Tree
Drawing by R.C. Hosie

Cucumber Tree leaf
Drawing by R.C. Hosie

tree seeds, in common with those of other magnolias, lose their viability when they dry out, it was too late to follow a plan of trying to germinate them. The small number of fruits and the few seeds contained in at least one fruit, are certainly typical of isolated trees.

This topic may not seem particularly relevant to the natural history of New Brunswick. However, here we have the special case of an individual representative of a species on the brink of disappearing from Canada. Therefore, it is hoped that this article may bring to light the existence of other cucumber trees in the province although it is unlikely. In considering the possibility, one is reminded of the case of the American chestnut in Nova Scotia where, beyond the species' range and thus the catastrophic effects of the chestnut blight, a number of trees, which might be thought of as constituting refugia, have been successfully nurtured to maturity. Dare one dream then that, given seed viability and protective care in the cultivation of seedlings, progeny of the Fredericton cucumber tree could be raised to contribute, albeit in a very small way, to the continuance of the species as a member of the Canadian flora? It's probably an impossible dream. However, one thing seems certain – this year might not be too soon to make an attempt.

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Checklist of the Beetles of Maine, USA

Book Review
Dwayne Sabine
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Beetles comprise a large and diverse insect group, with an estimated 40% of all described insect species belonging to the order Coleoptera. This 328-page checklist provides comprehensive documentation of the 2871 species of beetles recorded from the state of Maine.

The book begins with three introductory chapters. The first summarizes the history of Coleoptera research in Maine. The second chapter provides a brief synopsis of previous published information on Maine beetles, and discusses the completeness of the current work, i.e., what Maine species potentially remain undocumented? The third chapter details the methodology used to compile the checklist, and lists the insect collections examined in the course of the work.

The checklist itself takes up most of the book. Over 2800 species in 96 families are documented, including 417 species newly recorded for the state. Also listed are 58 beetle species that had been previously reported for Maine but which were excluded from the checklist, with reasons provided.

The checklist is arranged by family. Each family begins with a brief section that outlines basic ecology and taxonomic status, previous information sources from Maine, major reference sources, and a black-and-white photograph of a representative species. The family sections continue with lists of all species known to occur in the state. Each record of a species includes a list of previous studies that document occurrences in Maine, as well as recorded distribution in the New England states, eastern Canada, and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. In addition, full collection label data is documented for all species newly recorded for Maine.

Although this checklist documents records of occurrence in New Brunswick for its listed species, it does not provide a comprehensive list of New Brunswick species. Nonetheless, it will serve as a useful resource for this province in its contribution to our understanding of regional distribution patterns of beetle species. In addition, the major reference sources provided for each family, including identification keys when available, are of particular value. This book will be a valuable addition to the reference library of anyone interested in entomology in New Brunswick.

Checklist of the Beetles of Maine, USA

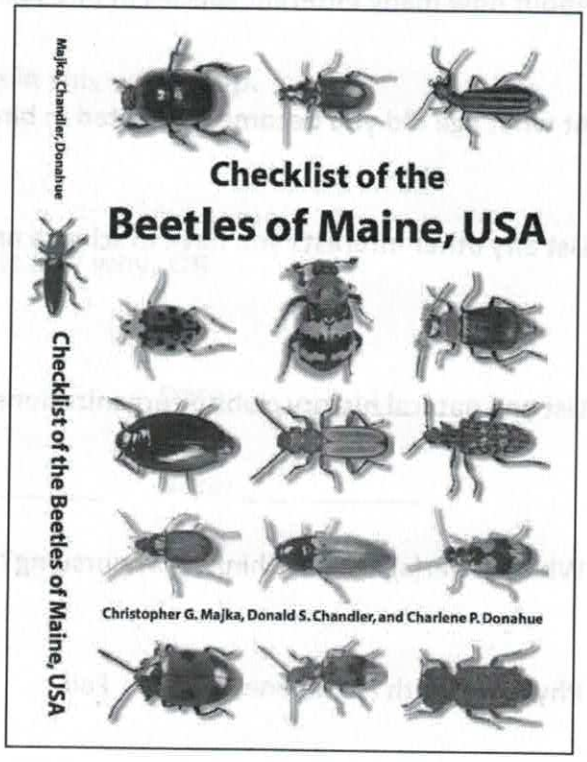
By Christopher G. Majka, Donald S. Chandler, and Charlene P. Donahue. 2011.

Empty Mirrors Press, Halifax, NS.

328 pp. Softcover. Can. $50.00

ISBN 978-0-9695104-4-4.

http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/~aa051/maine.html



DOUG TARRY NATURAL HISTORY FUND: YOUNG ORNITHOLOGISTS' WORKSHOP APPLICATION FORM

Please return this application and all necessary attachments to Doug Tarry Bird Study Awards, Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, 115 Front Rd. Port Rowan, Ontario, N0E 1M0. Application deadline is **30 April**. Award winners will be notified by 15 May.

Name:
Address:

City: **Province:** **Postal Code:**
Phone:
E-mail:

Age: _____ **Present (or last completed) Grade:** _____

Citizenship:

How did you find out about this workshop?

How many species of Canadian birds are you able to identify (circle one)?

30-50 **51-75** **76-100** **101-125** **>125**

About how many different species of birds have you seen in your life? _____

At what age did you become interested in birds? _____

List any other interests you have in science and/or natural history:

List any natural history clubs or organizations you belong to:

What career(s) are you thinking of pursuing?

Physical health (circle one): **Fair** **Good** **Excellent**

Allergies:

Parents'/Guardians' Name(s):

Phone number(s) where parents/guardians can be reached:

Home: **Business:**

Please attach a letter of support from one adult reference (for example a teacher, scout leader, head of naturalist club). This letter should attest to your ornithological interest and skills.

Name:
Position:

Relationship to you:

Address: **Phone:**

City: **Province:** **Postal Code:**

On a separate page(s), please:

a) Write a one-page essay about why you want to participate in this workshop.

AND

a) Write a one-page essay telling us what your favourite bird is and why, OR
b) Illustrate your favourite bird (in black & white or colour).

Your Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Signature of Parent or guardian: _____ **Date:** _____

Darwin's Flypaper Trap: "A Most Sagacious Animal"

Warren Coleman
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*" ---I was surprised by finding how large a number of insects were caught by the leaves of the common sun-dew (*Drosera rotundifolia*)---. I had heard that insects were thus caught, but knew nothing further on the subject." Charles Darwin 1875. "Insectivorous Plants".*

Have you ever seen small islands with glistening red tentacles? At the beaver pond in Mactaquac Provincial Park, you'll find these islands - remnants of water logged trees stuck in the shallow pond. Surrounded by water lilies, these old victims of past beaver activity have a new role in pond ecology (Figure 1).

The decaying logs serve as home for the carnivorous plant, the Round Leaf Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Open, wet areas such as the beaver pond support this small, shade-intolerant perennial herb (Figure 2). The absence of shade is essential since the white flowers of this plant open only if they are exposed to direct sunlight (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drosera#Flowers_and_fruit).

Figure 1. Small "islands" of sedges and sphagnum moss rest on partially submerged logs that hold Sundews (white arrows) along their edges.
Photo by W. Coleman

A Flypaper Carnivore?

With ancestors that may have come from Australia millions of years ago (Rivadavia et al. 2003), the Sundew has evolved into a successful - and unique - plant. It overcomes a small root system and poor soil nutrition with an active approach to good eating. The tactic is simple: the Sundew offers an unsuspecting insect a 'free lunch' on the red tentacles of its spoon-shaped leaves.

The Sundew lures insects with droplets of glistening mucilage on the tips of red glandular hairs or tentacles. When an insect lands on the sticky mucilage, the struggling victim triggers the tentacles into action: they begin to bend towards their prey in a matter of seconds (Chase et al. 2009; Jaffe et al. 2002). The result is inevitable: the Sundew engulfs its next meal.

The tentacles are extremely sensitive to touch (Jaffe et al. 2002). For example, Darwin (1875) found that a small tasty object such as a Culex mosquito would activate the tentacles. The leaf blades close over the insect and seal it in a chamber that quickly fills with digestive juices. After a few days, the leaf blades open to reveal the husk of a dead insect (Figure 3).

Welcome to My Hibernaculum

In the fall, the Sundew forms tightly coiled leaves in an overwintering cluster called a hibernaculum. The winter is also a

crucial time for the tiny reddish brown seeds since they require cold weather before they are capable of germinating.

In early spring, the Sundew's life cycle begins again. The insect-eating leaves unfold while last year's seeds float away on spring currents to other "islands".

Did You Know?

The glistening mucilage that covers the head of a glandular hair is a high tech wonder in the "nano" world. According to scientists, this mucilage is composed of nanofibers and nanoparticles. The elastic nature of this adhesive allows animal cells to attach and grow successfully. Future applications of the Sundew adhesive may include tissue engineering, treatment of wounds and regenerative medicine.

For further information, see Zhang, M., S.C. Lenaghan, L. Xia, L. Dong, W. He, W.R. Henson and X. Fan (2010). Nanofibers and nanoparticles from the insect-capturing adhesive of the Sundew (*Drosera*) for cell attachment. Journal of Nanobiotechnology 8:1-10.

Go to http://www.jnanobiotechnology.com for a free copy of this article.

Darwin's "Remarkable Discovery"

In 1860, when Darwin made the "remarkable discovery" of plants eating insects, he had just published his landmark study entitled "On the Origin of Species" in 1859. His infatuation with insect eating plants would persist until publication of "Insectivorous Plants" in 1875. The use by the Round Leaf Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) of red tentacles to capture insects intrigued him. Although Darwin observed his sundew on a heath in Sussex, England, we find this plant in open bogs throughout New Brunswick (Hinds 2000).

Figure 2. Sundews wait for insect prey. The round leaf blades (black arrows) of these perennials are effective in trapping small insects. Unopened Sundew flowers are also evident (white arrows). This photo was taken in early July 2011. Photo by W. Coleman

Darwin's Distraction from Evolution?

Did Darwin examine carnivorous plants as a distraction from his studies on evolution or was there something more? In one of his letters, he spoke of his intention to study *Drosera* as a rest from his work on the "Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" that was published in 1871 (Darwin 1887). However, in a letter written in 1860, Darwin noted that he cared "more about *Drosera* than the origin of all the species in the world." In a subsequent letter to the American botanist, Dr. Asa Gray, Darwin concluded that "my beloved *Drosera*: it is a wonderful plant, or rather a most sagacious animal."

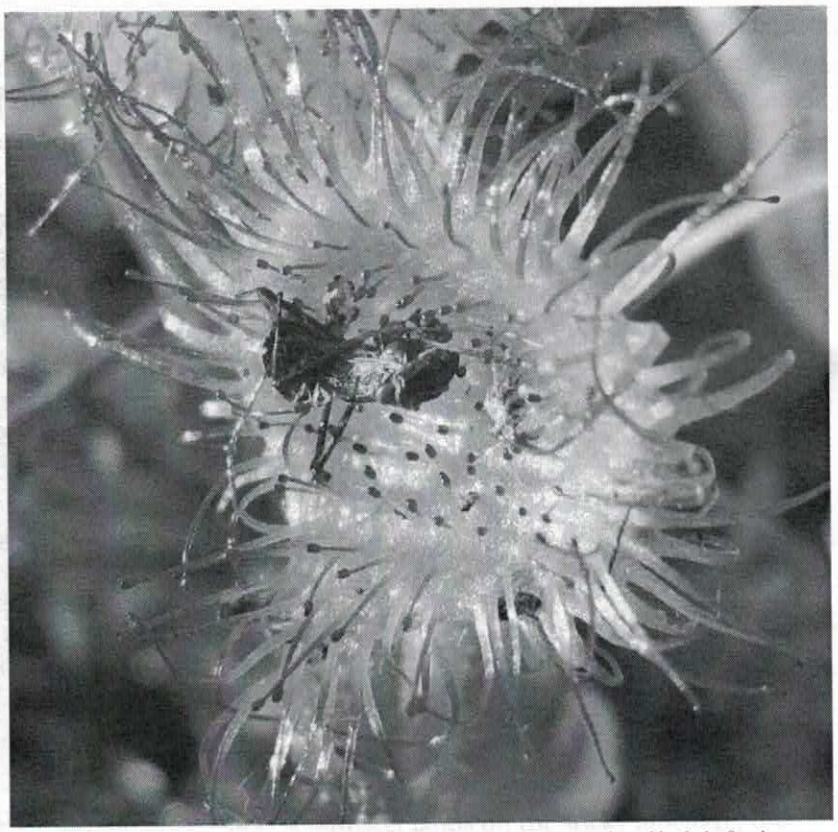

Figure 3. The spoon-shaped leaf of a Sundew opens slowly to reveal the remains of an insect dinner. Photo by W. Coleman

For access to Darwin's work on insectivorous plants, go to:

http://darwin-online.org.uk/EditorialIntroductions/Freeman_InsectivorousPlants.html

See also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin

The botany database of the NB Museum lists 39 records of Drosera rotundifolia that date back to 1860. These records include 12 of the 15 New Brunswick counties. For Web access to the NB Museum, go to http://www.nbm-mnb.ca/

Information on carnivorous plants such as Drosera rotundifolia can be found on Wikipedia:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnivorous_plants

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drosera_rotundifolia

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Joignez les réseaux régionaux de gardiens des zones importantes pour la conservation des oiseaux au Canada (ZICO)

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En 2011, Nature NB est devenu le coordonateur Néo Brunswickois du programme des zones importantes pour la conservation des oiseaux au Canada (ZICO). Le programme des ZICO est une initiative mondiale pour maintenir et améliorer les efforts de conservation des oiseaux du monde en protégeant leurs habitats et en intégrant la conservation aviaire à l'effort pour soutenir un mode de vie durable. L'approche de conservation par site offerte par les ZICO est un important complément aux autres outils et politiques qui vise la conservation des populations d'oiseaux. La majorité des ZICO du Canada sont des emplacements discrets où on retrouve un nombre considérable d'oiseaux qui s'y reproduisent, s'y réunissent ou s'y retrouve durant la migration. Les ZICO ont également été désignés pour l'importance qu'ils représentent pour quantité significative d'oiseaux menacés ou limités dans leur distribution ou habitat.

En tant que coordonateur régional, Nature NB est à la recherché d'individu ou de groupes/clubs de la nature désirant devenir gardiens d'un ZICO. Il s'agit d'une belle opportunité pour rejoindre notre réseau de bénévoles participants au programme d'intendance de la biodiversité.

Que signifie être gardien?

Les gardiens des ZICO sont des individus ou groupes bénévoles chargés de l'intendance d'au moins une ZICO au Canada. Cet engagement est un accord formel entre vous (le gardien) et le partenaire régional. En général, les gardiens tiennent compte et rapportent tous changements aux populations d'oiseaux et à leurs habitats (incluant les menaces potentiels) à l'intérieur de la ZICO. Les informations recueillies par les gardiens aident les partenaires régionaux et nationaux des ZICO à prendre part à des efforts de conservation efficaces en tenant à jour les données et réponses aux menaces sur les habitats et les espèces. Les gardiens peuvent également prendre l'initiative de s'engager dans d'autres activités de conservation pour les ZICO tel que l'éducation et la planification de mesure de conservation en aidant à estimer la biodiversité à un niveau plus large. Devenir un gardien est une expérience enrichissante et une façon efficace d'avoir un impact positif sur notre planète.

Les ZICO au Nouveau-Brunswick

Il y a présentement 25 ZICO d'établi au Nouveau-Brunswick

- Plage de Pokemouche et le Grand passage d'Inkerman
- La dune de Bouctouche
- Cap de Dorchester et Grande-Anse
- Plage d'Escuminac
- L'archipel de Grand Manan
- L'île aux hérons
- L'île de sable du Parc national Kouchibouguac
- Bas de la rivière Saint-Jean (Sheffield / Jemseg)
- L'île Machias Seal
- L,île Manawagonish
- L'île de Miscou

Le financement pour le programme des ZICO au Nouveau-Brunswick est fourni par Nature Canada, BirdLife International, Études d'Oiseaux Canada et Habitat Faunique Canada. Le programme d'intendance de la biodiversité de Nature NB est financé par le Fonds en fiducie pour l'environnement et le Fonds de fiducie de la faune du Nouveau-Brunswick

- Parc provincial du Mont Carleton
- La dune de Neguac
- Pointe Lepreau/Baie Maces
- Héronnière de la Point aux rats musqués
- Pointe-à-Bouleau
- L'île aux roches de Pokeshaw
- Baie de Quaco
- Région de Quoddy
- L'estuaire de la rivière Restigouche
- La plage et le marais de Saint's Rest
- L'ouest de la Baie de Shepody
- Lagune et estuaire de la rivière Tabusintac
- L'archipel des îles Wolves
- La baie et la dune de Tracadie

COMMENT PARTICIPER

Si vous (ou votre club) êtes intéressés à devenir un gardien, veuillez contacter Nature NB ou visiter la page Web de notre programme d'intendance de la biodiversité (www.naturenb.ca/biodiversity.html) pour une visite virtuelle des ZICO de votre région. Nous sommes impatients de travailler avec des naturalistes de partout dans la province afin de créer un réseau de bénévoles dévoués.

Join the New Brunswick Important Bird Areas Caretakers Network (IBA)

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Funding for New Brunswick's IBA program is provided by Nature Canada, BirdLife International, Bird Studies Canada and Wildlife Habitat Canada. Nature NB's Biodiversity Stewardship Project is funded by the NB Environmental Trust Fund and the NB Wildlife Trust Fund.

In 2011, Nature NB became the New Brunswick coordinator for Canada's Important Bird Areas program.

The Important Bird Areas (IBAs) Program is a worldwide effort to maintain and improve the conservation of the world's birds by protecting important bird habitats and integrating bird conservation with sustaining people's livelihoods. The site-based approach to conservation afforded by IBAs is an important complement to other tools and policies intended to conserve bird populations. The majority of Canada's IBAs are discrete sites at which significant numbers of birds regularly breed, congregate, or pass through on migration. IBAs have also been identified because they support significant numbers of threatened birds, or birds restricted by range or by habitat.

As a regional coordinator, Nature NB is looking for individuals or groups/nature clubs to become IBA Caretakers. This is a wonderful opportunity to join our network of stewards already participating in our Biodiversity Stewardship program.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A CARETAKER?

IBA Caretakers are individuals or groups of people who voluntarily commit to caring for one or more IBAs in Canada. This commitment is made typically as a formal agreement between you (the Caretaker), and the Regional Partner. In general, Caretakers keep track of and report on changes to bird populations and habitats (including potential threats) within IBAs. Information gathered by Caretakers helps Regional and National IBA Canada Partners engage in effective bird conservation efforts by keeping informa-

tion up-to-date and responding to threats to habitats and species. Caretakers may also choose to engage in other important conservation activities for the IBA such as stewardship, outreach, and conservation planning and helping assess broader site biodiversity. Becoming a Caretaker is a rewarding experience and an effective way to make a positive impact on this planet.

IBAs in New Brunswick

There are currently 26 IBAs established in New Brunswick

- Beaches of Pokemouche and Grand Passage Inkerman
- Bouctouche Bar
- Dorchester Cape and Grand Anse
- Escuminac Beaches
- Grand Manan Archipelago
- Heron Island
- Kouchibouguac NP Sand Islands
- Lower St. John River (Sheffield / Jemseg)
- Machias Seal Island
- Manawagonish Island
- Miscou Island
- Mount Carleton Provincial Park
- Neguac Sandspit
- Nepisiguit Highlands
- Point Lepreau/Maces Bay
- Pointe aux Rats Musques Heronry
- Pointe-à-Bouleau
- Pokeshaw Rock
- Quaco Bay
- Quoddy Region
- Restigouche River Estuary
- Saint's Rest Marsh & Beach
- Shepody Bay West
- Tabusintac Lagoon & River Estuary
- The Wolves Archipelago
- Tracadie Bay and Sandspit

How to participate

If you (or your club) are interested in becoming a caretaker, please contact Nature NB or visit our Biodiversity Stewardship Program webpage (www.naturenb.ca/biodiversity.html) to virtually visit the IBAs in your area. We look forward to working with naturalists across the province in creating a network of dedicated stewards.

Northern Cardinal
Photo by R. Burrows

Red-bellied Woodpecker
Photo by R. Burrows

Biodiversity Conservation

A Recap of 2011

Danielle Smith
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For those participants that have monitored a site this summer, please remember to enter all of your information on our Biodiversity Web Portal.

First, we would like to thank all the volunteers who participated in the Biodiversity Stewardship Program in 2011! We have had a great first year and I would like to share some of the highlights.

The long awaited Biodiversity Web Portal was launched in June of 2011. The Web Portal is a great interactive way for participants to choose sites of interest and to input all data collected electronically (http://www.naturenb.org/bdp/).

Along with the launch of our Biodiversity Web Portal, we received media attention this year. In May 2011, Roland Caisson appeared on Information Morning in Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John to promote the Biodiversity Stewardship Project. In July 2011, the Biodiversity Stewardship Project was promoted by the minister of environment's office as one of the projects that received funding through the New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund in 2011. Vanessa Roy-McDougall, our Executive Director along with two of our current board members, Jim Wilson and Paul Mansz, gave Minister Margret-Ann Blaney a tour of a local ESA known as Red Head Marsh in Saint John, New Brunswick.

Once again, a big thank you goes out to all our participants! We are pleased to announce that:

- There are 26 participants currently registered as Stewards.
- There are 21 sites in which all data was entered and submitted.
- There are 4 sites in which data was entered but not submitted.

We are currently in the process of trying to promote field trips within naturalist clubs and other groups. If you think your club would be interested in a guided field trip to a local ESA, please contact our office and we will make all the arrangements. In addition, if this program seems a bit intimidating, please lets us know and we will do our best to set you up with a local naturalist in your area who is willing to accompany you on the trip.

We look forward to the new season and we hope that, with some effort and a whole lot of enthusiasm, this year will be even more amazing than 2011.

This project has been graciously funded by the Environmental Trust Fund and the Wildlife Trust Fund.

Conservation de la biodiversité

Retour en arrière sur 2011

Danielle Smith
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D'abord et avant tout, nous aimerions remercier tout les bénévoles qui ont participés au programme d'intendance de la biodiversité en 2011! Notre première année fut un franc succès et nous aimerions partager avec vous certains des faits saillants.

Le portail tellement anticipé sur la biodiversité fut lancé en juin de 2011. Le portail web est une façon interactive pour les participants de choisir des sites d'intérêt et d'y entrer électroniquement les données recueillies.

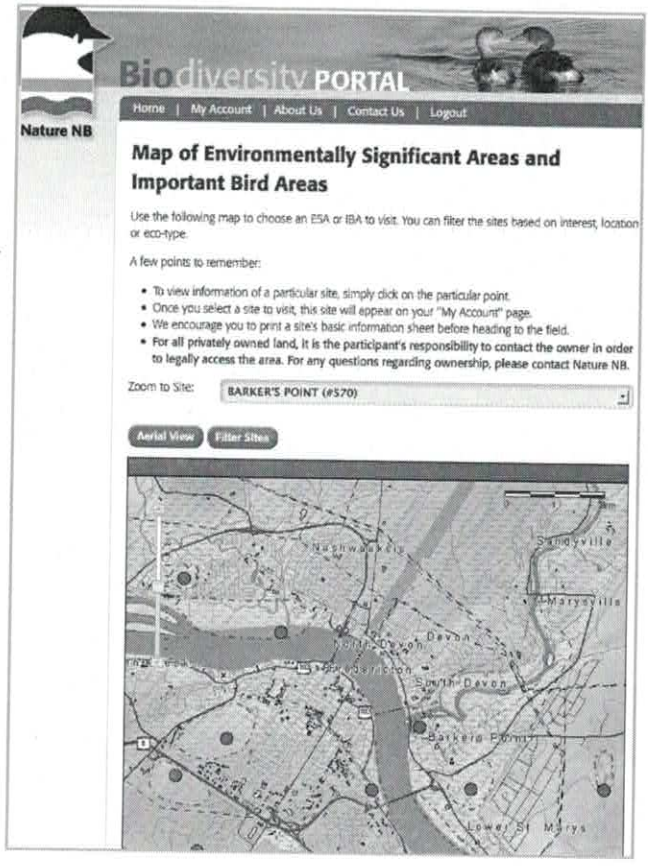
En plus du lancement de notre portail web, nous avons reçu de l'attention médiatique en mai 2011 lorsque Roland Chiasson fit une prestation radio aux émissions matinales d'information de Fredericton, Moncton et St Jean afin de promouvoir le programme d'intendance de la biodiversité. En juillet 2011, le programme reçu en plus de la promotion des bureaux du ministre de l'environnement comme étant l'un des projets financé grâce au Fond en fiducie de l'environnement du Nouveau-Brunswick pour 2011. Vanessa Roy-McDougall, notre directrice exécutive, aidé de deux membres de son exécutif actuel Jim Wilson et Paul Mansz, ont fait la visite d'un AES de la région de St Jean au Nouveau-Brunswick, Red Head Marsh, accompagné de la ministre Margret-Ann Blaney.

Encore une fois, merci à tous nos participants! Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que :

- 26 participants sont actuellement enregistrés comme intendants
- 21 sites furent surveillés et leurs données transmises
- 4 sites furent surveillés, mais sans données transmises

Nous faisons actuellement la promotion de sorties sur terrain le avec des groupes de naturalistes ou autres. Si vous pensez que votre groupe serait intéressé à une telle sortie dans une AES de votre région, veuillez s'il vous plait rejoindre notre bureau et nous ferons les arrangements nécessaires. Si le programme vous semble quelque peu intimidant, veuillez SVP partager ces inquiétudes avec nous et nous ferons tout notre possible pour vous jumeler à un club de naturaliste de votre région afin que quelqu'un vous accompagne sur le terrain.

Pour les participants qui ont surveillés un site durant l'été, veuillez vous rappelez de soumettre toutes vos informations sur notre portail Web de la biodiversité.



Nous sommes très heureux à l'approche d'une nouvelle saison et espérons qu'avec un peu d'effort et d'enthousiasme cette année sera encore plus productive que la précédente.

Ce projet possible grâce à la généreuse contribution du Fonds en Fiducie de l'Environnement et du Fonds de Fiducie de la Faune.

Boreal chickadee / mésange à tête brune
Photo by P. Emond

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le Naturaliste du **N.-B.**

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