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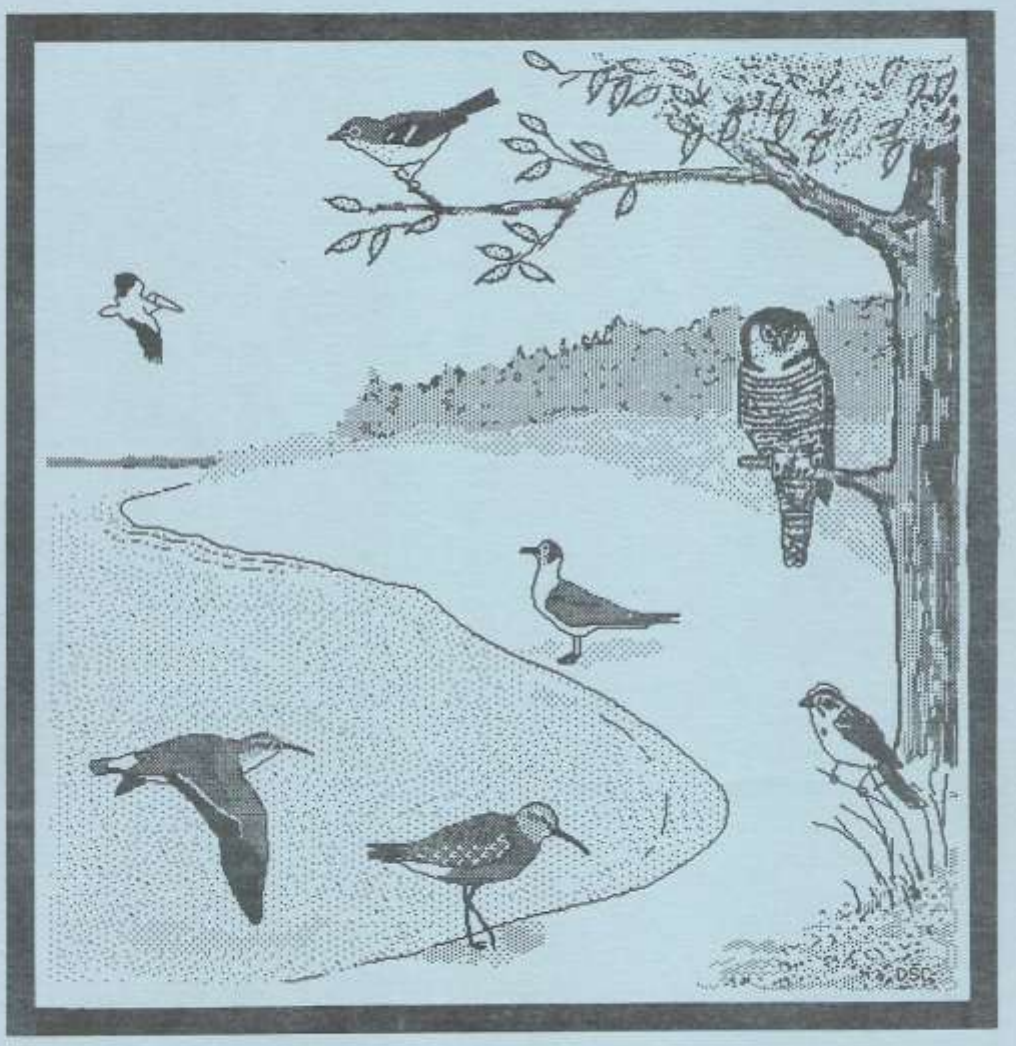

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N. B. NATURALIST LE NATURALISTE DU N.-B. VOL. 14, NO. 4 1985

Cover Illustration
What do these birds have in common?
See page 152. Computer drawing
by David Christie.

Illustration de la couverture
Qu'est-ce que ces oiseaux, ont-ils en commun?
Voir page 152, dessin à l'ordinateur
par David Christie

From the Editor

Unlike the last two numbers, this issue of the *N. B. Naturalist / Le Naturaliste du N.-B.* is not theme oriented. It evolved from the contributions and reports of many individuals with various interests. Yet, as the reader will soon realize there is a common topic running through these pages. Quite by coincidence Grand Manan has acquired special prominence.

Many of us have visited this very special island of our province and know exactly where it is situated, how to get there and what to find. But for all those who, inspired by reading herein, would like to try their luck and perhaps visit next summer, we have provided a bit of information and a small map.

On the North Shore, we won't even bother to visit the tidal zone in winter to contemplate how all the plants and animals are managing beneath the accumulated ice! But along the Bay of Fundy we once again visit the rocky shore, wondering what on earth we might find on slippery icy rocks and under frozen crunching seaweeds.

And speaking about weeds, we learn about a rather unusual and hardly noticeable plant by the curious name of screw-stem. But all is not well in the plant world and those who are concerned about the survival of wildlife might find out from these pages that many plants are also on the verge of extinction.

A touch of controversy is introduced by the dispute over the best French names for North American birds. *Que pensez-vous?* Will internationalist thinking lead to having *Bruants à gorge blanche* (White-throated Buntings too?) singing in the New Brunswick woods? What ever happened to *Frédéric* and Tom Peabody?

Fortunately we also have some cheerful reports of recent discoveries, achievements and awards as well as news of a way to help our local Bald Eagles.

Although this winter seems to be a good old-fashioned one with cold stormy days, we all have something to look forward to in spring. Will our capital, Fredericton, become another Capistrano?

Mary Majka and David Christie

From Your President

Heavy frosts and threats of snow flurries remind us of future winter events. The fall foliage colors seemed to linger especially long this year before gales and frost carried them down and revealed flocks of migrating geese through their branches.

Some of us look forward to crisp days of cross-country skiing in our pursuit of exercise and glimpses of interesting wildlife. Other people may contemplate cosily relaxing with winter reading and watching the birds attracted to their feeders.

Your NBFN executive members have been busy planning for future events. For many of our affiliated clubs it has been a summer and fall of exciting field trips and meetings. We hope you will continue to send us information on your future plans and also notes on your past adventures so we may have an idea of the general progress of clubs.

One of several projects in which your Federation is involved concerns the production of a brochure on the natural history of the St. Croix River valley in New Brunswick and Maine. This will be done for the St. Croix Waterway Recreation Management Committee and will be part of a special packet of information for canoeists made available through Tourism New Brunswick. We will be working with Maine Audubon to make this an international effort.

The St. Croix River valley has some very special natural features including bald eagles and cardinal flowers which should be recognized by potential visitors. This river system has been nominated as a National Heritage River because of its important historical and natural features. We will have more to say about this project in future issues of the *N. B. Naturalist*

Hal Hinds

BALD EAGLES AND WINTER FEEDING

Rudy Stocek

Feeding birds during the winter is a beneficial activity pursued by many nature enthusiasts in the Maritimes. It is only recently, though, that providing winter food for Bald Eagles has attracted attention.

New Brunswick has a small population of wintering eagles, about two dozen, that spend most of that season at the southern reaches of the province, along the coast and river estuaries. Distribution of the birds depends upon their food supply which is influenced by ice conditions and, hence, the weather. Eagles are typically opportunistic feeders and can be drawn to an area by a steady supply of food. They survive the winter on dead or live animal matter, be it fish, fowl or flesh. Farm offal, such a livestock carcasses, readily attracts these birds and they usually continue to return to a feeding site.

Bald Eagles take about five years to attain adult plumage although they can be sexually mature before then. Prior to that they are considered immatures or sub-adults. At that stage of their life cycle they are most vulnerable to winter mortality. Starvation and malnutrition during the cold, snowy, winter months are

a major hazard for the young birds since they generally are not as adept at foraging as the adults because of their lack of experience. Additionally, more aggressive adults may supplant immatures at foraging sites. It has been suggested by studies on some northern eagle populations that only one out of every ten immatures survives to reach adulthood. Computer modelling has demonstrated that survival of the immatures is even more important in increasing eagle abundance than is annual production of a large number of eaglets. Whatever can be done to increase the survival of immature birds will be beneficial in maintaining a healthy and expanding Bald Eagle population.

Winter feeding of eagles has been occurring on a small scale in the Maritimes, especially in Nova Scotia, for a number of years and more recently in Maine. That has not always been by design, however. Throughout the region farmers who normally disposed of carcasses in their fields during the winter months found that not only were ravens and crows interested in the food source, but so were Bald Eagles. Certain locations in Nova Scotia have been used as winter feeding areas by biologists studying eagle behavior and age characteristics. Those places have attracted considerable numbers of birds, especially immatures.

Maine's winter feeding program started at three sites in 1981, when at least 66 different eagles were identified there. More recently, at seven feeding sites, 225 to 250 different birds have been observed while feeding. Identification of bands on some of the birds has shown that they come from as far away as Michigan and Ontario, as well as from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Most seen, of course, are local area birds. Survival rates, based on the identification of bird bands at the feeding operation, appear to indicate that perhaps as many as 50 to 60% of the immatures survive to adulthood. That is an encouraging sign and a considerably higher rate than originally thought. It seems that as eagles get older and more efficient at finding and obtaining wild food, they make less use of the feeding areas.

Recent small scale winter feeding of eagles in New Brunswick has shown that placing deer carcasses along a river where eagles are seen very infrequently during the winter will attract and keep a few birds in a local area from November to February.

Winter feeding programs for eagles can contribute to the health and welfare of both wintering and breeding birds, immatures and adults, of an endangered species in New Brunswick. Such programs provide food for the young birds which is much needed during severe winters. Additionally, the use of contaminant-free food may offset adverse effects on eagle reproduction that may be attributable to

contaminated wild food sources further south. Attracting and keeping birds in the vicinity of a feeding area may encourage them to nest nearby where perhaps they hadn't nested before or perhaps to return to former breeding sites or improve production at existing nesting sites.

Winter feeding can increase the survival of young eagles and it may also contribute to increased production of a small breeding population in New Brunswick which, while reproductively stable, could benefit from such assistance.

PUTTING OUT FEED FOR EAGLES

Roger Jenkins

On November 27, 1984, I saw an immature Bald Eagle at Reardon Gulch, along the Mamozekel River, Victoria County. The next day two adults and an immature were sighted at the Forks in Nictau, feeding on skinned coyote carcasses. As a result of these observations and after a discussion with Erwin Landauer about a proposal for an eagle feeding program, I decided to take the next road-killed deer to the area in hopes of attracting the eagles.

On December 12, Robert Thibodeau and I put a doe into a small cutover about one and a half miles up the Mamozekel. The next day, both on our way up and coming back, we saw an adult eagle there. Forest Ranger Ken Gough saw it the following day. I then decided that this place was too visible and found another spot that could not be seen from the road.

On December 21, a dead deer was taken to the new location by the bank of the Mamozekel. I was unable to get back to check whether eagles were feeding on it but on January 3, 1985, another deer was taken to the feeding station by Forest Ranger Dick Jenkins and myself. On January 8 no eagles were seen but about eight to ten ravens were feeding.

On January 15, when another road-killed deer was delivered, a mature eagle was at the feeding station in the morning and two were there in the afternoon. The station was not checked again until February 13, when the deer was almost all gone and no birds, not even ravens, were feeding.

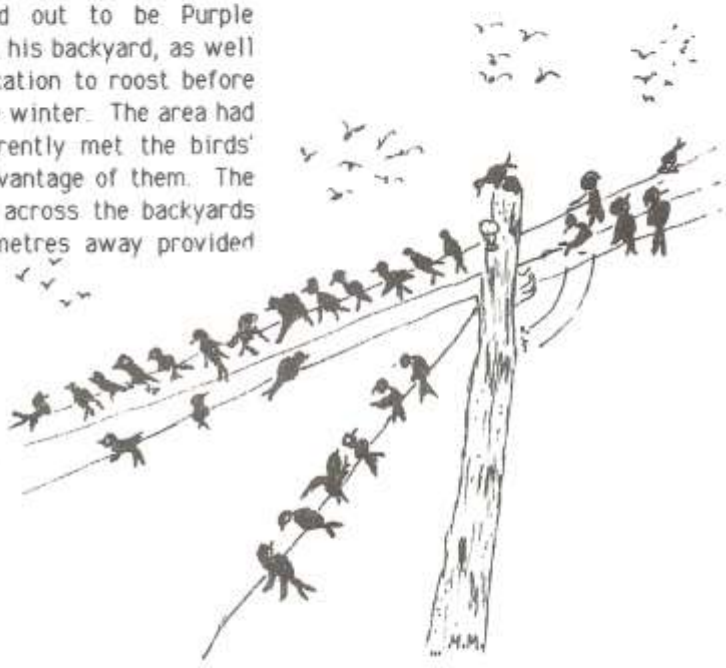
On other occasions in the Wapske River and Gulquac areas I have seen three eagles feeding on deer that were probably killed by coyotes.

FREDERICTON: NEW BRUNSWICK'S CAPISTRANO?

Neville Garrity

Wednesday, August 21, 1985, is a day Ross Cameron of Fredericton will not soon forget. That was the day he looked in his backyard and saw hundreds of "swallows" on the power lines running across the back of his property. And that was only the beginning. In the week that followed he would see that number surge to 5000.

The swallows turned out to be Purple Martins and they had chosen his backyard, as well as his neighbour's, as a location to roost before heading off to Brazil for the winter. The area had several features that apparently met the birds' needs and they took full advantage of them. The three power wires running across the backyards plus a large elm tree 100 metres away provided ample roosting space and the surrounding large, open area free of trees that bordered neighboring properties offered the birds easy access to their roosts. Also, there was the proximity of the St. John River which provided habitat for the insects the martins were feeding on. [... p. 142]



Editor's Note: Feeding eagles, or for that matter any other large conspicuous bird, may expose them to danger from trigger happy individuals or just disturbance by curious people. The selection of a safe site is very important before regular feeding is begun. Problems with visitors to the Cobscook Bay eagle feeding station have been reported in *Schoodic*, a Maine Audubon chapter newsletter. Visitors there are asked to "stick to the road". Our federation hopes to encourage the Department of Natural Resources to assist New Brunswick eagles by winter feeding, such as Forest Ranger Roger Jenkins has done. Members of the general public should not plan to feed eagles without first consulting wildlife officials. M.M.

My first visit to the Cameron property was August 26, the fifth day after the martins had arrived. That afternoon, I saw hundreds of them on the power lines and flying in the general vicinity of the property. Mr. Cameron explained that they were most numerous after 7:00 p.m. but that at 8:00 p.m. they would all fly away. I decided to return that evening to see for myself what he had described to me.

Shortly after 7:00 p.m. I returned with my wife Janice and two local naturalists, Don Kimball and Blair Wood. What we observed was truly amazing and spectacular! Purple Martins were perched shoulder to shoulder on the wires along the two backyards. Others were flying overhead feeding or swooping in to find a place to roost. The crown of the elm tree seemingly crawled with roosting martins. All the while, their pleasant chirpings filled the air and added further enjoyment to this magnificent sight.

The birds perching on the wires would from time to time explode from their perch causing the wires to swing back and forth. After two or three minutes they would return only to repeat the same performance. However, the highlight of the evening was the pouring out of the elm tree of the martins roosting there. They would stream out of the tree, a long orderly line of flapping, chirping birds, disperse and quickly return to roost once again. Don and I independently estimated that the flock in total numbered 5000 martins.

We thoroughly enjoyed this spectacle for 50 minutes when suddenly all the martins took to the air and disappeared. It was 7:58 p.m. Using our binoculars, we could see them feeding up and down the St. John River. Whether they all returned later to roost in the elm tree or whether they roosted elsewhere for the night remains a mystery.

On August 28, I received a telephone call from Mr. Cameron informing me that the martins, with a few exceptions, had gone. Life is a much more relaxed pace for Mr. Cameron these days. He no longer has to hose down his house and car. The media interviews are over. Unexpected guests with cameras no longer appear and he can now walk around without a hat. But as he relaxes by picking up whitewashed tomatoes and cucumbers from his garden he must be wondering, "Will they be back next year?"

SIMEON FRANKLAND CHENEY, AN EARLY NEW BRUNSWICK NATURALIST

L. K. Ingersoll

Society can well be grateful for those individuals who have responded in a very positive way to the wonders of the natural world. One of them was Simeon F. Cheney, born December 8, 1814, at Cheney's Island in the Grand Manan Archipelago, who became the area's first recognized local authority on natural history. It is a matter of record that deference and appreciation were accorded him by visiting professionals. Little local evidence remains, however, with which to round out a full biographical treatment insofar as his scientific accomplishments are concerned.

With its strong tides and other striking natural features, the Grand Manan region is a rich environment for fishes, marine mammals, varied bird life, and of course a multitude of marine invertebrates. It now seems apparent that Simeon had responded to all this at a very early age, and began his own systematic research, with particular interest in marine biology and ornithology. Certainly by the middle part of the 19th Century, when the serious investigation of nature had emerged as a disciplined science, his wide knowledge and opinions were highly respected, and his assistance sought by the succession of both well-known and budding scientists who had also been drawn to this exceptional place.

Pioneer Family

Simeon's father, Moses Cheney, was born at Grand Manan in 1790, just six years after permanent settlement began. Moses was a son of William Cheney originally of Newbury, Massachusetts, who had brought his family from the mainland to be among the very earliest settlers. Their grant of land was a 212-acre island, fifth largest in the Archipelago, lying between Ross and White Head Islands, that has always since been known by the family name.

In 1831 Moses leased 75-acre Nantucket Island, that lies off Woodwards Cove, and moved his family there. Three years later it was purchased by his two sons, Simeon and William. Simeon married Elizabeth Jane Frankland on June 18, 1844, and they became parents of seven children. Only seventeen years of age when he first moved to the little island, Simeon made the place his home for over 63 years, earning a living from farming and fishing, supplemented perhaps by a modest income from collecting specimens or assisting others in that pursuit.

Eminent Contemporaries

There was evidently a very close relationship between Simeon Cheney and George A. Boardman of Calais, Maine, "the naturalist of the St. Croix". It is more than likely that Simeon's two youngest sons (George and Boardman) were named after that well-known authority. In August, 1869, Boardman wrote, "Prof. Baird and myself have been around having a pretty good time. He is now over to Grand Manan.... I gave him good letters to my friends... He will probably find the bones of the Great Auk, also bones of the Walrus, as they were said to inhabit this coast a few hundred years ago." [1]

Dr. Spencer F. Baird, to whom Boardman referred, was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and actually founder of the United States National Museum. His visit to Grand Manan was part of an archaeological survey of the region, including mainland Charlotte County, and was one of the first professional investigations of that kind ever conducted in this part of the continent. He opened several middens located at Indian Camp Point on Ross Island, Ingalls Head, and Cheney's, and Nantucket Islands. While he apparently found no remains of the Great Auk or Walrus, he had this to say: "Grand Manan; Nantucket Island - This is the residence of Simeon Cheney, the well known naturalist of Grand Manan, whose assistance to many American naturalists has been so often gratefully acknowledged." [2]

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes who, later in life, became known as the "dean of American archaeology", spent the summer of 1889 at Nantucket studying marine invertebrates. He was then an assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University and wrote, "Nantucket is known far and wide among naturalists as the home of Mr. Simeon Cheney. This gentleman was well called by Professor Baird a 'natural naturalist'. He is an acute observer of nature, a good collector, a tireless worker, and one whose interest in natural history but increases, and whose energy in his old age many younger naturalists have good cause to remember. It was my purpose to spend a few weeks with him on Nantucket studying the sea animals of this interesting locality. My visit was not unrewarded, and I have good reason to congratulate myself that the choice of this island was made." [3]

Dr. Olin Pettingill, Jr., an eminent ornithologist at Cornell University has added to the Cheney story. "In 1891 Arthur Cleveland Bent and Owen Durfee arrived at Nantucket Island as guests of Simeon F. Cheney. Making their headquarters with him, they visited several of the surrounding islands. As a physical achievement their trip in a rowboat to Machias Seal Island on June 19 was the most notable. With the two sons of their host, Webster and Wilson, they

left Nantucket Island at 4 a.m. and by hard rowing reached the island at 2 p.m. On the same day they returned reaching Two Island Harbour at 9 p.m. – a round trip approximating twenty-five miles! The name of Simeon F. Cheney appears not only in Bent and Durfee's account of their Grand Manan sojourn but in the accounts of many other ornithologists who came to Grand Manan during the latter part of the last century. Although there are no ornithological observations published under his name, he sent migration notes to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D.C. and supplied many persons with important information."[4]

Stranger Than Fiction

An appeal in 1978 for more of this kind of information or any pertinent data, resulted in an intriguing discovery by a colleague at The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Two index references were found to Simeon Pease Cheney, 1818-1890.

Simeon Frankland and his father Moses were descendents of the first William Cheney of Roxbury (now part of Boston), a resident there prior to 1640. Simeon Pease and his father, Rev. Moses Cheney, were descendants of John Cheney, a resident of Roxbury for one year (1635), before making a permanent home in Newbury, Massachusetts. It has not been possible to establish whether William and John were closely related. While this gap is regrettable, there is otherwise ample evidence of a unique relationship between the two Simeons.

Simeon Pease was a music and choral teacher, composer and author. When he died on May 10, 1890, he had not quite finished a book entitled Wood Notes Wild, that was left to be completed and published by a son, John Vance Cheney. This work was a culmination of a lifelong passion for the music of bird songs, and for the first time in America these were extensively described for the various species, and many of them converted into musical scores for others to read.

Something of the love and reverence the author felt for his subject is found in the concluding paragraph to his introduction to the book:

> "the world is full of vocal sounds, only the birds sing. They are Nature's finest artists, whose lives and works are above the earth... To no other living things are man's mind and heart so greatly indebted. [they] return, unfailing as the spring, prompt to the very day and hour, to build their cunning nests, and rear their young in our orchards and door-yards, to delight us with their beauty and grace of movement, and above, far above all, to pour over the world the glory of their song. He that has ears to hear, let him hear."

It can only be conjectured that the two Simeons, as contemporaries so closely attuned to the wonders of nature and, without doubt, having close family ties, were in contact, and thereby deriving mutual support and encouragement.

Simeon Frankland left Nantucket in 1895 to live at Castalia, Grand Manan. The island was eventually purchased by John R. Moses, a well-to-do local fish merchant whose avocation was ornithology. His son, Allan, was the later Grand Manan naturalist whose work saved the eider duck from extinction in the Bay of Fundy, but that is quite another story.

Simeon Frankland Cheney died on March 12, 1904, at the age of 90 years. While it is a matter of regret that specific details of his work cannot be recounted, it is clear that he made an outstanding contribution to the world of science. Through his wisdom, skill, enthusiasm and general ability, he revealed many of the secrets of nature to those early professionals and, in so doing, not only helped to establish Grand Manan as a unique study area, but added greatly to the world's store of knowledge. He is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, back of the village of Castalia, an oasis of quiet and woodland beauty that is only enhanced by the songs of the birds, and the benediction of nature.

Notes

1. *The Naturalist of the St. Croix*, edited by the subject's nephew, Samuel Lane Boardman, privately published at Bangor, Maine, 1903, p. 242.

2. S. F. Baird, "Notes on Certain Aboriginal Shell Mounds on the Coast of New Brunswick and of New England", *Miscellaneous Collections*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1882, Vol. 22, p. 294.

3. J. Walter Fewkes, "A Zoological Reconnaissance in Grand Manan", *The American Naturalist*, Vol. 24, No. 281, May, 1890, pp. 423-428. See also Grand Manan Historian, No. XX, p. 27).

4. Olin Sewell Pettingill, Jr., "The Bird Life on the Grand Manan Archipelago", *Proceedings of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science*, Halifax, N. S., Vol. XIX, 1937-1938, Part 4, pp. 298-300.

Grand Manan Bird List

A revised, second edition of *Field Check List - Birds of the Grand Manan Archipelago*, a 12-page booklet (4 by 6.5"), was published in May 1985. This thoroughly researched list, prepared by Brian Dalzell, includes 338 species of birds known to have occurred in the archipelago and indicates the status and season of occurrence of each. The cost is $1 each, or three for $2, from the Grand Manan Tourism Association, P.O. Box 193, North Head, N. B. E0G 2M0.

NOMS FRANÇAIS DES OISEAUX – TROUVER LE MOT JUSTE

Peter A. Pearce

C'est évident que dans chaque communauté linguistique une liste de noms officiels des oiseaux est essentielle afin d'éliminer les ambiguïtés et d'éviter la confusion potentielle. Pour les ornithologues anglophones en Amérique du Nord la liste du Committee on Classification and Nomenclature de l'American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), publiée en 1983, fournit l'autorité à jour sur les noms anglais ainsi que sur la classification scientifique et les noms latins. Pour les ornithologues et les naturalistes francophones il y a malheureusement deux listes "officielles" des noms français des oiseaux au Canada, l'une proposée par la Société zoologique de Québec (SZQ) et l'autre par le Musée national des sciences naturelles (MNSN). La communauté ornithologique francophone au Canada est en ce moment profondément divisée sur ce sujet.

L'essence de ce débat est que le MNSN a appliqué les critères taxonomiques sans compromis et a conservé les noms européens des oiseaux qui se trouvent dans les deux hémisphères, tandis que la SZQ a opté pour l'usage traditionel, établi depuis longtemps, tout en acceptant des compromis. Comme résultat, la liste de MNSN introduit des noms français étranges aux nord-américains, tandis que celle de la SZQ paraît beaucoup plus familière. Comme exemple de ce débat vigoureux on compare ci-après, les raisons des deux autorités qui justifient le choix des noms par la même sous-famille Parulinae

Fauvette (SZQ)

"On reproche au Comité d'appeler fauvettes un groupe d'oiseaux différents des fauvettes de l'Ancien Monde. Mais l'appelation fauvette pour les Parulinae date d'il y a plus de cent ans... et est solidement enracinée. Il s'agit d'ailleurs d'un parallèle avec la situation qui existe en anglais avec le mot "warbler". Pourquoi l'usage de ce mot poserait-il de graves problèmes en français alors que les Américains et les Britanniques s'accommodent fort bien d'une situation parallèle? Il s'agit en fait encore ici d'un cas où l'usage et la tradition l'emportent largement sur les problèmes possibles de confusion, ces derniers étant d'ailleurs carrément évités grâce à la nomenclature latine. Pourquoi montrerions-nous un manque d'imagination évident en francisant un nom latin comme Parulinae alors que nous utilisons déjà un mot très bien accepté pour les décrire?" (Comité permanent de Nomenclature française des Vertébrés du Canada, Société zoologique de Québec, Inc., 1983).

Paruline (MNSN)

"L'ancien nom de cette sous-famille (Parulinés), considérée jusqu'à tout récemment comme une famille, a été claqué au siècle dernier sur le nom américain "warbler", fauvette par des naturalistes canadiens. Ce nom générique ne provient pas d'un usage canadien, en ce sens qu'il n'est pas appliqué spontanément par une fraction importante du grand public à ce groupe d'oiseaux... Les véritables fauvettes sont des oiseaux de l'Ancien-Monde, appartenant à la famille des Sylviidés. L'extension de ce nom générique français à des oiseaux appartenant à une famille bien différente (sous prétexte que les Américains ont fait la même chose avec "warbler" en anglais) n'était pas acceptable et n'a jamais été entérinée pas les ornithologues européens de langue française. Le nouveau nom est un néologisme euphonique de formation savante. Il devrait dissiper à jamais la confusion qui existait entre les Parulinés et les Sylviidés." (Blain, 1984).

Tableau 1. Espèces d'oiseaux au Nouveau-Brunswick dont il y a deux noms français autorisés en usage par les ornithologues canadiens.

Noms français des oiseaux selon Société zoologique de Québec (1983)	Noms français des oiseaux selon Musée national des sciences naturelles (1983)	Noms anglais des oiseaux selon American Ornithologists' Union (1983)
Huard...	Huart...	Loon...
Albatros à bec jaune	Albatros à nez jaune	Yellow-nosed Albatross
Grand Puffin	Puffin majeur	Greater Sheerwater
Petit héron bleu	Aigrette bleue	Little Blue Heron
Héron à ventre blanc	Aigrette tricolore	Tricolored Heron
Ibis luisant	Ibis falcinelle	Glossy Ibis
Oie à front blanc	Oie rieuse	Greater White-fronted Goose
Oie blanche	Oie des neiges	Snow Goose
Canard huppé	Canard branchu	Wood Duck
Canard malard	Canard colvert	Mallard
Eider remarquable	Eider à tête grise	King Eider
Garrot commun	Garrot à oeil d'or	Common Goldeneye
Vautour...	Urubu...	Vulture...
Aigle-pêcheur	Balbuzard	Osprey
Aigle à tête blanche	Pygargue à tête blanche	Bald Eagle
Busard des marais	Busard Saint-Martin	Northern Harrier
Autour	Autour des palombes	Northern Goshawk
Buse à épaulettes rousses	Buse à épaulettes	Red-shouldered Hawk
Aigle doré	Aigle royal	Golden Eagle
Gerfaut	Faucon gerfaut	Gyrfalcon
Faisan à collier	Faisan de chasse	Ring-necked Pheasant
Tétras des savanes	Tétras du Canada	Spruce Grouse
Gallinule pourprée	Gallinule violacée	Purple Gallinule
Gallinule commune	Poule d'eau	Common Moorhen
Pluvier à collier	Pluvier semipalmé	Semipalmated Plover
Grand Chevalier à pattes jaunes	Grand Chevalier	Greater Yellowlegs
Petit Chevalier à pattes jaunes	Petit Chevalier	Lesser Yellowlegs
Maubèche branle-queue	Chevalier branlequeue	Spotted Sandpiper
Tournepierre roux	Tournepierre à collier	Ruddy Turnstone
Bécasseau à poitrine rousse	Bécasseau maubèche	Red Knot
Bécasseau du Nord-Ouest	Bécasseau d'Alaska	Western Sandpiper
Chevalier combattant	Bécasseau combattant	Ruff
Mouette rieuse d'Amérique	Mouette à tête noire	Laughing Gull
Mouette rieuse d'Europe	Mouette rieuse	Common Black-headed Gull
Sterne rosée	Sterne de Dougall	Roseate Tern
Sterne commune	Sterne pierregarin	Common Tern
Sterne noire	Guifette noire	Black Tern
Marmette commune	Marmette de Troïl	Common Murre
Gode	Petit Pingouin	Razorbill

suite...

Tableau 1. (suite)

Noms français des oiseaux selon Société zoologique de Québec (1983)	Noms français des oiseaux selon Musée national des sciences naturelles (1983)	Noms anglais des oiseaux selon American Ornithologists' Union (1983)
Guillemot noir	Guillemot à miroir	Black Guillemot
Effraie	Effraie des clochers	Common Barn-Owl
Chouette cendrée	Chouette lapone	Great Gray Owl
Pic à dos rayé	Pic tridactyle	Three-toed Woodpecker
Moucherolle huppée	Tyran huppé	Great Crested Flycatcher
Hirondelle pourprée	Hirondelle noire	Purple Martin
Hirondelle des sables	Hirondelle de rivage	Bank Swallow
Geai gris	Geai du Canada	Grey Jay
Mésange huppée d'Amérique	Mésange bicolore	Tufted Titmouse
Merle-bleu à poitrine rouge	Merle-bleu de l'Est	Eastern Bluebird
Pipit commun	Pipit spioncelle	Water Pipit
Pie-grièche boréale	Pie-grièche grise	Northern Shrike
Fauvette...	Paruline...	Warbler...
Gros-bec à poitrine rose	Cardinal à poitrine rose	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Gros-bec à tête noire	Cardinal à tête noire	Black-headed Grosbeak
Gros-bec bleu	Passerin bleu	Blue Grosbeak
Bruant indigo	Passerin indigo	Indigo Bunting
Tohi aux yeux rouges	Tohi à flancs roux	Rufous-sided Towhee
Pinson...	Bruant...	Sparrow... [espèces indigènes]
Mainate rouilleux	Quiscale rouilleux	Rusty Blackbird
Mainate bronzé	Quiscale bronzé	Common Grackle
Gros-bec des pins	Dur-bec des pins	Pine Grosbeak

Les deux listes suivent la séquence taxonomique et la nomenclature scientifiques de l'AOU. Comme aide au naturaliste on présente en tableau 1, les noms français des oiseaux au Nouveau-Brunswick qui sont en conflit selon les deux autorités. Cette dispute et la dérivation de quelques noms français d'oiseaux en Europe francophone sont fascinantes: le lecteur est encouragé de les explorer.

Deux guides d'identification sur le terrain des oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord sont disponibles en français. Les noms employés dans le *Guide des oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord* (Robbins *et al.*, 1980) sont ceux proposés par la SZQ. Le *Guide des Oiseaux* (Peterson, 1984) suit la terminologie du MNSN.

Le désaccord au sujet des noms français les plus appropriés touche à peu près un tiers des espèces qu'on peut trouver au Nouveau-Brunswick mais la plupart

des différences sont mineures. Dans le dépliant intitulé "Observation des oiseaux, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada," publié récemment, on a suivi la terminologie adoptée par la SZQ. On a aussi accepté la même autorité pour les noms français dans l'édition revisée de la liste de contrôle des oiseaux du Nouveau-Brunswick, qui sera disponible bientôt.

Pour éviter une continuation de la confusion parmi les naturalistes et les ornithologues on espère qu'un consensus puisse être atteint bientôt. Ce serait souhaitable avant 1986, quand le 19ième Congrès ornithologique international se tiendra au Canada.

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HAVE YOU CELEBRATED YOUR 300th BIRD-DAY YET?

Mary Majka

"It's impossible!" I cried, when first I leafed through the Peterson *Field Guide*. "I could never memorize what all those birds look like. Besides it's a crazy idea and a waste of time".

I still think it's a crazy idea, but I've changed my mind about its impossibility and the waste of time. In fact, I happen to bump into quite a few people who know an awful lot about those birds. I even like to associate with them. How ironic can life be?

Thanks to that book and those "birders" (a new name since birdwatching became synonomous with girl watching), I have followed compass-lines through forests, slogged through mud, swatted mosquitos in bogs, nearly died of thirst in

sand dunes and collapsed in front of stinky sewage lagoons. I have crawled through electric fences, been abused and accused by irritable land owners, chased by dogs, bulls, rams and domestic geese. I've suffered agony and nervous disorders in fast-driven cars, pursuing a too fast flying bird. I even almost got arrested and thrown into jail!

For what, I ask myself? Think of all the times when sane people were asleep and I crawled out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning to do a bird count and so add to the scientific knowledge of this planet, or prowled at midnight with a flashlight in search of an owl. Think of all the money I've spent buying books, binos, telescopes, cameras with exaggerated lenses, tripods, mosquito repellent, bird call records, thermos bottles to keep me warm, not to mention gasoline to travel thousands of miles, hotels, restaurants, and, oh well..... I don't want to mention the long distance telephone calls – my husband might read this – nor the time I drove his fancy Mercedes into a ditch while birdwatching and not looking.

I vividly recall the time I got a cool welcome home, after leaving my children alone, to travel to Point Lepreau in a blizzard at -25° with a man from Ohio, so he could see a Harlequin Duck.

My exploits in the bird world did not only result in a collection of birds on my life list, which I pretended not to keep, out of disdain for the "tickers"*, but also in birds that landed on my doorstep and had to be taken care of. I still can smell the droppings of the Barred Owl I released from my sunporch two days ago. The chesterfield there has a big white spot where the Sparrow Hawks used to roost for the night. In the attic certain items of my prized antique collection were white-washed during the visit of an injured Merlin. And the saga of the two Purple Gallinules in our bathtub will forever be remembered in my family.

Feeding birds is another chapter I do not even want to discuss. Sufficient to say it's costly and besides messing up the yard the birds can sometimes be a damned nuisance. One winter we supplied feed for eighty Blue Jays. Eighty screaming, demanding, dumb Blue Jays! So accustomed they were to being fed at seven sharp, they didn't even let us sleep in on week-ends. And the woodpeckers drummed on our rafters, drilled holes in our shingles and so riddled the maple trees that they started to die.

The reason why I am writing all this is not, of course, for the purpose of discouraging anybody from becoming a birder (or even a birdwatcher), the reason is to justify the appearance on my wall of a fancy, framed certificate. but I had better tell the story right from the beginning.

It all started with a joke, of course. For many years, David Christie and Peter Pearce had a friendly competition going to see who would be the first to see 300 species of birds in New Brunswick. Well, David was the first one and Peter who lives in Fredericton, sent him a congratulatory telegram – all the way to Mary's Point. I was impressed. So, I made Dave a special European torte (sort of a black forest cake) and a big sign that proclaimed "Happy 300th bird-day". Furthermore, I vowed that I would make the same fuss for everyone else who reached 300 species. Little did I realize I soon would have to bake more tortes. Peter Pearce was, of course, the next one and then my husband Mike, the guy who got mad at me for going out with that man from Ohio. Then, oh the irony of it, I myself fell into that crazy trap and had to bake myself a cake. After that, it was Cecil Johnston and, recently, Jim Wilson. Now Stuart Tingley and Brian Dalzell are threateningly close.

Last April, David Christie, not wanting to be outdone, labored hard and long on his computer into the early hours of the morning (During the day he watches birds, of course!) and produced a tongue-in-cheek certificate, extolling the virtues and accomplishment of those who have reached the 300 mark, and thereby become members of "The 300 Club of New Brunswick". As I said, all this was supposed to be a joke, but now I understand that it's becoming a certificate of prestige, a collector's item well worth striving for.

At once all those painful, agonizing, time-consuming, embarassing and costly exploits of mine seem to have been rewarded. I need only to look at my certificate and I get as proud as a rock pigeon with its chest stuck out. I tell myself what a wonderful coincidence it was that 25-odd years ago I picked up a book and to this day am thumbing through it.

(* Tickers tick off bird names just for the sake of ticking.)

Those Birds on the Cover

Our cover illustration depicts the birds that have enabled six people to join "The 300 Club of New Brunswick". Clockwise from upper left, they are: American White Pelican and Laughing Gull (centre) at Miscou Island, August 8, 1981 – Mike Majka; Yellow-throated Vireo at Fredericton, May 15, 1980 – Peter Pearce; Northern Hawk-Owl at Riverside-Albert, January 9, 1982 – Mary Majka; Lark Sparrow at White Head Island, September 25,1984 – Cecil Johnston; Curlew Sandpiper at Castalia, August 16, 1985 – Jim Wilson; and Curlew Sandpiper at Mary's Point, July 31, 1976 – David Christie.

A NEW BLACKBIRD IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Jim Wilson

For birdwatchers, the unexpected can happen at any time.

My wife and I joined 15 other members of the Saint John Naturalists' Club on a whale watching expedition to Grand Manan, the weekend of September 14 to 15.

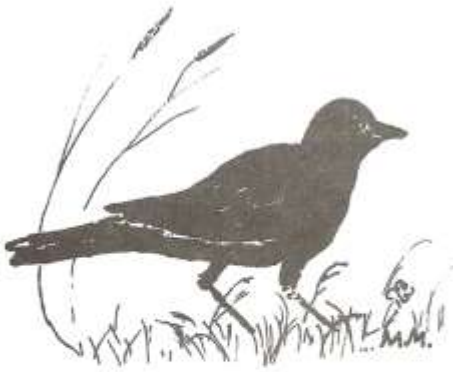
After spending a wonderful Saturday at sea, amid dolphins, whales and a great variety of pelagic sea birds, and later enjoying warm hospitality at the Shorecrest Lodge, we parked our car in line for the ferry on Sunday morning. This allowed us 4 hours on foot before the return of the boat, and we eventually wandered out to the Swallowtail Light to await the return of the ship from the mainland. While there, we leisurely watched a pair of Humpback Whales lying on the calm surface of the sea about a kilometer off shore, as they slapped flippers repeatedly on the water, then raised their flukes gracefully as they dove.

With the returning boat in sight, we meandered down the roadway toward our car. As we did, we passed by a house which was undergoing a rather substantial addition through the efforts of a half dozen energetic and exhuberant local residents. A small birdfeeder had been mounted on the railing of the back deck, and despite the din of loud voices, ringing hammers, and barking dogs, a blackbird was casually strutting along the railing, heading toward the feeder. It was so tame that I hardly bothered to put my binoculars on it. When I did, I very nearly passed it off as a grackle, as it had a fine bluish-purple iridescence to its neck and upper chest and was all dark on the body. Its pale yellow eye was plainly visible as it walked strongly on sturdy legs.

At the same moment, a friend who had recently been transferred from Saint John, called out to us from his home across the road, and we turned our attention away from the bird.

Something about it bothered me, however, and after a few minutes of conversation I dug out my *National Geographic Field Guide,* and took a look at page 422. I immediately headed back to the bird feeder with Jean and our friend in tow. Alas – the bird was nowhere to be seen! To make matters worse, we then heard the whistle of the approaching boat, warning of its imminent arrival for the final trip of the day.

We began a frantic search, which ended minutes later, with the discovery of the fugitive busily foraging on a lawn, a short distance down the road.



Its tameness enabled us to approach to within a dozen meters or so, and in addition to the points already noted, we saw that its medium-sized body had a subtle greenish iridescence when viewed in good light, and the beak, although noticeably thick and sturdy at the base, tapered sharply to a fine point, with a profile quite unlike the larger, heavier bill of a Common Grackle.

At this point, I knew we were looking at a new species for New Brunswick – an adult male Brewer's Blackbird!

This exciting conclusion led to the next problem – how to get a camera there in a hurry and establish this western visitor's presence on film. We had only minutes before the boat would begin to load so Jean hurried off to alert the other members of our party, particularly the photographers in the group. I stayed behind to study the bird's actions in detail, while our friend stifled a yawn and politely excused himself and ambled homeward for a cup of tea.

Within five minutes, David Smith appeared bearing the precious camera, followed by Jaakko Finne, and eventually several others – Don McAlpine, Tom Page, Winn MacAndrews, and Betty and Tom McAlpine. David and Tom Page got several short range shots of the bird in various poses, each using a 200 mm lens.

The following weekend, it was still in the area, and was photographed by Cecil Johnston, Stuart Tingley and David Clark, and was seen by Brian Dalzell.

So *Euphagus cyanocephalus* will make its official debut on our soon-to-be revised checklist of New Brunswick birds. In so doing, this western bird will join nine other species in the blackbird subfamily.

In recent years, Brewer's Blackbird has extended its range eastward through most of Ontario and should be looked for by birders here in our province. It seems only reasonable that it has been overlooked in the past, as there are previous records at other points along the east coast, including birds photographed in Nova Scotia, and Maine's first confirmed record, established two weeks after our sighting, by Stuart Tingley and others. Yellow-Headed Blackbird, a much more striking species which is easier to identify, has an even more westerly distribution, but has been identified in New Brunswick on numerous occasions.

Great care must be taken however, in identifying a bird which you might suspect to be a Brewer's Blackbird. Our relatively abundant Rusty Blackbird, even in autumn, can closely resemble Brewer's and all characteristics should be studied closely and the bird photographed if possible.

So we have another new species! What will the next one be?

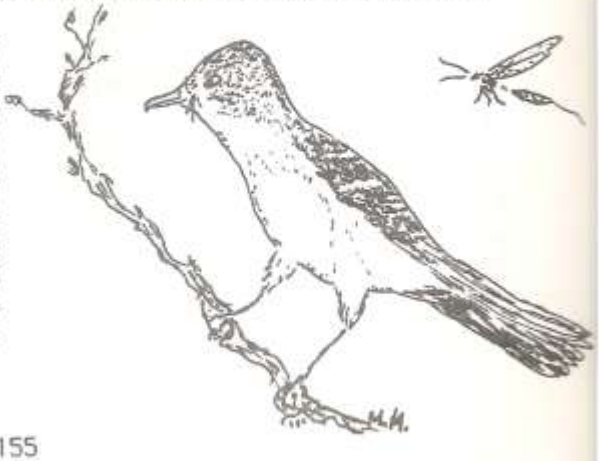
ANOTHER NEW BIRD AT GRAND MANAN

Mary Majka

Often shrouded in fog and mist, the island of Grand Manan has a unique two-fold beauty. At once it is as soft as a pastel picture with shiny church steeples and fishing villages, polished to perfection by the early morning sun, or as rugged and wild as craggy cliffs pounded by a restless sea.

To birdwatchers Grand Manan is a mecca. Its bird life has attracted a number of very prominent ornithologists, including Audubon. In recent years quite a few exciting birds have been sighted there. To mention just a few, there have been Little Stint, Forster's Tern, Painted Bunting, Stonechat and White-winged Dove. The island obviously is attractive to stray birds. Sitting at the very mouth of the Bay of Fundy, it's a welcome haven on which to land, rest and feed.

Although I have been fortunate to visit and work there frequently, I still get this "special feeling" when climbing the narrow stairs onto the main deck of the ferry. I am full of anticipation and expect the extraordinary. Already the almost two hour crossing is exciting. Birds such as gannets and guillemots are a common occurrence. There may be shearwaters, kittiwakes, phalaropes, puffins, Razorbills or even storm-petrels. Porpoise appear and disappear in rhythm with the choppy waves and large whales may blow in the distance or even come close to the boat.



It was with such expectations that David Christie and I boarded the M. V. "Grand Manan" November 9 and headed for the Island. We knew from the forecast that the weather would be changeable, but next morning it was worse than predicted. Pouring rain and cold! The gusting wind did not promise good birding and since we had brought correspondence and other

work to catch up on, it wasn't until afternoon, when the rain stopped, that we decided to stick our noses out of the cosy cabin we rent from our friends, the Hunters, near Deep Cove. Halfway up the island it started to pour again. A few Baltimore Orioles were picking on apples in front of a house. Mourning Doves, Cowbirds and Starlings shivered on telephone wires. At the end of the main street in North Head we turned around and were planning to return home.

Suddenly we jumped to attention. A bird that flew into a small apple tree resembled a Great Crested Flycatcher but its underparts were very pale. David thought it might be an Ash-throated Flycatcher, and when we consulted the book we were convinced. We had a new species for New Brunswick – a vagrant from the American west! Instead of the Great Crested's gray throat and breast and conspicuous yellow belly, this bird was almost white on the throat, very pale gray on the breast and only faintly washed with yellow on its belly. Furthermore, it was somewhat smaller and slimmer than the Great Crested.

The bird was not very energetic, so it was possible for us to approach it quite closely. By this time, rainy skies were getting even darker with the approach of evening, but we managed to take a few pictures, which later proved surprisingly good, considering the circumstances.

Triumphantly, we phoned friends on the mainland and hoped that the bird would stay around to be seen again. The next day was heavily overcast and colder but without rain. The wind had picked up and was really blowing. In company with island resident Frank Longstaff we searched unsuccessfully for the bird. At 11:30, the ferry brought three eager birdwatchers from the mainland, Cecil Johnston, Stuart Tingley and Jim Wilson (Those three don't want to miss anything!). The search continued for an hour and a half and, finally, the bird was found again.

Everybody got to see it well. It seemed to be hungry and cold and, bound on finding food, quite oblivious to our presence. Cecil brought his big Questar lens with him and we took numerous photographs. I was only hoping it could continue to survive in such cold weather. It foraged low to the ground, more on spiders and dormant flies than on flying insects.

The next morning brought three more ardent birdwatchers, Peter Pearce, Dan Busby and David Clark, so we had brought representation from Sackville, Fredericton, Saint John, and St. Andrews. Again, we searched for almost two hours in cold temperatures until the bird was found, thank goodness, still alive! It did not cooperate as well this time. Never-the-less, the visitors got a good, but brief, view of the Ash-throated Flycatcher, before it disappeared under some overturned boats, where it perhaps could find shelter and food at the same time.

David and I stayed on Grand Manan for another day. We didn't find the flycatcher again but, before departing for the mainland, we had also enjoyed seeing an American Avocet, a White-winged Dove, an "Ipswich Sparrow" and one of the island's resident Cardinals. Considering the weather, most people would have complained about a terrible vacation but, for us – it had been a great time!

Once again, Grand Manan had proved to be a special place, as exciting as ever! Who knows what will be discovered next year?

Schoodic Audubon Eagle Project

In January 1985 the Maine Audubon Society's Calais chapter was granted a certificate of recognition by the Maine State Legislature. The certificate recognizes "Sid Bahrt and the Schoodic Chapter of the Maine Audubon Society for outstanding efforts in instilling within school youngsters an attitude of caring and conserving of the American eagle."

Their unique eagle education project, brain child of Schoodic member Sid Bahrt, involves visits to Washington County classrooms by a Schoodic member, often accompanied by "Bart", a crippled immature eagle from the University of Maine. The program has done much to heighten sympathy for and understanding of the endangered plight of the American national bird. Chapter members also acknowledge the assistance of Tom Goettel, assistant manager of Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge.

Last winter, Schoodic Audubon and the U. S. Ambassador in Ottawa were appealing for Canada to return to Maine a Bald Eagle that had been shot near Fredericton in October 1984. Banded as a nestling at Grand Lake, Weston, Maine, the bird had been treated but because of disability could not be returned to the wild. Schoodic members wanted the eagle for use in their education project so that the University of Maine bird could be used in other parts of the state.

The Schoodic Chapter, billed as "Maine Audubon Society's first international chapter" is based in Calais and serves Washington County, Maine and the St. Stephen area of New Brunswick. (Adapted from *Schoodic,* Vol. 11, no. 1, p. 5).

Seashore Strolls

Winter Survival on the Rocky Intertidal

Robert Rangeley

Exploring the rocky intertidal during a cold winter day is not an activity I can highly recommend. Strong winds lash your face with frozen whips of sea spray and walking over ice-covered rocks and frozen algae is treacherous. Yet it is fascinating to consider just how organisms of the seashore survive such adverse conditions.

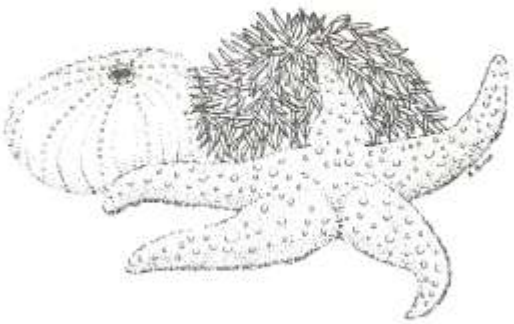
In this region coastal weather is highly variable due to converging continental and Atlantic air masses. Winter temperatures at sea are usually milder than inland; however, with an average winter wind speed of 38 km/h over the Bay of Fundy and temperatures dipping to -20° C, the intertidal is a very hostile environment. In fact, the intertidal can freeze solid minutes after emersion and in some areas ice cakes and floes may scour organisms clean off the rocks. Over the next few months the seashore will rebound from a winter state of slow growth and low activity but how have the organisms of the rocky intertidal survived their winter tribulation?

Many mobile animals simply leave. The Green Shore Crab, commonly a regular summer resident, spends the winter below the low water mark. Other summer visitors, such as sea stars and urchins, avoid the intertidal during the winter. In tide pools periwinkles aggregate by the thousands emerging to forage only on warm days. Dog Whelks may spend the winter subtidally or in pools but their activity is poorly understood. Organisms that cannot escape must acclimate or die. But how do algae survive being frozen rigid or animals such as periwinkles, mussels and barnacles survive being frozen in blocks of ice?

There are two lethal aspects of freezing that pose serious problems for organisms. First, most biological cells cannot tolerate cellular ice crystals and dehydration because of their delicate internal structure; however, intertidal invertebrates appear to be unusually tolerant of some intracellular ice formation. At temperatures just below freezing, organisms can keep the cellular fluid from freezing by the accumulation of glycoprotein antifreeze-like molecules, although there is no evidence that intertidal organisms rely on this method. At very cold temperatures the cells must expel water to avoid extensive freezing and damage within. But expelling water creates the second and more lethal problem: dehydration and the resultant higher salinity within the cell. For example, in an animal that is 75% frozen the remaining brine concentration is about four times

the normal salinity. When ice is about to form the cell rapidly expels water to the extracellular spaces where it freezes. Amazingly, the cells can withstand distortion caused by the surrounding ice. Once thawed, the water returns to the cell and appearance and function return to normal.

During freezing, as with severe drying, metabolism is reduced to near zero for all intertidal organisms. For example, the lichens have been shown to respire at a rate relative to their moisture content. This illustrates the similar physiological stresses between summer drying and winter freezing that organisms of the intertidal must tolerate. The evolution of these adaptations has produced a suite of organisms that flourish in the uniquely hostile environment of the northern intertidal.



Dead Cormorant Young at Colony

As part of the bird-banding exercise that took place July 13 on Manawagonish Island, I... visited the nesting colony of Double-crested Cormorants in the middle part of the island.

Along the edges of the cliffs on the east side of the island, Mark Phinney and I observed remains of maybe 50 young cormorants that had been eaten by gulls and crows, presumably after having been shot by human beings. The remains were approximately two to three weeks old. Some more freshly killed birds were lying in and around the nests. However, there were a number of young cormorants in the nests that were too small to band and some nests had newly hatched eggs.

The destruction did not appear to have been systematic but the number of dead birds and their location indicated that the method of death must have been shooting. I remember hearing shooting in July and early August while watching birds in Saints Rest Marsh and the direction of the sound was from Manawagonish Island. This was, however, after our visit of July 13. On August 7 when I was walking along Saints Rest Beach, I saw the remains of four dead cormorants sticking out of the sand.

J. Finne

(This matter has been brought to the attention of the Dept. of Natural Resources. — DSC)

Rare New Brunswick Plants

Screw-stems

Hal Hinds

They get their name from the short, wiry, leafless stems that spiral or even twine. Screw-stems are curious yellowish-green or purplish plants of peat bogs, boggy swales, lake shores and even dry barrens. They look like small shrubs from which the leaves have mysteriously dropped, but upon closer observation, it can be seen that the leaves are replaced by minute bracts, The ends of all the branches have small, inconspicuous creamy-white or purplish flowers.

It is believed that these plants are partly parasitic and obtain much of their carbohydrates from surrounding plants to which their roots become attached. This is unique among the members of the gentian family.

These plants belong to the genus, *Bartonia* Two species are found within our provincial borders, *Bartonia virginica* and *B. paniculata* The following key will help to separate them.

A. Petals usually purplish tinged, mostly entire and pointed; scale leaves mostly alternate below the branches. *Bartonia paniculata*

B. Petals creamy or yellowish-green, often toothed and rounded; leaves mostly opposite below the branches. *Bartonia virginica*

In New Brunswick, *Bartonia paniculata* has been found only on Ross Island, off Grand Manan Island (Weatherby and Adams, Vascular Plants of Grand Manan, N. B., 1945), and near the gorge of the Little Salmon River, St. John County, where I found it in a boggy swale a few years ago.

B. paniculata

B. virginica

Bartonia virginica has only been found once in this province, at Point Escuminac. I found one small population growing among various heaths on the large peat bog not far from the Escuminac Lighthouse. It is the northernmost station for this species, which, in our general area, also occurs on St. Pierre and Miquelon and in southwestern Nova Scotia and southeastern Maine.

I believe that *B. paniculata*, at least, is more widespread in southern New Brunswick than presently known. It probably has been overlooked because of its relatively inaccessible habitat, late blooming habit and general inconspicuousness. So when you happen to be "bog trotting" in late summer or fall be on the lookout for the screwy Screw-stems. If you should happen to find one, please let me know.

Nature News

Summer, 1985

David Christie

Once the June rainy season had passed, New Brunswick enjoyed a very nice summer in 1985.

A Red-necked Grebe in breeding plumage, spent much of the summer off Castalia, where it was seen from July 7 into early August (Brian Dalzell). A Horned Grebe, in partial breeding plumage, at Cape Jourimain, near Bayfield, Aug. 22 (Stu Tingley) was either a summering bird or a very early fall migrant.

"The one that got away" might be a good label for the report, attributed to an unnamed fisheries officer, that during August an albatross spent about three weeks at sea near Passamaquoddy Bay (*Guillemot* 14: 34).

On a July crossing from Saint John to Digby, Jaakko Finne found one Manx and 60 Greater Shearwaters. Although Angus MacLean saw almost no birds on the Digby trip Aug. 30, his observations off Grand Manan Aug. 24 indicate that it must have been a good late summer for pelagic birds at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. That day Angus saw about 2000 Greater Shearwaters, 30 or more Sooties, many thousands of Wilson's Storm-Petrels, small flocks of both Red-necked (Northern) and Red Phalaropes, lots of Black-legged Kittiwakes, and some Puffins and Razorbills. He also estimated at least 80 Fin Whales!

Visiting Kouchibouguac, Angus found about 1000 Nothern Gannets feeding off the northern part of the park July 26, the same day that Brian Dalzell noticed a

half dozen immatures off The Wolves, in the Bay of Fundy. The birds at Kouchibouguac most likely came from the big breeding colony at Bonaventure Island, 190 km to the north, where they would still have been feeding young at that date. Some Great Cormorants, in immaure plumage, remained at Grand Manan during the summer, including 16 on June 2 at Gull Rock, a likely location for the species to begin nesting; none were seen there July 28 (BDD).

The Ducks Unlimited impoundments in Shepody National Wildlife Area are becoming excellent habitat for Least Bitterns. In the New Horton section three were seen by a Canadian Wildlife Service survey crew during the last week of May (*fide* Al Smith) while at Mary's Point two were flushed by a helicopter June 29 (DSC & Mary Majka). An American Bittern should have stayed in the marsh during a severe thunderstorm at Mary's Point July 20. At the time of a very close lightning strike, the ruffled bird fell to the ground in Rolfe and Letha O'Connor's yard, where it sat, stunned, for a while before resuming its flight, apparently unharmed.

Snowy Egrets should some year begin nesting in New Brunswick. Two of these beautiful egrets remained at Castalia Marsh all through June and July (BDD) and one was seen there in August. Perhaps the other bird had just moved to a pond at Woodwards Cove, since Peter Pearce saw one in each location Aug. 17. An adult Little Blue Heron was at Castalia from July 12-22 (BDD) and on Aug. 18 (Pearce). A lone Cattle Egret spent much of its short stay in Alma June 12, climbing up and down roof ladders on houses (Doreen Rossiter *et al.*).

At least eight adult Glossy Ibises hung around Saint John from June through at least Aug. 21 (v.o.). One was seen at Red Head in late July (Brian Cougle) but most reports were at Saints Rest Marsh, where varying numbers were reported. Eight were seen together Aug. 3 (Jim Wilson). Jaakko Finne frequently saw them fly from Saints Rest to Manawagonish Island, where there is a heron nesting colony. No evidence of ibis nesting was noted during the annual gull-banding visit to the island. If the birds return in 1986 a concerted effort should be made to search for what would be the first provincial breeding record.

Ducks Unlimited has a new marsh improvement project at Musquash, where Ron Weir saw 40 Wood Ducks, 150 Black Ducks, 75 Blue-winged Teal, 4 Green-winged Teal, a Hooded Merganser and a Canada Goose Aug. 14. A good count of 107 adult American Wigeon was reported on the Tabusintac River July 22 (Luc Lemieux). A pair of Northern Shovelers at Castalia from May until June 2 is only the second record that Brian Dalzell has been able to find for Grand Manan. A female was escorting her brood of 9 small young in the marsh at Mary's Point July 29 (DSC). Three Gadwall were seen at Saints Rest July 29 and two at Red Head Marsh Aug. 21 (Wilson).

Each year brings reports of non-breeding waterfowl that linger with us for the summer rather than proceeding to their breeding grounds further north or west. Twenty-two Canada Geese at Lower Brighton, near Hartland, June 14 (Arthur Bryant) were evidently not mature birds that would be breeding this year. Single male Greater Scaup were seen at Bartibog Island, near Bartibog Bridge, July 21 (Lemieux) and Sackville Aug. 23 (Tingley). Ten mid-summer Black Scoters were at Grande Anse, near Dorchester, July 16 (Tingley) and also ten at Bartibog Island July 21 (Lemieux). A male Oldsquaw was at Eel River Bar June 8 (Lemieux).

Osprey seem to be doing well these days. Luc Lemieux reports six at South Caraquet and eight at the Tabusintac River and at least six active nests were noted in dead elms in the Gagetown–Jemseg area June 15 (Bird Atlas field day). The pair of Bald Eagles nesting at Kent Island, near Grand Manan, successfully raised one young this summer (*fide* Pearce). Among the rarer species of hawks reported were a possible immature Cooper's at Saints Rest July 29 (Wilson) and three Golden Eagles, one (immature) at Castalia June 1 and 3 (BDD), one at Mount Edward, south of Mount Carleton Provincial Park, July 16 (Ed Kettela), and a probable one at Saints Rest Aug. 18 (Finne).

On June 15, an American Kestrel near Riverside-Albert was carrying surprisingly large prey, a "three-foot long" snake (MacLean). Merlins were reported during June and July at Grande Anse, Gloucester County, Chatham (Lemieux), Mary's Point (DSC *et al.*), and Hammond River (Wilson). Migrants arrived Aug. 13 at Saints Rest (Finne) and Grand Manan ("the first of many", BDD).

There was a mood of optimism at the Peregrine Falcon hacking site in Fundy National Park this summer. Not only were seven young successfully raised and released but a banded adult Peregrine released two or three years earlier visited the site several times. A similar bird (the same one?) was seen frequently at and near Mary's Point in late May and early June and from late July through August (v.o.). Park staff have plans to survey coastal cliffs for possible nests during 1986. Elsewhere, a Peregrine was chasing a Bald Eagle at Caraquet July 27 (Lemieux) and another, an immature, pursued a Glossy Ibis at Saints Rest Aug. 7 (Finne).

Angus MacLean's observation of a female Spruce Grouse with three young at Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park July 27 is possibly the first nesting record reported for that species in the park.

A pair of Common Moorhens (Gallinules) were engaged in courtship chases in the New Horton marsh June 11 (DSC & Pearce) and one at the same location Aug. 18 was probably accompanied by another adult and a smaller young bird, which

could not be seen well due to glare from the sun (Wilson). A pair of American Coots summered at Mary's Point but no young were observed (v.o.).

The highlight of the Federation's June 2 field trip to South Richibucto Dune was finding five pairs and four nests of Piping Plovers. Each of the inconspicuous nests, slight depressions in the sand surrounded by a few shell fragments, held four eggs. Four days later a storm with strong easterly winds pushed waves high on the beaches and probably destroyed most of the plover nests in Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park and area (Harry Beach). Many of the birds should immediately have begun to renest, but in Prince Edward Island only 14 of 43 pairs did so (*Nature Alert*, Sept. 1985). Semipalmated Plovers probably nested at Grand Harbour where a pair were very agitated by Brian Dalzell's visit to Fish Fluke Point July 11.

Throughout June a Willet was observed at Castalia Marsh, where on July 10 a pair were chasing a harrier and on July 28 were escorting two small chicks, the first breeding record for Grand Manan (BDD). Two Willets were seen at Mary's Point June 29 to July 17 but with no indication of breeding. Their regular nesting grounds in New Brunswick are along Northumberland Strait, where two pairs were as far north as South Richibucto Dune June 2 (N.B.F.N.). In the northeast, a single bird was at Maisonnette, June 1 and 15 and July 27 (Lemieux).

A Lesser Golden-Plover at Castalia June 3 (BDD) was one of few spring migration records in this province. Most unusual shorebird of the season was a Long-billed Curlew, a species seldom found in New Brunswick, reported at Machias Seal Island by a Maine Audubon Society field trip July 21 (*Guillemot 14:36*). Other scarce shorebirds were: a Baird's Sandpiper at Saints Rest Aug. 4 (Finne), one at Castalia Aug. 16-18 (v.o.), two there Aug. 31 (BDD), and an adult at Mary's Point Aug. 17 (DSC & Mary Majka); a Curlew Sandpiper in partial breeding plumage at Castalia Aug. 15-19 (Pearce *et al.*); up to 4 Stilt Sandpipers at Saints Rest from July 29 on (Wilson & Finne) and one at Castalia Aug. 14 (BDD); single Buff-breasted Sandpipers at Saints Rest Aug. 22 (Finne) and Castalia Aug. 28 (BDD); from one to two Wilson's Phalaropes at Saints Rest from Aug. 6 (v.o.), one at Castalia Aug. 7 (BDD) and one at Waterside Aug. 24 (DSC & Mary Majka).

A few peak numbers of shorebirds reported in fall migration were: 1500 Semipalmated Plovers, 150 Lesser Yellowlegs and 1000 Least Sandpipers at Saints Rest Aug. 14 (Weir), 250 Ruddy Turnstones at Castalia Aug. 7 (BDD), 150,000 Semipalmated Sandpipers at Grande Anse, Westmorland Co., Aug. 7 (Tingley) and 170,000 of them at Mary's Point Aug. 8 (Mary Majka), and 15,000 Red-necked Phalaropes July 27 off Wilson's Beach (C. D. Duncan), where there must have been many more in late August.

On July 16, two Black-legged Kittiwakes, in their first summer plumage, were at Grande Anse (Tingley), on the upper Bay of Fundy where they are unusual. A Caspian Tern was seen at Hammond River June 24 (Gordon Pringle) and another at three locations on Shepody Bay from June 29 to July 5 (v.o.). A Forster's Tern at Castalia Aug. 18 (Fred Atwood) is only the third New Brunswick report, the previous birds also having been at Grand Manan. The occurrence of eight Arctic Terns at Saints Rest August 9 (Finne) is farther up the bay than their usual haunts around Grand Manan and Passamaquoddy Bay.

A Red-bellied Woodpecker was seen at St. Andrews in June by a McGill University researcher but I don't have further details. This species has been reported once previously in New Brunswick but has not been accepted for addition to the provincial cheklist.

A pair of Northern Rough-winged Swallows discovered by the Valley Naturalists at White Marsh Creek, near Florenceville, May 22 remained well into June and were apparently nesting. Carleton County seems to be the best area of the province in which to find this species.

Brian Dalzell established the first breeding record of Gray-cheeked Thrush at Grand Manan June 14, when he found a nest containing four eggs near Ashburton Head. We now have breeding records in the northern highlands, at Fundy National Park and Grand Manan. A pair of Eastern Bluebirds, discovered at Waterside June 12 (Rob Walker & MacLean), showed no interest in a nest box hastily erected for their use and after a few days disappeared.

Southern New Brunswick reports of Northern Mockingbirds included a nesting pair at Woodstock (V.N.). In the north, one was seen at Sugarloaf Provincial Park, near Campbellton, June 8 (Lemieux). Warbling Vireo reports included two on the Miramichi, at Boiestown and Doaktown, July 13 (Wilson).

In the spring issue of "Nature News" I neglected to mention a strikingly plumaged, and at first puzzling, Scarlet Tanager that was seen in Alma May 26-30 (MacLeans *et al.*). The bird, a male apparently in its first summer plumage, is described by Rob Walker as being "golden yellow where a normal bird would be scarlet. The tail was black as were the wings except for a single yellow bar in the area of the middle upper coverts. The upper mandible was dark olive green with a chalky blue base." Bent, in his *Life Histories of North American Blackbirds, Orioles, Tanagers, and Allies* (1958, p. 484) mentions having seen similar young males varying in body colour from "'cadmium' orange to 'cadmium yellow'."

Northern Cardinals have been resident on Grand Manan for a few years. This summer Brian Dalzell found the first nest, one with three eggs at North Head July 14. After discovering a male Indigo Bunting at his Nashwaak Bridge home July 6 and becoming familiar with the song, Yvon Beaulieu decided to search the area to see if any more were about. On July 20 he located a total of seven of them!

Two Lark Sparrows were found on Grand Manan, one at North Head Aug. 22 (David Sutton) and one at Woodwards Cove Aug. 30 (BDD). Much more unusual was a male Lark Bunting, in its striking breeding plumage, at Castalia June 11 (BDD). A male House Finch was seen at North Head June 7 (BDD).

Abbreviations: BDD – Brian Dalzell; DSC – David Christie; N.B.F.N. – N. B. Federation of Naturalists; V.N. – Valley Naturalists; v.o. – various observers.

Book Reviews

Atlantic Wildflowers. Photography by Wayne Barrett and Anne MacKay. Text by Diane Griffin. 1984. Oxford University Press, Toronto. 136 pp. $19.50.

Reviewed by Hal Hinds

Wildflower picture books are common. There are some with color photographs, some with watercolor drawings and some with drawings in pen and ink. There are very few such books that are useful as guides to identification. This is not one although the authors make a valiant attempt.

There are several problems with Atlantic Wildflowers. Firstly, the authors' choice of wildflower species seems rather arbitrary and we are not told how the selection was made. Certainly not all species are found throughout the Atlantic Provinces. It is a difficult selection to make. There are approximately 1,000 wildflowers in Atlantic Canada if one excludes the inconspicuous grasses and sedges, most aquatic plants, woody plants, ferns and fern allies. This book covers 129 species or about 10% of our wildflowers. It does treat many of the most conspicuous and spectacular roadside and woodland species, many of which are of European or Eurasian origin. For instance, in New Brunswick the garden-loosestrife is a rare but conspicuous escape from cultivation and wild thyme has not been reported at all.

The most important errors in the book are the misidentifications. Four plants are misnamed and one has an incorrect common name. The photograph for the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor,* is actually a water starwort, probably *Callitriche heterophylla,* in an entirely different family. The photograph for the flowering raspberry, *Rubus odoratus,* is of another species of raspberry, probably *R. paracaulis,* not found in our province. The photograph for the white rose is actually the saltspray rose, *Rosa rugosa,* not *R. multiflora* as the book indicates. The photograph entitled swamp-milkweed is actually the common milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca,* not *A. incarnata*. And the title of the photograph for *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* var. *minor* should be mountain cranberry, rock cranberry, or linge, not foxberry which is usually the name for the alpine bearberry, *Arctostaphylos rubra.* The book does indicate an alternate common name, bog cranberry, which is usually reserved for *V. oxycoccus* (*Oxycoccus microcarpus*), sometimes also called the small bog cranberry.

The plants are arranged phylogenetically or according to a theoretical evolutionary sequence such as found in most technical manuals. This arrangement does keep plants of one family together, but does little to help a person with an unidentified wildflower in hand. Perhaps an arrangement by habitat or color would have been more useful for the wildflower enthusiast.

Concerning a bit of misinformation, nowhere can I find the source of the note that cow wheat, *Melampyrum lineare,* was formerly cultivated by the Dutch as food for cattle. There may well be a variety of true wheat called cow wheat that the Dutch cultivated, but not this plant. It is a semiparasitic plant associated mostly with pines and various plants of the heath family.

There are some very fine color illustrations in this book, many of which provide an important aspect of the plant's habitat such as the coltsfoot, yarrow, garden-loosestrife and garden-lupine (not lupin as the text suggests).

I believe that this would have been a much more valuable publication if a professional botanist had checked the text beforehand. Many of the mistakes could have been avoided.

Editor's Note: Despite the inaccuracies pointed out in the review, *Atlantic Wildflowers* has its value in the library of every Maritimer, perhaps because of its roots that grew out of the red soil of P.E.I. (Both photographers and the author hail from the island.) The pleasing appearance of this hardbound volume make it an excellent gift or souvenir. M.M.

Weeds of the Woods – Some Small Trees and Shrubs of New Brunswick. By Glen Blouin. 1984. N. B. Dept. of Natural Resources, Fredericton. 125 pp, illus. $ A New Brunswick bicentennial project of the Forest Extension Service. Édition française: *Arbustes des bois.*

Reviewed by Mary Majka

This handsome and informative small book is a great companion for anybody interested in nature, either in the field or, as I am doing right now, sitting by a cosy fire. It is a real pleasure to leaf through the pages and read about the most intriguing qualities our small trees and shrubs possess. Who, for example, would have thought that the lowly Speckled Alder had so many medicinal uses treasured by the Indians and Acadians. Nor did I realize that willow bark was already used as a pain reliever by the Greeks 2400 years ago.

This very thoroughly researched book, far from being an apothecary's manual, successfully combines botanical and ecological material with folklore, history, and practical uses of the "weeds of the woods", for humans and wildlife, as food or as ornamentals. For example, sumac, whose shallow roots prevent soil erosion, at the same time is attractive and colourful, feeds birds, and can be used as medicine or to make a refreshing drink.

Twenty species (or groups of species) were selected to represent a cross-section of the most common shrubs of New Brunswick woods. Their characteristics are described and their names are given in Latin, English, French, Micmac and Maliseet. An extensive bibliography, a glossary and a list of quotation sources round out this excellent book.

The author, Glen Blouin, a technician with the Department of Natural Resources from St. Paul de Kent, proves to be an accomplished photographer, researcher and writer.

Atlantic Canada's Natural Heritage Areas. By Roger M. Beardmore 1985. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9. 94 pp.; illustrated; separate map. $14.95 in Canada. (Aussi disponible en français.)

Reviewed by David Christie

The Atlantic Provinces are blessed with many beautiful places. This book is a useful summary of natural areas protected or recognized as worthy of protection by federal and provincial governments in Atlantic Canada. The amount of information given depends on an area's status.

The features of each of seven National Parks and a Canadian Heritage River candidate (the St. Croix River) are described in a one page write-up, accompanied by a full page colour photo. Seven "Natural Areas of Canadian Significance", which are unprotected, 12 National Wildlife Areas and 12 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are treated in a quarter to a half page each, some of them illustrated by a black and white photo.

Each provincial system of natural areas is described in a summary, illustrated with from one to three colour or black and white photos. A table for each lists all the individual areas, their date of establishment and size. Included are 282 provincial parks, 45 wildlife management areas and refuges, 17 ecological reserves and 239 candidate ecological reserves.

It would be nice if the largest or most significant natural areas protected by municipalities and private organizations, such as the Nature Conservancy, could have been included but that would have made the task of preparation considerably more difficult.

A major feature of this publication is a separate, large map (1:1,000,000 scale) of Atlantic Canada, on which is indicated every natural area in the book. Other maps of natural area systems are scattered throughout. Unfortunately, none of the maps show the frequently mentioned "natural regions of Canada", which Parks Canada areas represent.

For detailed information about a particular location one must look elsewhere (some selected references are listed in the book) but for the basic facts and to see an area in its regional context this is a valuable quick reference work – a fitting centennial project for the Atlantic Region of Parks Canada.

A Guide to Fundy National Park. by Michael Burzynski. 1985. Published in cooperation with Parks Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre by Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. 127 pages, colour and black and white photos, maps. $ 8.95. (Aussi disponible en français.)

Reviewed by Mary Majka

There could be no better way to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of National Parks in Canada than by providing a good guidebook to a popular park. The long-awaited *Guide to Fundy National Park* by Michael Burzynski is an attractive, richly illustrated and conveniently sized book, written by somebody with much knowledge and love for this special place. Keeping in mind the needs and

interests of visitors, the author is able to combine a wealth of information with much practical advice. We benefit from his vast experience and knowledge of this small jewel in the system of National Parks. This guide with a difference should prove to be of great assistance to the visitor in the park, as well as a treasured souvenir to take home and savour, aiding in the understanding of some of the more complex phenomena that make Fundy National Park a unique piece of Canadian land.

A variety of carefully researched and selected topics cover such diverse subjects as climate, geology, animal life, and history as well as points of interest and things to do, presented in a fine, flowing prose. The forests, the highlands and the rivers with their plunging waterfalls all receive equal attention. We learn about climatic quirks of the Fundy shore, about fascinating, diverse lives ranging from the humble periwinkle to the lobster fisherman or about the story of succession of an old farm site.

Sometimes the text becomes poetic, as when we allow ourselves to daydream while just "sitting and watching" in a remote river valley. This activity, as well as fish watching and bird watching, is highly recommended by the author as one of the most relaxing forms of recreation in the park. Humorous and witty remarks pop out here and there, such as one about taking a bath by a waterfall where "attire is optional".

Six special places are recommended as particularly worth visiting, but for those who have more time there are many valuable hints for hiking the trails and even tips on what to wear. A handy map and a glossary of recommended reading complete this valuable guide.

In summary, this is an informative and detailed guide that, besides being educational, provides pleasing reading. Its handsome appearance and convenient format are a logical companion to *Fundy – Bay of the Giant Tides*, a recent publication by the same author and his wife Anne Marceau. Both books are a must for anybody interested in the eastern Canadian coast.

Salmon Return to Point Wolfe River

This fall at least 200 grilse, salmon which have spent one winter in salt water, entered the Point Wolfe River in Fundy National Park. For most of the time since the 1820's, millpond dams have barred salmon from the river. Now, with removal of the dam's centre, about 23 km is again accessible to spawning salmon. Park officials anticipate that the run may reach its full potential, about 1500 salmon, by 1988. (See also "Salmon Return...", *N.B. Nat.* 14(2):56-7.)

Saving the Plants that Save Us

Speaking at the launch of the World Wildlife Fund's International Plants Conservation Program at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England on March 21, 1984, WWF International President, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh noted that 40,000 of the 250,000 known flowering plant species could be lost before the middle of the next century – about one in six of all flowering plants of the world.

Several discoveries and recent developments announced at the launch of the campaign highlight the importance of wild plant communities to human survival:

– a hairy wild potato from Bolivia has been found that frightens away leaf-eating aphids by replicating the "warning" pheromone, a chemical telegram, emitted by the aphids themselves. This characteristic could be important if cross-bred into domestic potato varieties;

– a new drug to treat testicular cancer has recently been released on the market in the U.S. It is based on the wild American mayepple, long used by American Indians to treat warts;

– a chemical derived from a plant used to poison fish by Amazon Indians may provide the basis for a drug that stops the heart but does not kill the organ – the heart can be restarted afterwards;

– six species of endangered wild Australian orchids have been re-introduced into Australian nature reserves thanks to a novel new breeding technique perfected in London.

Dr. Charles de Haes, WWF Director General, noted that we need wild plants to feed the world, cure our ills, provide materials for industry, and enrich our spiritual lives. Plants form the earth's soft green "security blanket", yet we have examined in detail relatively few of them; many, including potentially valuable species, may become extinct before they have been discovered.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources's (IUCN) program will place special emphasis on:

– expanding IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre into a major international computerized data centre on the distribution, status and known uses of endangered plants and plants of economic importance;

– public awareness, particularly supporting the educational capabilities of botanic gardens and wildlife clubs in the developing world;

– conserving plant genetic resources, such as wild mango species in Southeast Asia, which may be valuable in improving cultivated varieties;

– identifying and protecting wild plants of economic importance, particularly in those countries with tropical rain forests;

– initiating conservation measures in 24 nations with important and endangered flora.

Grand Manan

Grand Manan is 24 km long but only 8 km wide. The western side of the island is wild and rugged and mostly inaccessible except by sea. Six villages are strung along the paved highway down the eastern side. All services such as hotels, restaurants, stores, and the hospital, as well as two provincial parks are located there. The Anchorage Provincial Park has campground facilities. Hotel and camping information is available in the Dept. of Tourism's accomodations guide. Phone 1-800-442-4442 (within New Brunswick) or 1-800-561-0123 (elsewhere).

The turnoff to Black's Harbour and the Grand Manan ferry is clearly marked on Highway No. 1 between the U. S. border and Saint John. The boat makes the 2-hour, 30-km trip to the island from three to five times daily in summer (less frequently at other seasons). On the mainland, it is advisable to arrive in the line-up at least one hour before sailing time. For the return trip from Grand Manan, it may be necessary to put your car in line the evening before departure. Consult the islanders for advice about which trips are busiest, and avoid the rush on holiday weekend Mondays. The ferry schedule is available from Coastal Transport Ltd., 44 Prince William St., Saint John, N. B. E2L 2A9; tel. (642-7317).

For naturalists the Swallowtail Light, The Whistle, Castalia Marsh, Long Pond, and Southern Head are especially worth visiting. The island has a number of well-marked hiking trails. For birdwatchers, a check-list (see page 146) and information can be obtained at the Shorecrest Lodge in North Head. Very rewarding from late May to July is a trip to Machias Seal Island with a local fisherman, Preston Wilcox (662-8296) to see puffins, Razorbills, Arctic Terns, etc. Trips to see whales (Aug.-Sept.), porpoises, and seals, to fish or just to tour around can also be arranged with certain fishermen.

Grand Manan's museum, at Grand Harbour, is of great interest, as are lobster pounds, lighthouses, smoke houses and wharves. A trip by small ferry to White Head Island is a special experience, as in fact is the entire visit to Grand Manan.

Mary Majka

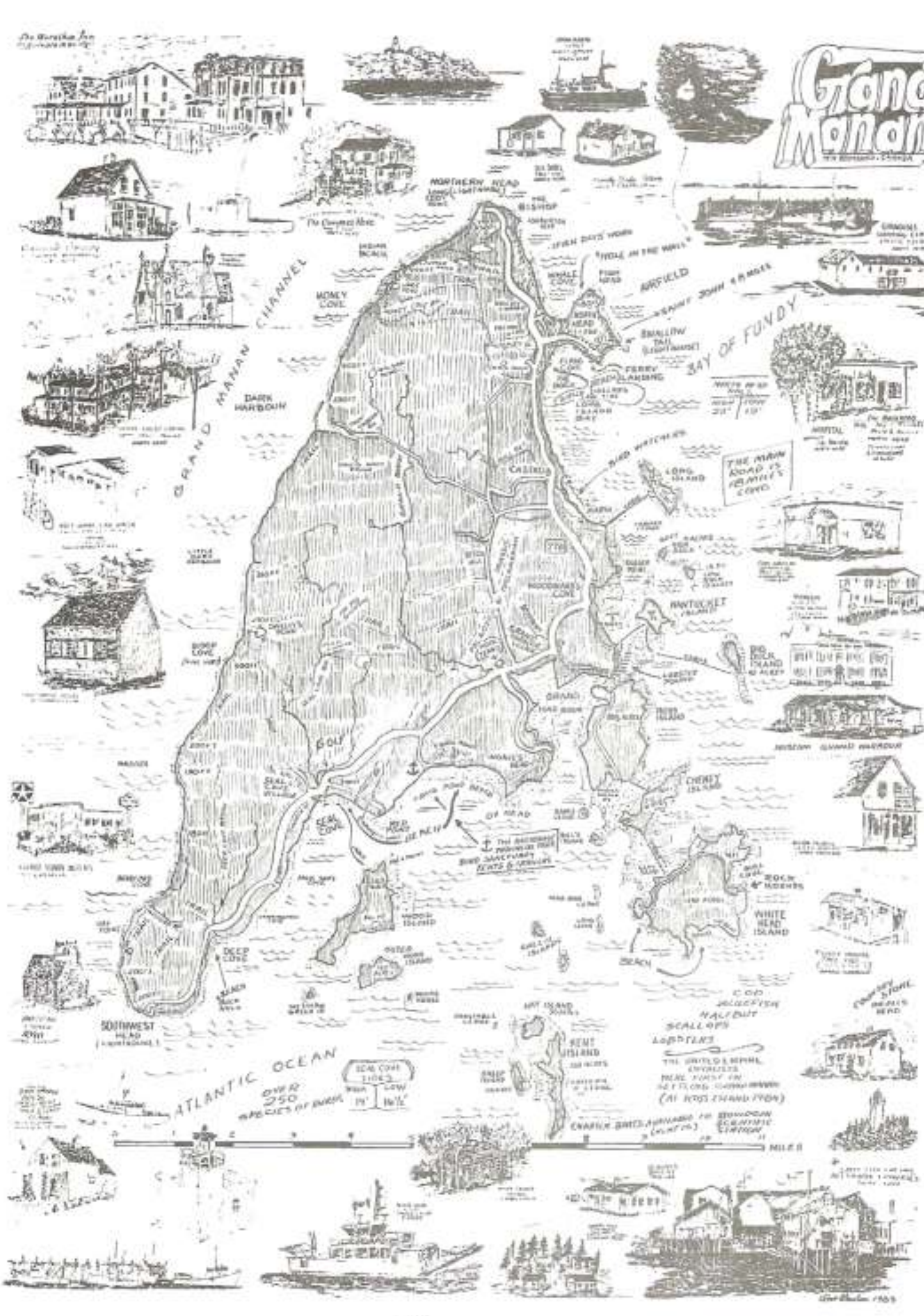
THE LOVELY ISLAND OF GRAND MANAN

Circled by seagulls in the early morning,
When dreams of sailboats rise with fog of dawn,
Stands at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy,
The lovely island of Grand Manan.

Where church bells mingle with the clank of buoys
And fog horns cut the stillness of the night,
There at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy
Ships can find haven, at the end of light.

Where fish and whales are playing with the whitecaps
And folks are hardy, generous and kind,
There at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy
You too at last your happiness will find.

— M. M.


Grand Manan
NORTHERN HEAD
THE BISHOP
SEVEN DAYS WORK
"HOLE IN THE WALL"
AIRFIELD
SWALLOW TAIL
FERRY LANDING
BAY OF FUNDY
GRAND MANAN CHANNEL
MONEY COVE
DARK HARBOUR
THE MAIN ROAD IS 18 MILES LONG
LONG ISLAND
NANTUCKET ISLAND
GOLF
SEAL COVE
DEEP COVE
SOUTHWEST HEAD
CHENEY ISLAND
WHITE HEAD ISLAND
KENT ISLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OVER 250 SPECIES OF BIRDS
COD
HALIBUT
SCALLOPS
LOBSTERS
MILES

Awards

A Rewarding Year

It was a year of awards, and I'm happy to report on some of the honours bestowed upon members of our federation.

Honorary life member and former vice-president, Freeman Patterson received the highest distinction, when Governor-General Jeanne Sauvé inducted him as a Member of the Order of Canada. Through photography and words, Freeman has been able to transmit the natural beauty and tranquility of our province to thousands of people in many corners of this continent and the world.

Others who have been able to do it on a bit smaller scale. Anne Marceau and Michael Burzynski, well-known naturalist/interpreters in Fundy National Park, produced a remarkably handsome and informative book, *Fundy – Bay of the Giant Tides,* for the Fundy Guild. It received a Heritage Award of Excellence, as best centennial year product, from the National Parks' Centennial Citizen's Committee.

Fundy Guild president, David Christie, who accepted the award on behalf of the Guild, was also honoured as an individual by Parks Canada. He received a National Parks Centennial Award from Fundy National Park and was also honoured by Environment Canada, which presented him with a Certificate of Merit for voluntary work in support of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Considering his years of service to both those organizations, this was a fitting way of saying thank you for many jobs well done.

Another of our members, former treasurer of the federation, Eric Tull, also received a Parks Canada Centennial Award, for ardent and untiring volunteer work on both birds and seashells for Kouchibouguac National Park. Considering how low Eric has to stoop to pick up a shell, the seashell collection and study was already remarkable in itself!

It gives me a special pleasure to tell you about the next award. Jennifer McGrath might not yet be well-known to other members but her interest and enthusiasm for nature has been known to us for a few years. A 15-year-old student of Caledonia Regional High School, she wrote the best grade 7 entry in Fundy National Park's centennial essay contest. Her prize winner, "Journeying into Fundy's Future" appeared in our publication two issues ago.

We congratulate all those who not only received recognition for their efforts but brought honour and pride to all of us. Mary Majka.

Wilcox Memorial Collection of Wildflower Photographs

Visitors to the Grand Manan Museum soon will be able to consult a special reference to help them identify wildflowers and learn more about the flora of Grand Manan. The Elmer Wilcox Memorial Collection of Grand Manan Wildflower Photographs, consists of photos, arranged in groups by flower colour and assembled in albums. Each flower is labelled with its common and scientific names and information about its habitat and season of bloom.

Photographs by the late Elmer Wilcox form the basis of the collection, supplemented with photos donated by a number of island residents and visitors, including well-known photographer Doris Mowray.

Elmer N. Wilcox (1902-1982) spent most of his life on Grand Manan. In his younger years, he may have been influenced by Allan Moses and stories of Simeon Cheney, islanders who developed a keen interest in nature early in life and then continued to acquire knowledge beyond the layman's level. When not involved in his plumbing business or serving the local school board, Elmer spent much time in serious study. His special interests were history, botany and geology. His photography, at first in black and white, later in colour, is a valuable record of Grand Manan's human and natural history.

Elmer was one of those responsible for erection of the island's fine museum, which houses the Allan Moses bird collection, as well as geological and historical material, some of it collected and donated by Elmer. In his retirement, Elmer spent much time working on the collections of his beloved museum. Today, a plaque in the entrance commemorates this knowledgeable and modest man.

Creation of the wildflower collection is the work of Elmer's daughter, Maude Hunter, who inherited her father's love for nature and the island. Her energy and enthusiasm is responsible for development of a nature trail with a self-guiding pamphlet. She was also instrumental in formation of the island camera club. During your next visit to Grand Manan drop in at the museum to see Maude's latest project. The Elmer Wilcox Memorial Collection is not only very attractive but a valuable source of information.

(If you have pictures of Grand Manan flowers you think might help expand the albums' coverage contact Maude Hunter, Seal Cove, N. B. E0G 3B0.)

Federation News

Scholarship Fund Sponsors Living Rivers Participant

The Federation's Scholarship Fund sponsored a New Brunswick youngster's attendance at the Living Rivers summer camp in 1985.

Now in its eleventh year, the Living Rivers Program, a project of the Atlantic Center for the Environment, uses New Brunswick natural history and environmental concerns to examine broader regional issues and resource management practices. Drawing campers from northern New England, New Brunswick and Québec, the program focuses on the study of freshwater systems. The camp is based on the Tabusintac River but includes field trips to other areas.

Anyone wishing further information or application forms for the Living Rivers or North Woods Canoe Programs should write to Atlantic Center for the Environment, 39 South Main Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts 01938-2321. DSC.

Notes from the Annual Meeting

The following Federation affairs, arising at the annual meeting at Kouchibouguac National Park, have not previously been reported in our magazine.

Proposed amendments to the by-laws were unanimously passed at a Special General Meeting of the Federation held in Saint John, March 13, 1985. Thus, election of the Board of Directors was changed from a mail ballot to voting that takes place at the Annual General Meeting. Members may request a copy of the By-laws from the Secretary.

Outgoing treasurer David Smith reported 96 new members and 159 renewals as of May 31, 1985. He reported a regular account balance of $5,297.58. Receipts since June 29, 1984, totalled $8,007.15 ($3,370.83 being our share of the surplus in running the 1983 Canadian Nature Federation Conference) and disbursements $4,148.55. The Schoarship Fund had increased from $891.02 to $1402.89.

It was announced that the Board of Directors is looking for a new logo to replace that in use since 1973. A tern motif tentatively adopted at one meeting has failed to receive sufficient support from the full Board, so the search continues.

The Federation has been approached by the New Brunswick Museum archives, which offered to store our archival records as documentation of the natural

history and conservation movement in New Brunswick. The secretary has written to former directors asking them to turn in any old papers they still have. The Federation papers will supplement extensive records of the former Natural History Society of New Brunswick, also housed in the museum archives.

It was announced that the Federation, in conjunction with the New Brunswick Museum and the Department of Tourism, will be publishing a new provincial check-list of birds, in separate English and French editions.

The president, on behalf of the Federation, has written to the Premier of British Columbia and the federal Minister of Environment requesting them to put aside short-term gain for long-term benefits and establish a park in the South Moreby area of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

General Hunting Licence Replaced

We were wrong! We had heard and accepted as true unofficial reports that the Department of Natural Resources' review of the controversial General Hunting Licence had recommended that there be no major changes to the licence. Two weeks after our last issue went to press, Hon. Malcolm MacLeod, Minister of Forests, Mines and Energy, as the department is now known, announced that he had accepted the review committee's recommendation to replace the G.H.L. with a varmint licence in 1986.

"The varmint licence will be available only to hunters over age 16 and would only be valid for target shooting or for hunting coyotes, groundhogs and crows," Mr. MacLeod said. The varmint licence would be valid from March 1 to Sept. 20. Deer hunters, small-game hunters, and minors, accompanied by an adult, will be able to hunt from Oct. 1 to Feb. 28. When the recommended system is in place, the "varmint" species will be included in the list of species that can be hunted with a deer or small-game licence. The varmint and small-game licences will permit the use of shotguns or rifles less than .23 calibre.

Our apologies to the department for publishing a partially incorrect report of the review outcome. 1985-86 General Hunting Licences apparently remain valid until March 1. We are pleased that the announced changes address the Federation's major concerns about the hunting of cormorants and some songbirds. Concern will remain on the part of some members about hunting at any time of year, but it must be acknowledged that before introduction of the G.H.L. hunting was permitted for ten months a year with very little inconvenience for naturalists. DSC.

News Release

Highlights from Environment Canada

Jan. 16, 1985 — Three new bird sanctuaries will be created in the Arctic, to be located at Prince Leopold Island in Lancaster Sound, and at Reid Bay and Cape Searle on Baffin Island. They will help to provide a balanced approach between resource development on the one hand and conservation of key wilderness and wildlife areas on the other.

New legislation will be proposed to improve existing controls over the import, export and interprovincial transport of wildlife. The legislation will control the imports of live wildlife, including species obtained in violation of other countries' laws, exports of illegally captured wildlife from Canada, particularly birds of prey, and will prevent the establishment in the wild of exotic animal species that are likely to harm Canadian ecosystems.

Le 29 mars 1985 — On a annoncé le maintien du programme d'interprétation à la réserve nationale du faune du Cap-Tourmente. C'est la Société linéenne du Québec Inc. qui a été retenue afin d'assurer la poursuite des activités d'interprétation. Cet organisme compte autofinancer le programme qu'il offrira aux usagers de la réserve, en imposant un droit d'accès raisonnable. Les tarifs ont été établis à 2$ pour un adulte et 1$ pour les personnes de l'âge d'or. Les enfants de moins de 14 ans, accompagnés de leurs parents, auront accès gratuitement à la réserve.

Oct. 26, 1985 — An agreement to protect the Porcupine Caribou herd and its habitat in northern Canada was signed today in Old Crow, Yukon, by representatives of the federal and territorial governments and several northern native associations. This agreement is the culmination of ten years of negotiations. It establishes a management board from the three governments and the native communities involved. The board will make recommendations on all matters relating to the management of the herd in Canada, such as the number to be harvested annually, land use issues and research studies. The agreement is particularly important as it will provide a basis for negotiatioons with the United States on a bilateral Porcupine Caribou agreement. The herd migrates from northeast Alaska across the Yukon to the northern Northwest Territories.

Oct. 28, 1985 — The first two projects under the new Wildlife Toxicology Fund will be a 3-year investigation on the toxicity of petroleum oil on seabirds and an exploration of the link between acid rain and the health of wildlife. The fund, established in June 1985, will direct $3 million over the next three years to high-calibre research projects in the area of wildlife toxicology. It is financed by Environment Canada and administered by World Wildlife Fund Canada. Successful applicants are required to obtain one-half of their project budgets from other sources.

The Wildlife Toxicology Fund, financed by money that became available within Environment Canada as a result of administrative budget cuts, will be used to continue research work from which the department withdrew as a result of budget reductions last fall. [!!]

Correction

Author of the Tree Project article in our first issue of the year was Jodi Jacobson, not Jodi Jackson, as we credited her. The error was on the part of the Canadian distributor of Tree Project news. Evidently, a typist misread Ms. Jacobson's signature as "Jackson".