

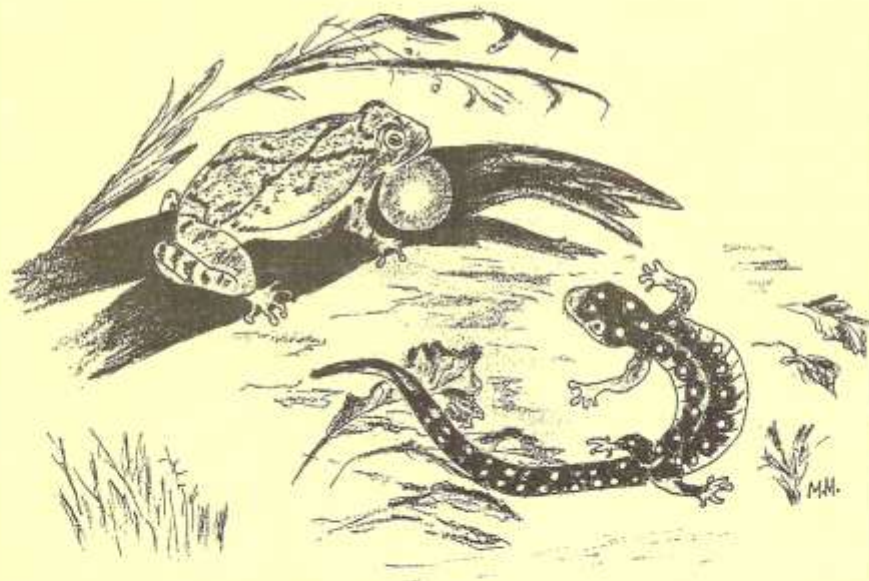
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18 (18) March / mars 1991

# N. B. Naturalist

## Le Naturaliste du N.-B.



**New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists**  
277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, N.B. E2K 1E5 Canada

**La Fédération des naturalistes du Nouveau-Brunswick**  
277, avenue Douglas, Saint John, N.-B. E2K 1E5 Canada

The federation is a non-profit organization formed in 1972 to facilitate communication among naturalists and nature-oriented clubs, to encourage an understanding of nature and the environment, and to focus concern for the natural heritage of New Brunswick.

La fédération est une organisation sans buts lucratifs formée en 1972 pour faciliter la communication entre les naturalistes et entre les divers clubs axés sur l'étude de la nature, pour encourager une meilleure compréhension de l'environnement naturel, et pour éveiller le souci pour le patrimoine naturel du Nouveau-Brunswick.

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Sustaining / Membre soutenant	C\$20

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Please make cheques payable to: N. B. Federation of Naturalists. Mail to: Cecil Johnston, 29 Coronation Avenue, West Saint John, N.B. E2M 3Y9. [Outside Canada, add C\$5.]

Chaque membre recevra la revue *Le Naturaliste du N.-B.* Veuillez faire votre chèque à l'ordre de La Fédération des naturalistes du N.-B. et postez-le à: Cecil Johnston, 29 avenue Coronation, West Saint John, N.B. E2M 3Y9. [À l'extérieur du Canada, ajoutez \$5.]

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Kennebecasis Naturalists' Society, P.O. Box 12, Sussex, N.B. E0E 1P0; 433-1801 or 433-6473; meets St. Paul's United Church Hall, 8 pm, 4th Mon., Sept.-May.  
Moncton Naturalists' Club, P.O. Box 4327, Dieppe, NB. E1A 6E9; 857-4271 or 384-5212; meets Moncton Museum, 7 pm, 2nd Wed., Sept.-May; monthly newsletter.  
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Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre, Inc., Box 100, St. Andrews, N.B. E0G 2X0; 529-3386; workshops, exhibits, semi-annual *Sunbury Notes*.

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**Le Naturaliste du N.-B.**

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*N.B. Naturalist* carries articles and reports pertaining to the natural history of New Brunswick. Articles are invited in either English or French, and will be printed in the language in which they are received. The opinions expressed are those of the authors. Contributions should be sent to the respective editors (see "Editorial Committee" above). Advertising rates available on request.

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On peut lire dans *Le Naturaliste du N.-B.* des rapports touchant l'histoire naturelle du Nouveau-Brunswick. Les articles seront acceptés dans français ou anglais pour être reproduits dans la langue d'origine seulement. Les opinions exprimées sont celles de leurs auteurs. Prière d'envoyer vos articles aux directeurs (voir «Comité de rédaction» ci-dessus). Tarifs publicitaires disponibles sur demande.



## From the President

My term in office will shortly come to a close. It thus seems appropriate for me to inform you, through *N.B. Naturalist*, about our affairs and to offer some comments on the state of the NBFN.

Your directors try to meet four times each year. At every gathering there is a fairly lengthy agenda. We recently welcomed two new directors-at-large to our board. Frank Longstaff is from Fredericton and his knowledge of environmental law has already been put to excellent use. Pat Émond has experience in natural resource conservation and hails from Kedgwick, a part of the province hitherto not represented at our meetings.

It is with regret that we note the passing of the Grand Lake Naturalists' Club and the apparent demise of the Miramichi Naturalists' Club. It is to be hoped that their early resurrection may occur. On the upbeat side, we welcome to the Federation a new francophone organization at Shédiac—Les ami(e)s de la nature, represented by Susanne Doucet—and wish it well. Efforts to establish new naturalists' organizations at Campbellton and Kedgwick are accelerating and being wholeheartedly encouraged by your directors. Most of the other clubs are faring quite well, some of them regularly issuing most informative bulletins. Our Acadian naturalist friends were able to seize on the protracted presence of a Fieldfare at Caraquet to gain some good publicity for their club and to serve the cause of wildlife conservation generally.

To be applauded is the initiative of a few Fredericton naturalists who have set up a provincial bird information telephone line (see p. 5). It was almost instantly a going concern!

Spearheaded by our treasurer, we have made a considerable effort to trace former members to entice them back into the fold. We encourage you all to keep your membership current. The Federation is not growing at the rate I hoped it would and think it should. In this age of wide concern for the environment and interest in nature our membership roster could be ten times as long as it is. Think about how you could help. Persuade others to join us in carrying out our mandate.

An organization such as ours is only as strong as its component clubs and its committees. Unfortunately, we do not have an effective committee structure. Several board members have indicated an interest in serving but few leaders have emerged. It was ever thus! We need volunteers to come forward and shoulder some of the responsibilities.

Several of our directors contributed to the deliberations of the sectoral groups which were part of the Sustainable Development Task Force reporting to the Premier's Round Table on Environment and economy. You may be interested in the reports of some of those sectoral groups, such as Forestry, Natural Areas, and Wildlife. Copies may be obtained by writing to P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1.

To help publicize the Federation we are designing a new brochure. Supplies of lapel pins and T-shirts have been exhausted but, if there is demand, more can be made. We are planning to put together a proper,

transportable display for the Federation, possibly in association with the Nature Trust of New Brunswick.

We still have not achieved status as a charitable organization. In order to meet the criteria of Revenue Canada we may have to amend our by-laws and letters patent. More on that soon.

Those of our members who contributed to the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project over the past five years are to be thanked for a contribution well made. The product of that labour of love, the atlas itself, should be at bookstores in time for this year's Christmas market.

As noted on the next page, the first simultaneous census throughout North America of the endangered Piping Plover is scheduled for the first two weeks in June. I encourage you to take part.

The 1991 annual general meeting weekend will be held on Grand Manan Island on 21-23 June. Mark the dates on your calendar and plan to attend. An exciting program with a strong maritime flavour is being worked out.

Spring has finally arrived, and our province has been invaded by migrants returning from the south. The rewards for persevering through another New Brunswick winter are many. I hope you will enjoy this time of year to the fullest.

See you in June!

Peter Pearce

## From the Editors

An editor is somebody who was foolish enough to volunteer to try to do the following:

- produce a magazine every three months
- beg and pray for articles and artwork
- correct and edit the same
- spend a week typing and laying out the magazine and pulling out hair
- make some additional drawings
- drive 70 km to have it laser-printed
- drive the same distance to the printer after pasting in the illustrations
- wait in anguish for the finished product, and get mad when it doesn't turn out the way you wanted
- spend one day labelling and packing the magazine for mailing (2nd class postage is cheaper but more work) and
- finally, lug the boxes to the post office and collapse with a sigh of relief.

Anybody keen can apply; call us collect.

Mary and David

### Cover Illustration / Illustration de la couverture

Spring Peeper and Spotted Salamander by Mary Majka /  
Rainette crucifère et Salamandre maculée par Mary Majka

## Please Watch Your Step!

J. A. (Sandy) Burnett

You know those picture perfect summer days when cloudless skies, golden sands, and blue waters conspire to seduce you into thinking, just for an afternoon, that the North Atlantic has become the South Pacific, and your favourite beach has been miraculously transformed into a tropical paradise? On such a day, sometime this summer, someone will accidentally push the Piping Plover one step closer to extinction. It could be you.

The Piping Plover is an inconspicuous bird, barely bigger than a sparrow. Its brown, black and white plumage provides excellent camouflage against the sand, shells and driftwood of its shoreline environment. While some shorebirds gather in immense flocks, this species prefers solitude. Usually only one or two pairs will be found in a given stretch of beach habitat. It was probably never abundant, but in recent years its numbers have shrunk to about 500 individuals in the Atlantic Provinces, and perhaps 3,500-4,300 in all of North America. Five years ago, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada upgraded the status of the Piping Plover from Threatened to Endangered, at risk of immediate extinction.

At first glance it seems odd that such a tiny creature should face such grave peril. It has no appeal as a game bird. It doesn't compete for food with other more aggressive species. Neither is it an important target for predators. The fact is, that if the Piping Plover disappears it will be at least in part as an innocent victim of mankind's love of the outdoors. Healthy, non-consumptive recreation can be dangerous to vanishing wildlife.

Here's the problem. The plover nests on open beaches, hiding its speckled eggs in a shallow depression in the sand among the shells, pebbles and driftwood that mark the high tide line. There are natural risks in such an exposed location. High spring storm tides often wash out nests. Foxes, crows, gulls and other predators readily eat eggs and chicks.

And there is the human factor. As the season advances, more and more people come to the shore for summer sunbathing and barbecues in areas favoured by the birds. The chosen picnic site may be too close to a nest; if the adult birds are kept away for long enough, the eggs will chill and die. A kid chasing a frisbee or a vacationer on a dune buggy may crush the delicate shells. The family dog may flush and chase a sitting bird or catch and eat a newly hatched chick.

Studies have shown a direct link between recreational use of beaches and the reproductive success of the plovers. Pairs at isolated sites produce, on average, two to three times more surviving young than do those nesting on recreational beaches. The irony, of course, is that the Piping Plover is endangered by people who enjoy nature and the outdoors and who

would never willingly contribute to the demise of any species of wildlife.

Federal, provincial and voluntary agencies are collaborating on a recovery plan to arrest the decline before it is too late. Preliminary objectives of the plan are to establish a more accurate census of the birds, and to sustain or increase population levels by protection of suitable habitat.

Prince Edward Island National Park is a key location in this campaign. In mid-June 1987 there were known to be 44 adult birds Piping Plovers in the park, and fifteen active nests containing 52 eggs and four chicks. Four students were assigned to patrol the park nesting areas, and, if necessary, to close off sections of the beaches at critical times. In addition, if storm tides threaten to destroy the nests, preparations have been made to retrieve the eggs and incubate them artificially.

Protection and preservation of plover habitat outside of parks and nature reserves will be a challenge. As government and private enterprise work together to promote tourism development, beaches are bound to come under increasing pressure for recreational use. To some people, the loss of a few small birds may seem like an acceptable price to pay for the resultant economic benefits.

On the other hand, the presence of unusual wildlife species can contribute to the appeal of a location for tourists. According to a recent report, over 109 million Americans took part in birdwatching and wildlife photography during 1985. That is more than twice the number who went fishing, and more than six times the number who went hunting. In the light of such statistics, the extra care devoted to preserving a few acres of beach habitat for a rare bird may be repaid many times over in tourist dollars.

Whether the recovery plan will save the Piping Plover in Atlantic Canada remains to be seen. In the meantime though, when you're at the beach this summer, please watch your step!



### Volunteers Needed for Plover Census

To help measure the success of efforts to conserve the Piping Plover, the first simultaneous census throughout North America is scheduled for 1991, and your assistance is urgently needed. If you can visit one or more sandy beaches during the first two weeks of June 1991, send us your name, address and telephone number, and indicate which beach you would like to census. We will forward the census instructions and forms. Thanks for the help!

Bruce Johnson and Stephen Flemming (C.W.S., Box 1590, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0; tel. 536-3025).



## BAY OF FUNDY PROJECT LAUNCHED

by Janice Harvey

Highest tides in the world...one of the world's four most productive marine ecosystems...seasonal home for the endangered right whale, as well as humpback, fin and minke whales...sustainer of some of the most healthy fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and thus many fishing communities. These are only some Bay of Fundy characteristics, a unique part of New Brunswick which has gotten little recognition or attention.

Unfortunately, neglect has resulted in ever-increasing signs that the Bay of Fundy is suffering from pollution and coastal degradation. Clam flats along the coast are routinely closed due to bacterial contamination. Eighty-five percent of the Bay's original salt marshes - key links in the marine web of life - have been destroyed. Once productive fisheries in Saint John Harbour are gone, along with the inshore ground fishery along the entire coastline. The once-teeming L'Etang Estuary is dead. Liquid effluents from pulp mills, oil and sugar refineries, nuclear and oil power stations, as well as sewage and mine outflows, enter the Bay daily.

More difficult pollution to pinpoint comes from the rivers and streams which flow into the Bay carrying with them the collective mess from development along their shores. Evidence suggests that the great flush of the tides, once relied on to clean the Bay, is nearing its capacity.

In September 1990, the Conservation Council and the Huntsman Marine Science Center joined forces to address the problems of unchecked development along the New Brunswick Bay of Fundy shore with a project entitled "The Bay of Fundy: A Case for Community Action". Although the initial focus of the Project is on the coastal and marine environment, environmental decline leads to social and cultural decline, especially in areas where communities are dependent upon the environment.

Over the next three years, the Bay of Fundy Project will attempt to heighten awareness of and appreciation for the unique ecological and cultural aspects of the Bay region. Ultimately, the goal is to protect and improve the marine and coastal environment, strengthen cultural and social ties to the Bay, and sustain those communities dependent on the Bay for their economic well being. **Several Project activities are underway.**

-An oral history is being developed through interviews with lifelong residents in Bay communities. These will be transformed into a publication to highlight local knowledge and reveal the changes people have been witnessing over the past several decades.



-A "visual file" on the Bay of Fundy and its people is also being collected, with slides, photographs, film and video footage which can be put to various uses throughout the project (contributions from private collections are welcome).

-A youth-based coastal atlas project is under development through schools and youth organizations, with September 1991 as a target completion date.

-Funding is being sought for a Citizen's Conference on the Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy, which will involve people from communities and citizen's groups along the coast from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia.

We are developing a mailing list of people interested in the project. If you would like to be on the list, or if you would like more information, please contact: Janice Harvey, Project Co-ordinator, Bay of Fundy Project, 180 St. John Street, Fredericton, E3B 4A9 (506) 458-8801.

Reprinted from the February/March 1991 issue of *EcoAlert* (Vol. 22, No. 1, p. 3), published by the Conservation Council of New Brunswick, 180 St. John Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4A9.

CCNB members receive the newsletter *EcoAlert* and help support the Council's well-known conservation research, education and action programs. The cost for an individual is \$20 per year, for a family \$30, for a student or senior \$10.

## The Abundance of Wintering Bald Eagles in New Brunswick

Rudy Stoeck

Recent New Brunswick sightings of Bald Eagles in winter suggest that they are more common now than in the past, or at least seen more frequently in the province. Is this a real numerical increase or simply relatively more birds being recorded because more observers, spending more time afield, are encountering them?

To investigate the matter, I used the provincial Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) from 1969 to 1988. During that period 374 eagle observations were reported, 99% of them in the four districts shown in Figure 1. Areas (Table 1) were included for analysis

during 1969-1974 with the number seen (4.15) in 1983-1987 suggests that there is likely a real change in the number of birds seen during the 20-year period.

Total provincial counts numbered between 23 and 38 in the period; eagles were seen on from two to 13 counts annually. The frequency occurrence of counts with eagles increased considerably over the years (Fig. 3), ranging from a low of 13% to a high of 67%. Eagles were most often seen on the southwestern coast and least in the upper Saint John valley (Table 2).

Effort expended by observers in the four districts increased from 305 to nearly 800 party-hours.



Figure 1. Location of four districts of Christmas Bird Counts in New Brunswick. (Each numbered district shows count locations as dots.)

only if eagles were tallied on the count day in at least one year and if a count was held for at least 10 years in the 20-year period. An exception was the Florenceville count (seven years) which was used because it contributed a major portion of the sightings in the upper Saint John valley.

The southwestern coast (district 1) had the largest number of birds seen, accounting for over 75% of the total (Table 2), not unexpected since eagles typically move to coastal areas during the winter. However, far fewer are seen along the coast farther east (district 4).

An increase in wintering eagles, while not uniform in all districts, was seen in the late 1970s, continuing to 1988 (Table 2). Between 1969 and 1988, annual sightings increased from five to 46 (or 1.6 to 5.8 eagles per 100 party-hours).

A comparison (by using 3 times the standard deviation, to include 99.7% of the expected sightings) of the average number seen per 100 party-hours (1.78)

Table 1. Bald Eagles seen on Christmas Bird Counts in New Brunswick, 1969-1988, in four districts, with count locations and number of years surveyed.

District Number	Count Location	Years	Eagles Per 100 Hours
1	Grand Manan	15	15.0
	Eastport-Campobello	20	21.5
	St. Andrews	20	14.2
	Pennfield	20	15.8
	Lepreau	16	7.6
	Saint John	20	2.7
2	Hampton	16	4.1
	Jemseg	19	1.8
	Fredericton	20	0.9
	Mactaquac	10	3.8
3	Woodstock	20	0.3
	Harland	16	1.6
	Florenceville	7	2.8
	Plaster Rock	18	0.6
	Nictau	16	0.3
4	Fundy National Park	20	0.8
	Riverside-Albert	18	1.3
	Moncton	19	0.4
	Sackville	20	0.4

However, eagle numbers far outstripped that increase. The number of birds seen was related to the hours of observation (significant correlation of 0.87 for all districts). In district 1, however, the highest correlation (a significant 0.75) was noted between eagles seen and the number of observers, not hours of observation (still a significant 0.59).

Adult Bald Eagles are large and rather conspicuous during the winter and so are probably more readily seen with less effort. However, immatures, lacking the white head, can remain inconspicuous when perched. These CBC records do not differentiate between adults and immatures (or sub-adults).

Eagle observations were compared with weather conditions during the counts in district 1. Cloud cover does not appear to influence the numbers of birds seen. Only a small number of counts were conducted in rain or snow; no eagles were seen on most of these.



Table 2. Numbers of Bald Eagles seen on New Brunswick Christmas Bird Counts in four districts, 1969-1988.

District:	#1	#2	#3	#4
Eagles observed	282	54	11	22
Percent of total seen	76%	15%	3%	6%
No. of eagles per count	2.54	0.83	0.14	0.29
Eagles per 100 hours				
1969-1972	4.5	0.8	0	0.4
1973-1976	6.6	2.4	0	0
1977-1980	14.2	1.2	0.5	0.3
1981-1984	13.6	1.8	1.8	0.6
1985-1988	14.6	2.5	1.2	1.5
Frequency occurrence	71%	45%	14%	21%

Temperature ranging from +5°C to -30°C showed little if any relation to eagle numbers.

Wintering Bald Eagles noted on New Brunswick CBCs have increased over the last 20 years. Birds in the Charlotte County coastal area, accounting for the majority of the sightings, have shown considerable increase. One of the reasons for that upward trend is that there are now more eagles nesting in the province; the number of occupied breeding areas has more than doubled since 1974. Aquaculture activities along the coast have increased tremendously in the last five years, providing a food base of sorts in the lean winter months. Fish processing plants are also attractive feeding sites. Additionally, greater feeding opportunities may have been presented through the relatively mild winters, with more open water, in the last decade. Supplemental feeding at coastal locations in Maine in the 1980s also very likely kept more birds in the area.

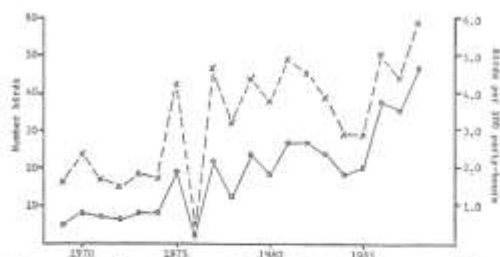


Figure 2. Numbers of Bald Eagles seen on New Brunswick Christmas Bird Counts, 4 districts, 1969-1988. (Circles show eagle numbers, crosses show eagles per 100 party-hours.)



Figure 3. Frequency of Bald Eagles seen on New Brunswick Christmas Bird Counts, 4 districts, 1969-1988, expressed as percent of total counts with eagles.

## The New Brunswick Bird Information Line

A telephone message of information on sightings of rare and unusual birds in New Brunswick began service in January.

Fittingly, a Fieldfare—a European thrush—appeared a few days later at a bird feeder in Caraquet and became the outstanding highlight of the first week. Reported elsewhere in the province that week were a Gyrfalcon, 3 Canvasbacks, a Barrow's Goldeneye, 2 Carolina Wrens and a King Eider.



The taped message which can be reached at the Fredericton telephone number 450-3825 (easily remembered as 450-DUCK), is the initiative of three Fredericton birders, Jim Edsall, David Myles and Don Gibson. The tape features news of rare sightings and of upcoming field trips and

meetings of interest to birdwatchers.

At the end of the outgoing message, callers can report their own special observations to the answering machine. Please be concise and precise, so that the organizers won't have to phone back for clarification.

Telephone lines and answering machines cost money, of course, so the organizers are seeking donations to cover the costs. They are asking for startup donations of \$20 from individuals or \$50

from clubs who think they will use the service. Sponsors will receive a seasonal summary.

Make cheques payable to "Bird Information—N.B." and send to the treasurer, David Myles, Lower Prince William, York Co., N.B. E0H 1S0. Also include a copy of your New Brunswick life list.



**Bird Information  
New Brunswick  
Telephone  
(506) 450-DUCK**

## La nichée d'Arthur-William

### Le Bruant chanteur

Arthur-William Landry

Lorsque j'étais écolier, mes livres de littérature française parlaient de lions, d'éléphants, de singes, de rossignols et de paons. Que ces animaux étaient rare dans la forêt de sapins et d'érables qui, de toutes parts, entourait les bâtiments de notre ferme familiale!

C'est donc dans un poème de Henry Van Dyke que j'ai fait connaissance avec le Bruant chanteur. Mais la deuxième strophe disait en partie: «He comes in March, when winds are strong.»

Alors j'étais toujours très déçu de le voir arriver vers la mi-avril. Pourtant, cette année (1986) il est venu le dernier jour de mars, comme s'il avait enfin découvert l'auteur que je viens de citer.

Il porte des couleurs plutôt sobres ce petit chanteur; beaucoup de brun, un peu de noir, quelques traces de blanc et pas du tout de jaune. Sa poitrine, rayée de brun foncé, est d'ordinaire accentuée d'un point foncé au centre.

Au printemps et même tard en été quand les autres oiseaux se taisent, on entend sa vive mélodie près des habitations et en bordure des cours d'eau et des étangs: un retentissant suite, suite, suite, précède un trille qui à son tour est suivi de plusieurs notes brèves de plus en plus graves. Peu de chanteurs ailés peuvent donner à leur gazouillis plus de gaîté, de joie et de douceur. Comme vous avez pu le constater, ce chant s'interprète de différentes façons dans la littérature française et

anglaise. On entend ce qu'on est, même quand il s'agit d'un langage bien articulé. D'ailleurs, chez les oiseaux comme chez les hommes, est toujours polyglotte quiconque crie, siffle, fredonne, ronronne ou gazouille.

Il construit son nid sur le sol ou dans un petit arbre. À l'extérieur, on retrouve brins d'herbe, plantes, écorces et feuilles. Il tapisse l'intérieur d'herbes fines, de poils et de racines. Puis la femelle dépose de 3 à 5 oeufs allant du bleuâtre pâle au vert grisâtre. Ces oeufs marqués de brun rougeâtre et d'éclaboussures brunes éclore en un peu plus de 12 ou 13 jours.

Friand de graines de mauvaises herbes, il en consomme, dit-on, onze mille tonnes annuellement dans les régions agricoles de l'Ontario. Je suis convaincu qu'il a autant d'appétit dans notre propre coin de pays.

Quand viendront les froids d'automne, il quittera son habitat d'été pour se disperser du sud de l'Alaska et du Canada jusqu'au Mexique. S'il chante là-bas, c'est assurément en espagnol.

#### Le Bruant chanteur

Longueur: de 15.5 à 17.8 cm

Chant: suite, suite, suite; trille et plusieurs notes brèves devenant graves.

(Reproduit de la revue *Le Ven'd'est*, juin 1986.)



## Field Trips

### Fredericton Nature Club Fern Foray

This summer witnessed the revival of the "Victorian Fern Craze" by the Fredericton Nature Club. A group of eight keen pteridophiles retreated from the hot summer sun into the cool ferny glades of Odell Park. Our leader, Hal Hinds, New Brunswick's premier botanist, enlightened us on how to find ferns, how to differentiate them from other fern-like plants and how to identify them. Having dismissed yarrow and other fern look-alikes, we could focus on the real thing.

Hal instructed us to observe ferns carefully to ascertain differences in colour, habitat, growth pattern, texture, shape, size and odour. Swampy glades yielded Sensitive Fern, named for its tendency to wilt upon exposure to the first frosts of autumn. Delicate Lady Ferns grew side-by-side with the more leathery Spinulose Woodfern and were easily recognized by their crescent-shaped sori. Cinnamon Ferns grew next door to Interrupted Ferns, permitting hike participants to make a comparison of subtle vegetative characteristics such as frond colour, pinna shape and "furriness." Two triradiate ferns, the giant Bracken Fern and diminutive Oak Fern were found. Hay-scented Fern lived up to its name in the scent department and had a hairy stalk that was dark red at its base. Visual clues helped dispel

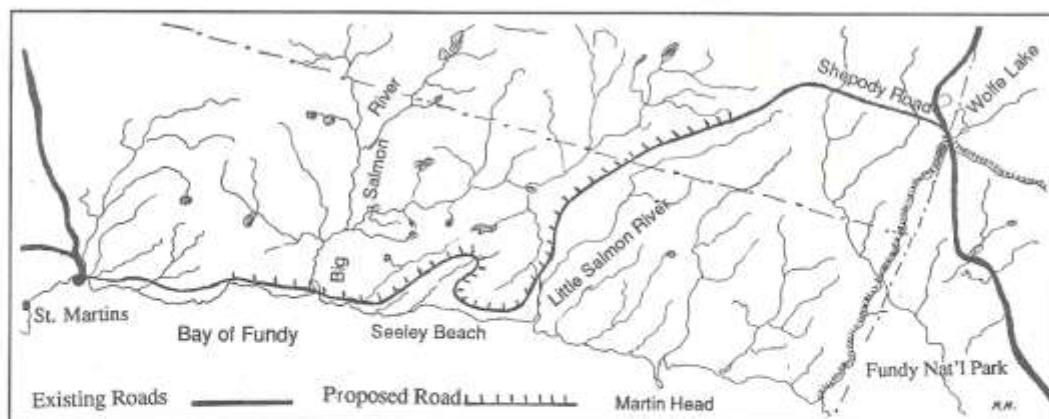
confusion regarding fern identification as New York Ferns tapered at both ends and the Northern Beech Fern sported a heavy moustache. Fragile Ferns sprouted forth in clumps from a shady cliff face, while on top of the cliff grew a mass of Polypody, the "Rock-cap Fern." Ostrich Fern, the famous source of fiddleheads and harbinger of Maritime spring, eluded the group. Has anyone ever seen this species in Odell?

The group was tempted to shift the theme of the outing to fungi, given the abundance of mushrooms which had popped up after a recent rain. A few chanterelles were invited to dinner, but then it was back to the ferns. Hal's frequent quizzes kept members on their toes and helped consolidate the new-found knowledge. Participants ended the outing refreshed by the verdure of Odell and its ferns and infinitely more fern-wise than before.

(July 28, 1990; Anonymous report in club *Newsletter*).







### The Fundy Trail Parkway

Mary Majka

For years we have been hearing about a Fundy Trail highway which would include a new section of road connecting St. Martins and Fundy National Park. Our federation has been cool on this proposal, preferring instead promotion of a hiking trail along that rugged coast. Not only might the area be an important range for the Eastern Cougar but it is the only substantial coastal wilderness left in New Brunswick.

Alas, the landscape of that "untouched wilderness" has been radically changed from what we remember in the past. Roads lead into many areas where large scale logging operations have been conducted. These roads have opened up access to a substantial area by car, and to even more land by ATVs and snowmobiles. Martin Head, which years ago I viewed with awe and thought of as one of the jewels of the Bay of Fundy, is now strewn with garbage and on weekends a place for rowdy parties. In view of all this it seems that a properly constructed and placed parkway would only benefit the area.

Our provincial government is seriously considering this option and has created the Fundy Trail Development Authority to assess its feasibility and to plan, construct and operate a parkway. Recently, the Authority conducted two information sessions, one in St. Martins, the other in Alma, to explain in more detail the proposed parkway route and its recommendations to the government.

The proposed route will not continue all the way along the shore and will not include Martin Head. Instead it will curve inland from the Little Salmon River to the northern entrance of Fundy National Park. The Authority is proposing that the "viewshed," the land visible from the roadway, be reserved as parkland. The details of how that area would be managed are still unclear, but the authority favours the exclusion of largescale resource extraction, such as mechanized logging, and they want to quickly re-establish forest on the presently clearcut areas.

A few days ago I sent a personal message to the Minister of Environment which I hope reflects the sentiments of other naturalists. Here are a few excerpts:

"It is apparent that the Authority has a sincere desire to protect the environment and that the construction of the parkway might greatly reduce disturbance of a very special part of our province. However, that has not removed all of our concerns. We would like to see a comprehensive environmental impact assessment conducted before a parkway is built. Preliminary surveys are of value but not sufficient for a project of this magnitude. There will be disturbance during construction, which is unavoidable, but there will also be effects that will be permanent no matter how caring we might be."

"We think it should be on a par with the standards of the Blue Ridge Parkway or a national park, i.e. no encroachment of ATVs, no hunting or trapping in the viewshed, and of course no commercial developments on its perimeters."

We would like to hear from you on this important subject. Write us, or better still send your opinions to the Hon. Vaughn Blaney with a copy to us. If we all involve ourselves, this trail may become a fine example of careful environmentally sensitive planning.

### Institute for Field Ornithology Programs

The I.F.O. will offer the following workshops this summer at the University of Maine in Machias: Birding by Ear (June 23-29), Warblers (June 30-July 5), Seabirds of the Northwest Atlantic (Aug. 3-10), and Shorebirds (Aug. 11-17). For more information contact UMM Institute for Field Ornithology, 9 O'Brien Ave., Machias, Maine 04654; tel. 207-255-3313 ext. 289.

## Christmas Bird Counts

1990-91

David Christie

With two new areas (Kedgwick and Restigouche) reporting from the northwest, a record 41 Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) were conducted in New Brunswick this winter. The areas were very well distributed throughout the province in a nice mixture of large urban centres, towns, and rural communities, as well as two counts in unsettled forested areas.

Late fall and early winter were considerably milder than usual, so lingering species had a good chance to survive until Christmas. Weather conditions for the CBCs were generally favourable (with a few exceptions) so that the number of parties was up 26% and party-hours up 11% from last winter. Feeder reports were down 6% from 1989-90, when more rigorous winter conditions kept more participants indoors. Given the mild weather and excellent coverage, it was little surprise that the total number of species reported: 124 on count day (+10 more during the period) exceeded the previous record of 121 set in 1987-88.

Two species were observed for the first time on a New Brunswick CBC: a Boreal Owl at Miscou Island and a surprising, well-described Yellow Warbler at Saint John—the first winter record for the province. Other seldom-reported species were Greater White-fronted Goose (2nd record) at Grand Manan, Lesser Scaup (3rd record) at Cape Tormentine, Red-bellied Woodpecker (2nd record) at Fredericton (also in count period at Hammond River—Hampton), 4th and 5th records of Red-headed Woodpecker, Carolina Wren (4th record) at Fredericton, American Pipit (3rd record) at Riverside-Albert and, during count period, Great Gray Owl (2nd record) at Plaster Rock.



Overall highlight was the large number of Goldfinches—many of them coming to feeders—throughout much of the province. Twenty-four areas reported their highest-ever counts of this species, including a provincial record of 943 at Moncton. The goldfinch flight was very unusual for the Acadian Peninsula. Evening Grosbeak numbers were high while a moderate flight of Pine Siskins was noted along the Fundy coast and in the Saint John valley. Pine Grosbeaks, crossbills and redpolls mostly stayed elsewhere and were found in very low numbers.

A large influx of Bohemian Waxwings produced a provincial record of 829 at Shediac. Robin numbers were average overall, but a large number were feeding on mountain ash fruits at Saint John.

Black-capped Chickadee numbers were comparable to last winter's highest-ever level. 14 counts reported record highs for it, but Boreal Chickadees were low.

Blue Jays were about 20% above the long-term average per party-hour. Gray Jay numbers seemed normal overall, although 7 areas did report record highs. Good numbers of Red-breasted Nuthatches were found.

Both Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers were less numerous than usually. For the first time, more Three-toed Woodpeckers were reported than Black-backed Woodpeckers.

In expansive fields and marshes, better than normal numbers of Snow Buntings were found in northern N.B., but fewer in the south, where there was little snow cover. Crows and Starlings, influenced by the open winter, were above average; 8 areas reported new highs for Starling. Except for normal numbers of Song Sparrows and Red-winged Blackbirds, relatively few of the usual wintering sparrows and blackbirds were found on the CBCs this winter.

Birds that are noticeably expanding their winter range were well reported. Northern and eastern counts, particularly, showed gains in Mourning Dove numbers, with record highs in 15 areas. 20 Mockingbirds were the most ever reported and 24 Cardinals were also a record. House Finches were found for the 4th consecutive year.

Lingering passerines included Brown Thrasher, 4 Pine Warblers (including one at a Bathurst feeder), Common Yellowthroat during count period (first winter record in northern N.B.), a Dickcissel at Lamèque, a sprinkling of sparrows (Chipping, Field, Savannah, Swamp, and White-crowned), a Meadowlark, and 4 Northern Orioles.

It's pleasing to report that Bald Eagles are doing well (see separate article in this issue). This winter's Blacks Harbour total, a new provincial CBC high, includes birds attracted to an eagle-feeding program conducted by lightkeeper Ralph Eldridge at Greens Point. Northern Harrier numbers were impressive, with a record 13 at Sackville and unusual northern records at Miscou Island and during count period at Chatham—Newcastle. Most hawks were found in nearly average numbers but Goshawks were rather low. There was a strong flight of Northern Shrikes but few Snowy Owls.

A total of 11 Spruce Grouse in 5 areas suggests an increase in its population. Normally, only one or two counts get this species. Ring-necked Pheasant numbers were down, possibly because of mortality during last winter's heavy snow conditions.

Larger numbers than usual of some waterbirds stayed northwards because of the mild weather. Common Loon was about 50% above average, Black Duck 30%, Common Eider 50%, and Bufflehead almost 50%. A new provincial record at Moncton boosted the Mallard total 230% above the average for the previous five years. Both Iceland and Great Black-backed Gulls were well above average, and the 1572 Icelanders at Caraquet far exceeds the previous provincial high.

Late migrating Canada Geese and Bonaparte's Gulls were found by several counts. Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls were still as far up the Saint John River as Edmundston. Also lingering were Great Blue Herons (including 5 areas in northern N.B.), Green-winged Teal, Pintail, American Wigeon, Hooded Merganser (7 areas), and Killdeer.



Brian Dalzell speculates that the Brant which have been wintering around White Head Island at Grand Manan may be declining because of competition for food from the growing population of resident Canada Geese there, White-winged Scoter and Purple Sandpiper numbers were also low.

Black-legged Kittiwakes, Dovekies, Thick-billed Murres and Razorbills fluctuate wildly on the CBCs, depending on feeding conditions and winds at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. This was a low year for them. Black Guillemot numbers were normal in the Bay of Fundy, above average in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

*To better balance the layout of results, this year Chatham-Newcastle (on the mostly frozen Miramichi estuary) has been transferred to the table of inland counts, where the new Restigouche area is also placed.*

## CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

(Dec. 15, 1990 — Jan. 2, 1991)

### Sussex (Ssx) 18th year

Dec. 15; 0800-1600. Overcast a.m., cloudy with sunny intervals in p.m.; temp. -11° to +1°C; wind 7. Mostly bare frozen ground, some areas with 15-20 cm snow cover; still water frozen, fast water open. Tom Anderson, Florence Arnold, Gert Bishop, Darren Byers, Orland & Thelma Brown, Romona Berry, Bud & Fern Buchanan, Anne Candy, John E. Candy (compiler), Marv. Caril, Barb Chestnut, Mark Connell, Pearl & Gordon DeLong, Harriet Folkens, Walter Hunter, Anne Moffett, Hudson Murphy, Gerald & Helen MacKenzie, Barry McPhee, Peggy McKenna, Ron & Marion MacAfee, Ian & Shirley McLean, Beth McFarlane, Dorothy MacVey, Doug Northrup, Peter Powning, Hank & Mary Powers, Jim Proctor, Marilyn Powell, Blanche Prince, Evelyn & Hubert Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Ramsay, Pauline Thibodeau, Cay Thompson, Colby Yeomans, Ruth & Ralph Willis.

### Hammond River—Hampton (Htn) 18th year

Dec. 30; 0705-1600. Sky: temp. +7° to +10°C; wind SE, 3-6 km/h. Ground partly thawed, now snow; most water frozen, but some open patches in river.

Bob Barton, Annie Blacquiére, David Christie, Paul Clark, Bruce Coles, Chad Coles, Henry Darling, John Darling, Phyllis Darling, Kathy Hazlett, Juliette Hickman, Hope Hunter, Hazen Inches, Jean Isaacs, Duncan Kelbaugh, Peggy Kelbaugh, Jamie Kelly, Bruce Loughery, Mary Loughery, Mary Majka, Dave McCurdy, Harvey McLeod, Gerry Mills, Mary Mills, Doris Mowry, Alice O'Neill, Geoff Sayre, Tom Wilkins, Angela Wilshaw, Peter Wilshaw, Charlie Wilson, Jean Wilson, Jim Wilson (compiler).

### Cambridge-Narrows (C-N) 21st year

Jan. 2; 0830-1600. Most cloudy, flurries in p.m.; temp. -3° to -1°C; wind W, 20 km/h. Light dusting of snow on ground; lakes frozen, brooks open.

Doris Appleby, Emily Barton, Fred Barton, Marion Belyea, Lawrence Carpenter, Marie Carpenter, Talbert Carpenter, Marie Chambers, Pauline Chase, James Connell, Thora Connell, Benjamin Fanjoy, Joan Fanjoy, Iris Ferris, Imogene Gilchrist, Enid Inch (compiler), Rhoda Inch, Faye Jeffrey, Ivan Kantor, Joshua Kantor, Dot McConnachie, Elva McConnachie, Faye McConnachie, Audrey Perry, Nellie Perry, George Robinson, Joyce Robinson, Joyce Thorne, Niven Thorne, Walter Thorne.

### Jemseg (Jem) 28th year

Dec. 29; 0745-1630. Overcast, rain beginning at 1600; temp. 0° to +3°C; wind N-NW, 0-5 km/h. Ground bare, frozen; large water bodies frozen with open areas, fast moving streams open.

Susan Blair, Gerry Clayden, Susan Clayden, Jim Edsall, Alexander Gardner, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, Andrew MacDougall, David Myles, Marvin Palmer, Robert Palmer, Peter Pearce, Muriel Smith, Rudy Stoeck Jr., Rudy Stoeck Sr., Owen Washburn (compiler), Ron Wilson.

### Fredericton (Fin) 35th year

Dec. 16; 0745-1645. Overcast, freezing rain in early a.m. followed by drizzle all day; temp. 0° to +3°C; wind NE, 20-35 km/h. 8-cm snow cover (mostly fresh); ca. 50% of water surfaces frozen.

Bill Acheson, Margery Acheson, Chris Adair, Todd Beach, Dan Beaudette, Chris Blair, Susan Blair, Moira Campbell, Eric Carr, Allan Carroll, Carolyn Carroll, Mike Casey, Barbara Clayden, Gerry Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Susan Clayden, Merlene Crawford, Sian Crawford, Rod Currie, Ron D'Eon, Lucy Dyer, Don Fowler, Don Gibson, Margaret Gibson, Lionel Giroard, Angelique Gloss, Jim Goltz, Patty Goodine, Heidi Grein, Harold Hatheway, Hal Hinds, Joe Kennedy, David Kristmanson, John Lavigne, Morris Lemire, Tony Little, David Lounsbury, Susan Lounsbury, Nancy Lutes, Cathy MacLaggan, Sue Martin, Brian McEwing, Barry Monson, Roman Morsika, David Myles, Paul Nicholson, Joe Niederlechner, Murray Neilson, Jean Noble, Jim Noble, Lisa O'Hara, Margaret Olive, Peter Pearce (compiler), Theresa Pearce, Mark Phinney, Lionel Richard, Dwayne Sabine, Bev Schneider, Marc Schneider, Shirley Sloat, Muriel Smith, Rudy Stoeck, Jane Tam, Glenda Turner, Leon Vietinghoff, Owen Washburn, Ron Wilson.

### Mactaquac (Mac) 11th year

Jan. 1; 0800-1700. Clear; temp. -20° to -10°C; calm. Frozen; river open below dam.

Moira Campbell, Gerry Clayden, Susan Clayden, Jim Edsall, George Flanders, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, Hal Hinds, Ed Keenan, Leona Keenan, David Myles (compiler), Peter Pearce, Muriel Smith, Owen Washburn.

### Stanley (Sty) 16th year

Dec. 15; 0806-1600. Variable cloud and sun; temp. -14° to -4°C; wind E, 5-7 km/h. Ground frozen, 30 cm snow cover; still water frozen, moving water 70% open.

Nancy Baird, Gerald Bavis, Peter Belyea, Mrs. Hugh Cameron, Dena Corey, Peter DeMarsh, Jean Dougherty, Gordon Dunphy, Sheila Edney, Debbie Evans, Steven Everett, Thelma Fairly, Marion Grant, Sue Grattan, Harold Hatheway, Rita Hughes, Roger & Connie Ince, Nancy MacFarlane, Kathleen MacFarlane, Giselle MacRae, Dawn Parker, Julie Singleton (compiler), Mrs. B. Sparkes, Mrs. G. Sparkes, Dick Wall, Robert Whitney.

### Woodstock (Wsk) 27th year

Dec. 27; 0900-1600. Clear; temp. -13°C; calm. 4 cm snow cover; some open water.

Sheldon Anderson, Leona Avery (compiler), Louis Beatty, Rev. & Mrs. T.S. Bellis, Jane Bernard, Mrs. Harold Bonnell, Earle Briggs (to p. 15)

## Abbreviations and Footnotes to the Tables

**Species name** in boldface: first time on N.B. counts

**Number** in boldface: a local record high count (for counts conducted 4 or more times)

*Number* in italics: no details submitted or details not fully convincing

# highest number a provincial record high count recorded during count period (Dec. 15-Jan. 2)

c 2 birds sp.

d 10 birds sp.

e 5 Black Duck x Mallard hybrids, 2 woodpeckers sp. including 1 "Oregon Junco"

g 20 finch sp.

h 2 Black Duck x Mallard hybrids, 8 finch sp.

i 100 ducks sp., 1 large owl sp.

j 12 scoter sp.

k 1 Ruby-crowned Kinglet?, 4 waxwings?

m 2 grouse sp., 2 gull sp., 2 sparrow sp.

n 1 loon sp.

p 2 hawks sp.

++ much above average numbers

+ above average numbers

± near average numbers

- below average numbers

-- much below average numbers

	1990-91 CBC	Sex	Htn	C-N	Jem	Ptn	Mac	Sly	Wak	Hrt	Plo	G-J	P-A	PR	Nic	Ein	Ked	MTC	SBU	Ru	Pou	Mtr	Inland
Great Blue Heron																							2
Canada Goose		92	*		52			*		1	1											*	144
Am. Black Duck		30	*		2	134	136	*		5		*		10	*					3			320
Mallard		*			2	9																11	
Carversback		*																				*	
Common Goldeneye		1			14	232	60			2	26				13							348	
Barrow's Goldeneye					2																	2	
Bluffhead		*																				*	
Hooded Merganser		1											1									2	
Common Merganser		3	4		21	144	98						6			8				*		284	
Field Eagle		1	1	*	6	1	2	*		*	*				1					*		13	
Northern Harrier																						*	
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1	*		3	1		*							*							5	
Northern Goshawk						*	*		1	1	*											2	
Red-tailed Hawk		1			1	1	*															3	
Rough-legged Hawk					11			1														12	
Merrlin		1																				1	
Ring-neck Pheasant		5			*				6	13	3											27	
Spruce Grouse		1										4										5	
Ruffed Grouse		6	8	2	1	6	3	2	1		8	*	2	7	2	1	*	1	1	2	3	3	
Ring-billed Gull		2			3																	5	
Herring Gull		67	165		1	860	8		13				*			12				10	47	1203	
Iceland Gull		1			5																1	7	
Glaucous Gull					1																2	3	
Gr. Black-back Gull		20	81		1	590	6		12				*			1					54	765	
Rock Dove		526	83	148	7	831	264		199	319	300	14	107	68		70	120			30	149	3235	
Mourning Dove		128	61		44	361	15	30	74	69	104	6	*	2	1	6	1		*	*	2	967	
Great Horned Owl						*		*		*		1					*		1	*		2	
Shorey Owl															*		*					*	
Barned Owl					2	*	3					1		*	*							6	
Great Gray Owl														*								*	
Short-eared Owl								1	*													1	
N. Saw-whet Owl								1		*												1	
Red-head Woodpecker								1														1	
Red-bellied Woodpkr		*			1																	1	
Downy Woodpecker		9	10	6	12	48	21	9	15	36	11	13	3	9	4	9				12	2	12	
Hairy Woodpecker		11	2	12	8	26	28	16	22	29	14	5	5	9	5	7	3	2		9	3	13	
3-toed Woodpecker									1					1			1	1		1		5	
Black-back Woodpkr																	2					2	
Pileated Woodpecker		1		1	1	3	3	1	*	*	1			3	3	1			2		*	22	
Horned Lark		16	5	*	6	15	4	5	8	11	1	23	3	11	16	9	4	10	3	2	3	3	
Gray Jay																						162	
Blue Jay		170	59	256	187	256	239	245	187	296	128	278	80	101	60	64	32	16	2	195	96	69	
American Crow		221	100	53	48	223	34	17	28	74	12	13	2	7	7	65				5	4	16	
Common Raven		198	14	96	56	108	94	32	23	53	83	79	78	15	38	19	124	29	7	27	78	60	
Black-cap Chickadee		318	303	306	272	912	352	208	353	422	172	206	108	81	55	209	46	37	16	200	81	211	
Boreal Chickadee		1			3	11	2	2			1			1	6	3	6	10	7	9	5	65	
Red-breast Nuthatch		10	4	6	13	49	7	16	12	6	4	1	8	17	10	6	12	2	*	14	6	18	
White-thr Nuthatch			*	3		17	3	1	7	2										2		37	
Brown Creeper #		2	3	*	1	11	*	1	1			*		1	1					1	4	26	
Scrub Wren																						1	



March / mars 1991

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1990-91 CBIC	Sex	Illn	C-N	Jem	Pin	Mac	Sy	Wlk	Hrt	Fls	G-J	P-A	PR	Nic	Em	Red	MtC	SEU	Rat	Puq	Mir	Inland
Golden-cre Kinglet	16	3	*	23	27	14	2		*				3					1	2	1		92
American Robin	1	*		*	2	1							1							1	*	6
No. Mockingbird	1	3		1																	*	5
Bohemian Waxwing	3	45	2	14	77	200	125	43	7					8	265				35		51	875
Cedar Waxwing																					2	2
Northern Shrike		1	1	3	4	2	1		2				1	1	1				48	127	403	19
European Starling	1645	538	471	188	1509	384	7	134	167	48	281	16	39	7	59	80						5551
Yel-rumped Warbler	*		1																			1
Northern Cardinal #	2	*		1	7			1	3	2			1	1	*							18
Rufous-side, Towhee					*																	*
Am. Tree Sparrow #?	75	26	86	72	190	113	20	64	142	500	48	9			7					10		1362
Chipping Sparrow	11						1															12
Fox Sparrow		1	1		1				*	1												2
Song Sparrow	1	3	1		6															1		13
Wh-throat Sparrow					3								2									6
Dark-eyed Junco	81	27	6	8	61	61	3	8	20	3	17	4	2		4				2		12	264
Snow Bunting	34	*	145	117	26	222	71	75	93	205	495		341	*	39	1				179	8	2051
Red-wing Blackbird	2	2		3		1			2				5									15
Rusty Blackbird	*	1			1						1											3
Common Grackle					5	3													1			14
Brown-head Cowbird	1				*																	1
Northern Oriole					2																	2
Pine Grosbeak	1	*		18	1		3		6	50	2		9	14	5	19	1	*				129
Purple Finch	7	*	*	23	*		*	33	7	11			16		4				2		1	104
House Finch		*		11				2														13
Red Crossbill													14									14
Wh-wing Crossbill					*														1			7
Common Redpoll		8		8	*			6	16	3	7	12	2		1				46		3	112
Pine Siskin	21	2	*		73	11	*	98	30	3	6	8	36	59	107	28	5	*	70		*	557
American Goldfinch	509	193	294	175	709	224	234	279	509	233	208	88	126	64	99				60	43	226	4273
Evening Grosbeak	631	342	345	257	1702	293	179	628	767	344	139	71	253	92	153	4			285	139	156	6780
House Sparrow	155	41	17	137	312	143	25	160	216	33	70	6	30	4	145	21			48	29	8	1600
Unidentified				2.e	10.d	7.e											20.g				6.h	45
TOTAL BIRDS	4432	2139	2267	1719	9706	3025	1259	2493	3327	2305	1917	618	1227	462	1392	504	142	39	1092	834	1621	42520
TOTAL SPECIES	40	38	24	36	54	37	29	30	32	29	23	21	34	25	30	17	14	8	28	20	30	76
Add. Spn. in Period	2	11	8	3	6	4	6	1	6	2	2	4	1	2	3	2			3		7	7
Hours on foot	26	6	3	17	80	12.5	8	3.5	9.5	4	4	3	4	10	15	5	32	9	8	2.9	9	271.4
Hours by car	52	24	13	25	66	26	17.5	6.5	5	1.5	4	5	10	8	17	9	3	1	24	20.5	18	356
Hours by boat					4																	4
TOTAL HOURS	78	30	16	42	150	38.5	25.5	10	14.5	5.5	8	8	14	18	32	14	35	10	32	23.4	27	631.4
Km on foot	96	12	8	37	155	24.5	14	10	19	6	5	3	6	6	49	8	44	3	19	7	16	547.5
Km by car	224	421	198	435	675	433	180.5	131	154	20	101	135	63	35	120	100	53	15	229	275.2	257	4254.7
Km by boat					10																	10
TOTAL KM	320	433	206	472	840	457.5	194.5	141	173	26	106	138	69	41	169	108	97	18	248	282.2	273	4812.2
No. of observers	18	11	9	17	67	14	8	8	10	7	2	2	7	4	13	11	5	7	9	13	7	242
No. of parties	13	6	5	7	33	6	4	3	10	8	2	1	2	3	9	4	5	2	6	5	4	138
Feeder reports	21	19	20	1	116	29	19	34	67	107	17	9	4	4	6	4			28		26	424

1990-91 CBC	GMC	GM	E-C	S/A	BH	Lep	SJ	PNP	R-A	Sek	Mtr	CT	Std	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bat	Dal	Coastal	NH Tot.	Status
Red-throated Loon		8	27	14	18	24	3	2				1				1					5	5	+
Common Loon		6	11	17	8	17						1									96	96	++
Horned Grebe		45	33	6	7							1	1								93	93	+
Red-necked Grebe		50	54	3	45	2		*			*										152	152	+
Great Cormorant																					2	2	+
D-crest Cormorant																					4	6	+
Great Blue Heron		3			2			*		1								*			3	3	+
Gr Wh-fr Goose #		65																			65	65	-
Brant																							
Canada Goose		86	47				25		3	140	74	13	10	1	222				2		623	767	+
Green-wing Teal #		10		2		*	1														13	13	+
Am. Black Duck		440	315	268	125	40	603	26	640	60	71	20	1	2				2			2613	2933	+
Mallard #		37	21	3	4	*	9		9	96	428		4								611	622	++
Northern Pintail									*												1	1	+
American Wigeon																					*	*	+
Carversback																							
Greater Scaup		100	7	43	4	*	27	1				2	1						4		189	189	+
Lesser Scaup												3									3	3	+
Common Eider		380	92	1001	575	229		3	6			14	127		540	74	164	1			3206	3206	++
King Eider																							
Harlequin Duck								*															
Olesquaw		115	229	33	210	73				1		362	129	105	416	58	407	196	58		2392	2392	+
Black Scoter		8	2	*	8	41		5				2	4				3				73	73	+
Surf Scoter								3				1			1	1	1				59	59	+
White-wing Scoter		10	14	56	53	1	18	2				3	6		39	75	14				163	163	++
Com. Goldeneye		140	56	12	13	38	427	7	7	5		96	352	7	*	*			38	40	1366	1714	+
Barnard's Goldeneye													15	1	*	*				16	32	34	+
Bufflehead		90	241	104	63	67	77		*			1									643	643	+
Hooded Merganser		1	*		1	1				1											4	4	+
Com. Merganser								1	44	30		11	111	5	*				9		280	564	+
Red-br. Merganser		78	51	2	13	7	58		1			187	102	32	13	35	27	13	30	1	650	650	+
Bald Eagle #		1	18	*	28	2	5	1	1		*		1	3		*			*		60	73	++
Northern Harrier #										13							1				16	16	++
Sharp-shin Hawk		*	1			1	2	*	1		3							*	*		8	13	+
Northern Goshawk		1	3						*			*						1			4	4	+
Red-tailed Hawk																					6	6	+
Rough-leg Hawk			1		3				17						*						22	34	+
American Kestrel			1				*		1		1										2	2	+
Merlin																					2	2	+
Peregrine Falcon							*														*	*	+
Gyrfalcon																					*	*	+
Ring-neck Pheasant	15			5				2	48	67											137	164	-
Spruce Grouse				4								1		1							6	11	+
Ruffed Grouse			1	2	12			3	8	1	3	3	2	8	*				1	*	46	105	+
Killdeer								1													1	1	+
Purple Sandpiper				*	36			4	25												65	65	++
Dunlin				*																	*	*	+
Bonaparte's Gull			356		34	12	9				1										412	412	++
Rag-billed Gull			5	2	1	10	23	9	2	26		67	200	3						10	358	363	+
Herring Gull		45	2200	4408	440	1500	159	2092	25	369	419	508	776	132	60	69	175	311	36	3	16642	17845	+
Iceland Gull #		*	1		25		201		35	8	128	226	3		91	201	297	1572		2	2790	2797	+



1990-91 CBC	GMC	GM	E-C	SA	BH	Lep	SJ	FNP	R-A	Sck	Mln	CT	Sbd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Ist	Dal	Coastal	NB Tot.	Status
Glaucous Gull	10	375	1	715	68	150	59	751	6	109	416	1878	508	844	170	203	172	80	1160	109	4	83	86 ±
Gt Black-bk Gull	25	40	1369	2	1	3							1						48			7787	8552 ++
Blk-leg Kittiwake																						1434	1434 --
Dovekie																						6	6 -
Common Murre																						2	2 ±
Thick-billed Murre																						3	3 --
Razorbill	65	*	177				40															282	282 -
Black Guillemot	35	30			33		13									15	45	29	92	1		293	293 ±
Rock Dove	14	242	42	83			291									127	9		133	40	*	1823	5058 ±
Mourning Dove	55	64	81	40		2	143									45	61		13	22		881	1848 +
Great Horned Owl					1		1															2	4 +
Snowy Owl					2																	2	2 --
Barred Owl			*		1																	2	8 +
Great Gray Owl			*																			0	0 +
Short-eared Owl										4						1						5	5 +
Boreal Owl																						1	1 ±
N. Saw-whet Owl																						4	5 ±
Belted Kingfisher	4		1																			1	1 ±
Red-head Woodpecker																						1	1 ±
Red-bellied Woodpecker																						0	0 ±
Downy Woodpecker	*	2	1	5				12	4	2	8	12	2	1	9	3			5	9		75	321 -
Hairy Woodpecker	*	*	1	1				4	1	2	2	4		1	4	3	*	1	2	7	*	33	262 -
3-toed Woodpecker					1							*										1	6 +
Blk-back Woodpecker																						1	3 --
Northern Flicker			*		2			1	1	1	1		1	2	*							5	5 +
Pileated Woodpecker																						6	28 ±
Horned Lark	2									9					1							12	15 -
Gray Jay					11		1	2	11	7	18	4	*		42	1			14	5		116	278 ±
Blue Jay	10	61	50	13			2	74	31	25	101	164	23	42	26	22	29	1	47	53	6	780	3796 +
American Crow	120	269	123	220			93	279	18	75	297	120	92	337	31	21	109	23	125	18	1	2371	3293 ++
Common Raven	185	32	3	85			25	38	26	54	189	93	123	27	35	19	84	23	86	14	8	1149	2460 -
Blk-cap Chickadee	62	231	159	60			47	393	147	144	366	330	134	133	104	59	68	54	119	89	12	2711	7579 ++
Boreal Chickadee	*	2			4			13	13	15	28	4	24			4	9	14	16	7	*	140	205 --
Red-br Nuthatch	10	24	10	5			19	48	38	36	41	5	3	1	3	4	4	12	20	14	1	298	519 +
White-br Nuthatch			1	3																		4	41 ±
Brown Creeper	*							1	5	1	1	2	1			*	1					12	38 ±
Carolina Wren																						0	1
Winter Wren	*							1														1	1
Golden-cm Kinglet	*	19	3				4	4	45	16	40	4	30	8	23	*		1	*			197	289 ±
Ruby-cm Kinglet																							
American Robin	5	3	*	10			3	314	1	*	2	1	1	6			*	*	*			346	352 ++
No. Mockingbird	2	1	*	*				2	1	*	1	6	*	1	1							15	20 +
Brown Thrasher								1														1	1
American Pipit										1												1	1
Bohem. Waxwing #					275		2	2		1	71				829	72				56		1308	2183 ++
Cedar Waxwing							20															28	30 +
Northern Shrike			7	*	4		2	2	2	7	5	1	5	3	1	3	5	5	*			52	71 +
European Starling	320	1699	83	215			382	4638	20	330	561	1486	379	1116	82	25	52	55	186	149	6	11784	17335 +
Yellow Warbler								1														1	1
Yel-rump Warbler			1																			47	48 ±
Pine Warbler	*	1								2										1		4	4

1990-91 CBC	GMC	GM	B-C	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	PNP	R-A	ScA	Min	CT	Std	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Dist	Dol	Coastal	NB Tot.	Status
Com. Yellowthroat	2			2	1	*					1										*	6	24
Northern Cardinal																					1	1	
Dickcissel																						0	*
Rufous-sided Towhee																						424	1786
Am. Tree Sparrow	15		15	25	38	*	39	5	65	42	75	38	23	29	5	1	3	2	4			3	15
Chipping Sparrow																						1	1
Field Sparrow	1																					3	3
Savannah Sparrow																						3	3
Tree Sparrow																						35	48
Song Sparrow	5		2	2	8	1	3	2	6	1	2				2			1				6	6
Swamp Sparrow			1				10	1	3	3	1				*							19	25
Wh-throat Sparrow																						4	4
Wh-crown Sparrow	*		21	6	5		38	10	25	29	66	2	25	2	+	2		*	2			233	497
Dark-eyed Junco																						3513	5564
Lapland Longspur																						5	20
Snow Bunting			1				*	37	502	168	7	377	338	1233	62	445	211	84	42			1	1
Red-wing Blackbird	1																					0	3
East. Meadowlark																						18	32
Rusty Blackbird			3				1	2	1	9	1							1				42	43
Common Grackle	*		1				14			19	5				2	1						2	4
Brown-hd Cowbird																						60	189
Northern Oriole																		*				18	122
Pine Grosbeak			5		15			11		1	1			27			2	*				9	22
Purple Finch			1	5	6		3	1			6											0	14
House Finch				3																		9	16
Red Crossbill																						81	193
Wh-wing Crossbill																						535	1092
Common Redpoll			158	27	120	6			26					49			15	*	1	*		2122	6395
Pine Siskin	24		16	27	65		82	36	79	11	3	20	193	89	76	74		62	88	*		1969	8749
Amur. Goldfinch #	140						262	36	31	256	772	21	136	39	21	43		70	134	10		1257	2857
Evening Grosbeak	25		81	32			42	21	30	361	130	123	35	5 m	33	28	1 n	183	15	10		431	176
Hoose Sparrow	50		102	57	37		101		101	12 k									2 p			78494	121145
Unidentified																						119	124
TOTAL BIRDS	145	5392	11366	2885	4419	1472	11198	666	2950	4369	10136	3569	6164	2475	2141	1768	1626	4565	1058	130		8	30
TOTAL SPECIES	4	48	63	44	71	38	62	43	58	57	45	47	45	37	31	31	29	29	32	15		320.16	591.6
Add. Spp. in Period	13		5	7	2	6	5	2	8			3		2	8	6		9	4	7		412.84	768.8
Hours on foot	3		6	5	5	1	41	31.5	24.8	50	26	30	10	38.5	7	3	11.5	4.83	16	4		5.33	9.3
Hours by car	19		32	7	13	9	32.5	7.8	12.9	25.5	52	23.5	23	17	18	30	15.5	73.17				613.5	1161
Hours otherwise	2.3																					5083.9	9338.6
TOTAL HOURS	2.3	24	38	12	19	10	73.5	41.3	37.8	75.5	78	53.5	33	55.5	25	33	27	78	16	6		47	57
Kn on foot	5		12.8	10	5	2	51.5	93	52.5	69.5	41	55	29	100.7	9	5	25	11.5	28	8		5744.4	10557.6
Kn by car	176		376	50	180	88	563	164	287	367	702	399	393	205.9	232	330	192	319	60			253	495
Kn otherwise	20	19																				95	234
TOTAL KM	20	200	388.8	60	193	90	614.5	257	339.5	436.5	743	454	422	306.6	241	335	217	330.5	28	68		88	512
No. of observers	2	7	9	3	3	5	30	18	12	21	28	16	21	30	6	12	10	10	8	2		253	495
No. of parties	1	4	5	3	2	2	13	7.8	6	6-16	14	5-10	5	16	3	5	4	4	7	1		95	234
Feeder reports	2						18	7	2		20			4	4	1			12			88	512



(Woodstock, cont.) Mrs. Paul Clark, Gerald Demmings, Mrs. Vernon DeWitt, Gerald Donovan, Mrs. Blair Findlater, Mrs. Nelson Flewelling, Mrs. Melvin Fogarty, Mrs. David Fry, Ruth B. Godwin, Verna Grant, Adam Hadley, Eric & Jane Hadley, Matthew Hadley, Harold Harley, Ronald Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. Ken Homer, Lewis Irving, Allison McBride, Mrs. Peter Morin, Walter Neal, Mrs. Donald Nixon, Alex Patterson, Eric Randall, Alma Speer, Arthur Spiers, David Stone, W.A. Stone, Mary Underhill, Harry Wilson, Gordon Wont, Mrs. James Yerxa.

### Hartland (Hrt) 19th year

Dec. 29; 0730-1730. Overcast and misty with snow in p.m.; temp. -1°C; wind light. Ground barely covered; lots of open water.  
Bud Belyea, Ross Belyea, Pearl Boyd, Clarice Boyer, Florence Britton, Dudley Bird, Elsie Briggs, Arthur Bryant, Hubert Bryant, Marta Bryson, Fred Burnett, Dell Buxton, Carrie Campbell, Anna Canam, Diane Clark (compiler), Winnifred Clark, Pauline Clark, John Glendenning, Mary Craig, Pat Crouse, Marie Davis, Kirk Davis, Doug DeMerchant, Rod DeMerchant, Vera DeWitt, Cindy Derskin, Walter Downey, Dorothy Ginson, Winfred Glass, Mary Hallen, Gordon Hallen, Shirley Hauth, Eugene Hay, Gordon Havens, Clarence Hill, Neil Hill, Clarence Hendry, Jane Hovey, Lorne Jones, Gary Kinney, Winnifred Lawrence, Lori MacDougall, Harry McLean, Jim Morrison, Freeda Orser, Vera Orser, Sheila Palmer, Donna Peterson, Charles & Lori Prosser, Earl Pratt, Blanche Rideout, Elta Rideout, Nancy Schulze, Archie Shaw, Marsha Shaw, Jeannie Shaw, Marjorie Smith, Glenna Stephenson, Belle Swim, Clayton Swim, Joe Taylor, Gladys Tracy, Lloyd Trecartin, Geraldine Wallace, Lillian Wame.

### Florenceville (Flo) 10th year

Jan. 1; 1100-1600. Clear; temp. -15° to 0°C; calm. ground snow-covered; water open.  
Ford Alward, Ansel Campbell, David Campbell, Ron & Jeannette Green, Holland Kearney, Franklin Kinney, Alice Lockhart, Lorna Maddox (compiler), Tom & Jackie Petley, Dean Pryor, Glenna Patterson, William Stewart, Jack Soucie.

### Glassville—Juniper (G-J) 8th year

Jan. 2; 0800-1600. Clear a.m., clouding over flurries in p.m.; temp. -5.5° to -3°C; wind NW, 0 km/h. 10 cm snow; brooks open, lakes frozen.  
Elsie McIntosh, Sally McIntosh (compiler) plus feeder observers.

### Perth-Andover (P-A) 22nd year

Dec. 20; 0800-1630. Clear; temp. -15° to -10°C; wind NW, 15 km/h. Ground icy, maximum 10 cm snow, fields half bare; water open at rapids.  
Nan Grant, Judy Hanson, Doreen Knowles, Henry Manser, Sara Manser, Margaret McLaughlin, Judy McNally, Mary Jane Savoy, Fred Tribe, Murray Waters (compiler).

### Plaster Rock (PR) 19th year

Dec. 28; 0900-1700. Mostly sunny with some cloud; temp. -28° to -15°C; wind NW. 5-15 cm snow on top of ice on ground; several open areas above ice jams on river.  
Daphne Anderson, John Anderson, Kathy Beaulieu, Yvon Beaulieu, Gary Broad, Joanne Broad, Doris Crawford, Kate Finnemore, Bob Finnemore, Irene Hollins, Bessie MacDonald, Peter MacDonald, Diane Rabatich, Laverne Rabatich (compiler).

### Nictau—Riley Brook (Nic) 18th year

Jan. 2; 0900-1600. Sky; temp. -10° to 0°C; calm. 60 cm snow cover; river frozen with open channels, very swift water.  
Joan Fraser, Rose McCallum, Bill Miller Sr., Wilma Miller (compiler), Bill & Bonnie Miller, Elizabeth Richter, Rudi Richter, Joe Yacovino.

### Edmundston (Etn) 41ème année

Le 15 déc.; 0800-1400. Clair, nuageux plus tard dans la journée; temp. -11° to -6°C; vent 17 km/h. Gelée.  
Bazil Arseneault, Pierrette Boochard, Simon Boochard, Monique Caron, Jeanne Carrier, Marielle Chouinard, Adrien Émond, Marie-Anne Gauvin, Florida Lavoie, Madeleine Lavoie (compilatrice), Rita Lavoie, Dominique Martin, Jimmy Martin, Patricia Michaud, Hermance Ouellet, Lou Page, Charlotte Pelletier, Georgette Thibodeau, Gisèle Thibodeau. (Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska)

### Kedgwick (Ked) 11ère année

Le 15 déc.; 0830-1730. Soleil le matin, ciel couvert l'après-midi; temp. -13° to -4°C; vent O, 7 km/h. 46 cm de neige; lacs gelés à 90%, rivières gelées à 50%.  
Jean-Guy Bouchard, René Cimon, Cécile Desjardins, Arthur Desjardins, Samuel Dugas, Lilianne Émond, Ginette Émond, Pat Émond (compiler), Inook Gallant, Magella Gallant, Maia Gallant, Roland Gallant, Anne Lévesque, Ammand Ploarde, Danny Simon, Roland Simon.

### Mount Carleton Prov'l Park (MtC) 13th year

Dec. 17; 0800-1600. Overcast; temp. -12° to -5°C; wind W, 5 km/h. 60 cm snow cover; running water open.  
Roger Jenkins, Erwin Landauer (compiler), Jeff Landauer, Mike Rae, Rudi Richter.

### Southeast Upsalquitch (SEU) 9th year

Dec. 27; 0930-1600. Clear; temp. -18° to -20°C; wind NW, 15 km/h. 60 cm snow cover; open spring holes.  
Bruce Dargavel, Carole Dargavel, Jonathan Dargavel, Mathieu Dargavel, Ron Gauthier (compiler), Charlie McAleenan, Rod O'Connell, Blair Vesey.

### Paquetville (Paq) 31ème année

Le 16 déc.; 0800-1600. Ciel couvert, précipitation de neige; temp. -4° to 0°C; vent NE, 30 km/h. 20 cm de neige.  
Hilaire Chiasson, Marcel David, Désanges Doiron, Robert Doiron, Audard Godin (compiler), Serge Godin, Bemice Robichaud, Chantal Robichaud, Manon Robichaud, Rachel Robichaud, Roland Robichaud, Bruno St. Pierre, Gertrude St. Pierre.

### Restigouche (Rst) 1st year

(Campbellton to mouth of Matapédia) Dec. 28; 0900-1700. Clear; temp. -30° to -15°C; calm. 30 cm snow cover; lakes frozen, Restigouche River mostly frozen, Chaleur Bay partially open.  
Alan Alexander, Mrs. Jim Annington, Michel Arsenault, Nicole Benoit, Janice Buhr, Doug Bursey, Mrs. Harold Caissey, Mrs. Alvin Clavette, Carl Clements, Hélène and Pierre D'Amour, Mrs. Bill Delaney, Mrs. William Ferguson, Douglas Firlotte, Andrew Gallant, Greg Guidry, Lyman Hetherington, Robert Knight, Ann Lavoie (compiler), Jen Lavoie, Shirley Libby, Mike Lushington, Don MacLean, Alan Madden, Raymond Martel, Alan McNeish, Monty Murray, Leland Pollock, Maisey Pollock, Charlene & Jack Renault, Nick Secord, Vernon Smith, Gladys Swan, Conrad Taylor, Verne Thorne, Serge Turcotte.

### Chatham—Newcastle (Mir) 19th year

Dec. 27; 0800-1715. Clear; temp. -22° to -15°C; wind SW, 0-21 km/h. Snow cover 11 cm; practically all water frozen.  
Margaret Adams, Barbara Archibald, Mrs. William Arnoldus, Jeep Bosma, Eileen Bransfield, Monica Charnley, Phyllis Crowe, Lawrence Currie, Barbara Digdon, Rev. Robert Grattan, Tom Greathouse, Linda Harten, Bill Hogan, Ida Holland, Phyllis Jardine, John Keating, Luc Lemieux, Robert Lisk, Margaret MacKinnon, Georgia MacLean, Leslie Matchett, Lem McDonald, Ed Rawlinson, Theresa Ross, Delta Steeves, Jerry Tweedie, Doug Underhill, Bruce Walker, Elaine Walker, Harry Walker (compiler), Ian Walker, Wilfred Walsh, Parker Wheaton.

### Grand Manan Channel (GMC) 14th year

Dec. 28; 0935-1045. Overcast; temp. -10°C; wind WNW, 15 km/h. 2-metre waves.  
Brian Dalzell (compiler), Halton Dalzell.

### Grand Manan Island (GM) 20th year

Dec. 31; 0820-1650. Cloudy with flurries in a.m., clearing and partly sunny in p.m.; temp. -1° to -7°C; wind N, 20-50 km/h. Trace of snow on ground; ponds, lakes and streams open (highly unusual at this season).  
Vernon Bagley, Brian Dalzell (compiler), Halton Dalzell, Virginia Greene, Gloria Hobbs, Audrey Ingalls, Elaine Maker, Rodger Maker, Geraldine Nelson.

### Eastport-Campobello (E-C) 24th year

Dec. 26; 0800-1700. Clear to partly cloudy; temp. -1.6° to -0.6° C; wind NW, 32 km/h. Snow cover 1 cm; all water open.  
Sid Bahn, Jim Crotteau, Brian Dalzell, Halton Dalzell, Norm Famous, Zack Klyver, Laurie Larsen, Marion Stocking, William Townsend (compiler).

**St. Andrews (Sta) 30th year**

Dec. 16; 0730-1530. Heavy overcast, drizzle a.m., heavy rain p.m.; temp. 0° to +3°C; wind E, swinging around. Ground not frozen, bare; freshwater open in places but Wheaton and Gibson lakes frozen, Katsy Cove open, salt water open, no ice on intertidal zone.  
John Allen, Mindy Brown, Carlotta Cummings, Tracey Dean (compiler), Brenda Fullerton, Mrs. Johnson, Dorothy & Ken Langmaid, Eloise Lemire, Jim McElman, Frances & Don McLeese, Ray & Dick Peterson, Bob Rangeley, Inna Risch, Lunny & Lee Ryall, Bev & Millie Scott, Jamie & Elizabeth Steel, Major David Walker, Marlene & Dick Wilbur, G. Wilbur, Walter Williamson.

**Blacks Harbour (BH) 28th year**

(formerly known as Pennfield) Dec. 27; 0745-1615. Sunny a.m., mostly sunny p.m.; temp. -13° to -10°C; wind WNW, 30-10 km/h. 0-2 cm of new snow cover; salt and fast-moving water open.  
Brian Dalzell (compiler), Halton Dalzell, Ralph Eldridge, Zeta Eldridge, Lena Morehouse.

**Lepreau (Lep) 27th year**

Dec. 20; 0800-1630. Clear, temp. -10° to -2°C; wind NW, 30 km/h. Ground bare; flowing freshwater and large lake open.  
Gart Bishop, Melvin Clarke, Tim Fletcher, Tom Gomar, Mark Phinney (compiler).

**Saint John (SJ) 34th year**

Dec. 29; 0800-1700. Overcast, light to medium drizzle beginning at 1300; temp. -2.4° to +3.1°C; wind SSE-S, 14 km/h. Variable light snow cover; most freshwater frozen.  
Mrs. A. Abell, Mike Bamford, Kevin Bonner, Helen Brown, Ruth Brown, Ian Cameron, David Christie, Greta Clark, Ken Clark, Barbara Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Chad Coles, Mrs. C. Coughlin, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Jack Hollway, Elizabeth Hoyt-Brown, Charlotte Hutchinson, Cecil Johnston (compiler), Doris Johnston, Isobel LeBlanc, Vivian MacDonald, Amber McAlpine, Donald McAlpine, Doreen McIntosh, Gar Meltzer, Maizie Melvin, John Morrison, Paul Mortimer, Nancy Page, Joan Pearce, Ron Pearce, Mark Pinnington, Maxine Pinnington, Ernie Sawatsky, Allen Sellers, Marion Sherwood, David Smith, Don Smith, Evan Smith, Moly Smith, Audrey Sparks, Graham Webb, Sandra Webb, Peter Wilshaw, James Wilson, Kathy Wilson, Frank Withers, Mitzl Withers.

**Fundy National Park (FNP) 26th year**

Dec. 18; 0800-1630. Overcast, rain and fog; temp. -3° to +10.5°C; wind NW, 0-3 km/h in a.m., increasing to SW, 30 km/h in p.m. Snow depth 0-15 cm; still water frozen, moving water and sea open.  
Anne Bardou, Jim Blewett, Bob Carlisle, David Christie, David Clark, Barbara Corlew, Elaine Eagles, Richard Elliott, Sharon Harbidge, Doris Hatt, Anna Holdaway, Jennifer Holdaway, Thelma Keirnead, Rod Lutes, Angus MacLean, Stella MacLean, Mary Majka, Beulah Michelin, Doreen Rossiter, Barbara Sinclair, George Sinclair, Brian Townsend, Karen Townsend, Robert Walker (compiler).

**Riverside-Albert (R-A) 22nd year**

Jan. 1; 0720-1740 (& 2130). Clear to partly cloudy; temp. -20° to -10°C; wind SW, 0-16 km/h. Snow cover 2 cm; freshwater 95% frozen, sea ice-free.  
David Christie (compiler), Yves Cormier, Barbara Corlew, Rick Elliott, Mary Majka, Mike Majka, Claudette Landry, Joel Landry, Lars Larsen, Michelle Larsen, Stuart Tingley, Rob Walker, Linda Walsh, Alma White, Don White, Bill Wood.

**Sackville (Sck) 31st year**

Dec. 19; 0800-1630. Cloudy; temp. +1° to +8°C; wind NW, 0-5 km/h. Ground bare; water open.  
Paul Bogaard, Sandy Burnett, Dan Busby, Stu Bunker, Chris Ellingwood, Janet Erskine, Tony Erskine, David Fancy, George Finney, Jeremy Finney, New Garrity, Al Hansen, Peter Hicklin (compiler), Ron Hounsell, Colin MacKinnon, Bill Murphy, Harold Popena, Kathy Popena, Al Smith, Stuart Tingley, Rob Walker.

**Moncton (Mtn) 29th year**

Dec. 16; 0745-1630. Overcast, rain and fog a.m., light rain p.m.; temp. +1° to +3°C; wind E, 40 km/h. Snow cover 2 cm; still water partly frozen, moving water open.  
Diane Allain, Chris Anle, David Arnold, Margaret Bartlett, Brenda Burzynski, David Christie, Brian Costes, Albert Cormier,

Donald Cormier, Yves Cormier, Bob Cotsworth, Mary Cotsworth, Linda Currie, Ted Currie, Halton Dalzell (compiler), Cheryl Davis, Richard DeBow, Oscar Dugas, Mary Fownes, Madeline Gemmell, Charles Howell, Shirley Hunt, Ford Keith, Dulcie Kneec, Claudette Landry, Joel Landry, Louis LaPierre, John Loch, Gwen MacKenzie, John MacKenzie, Mary Majka, Mieczyslaw Majka, Janet McGuire, Diane McNeil, Alice McQuarrie, Wayne Murray, Win Murray, Mary Oliver, Phil Oliver, Ron Pellerin, Shirley Pickrell, Nelson Poirier, Allan Raegele, Bill Scott, John Tanner, Rob Walker, Alma White, Don White, Doug Whitman, Bill Wood.

**Cape Tormentine (CT) 29th year**

Dec. 17; 0730-1630. Fog and light mist in early a.m., intermittent light snow showers in mid morning, cloudy in p.m.; temp. -3° to +1°C; wind N, 25-40 km/h, gusting to 50. Ground bare; freshwater 95% frozen, salt water entirely open.  
Paul Bogaard, Sandy Burnett, Roger Calkins, Tony Erskine, Neville Garrity, Peter Hicklin, Ron Hounsell, Joel Landry, Oscar LeBlanc, Colin MacKinnon, Bill Murphy, Kathy Popena, Fernand Robichaud, Al Smith (compiler), Stuart Tingley, Paula Walsh.

**Shédiac (Shd) 3ième année**

Le 29 déc.; 0900-1600. Nuageux; temp. -4° to 0°C; pas de vent. Eau à Caisie Cape et pont de Cocagne.  
Léo Martin (compilateur) et des autres.

**Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park (KNP) 21st year**

Dec. 19; 0800-1700. Partly cloudy; temp. +1° to +6°C; wind W, 8 km/h. Variable snow cover to 8 cm; river mostly frozen except springs and lagoon open.  
J. Édouard Daigle (compiler) and others.

**Tracadie (Tra) 5ième année**

Le 22 déc.; 0800-1600. Ciel couvert, pluie; temp. -1° to +4°C; vent SE, 20 km/h. Enneigée et glacée sauf la mer et quelques endroits dans les estuaires.  
Norbert Austin, André Bideau, Marcel David, Désanges Doiron, Robert Doiron, Guylaine Drolet, Ernest Ferguson (compilateur), Jean-Yves Paulin, Marie Paulin, Yolande Paulin, Gertrude St-Pierre.

**Ile Lamèque (Lam) 18ième année**

Le 26 déc.; 0800-1600. Ciel clair à environ 40% du temps; temp. -5° to -9°C; vent N-O, 60 km/h. 15 cm de neige; eau gelée à 50% du territoire.  
Denise Benoit, Gérard Benoit, Hilaire Chiasson (compilateur), Rose-Aline Chiasson, Sr. Agathe Chiasson, Marcel David, Robert Doiron, Émile Ferron, Julien Ferron, Rosita Lantaigne, Gabriel LeBreton, René Noël, Gertrude St-Pierre.

**Ile Miscou (Mis) 4ième année**

Le 15 déc.; 0900-1600. Ciel clair; temp. -15° to -5°C; vent N-O, 35 km/h. Terre couverte de 5 à 15 cm de neige; glace autour de l'île à 75%.  
Gérard et Denise Benoit, Hilaire Chiasson, Rose-Aline Chiasson (compilatrice), Marcel David, Désanges Doiron, Robert Doiron, Julien Ferron, Rosita Lantaigne, Gertrude St-Pierre.

**Caraquet (Car) 6ième année**

Le 29; 0800-1600. Nuageux avec averses de neige en fin d'après-midi; temp. -8° to -2°C; vent S-O, 10 km/h. Terre recouverte de 40 cm de neige; eau dégagée 70%.  
Gérard Benoit, Hilaire Chiasson, Rose-Aline Chiasson, Marcel David, Jean-Claude Doiron (compilateur), Robert Doiron, Rosita Lantaigne, Claude Ouellette, Bruno St-Pierre, Gertrude St-Pierre.

**Bathurst (Bst) 9th year**

Dec. 29; 0800-1600. Cloudy, flurries in late p.m.; temp. -7° to 0°C; wind ? . Snow cover 60 cm; salt water partially open.  
Bill Allan, Max Caier, André Cormier, Fred Cormier, Charlene Daley, Bruce, Carol, Mathieu, and Jonathan Dargavé, Chris Gauthier, Lee Gauthier, Mary Gauthier (compiler), Ron Gauthier, Charlie McAlenon, Gail & Ron McMillan, Allison Nichols, Rod O'Connell, Doris O'Neill, Lyman Smith, Blair Vesey, Leon Vezinghoff.

**Dalhousie (Dal) 6th year**

Dec. 31; 1000-1700. Sunny to cloudy; temp. -20° to -25°C; wind NW, 10-20 km/h. Ground snow-covered; some ice on bay.  
Carla Lushington, Mike Lushington (compiler).



## Édith's Dream

Mary Majka

Édith Robichaud had a dream, "One wintry day there will be a whole flock of Bohemian Waxwings at my feeder."

Each year she provided more and better foods. Yet the waxwings eluded her, making her even more determined to entice them with mountain ash berries generously scattered on the snow.

One January morning, when she looked out at her feeder, she had a customer for her berries but she couldn't figure out what it was. A friend was called and with his National Geographic guide they suddenly realized that this was not an ordinary bird, not even a rare one, but an extremely rare visitor from Europe. The rest is history.

The Fieldfare became this winter's highlight for the bird-watchers of New Brunswick. Soon, not only New Brunswickers were coming to see it, but birders from as far away as California, the state of Washington and other parts of this continent. All of them beat a path to Édith's now-famous bird feeder, and almost everybody left satisfied. Édith herself became famous, appearing on radio, television and in newspapers.

And as for the Bohemians? They still haven't found Édith's feeder. Oh well, maybe next winter!



## Nature News

June to November 1990

David Christie

1990's cold, wet late spring was followed by a balmy summer that was dry, but not seriously so, and a prolonged mild autumn. Hopefully, they were seasons that would allow enhanced survival of the young of the animals that had suffered unusual mortality in spring.

### Fishes, Reptiles, Flora

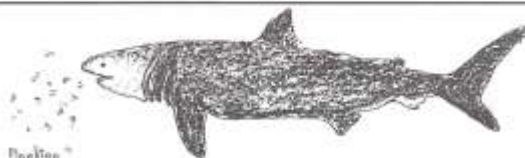
The focal point of interest on pelagic field trips is almost always birds and whales, but there are other interesting things to observe at sea. Special equipment is usually needed to appreciate the abundance and varying forms of planktonic creatures and small fishes that are food for the birds and whales. Bigger fishes may be easily seen, however. For instance, on Aug. 23 several impressively large **Basking Sharks** and a probable **Porbeagle** shark were seen from the ferry *Bluenose* that runs from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Yarmouth, N.S. (Bill Townsend *et al.*).

It was pleasing to learn from Alan Madden that the run of **Atlantic Salmon** at Ten Mile Pool on the Upsalquitch River was the second largest since the salmon enhancement project began there.

Some one has released a large **Red-eared Turtle** at the Sackville Waterfowl Park where it was frequently seen basking in late August (v.o.). It will be interesting to see if it hibernates successfully and reappears again in 1991.

An interesting botanical discovery from the Acadian Peninsula is a thriving stand of **Witch-hazel** found at St-Isidore by Robert Doiron. This large shrub, fairly common in southwestern New Brunswick, has hitherto not been reported north of the mouth of the Cains River (*Flora of N.B.*).

Illustrating the variety of fungi that can be found in our province, Nelson Poirier sent a list of 175 species of mushrooms that he identified during the 1990 season



using Gary Lincoff's *Audubon Guide* and four other books as references. Most were found in New Brunswick, a few in Nova Scotia. When time permits we hope to report more about his "mushrooming" interest in fungi. In the meantime Nelson is willing to share his list with others. If you'd like a copy, please contact him at P.O. Box 2246, Stn. "A", Moncton E1C 8J1.

### Birds

**Manx Shearwaters** were reasonably numerous at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy as shown by reports of 10+ near Machias Seal Island Aug. 10 (SIT) and 7 at the Old Proprietor Ledge, SE of Grand Manan, Sept. 29 (MNC). The report of two **Northern Fulmars** near shore at Shediac Oct. 21 following a NW gale (Ray Stevens, *vide* SIT) represents apparently the first known for Northumberland Strait. Over 15 **Leach's Storm-Petrels** in Shediac Bay Oct. 27 (SIT & YC) were a more normal occurrence there.

The **Least Bittern** is a rare and secretive species in New Brunswick, where it has been found almost exclusively in the southern third of the province, so the observation of one or two during the summer in a marsh at Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska (Florida Lavoie+) is of special note. This follows Brian Dalzell's discovery of a pair near Grand Falls during 1989. **Green-backed Heron** was also found at Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska (Lavoie), but more unusual was one in the northeast at Wishart Pt. June 3 (Désanges & Robert Doiron).

There weren't many southern herons. A white immature **Little Blue** frequented the marsh at Castalia from at least July 30 to Aug. 14 (v.o.); perhaps the same was seen at Saints Rest Marsh, Saint John, Aug. 27 to Sept. 5 (CLJ). The only **Snowy Egrets** were particularly unusual in the northeast, where Robert

Doiron saw one on June 23 and 2 on the 28th at Pointe-à-Bouveau, near Tracadie. Two Cattle Egrets were briefly at Hammond River June 6 and two (the same?) at Gagetown June 10 (NBFN).

There was an unusual autumn record of Glossy Ibis. One at Le Goulet Sept. 29 (Marcel David) may have been left over from the spring flight, when a large number overflowed their normal breeding range and appeared in Maine and the Maritimes. A flock of 20 ibises was also reported during September at Malpeque Bay, P.E.I., the warm waters of which, Brian Dalzell speculates, might be a suitable breeding area for this southern species.

Pintail was observed during the summer at Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska (Lavoie) in the upper Saint John Valley, where this species is much scarcer than in the lower valley and along the east coast. Marcel David obtained a rare confirmation of Shoveler breeding in the north, a female with 4 young at Bas-Caraquet Aug. 9. Gadwall are becoming established in the northeast. During July broods of young were seen at St-Louis-de-Kent, Tracadie, and Landry, near Pokemouche (BED & Marcel David). There were a number of autumn reports in the southeast, including 6 at the Sackville Waterfowl Park Oct. 23 (Chris Ellingwood). A male Eurasian Wigeon was seen with an unidentified female near Grand Falls June 25 (Mike Rae, *vide* Peter Pearce) and another male was at Tabusintac Oct. 7 (RD).

Our more common species of scap is the Greater, but Lesser Scaup is to be expected too, particularly in autumn, as illustrated by Stuart Tingley's observation of a total of 69 at 5 locations in the southeast Oct 18-25. Three male King Eiders were seen from the Deer Island ferry Nov. 3 (SJNC). Alert observers picked out a few Harlequin Ducks during the fall: a male at Southwest Head, G.M. Sept. 15 to Oct. 6 (FNC *et al.*), one at Quaco Head, near St. Martins, Sept. 30 (Don Gibson), and a female at Cap Bimet, near Shediac, Oct. 21 (SIT & Oscar LeBlanc). A male Oldsquaw lingered into summer at Miscou Light June 18 (BED).

A brood of 6 or 7 young Hooded Mergansers with their mother at Caribou Lake June 14 (Rob Walker) was the first breeding record of the species in well-studied Fundy National Park. An extraordinarily late report of a pair with 3 small young comes from Little Magaguadavic Lake Oct. 28 (David Myles). If correct, this would indicate an unprecedentedly late nesting. Ruddy Duck reports included a male at Tracadie June 29 (RD), one at Sackville July 12 (Ellingwood), and a few of the more usual autumn records.

There were several reports of individual Turkey Vultures: at Douglas June 8 (Fred Steadman), Durham Bridge July 10 and near Nashwaak Village about a week later (Peter deMarsh), Miscou Island July 1 (Roland Chiasson) and Aug. 10 (Gérard & Denise Benoit), Chance Harbour Aug. 3 (CLJ), and at Tracy Brook, between the Kedgwick and Patapédia rivers, Aug. 18 (Mike Lushington).

The presence of 2 immatures of the rare [here] Cooper's Hawk at Currieburg,

near Stanley, in late August (Roger Ince) suggested the possibility of breeding there earlier in the summer. A Red-shouldered Hawk was also in that area then. The first breeding confirmation in many years was an observation of a recently fledged juvenile Red-shouldered with an adult near Hampstead July 5 (Ron Weir). An unusually early Rough-legged Hawk was seen at Southwest Head, G.M. Sept. 15 (FNC). More normal migrants appeared at the beginning of November. Golden Eagle reports were of an adult at Jemseg about June 20 (*vide* Max Wolfe) and a probable one near Plaster Rock Nov. 14 (Erwin Landauer).

The recovery of the Peregrine Falcon population is progressing steadily. During the summer five pairs were found along the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy and three of them successfully produced young (*vide* Colin MacKinnon). Unfortunately, the well-known pair that nested in the box placed for them on the Harbour Bridge at Saint John have been determined from their band numbers to be siblings (Jim Wilson), and such close inbreeding may adversely affect the fitness of their young. Migrating Peregrines were noted at various locations along the coast, including two at Le Goulet in late September (HC) and 5+ at Grand Manan Sept. 18 (SIT). Two paler-plumaged birds seen Oct. 1 near Cocagne (DSC & Mary Majka) and at Saints Rest (SIT) were thought to be from the population that breeds in northern Canada.

Some Chukars must have escaped from captivity in the northeast, as one was seen at Sheila July 5 (HC & Jean-Yves Paulin) and another reported at Caraquet about the same time. This partridge is native to semi-arid and arid areas of Asia but has been established in certain dry regions of western North America. New Brunswick is too wet and snowy a climate for it, but small numbers were released here in the 1950s. This species' population has been greatly reduced in parts of the Middle East, particularly Lebanon—and presumably recently also in Iraq and Kuwait.

People must be releasing Wild Turkeys elsewhere in the province in addition to the well-known attempt to establish them on Grand Manan Island. One at Fairfield, west of St. Martins, Aug. 5 (Ted Withers) is the most recent in a series of reports from that area. One was also seen at Taymouth July 20 (Bruno Bobak), and there have been reports in the last couple of years from around Woodstock and Grand Lake.

A family of American Coots bred conspicuously and successfully at the Sackville Waterfowl Park (v.o.), where one remained as late as Nov. 22 (Ellingwood).

The Sandhill Crane has been occurring increasingly frequently in New Brunswick, culminating in five reports between June and October 1990. When the first flew majestically over the Portobello Stream calling loudly, participants on an NBFN field trip wondered whether the spacious Portobello marshes might not provide suitable breeding habitat for cranes, but the bird apparently only stayed in the Mauderville area June 4-9 (v.o.). A report phoned in to CBC Radio's noon-hour show of a crane at Nelson-Miramichi about July 1





(*fide* Cheryl Davis) was followed by one present 3 weeks at Inkerman beginning July 21 (Jean-Guy Robichaud+) and one near Taymouth Sept. 5 (deMarsh). Finally, there was one at Saint John West Oct. 7 (Keith Dow). Could a single wandering crane have been responsible for the unusual summer records?

**Solitary Sandpipers** were again found probably breeding, at Cold Brook near the Cains River, Tweedie Brook near Kouchibouguac, and Alward Brook, NW of New Canaan (DSC). Early June Willets at Maisonneuve (David) and Bathurst (Pearce) and a July bird at Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park (*fide* Édouard Daigle) may not have nested in those areas, as others did in the southeast. **Upland Sandpiper** breeding records included young found at Middle Sackville July 3 (*fide* Ellingwood) and Pte-Sapin July 19 (Brian Dalzell). Wilson's Phalaropes, a few of which have recently begun breeding in New Brunswick, were finally confirmed in the Tantramar area when recently fledged young were seen at the Sackville sewage lagoon in early July (*fide* Dalzell).

Among nine species of shorebirds seen on a CNPA trip to Miscou Island Oct. 20 was a golden plover, which Hilaire Chiasson afterwards realized was probably a **Greater Golden Plover** from Europe. Compared to our Lesser Golden Plover, the bird was more golden in colour, showed a white wing line in flight, lacked a prominent pale line above the eye, and uttered a continual plaintive cry. It also circled widely before landing, a habit more characteristic of Greater Golden Plover. Unfortunately, no one noticed the most diagnostic feature: the European bird has white wing linings, ours has gray. The Greater species has been reported only once before in New Brunswick—in spring 1988 a season when strong easterly winds blew a large number to Newfoundland.

Otherwise, the rarer migrant shorebirds reported were a **Marbled Godwit** at Castalia Aug. 16 (Shirley Sloat), **Western Sandpiper** at Mary's Pt. Sept. 6 and 12 (DSC), **Baird's Sandpiper** at Mary's Pt. Aug. 10 and Sept. 6 (DSC) and Val-Comeau Sept. 5 (RD), **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** at Lamèque Sept. 21 (G. Benoit), a very late **Stilt Sandpiper** at Deer Island Nov. 3 (SJNC), and several **Long-billed Dowitchers**: 1 at Tracadie Sept. 10 (David), 4 to 2 at Waterside Sept. 26 to Oct. 16 (v.o.), up to 14 at Sackville Sept. 23-Oct. 31 (SIT), and 2 at Baie Verte Oct. 14 (MNC).

Both the Great Skua from northern Europe and the South Polar Skua from Antarctica visit eastern Canadian waters. However, prior to about 1980 no one realized that the southern birds reached this part of the world, so all skuas were assumed to be Greats. Skuas are very rare in New Brunswick waters and no recent sightings have been well documented. This summer a **South Polar Skua** was reported off Grand Manan about Aug. 23 by Dave Provencher, a visitor from Connecticut who promised to send written details. Unfortunately, the address he left was incomplete and we have been unable to contact him.

The location of most observations reported along the M.V. *Bluenose* route between Bar Harbor and Yarmouth can not be accurately pinpointed, so we have not tried to keep up on occurrences there as potential New Brunswick records. Because Machias Seal Island is the closest land, however, about 15 to 20 km along the southern edge of the Grand Manan Banks could legitimately be claimed as New Brunswick waters, and it was there that a **Great Skua** was reported Aug. 23 (Bill Townsend & Chuck Whitney).

As usual the Bonaparte's Gull flocks around Deer Island contained two rarer gulls: the **Little Gull** Oct. 20 (a 1st winter bird—SIT+) and Nov. 3 (2 adults—SJNC) and the **Common Black-headed Gull** Oct. 20 to Nov. 14 (1 adult—v.o.). The latter species was also reported at Pte-du-Chêne Sept. 24 (moulting adult—SIT) and Lamèque for "quelques semaines" (2—*fide* HC). Three **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** were noted: at Pte-du-Chêne Oct. 2 (SIT *et al.*), at Lincoln Oct. 22 (JE), and at Moncton from Oct. 28 into November (SIT). A lingering **Iceland Gull** was at Sackville June 4 (Ellingwood) and another at Youghall July 6 (BED), while the first returning bird at Moncton was noted Oct. 25 (Doug Whitman). A **Glaucous Gull** at Lamèque Nov. 20 (Chiasson) was considered early, as the species mostly arrives there in December. There was a large movement of **Black-legged Kittiwakes** southwards past Miscou Pt. on June 17: 2,500 birds in 1.5 hours (Benoits).

At least 3 and perhaps as many as 5 **Caspian Terns** were found at Cape Tormentine Sept. 22-25 1 (v.o.). A **Black Tern** at Hopewell Cape in early June (Diane Allain) was apparently wandering. This species has virtually disappeared as a breeding species in the southeastern corner of the province, where it was once regular on waterfowl impoundments.

For the first time in a few years several **Dovekies** were blown ashore by fall storms. One was picked up on a parking lot in Sussex Oct. 29 (Heather Becket), another at Hampton Nov. 11 (*fide* Wilson) and three between Fundy National Park and Waterside Nov. 26-28 (*fide* RJW). One was also seen close to shore at Deer Island Nov. 3 (SJNC). A **Thick-billed Murre** at Cap Bimet Oct. 2 (SIT+) was a rare record for Northumberland Strait.

**Black-billed Cuckoos** at Miscou Island (David) and Hacheyville, near St-Isidore (Benoits & RD), July 28 were unusual in that part of the province. A late one was at Seal Cove Oct. 10 (DSC), when **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** are more expected. There was a small influx of Yellow-bills at Grand Manan, the last seen in late Oct. (BED). On the mainland, individuals were found at Marysville Aug. 31 (Dwayne Sabine), Mary's Pt. Oct. 16 and 18 (DSC, SIT) and Fundy National Park Oct. 21 (David Clark & Anne Bardou).

Being a poor season for **Snowy Owls**, the only one reported was surprisingly early, at Minto, Oct. 16-18 (Lionel Girouard). A **Northern Hawk Owl** was seen at Inkerman Nov. 28 (HC).



A nice flock of over 180 **Common Nighthawks** were migrating in an extended line at Westfield Aug. 29 (Brian & Daphne Hudson). A **Whip-poor-will** at Tabusintac June 4 (R. Chiasson) was one of our most northern records although not far beyond the mouth of the Miramichi where they are frequently recorded.

The fall was marked by four records of **Red-bellied Woodpecker**, more than ever before; at Quispamsis Oct. 9-10 (*fide* CLJ); Clarendon, near Welsford, beginning Oct. 20 (David Miller, *fide* SIT); and Fredericton (*fide* Myles) and Hampton (Margaret Mills, *fide* Wilson) in late November. **Red-headed Woodpeckers** also made a good showing: at Harvey, Albert County, Oct. 8-12 (v.o.); Grand Harbour Oct. 8 (YC & SIT); Maltampec Oct. 14 (v.o.); Prince William Oct. 27-31 (Myles); Saint John beginning Nov. 10 (Gordon Cannon, *fide* CLJ); near Florenceville in early November (David Campbell); and Ste-Marie-de-Kent Nov. 30 (Donald Cormier).

Young **Great Crested Flycatchers** flew from a nest in a bird house at Moncton July 13 (Jan de Witte), a rare confirmation of breeding in that area. **Willow Flycatchers** were found in suitable breeding habitat in a number of areas during the summer, including Russell Brook, near Acadieville, June 24 (BED) and Montegale, near Salisbury, July 29 (2—DSC).

Two flycatchers, both new to the New Brunswick list, were the bird highlights of the autumn season. First was a vagrant from western Canada and the western U.S.A., a **Say's Phoebe** discovered by Gérard Benoit on Miscou Island Sept. 29. Seen by several other local observers and photographed by Hilaire Chiasson, it could not be found the following day. Two weekends later, on Oct. 14, Barbara Curlew was puzzled by a rusty-tailed bird catching insects around her home at Waterside. Late in the day she finally saw it well enough to determine that it was a **Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher**, a bird that nests in Arizona and Mexico. Next morning the bird reappeared and was seen by about 20 people before it disappeared at noon. There is only one previous Canadian record, in Ontario, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, 1986.

Brian Dalzell says that "**Eastern Kingbirds** really took a beating... due to the cold damp weather in the latter half of May, with the result that numbers were down noticeably this summer. Most... in June were first-year birds indicating considerable mortality of adult birds that had arrived before mid-May." A summer **Western Kingbird** at Inkerman June 21 (J-G Robichaud+) was unusual. There was a good flight of them in the fall; at Keswick Ridge Sept. 5 (Leona Keenan); Waterside Sept. 26 (Clark *et al.*); Lamèque beginning Sept. 30 (v.o.); Harvey Oct. 7 (2—RJW); Fairhaven Oct. 20 (SIT *et al.*); Curryville, near Albert Mines, Oct. 21 (Brian Coates); Sackville Oct. 28 (Lee & Roger Calkins); and at least 6 on Grand Manan, the latest Nov. 2 (*fide* BED).

Jim Wilson was among those who lost all their **Purple Martins** because of the cold weather in May but he reports that a few birds survived at his father's colony on the Neck Road, Quispamsis. In June most colonies in the Grand Lake area seemed to be occupied, but by somewhat reduced numbers of birds (DSC). According to Albert Cormier of Dieppe, as many as 10,000 martins may have perished in New Brunswick (*fide* Dalzell); heaviest losses must have been in the southeast and the Kennebecas valley. Surprisingly, after such a poor spring, 90+ were estimated at Sackville in late summer (SIT).

A **House Wren** was singing at Saint John for a month from the last week of May (it stuffed a nestbox full—Jim Wilson *et al.*) and another near Pokiok during June and July (Mark Phinney). In the fall one was found Oct. 8 on White Head Island (SIT), where a **Carolina Wren** was seen Sept. 17 (Wilson & JE). In New Brunswick, despite the fact that it's common, we're not used to seeing flocks of **Winter Wrens**, but during migration that can happen, as it did one day in mid-October when 18 congregated in Evan Smith's yard at Martinon, Saint John. **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** were reported at North Head Sept. 19 (SIT *et al.*), Miscou Island Sept. 29 (RD), and Harvey Oct. 9-13 (2—v.o.).

**Eastern Bluebirds**, continuing to increase, were reported nesting throughout much of the province in both farmland and forest cutover situations. The most interesting news about this species as reported in the final issue of the *Maritimes Breeding Bird*

*Atlas Newsletter* was the discovery by Donald Kimball that a male, which was bringing food to its young in a nestbox, at Upper Springfield, near Mactaquac, July 22 had been banded as a fledgling at Buckstown, Pennsylvania, on June 12, 1989. As Brian Dalzell writes, this is good evidence that we are benefiting from "an influx of birds from the northeastern U.S., where nestbox trails have permitted a major recovery of the species." Brian suggests that the time is now ripe to start some bluebird trails in the Maritimes.

An unusual northeastern record for **Brown Thrasher** was of a bird at Le Goulet June 28 (David). Most fall records were from Grand Manan but one was also seen at Fredericton Oct. 23-27 (Margaret Gibson). **Mockingbirds** were widely reported during the summer, including a pair at Sussex in June (Harriet Folkins), one singing at Bathurst in June (BED), two successful nestings at Montegale (Philip Morris), and a nest with young at Harrisville, Moncton (John Wright).

A strong flight of **Bohemian Waxwings** began early with one seen at Southern Head, G.M., Sept. 30 (SIT & Whitman). Others were noted from Oct. 28 at Plaster Rock (Landauer) and Nov. 7 at St-Hilaire (Simon Bouchard). There was also a good number of **Northern Shrikes**, the first at Harvey Oct. 15 (Whitman & Bob Cotsworth).





Although common in the northern highlands, **Philadelphia Vireos** are rather rare in southern New Brunswick, especially in the southeast, where breeding was confirmed when Halton Dalzell observed nest building at Riverview June 12. The young hatched Aug. 18 in a late **Solitary Vireo** nest at Quispamsis, but a week later were found dead (Alice & Harry O'Neill). Grand Manan was the place for vireos in September, when in addition to our four breeding species a **Yellow-throated Vireo** was at North Head Sept. 16 (SIT & CLJ) and a **White-eyed Vireo** at Southern Head Sept. 18 (SIT & JE). Three more **White-eyes** were found Oct. 6-8 at The Whistle, Ingalls Head, and White Head (SIT & YC).

**Pine Warblers** were first found breeding in New Brunswick in 1987, but the first nest wasn't discovered until June 9 on the NBFN field trip to Currie Mountain at Douglas. The adults were feeding young at the time, and a second male was also heard singing. Other Pines in nesting habitat were found near Burton June 27 (Pearce) and Marysville July 13 (Phinney). In autumn a probable Pine came to Heidi Grein's feeder at New Maryland Nov. 12, one was found dead at Mary's Pt. Nov. 7 (SIT) and two males were catching flies and eating seeds at David Clark's feeder in Fundy Nat'l Park Nov. 9-10.

The warbler of the year, a **Louisiana Waterthrush** singing near Welsford July 3, was discovered by Ron Weir while bird-atlasing. Well described by Ron, who knows the species well in southern Ontario, this is the first satisfactory New Brunswick record. A **Hooded Warbler** at Ingalls Head, G.M., Oct. 7-8 (SIT & YC) is only the third provincial record. Not quite so rare were vagrants like **Blue-winged Warbler** at Eel Lake, G.M., Aug. 17 (Peter & Theresa Pearce) and **Castalia** Sept. 18 (SIT & JE); **Prairie Warbler** at North Head Aug. 21 (Richard Miller) and **Swallowtail**, G.M., Sept. 17 (JE); and **Yellow-breasted Chat** at Fredericton Nov. 14-17 (Pearce) and Mary's Pt. Nov. 16 (Ron Steeves *et al.*).

Four late-lingering **Yellow-rumped Warblers** appeared at the Chiasson's feeder at Pte-Alexandre, near Lamèque, Nov. 29 (HC). A late **Orange-crowned Warbler** was at Mary's Pt. Nov. 15-25 and a **Common Yellowthroat** there Nov. 29 (SIT).



An adult male **Summer Tanager** spent much of November at Perth-Andover, being seen early in the month by Fred Tribe and Nov. 20-21 by Murray Watters. This is a late record for a species that is very rare on our coast and particularly so inland.

Not quite as many **Cardinals** were reported during the fall as in 1989, but included were birds north and east to Lakeville (Charles & Lori Prosser), Florenceville (2—Tom & Jackie Petley), and Robichaud (*fide* Oscar LeBlanc). Balancing the **Pine Warblers** that were eating seeds was a female **Cardinal** eating deer fat at River Glade Nov. 17 (Steeves & Ernest Gourley).

A **Blue Grosbeak** at White Head Island Sept. 17 (SIT+) was the only one during the fall, but numerous **Indigo Buntings** were seen along the Fundy coast. Quite a number of singing **Indigos** were reported during the summer. Fledged young at Barnaby River July 28 (BED) were the first breeding confirmation on the Miramichi.

A very unusual summer **Dickcissel** was singing at Ste-Marie-de-Kent June 14 (SIT). The number reported in fall was not many, individuals being reported at North Head (SIT), Mary's Pt. (Mary Majka), and Moncton (Ernie & Hazel Hudson, *fide* Joel Landry), as well as a remarkable 4 at once at Rob Walker's in Harvey Sept. 22. A summer **Rufous-sided Towhee** was at Belyas Cove, near Shannon, July 2 (Weir). Others were noted in fall at Harrington Cove, G.M., Oct. 6-9 (SIT *et al.*); Fundy Nat'l Park from Nov. 1 (Clark); New Horton, near Harvey, Nov. 3 (Majka); and Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska from Nov. 24 (Lavoie).

Our last issue (p. 62) featured John Wright's account of the behaviour of a singing **Clay-coloured Sparrow** at Grand-Digue June 23 to July 15 (v.o.). During fall two were seen at Lincoln Oct. 23 (JE). **Field Sparrows** were reported at White Head Island Oct. 8 (SIT & YC), Fredericton Oct. 21 (FNC) and Pt. Escuminac Nov. 4 (SIT & YC). Three **Lark Sparrows** is a good number for recent years: at Miscou Island Sept. 22 (RD), Harvey Oct. 3 (RJW), and an individual at Mary's Pt. Nov. 5 (SIT) that reappeared at Rob Walker's feeder at Harvey on Nov. 7 and was seen till late in the month. A **Seaside Sparrow** was at Castalia Nov. 10 (BED).

A **Fox Sparrow** about 120 km east of the breeding range in central New Brunswick was singing at Rivière-au-Portage, Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park, June 25 (BED). Another isolated bird was found just west of Fundy Nat'l Park in July (RJW).

**Snow Buntings** reached New Brunswick early, being reported Sept. 15 at Juniper (8 to 10—J. MacNeil) and Sept. 26 at Lamèque (Rose-Aline & HC). A more normal date for southern N.B. was Oct. 17 at Pte-du-Chêne (Whitman). **Tree Sparrows** had arrived by Oct. 20 at Miscou (CNPA). At St-Hilaire the first 2 at the feeder Nov. 3 coincided with the occurrence of a late **Chipping Sparrow** (Bouchard).

A male **Yellow-headed Blackbird** at Harvey Oct. 8-12 (RJW+) was obliging enough to linger for a few days so local observers could see it, but not to stay

#### Abbreviations

+	and others	JE	Jim Edsall
BED	Brian Dalzell	RD	Robert Doiron
CLJ	Cecil Johnston	RJW	Rob Walker
DSC	David Christie	SIT	Stu Tingley
<i>fide</i>	according to	v.o.	various observers
G.M.	Grand Manan	YC	Yves Cormier
HC	Hilaire Chiasson		
CNPA	Club des naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne		
FNC	Fredericton Nature Club		
MNC	Moncton Naturalists' Club		
NBFN	N.B. Federation of Naturalists		
SJNC	Saint John Naturalists' Club		

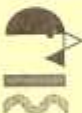


for the weekend when people came looking from farther away.

**House Finches** continue to slowly expand their range in New Brunswick. One at Harvey June 6-7 (RJW) was the first summer record for the Albert County shore and a pair at Lyttleton, near Red Bank, the first good breeding season record for the Miramichi (*fide* Harry Walker).

#### Corrections:

The spring **Stilt Sandpiper** mentioned in the last issue [17(4): 66] was actually a **Greater Yellowlegs**.



Join us at  
**Grand Manan:**  
June 21-23

The 1991 annual meeting weekend of the N. B. Federation of Naturalists will be held on beautiful Grand Manan Island June 21-23. Registration form and details of the program are included as a centre insert in this magazine. For more information contact anyone on the Board of Directors.

*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.*

(from "The Lovely Island of Grand Manan" by Mary Majka)



### Green Up! / Tout Reverdit

A clean-up campaign organized by the Canadian Forestry Association of New Brunswick will be conducted throughout the province this spring. The ambitious project is scheduled to begin April 15 and continue for two months with 4,600 km of arterial and collector highways targeted for clean-up.

There's a tremendous environmental concern these days and this campaign offers people a tangible way in which they can do something, explains David Folster, executive director of the forestry association. 100 volunteers across the province are expected to coordinate the efforts of at least 5,000 people, and it is hoped that many more will take part.

The \$184,000 campaign funded by the environmental trust fund represents "the largest roadside litter clean-up in our history," said the Minister of Environment, Hon. Vaughn Blaney. In addition, costs of garbage bags, along with the labour and trucks to collect the garbage, will be covered by the Department of Transportation.

The Canadian Forestry Association will also oversee trial highway beautification projects, planting shrubs, trees and flowers in roadside situations.

*The Board of Directors of the New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists have endorsed this roadside clean-up campaign and urge all members and clubs to participate.*



Woodsy Owl says  
Stash Your Trash

**Give a hoot.  
Don't pollute.**

**Clean up and Green Up!**

For information, call

1-800-561-HOOT (English)

1-800-667-VERT (français)

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