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N. B. Naturalist

Le Naturaliste du N.-B.



JEAN-RAYMOND GALLIEN.

SIZERIN FLAMMÉ.

From the President

Report to the 1994 Annual General Meeting

The President's report has traditionally been a review of the Federation's activities during the past year, and an assessment of our strengths, weaknesses, accomplishments and disappointments. It also gives the President the opportunity to express our aspirations and visions for the future.

The goals, objectives and structure of the New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists were reviewed in my 1993 report (*N.B. Nat.* 20:1) and can readily be learned from our information brochures, which are now available in both official languages.

During the past year, considerable effort has gone into working to protect our natural heritage; to educate industry, the public and government about our concerns; to build partnerships; and to raise the profile of the Federation. The Federation is widely acknowledged and respected for the wealth of knowledge and experience of our members and for our reasonable approach to issues. At the same time, we have been criticized for being reactive and insufficiently proactive. The aforementioned comments and criticisms are certainly accurate.

In an attempt to become more proactive, the Federation has participated in five government policy reviews, including the national **fenitrothion** review, the **Canadian Wildlife Service** policy review, and provincial reviews on **heritage**, the **Environmental Impact Assessment** process and the **Government's Response to the Commission on Land Use and the Rural Environment**. We are in the process of preparing a response to the province's **Wildlife** policy review. We also provided suggestions on how the **Environmental Impact Assessment** draft guidelines for the **Jemseg-Gagetown** segment of the **Trans-Canada Highway** could be improved. We continue to be an active partner in the **Fundy Model Forest and Valley Forest Products'** stakeholders process, and we are represented on the steering committees of the **Fundy Model Forest's** gap analysis research project, the **Provincial Trails Coalition**, the **Future Forest Alliance** and the **New Brunswick Protected Natural Areas Coalition**. By maintaining an active role in helping set policies, direction and priorities in the activities of industry, government and environmental coalitions, we have indeed become more proactive.

Important partnerships with government agencies, aboriginal groups, other environmental groups and environmentalists have been forged during the past year. Such partnerships are invaluable in helping us work toward our objectives and raise our profile. The Federation assisted the New Brunswick Museum with fundraising to produce the **Chickadee Notes**, a series of information fact sheets on our natural heritage. The Federation also assisted the Canadian Wildlife Service in the production of an excellent wetlands interpretive display in Sackville. It has been exciting for us to take

part in a coalition of twenty-four groups mobilized to help preserve the Christmas Mountains, one of the largest tracts of unlogged forest in the province. This coalition represents what may be the largest cooperative conservation effort ever mounted in New Brunswick. Ongoing partnerships within the Federation, e.g. with Roland Chiasson, Sabine Dietz and le Club des naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne; and with David Christie and Mary Majka have been successful in the evolution of high quality public education and conservation work on the Acadian Peninsula and at Mary's Point respectively.

In the upcoming year, the Federation must concentrate more on building up our own organization, as well as developing and maintaining partnerships with other organizations that have similar objectives. The emergence of an effective **Ways and Means Committee** has certainly been a good first step in helping to solidify the Federation. However, we could do much more work if we had a larger membership of individuals and groups, greater participation of our membership in Federation activities, and more financial resources. Unfortunately, an effort to find funding for a paid executive director was unsuccessful, as was an attempt to secure funding for a province-wide public education program on protected natural areas. If we are truly serious about protecting natural areas in New Brunswick, we must help secure funding and legislative changes, and form partnerships with groups such as the Nature Trust of New Brunswick to facilitate and expedite this process.

The Canadian Nature Federation and naturalists' groups throughout Canada are considering entering into a partnership in which there may be regional offices with paid support staff to help achieve common goals and objectives. A national public education campaign on endangered species is planned for the fall of 1994 as a collaborative effort among provincial naturalists' groups, the Canadian Nature Federation and the Body Shop.

Considerable progress has been made in the past year, largely due to the hard work of our volunteers. Many thanks to all of those members who have worked on our behalf, especially the Federation executive, club representatives, club executive and committee members, Peter Pearce, Chris Antle, Frank Longstaff, Gillian Malins, Mary Majka, David Christie, Mike Bamford, Paul Bogaard, Jim Brown, Diane Allain, Roland Chiasson and Sabine Dietz. Most of all, a special thanks to Le Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska for organizing and implementing an excellent Annual General Meeting.

Jim Goltz

Bicknell's Thrush — A "New" Species for New Brunswick?

J.P. Goltz

Birders aspiring to join "the 300 club" (i.e. those naturalists fortunate enough to have seen at least 300 species of birds in New Brunswick) should be optimistic. New Brunswick may soon be gaining a "new" species, subject to approval by the American Ornithologists' Union. It has been proposed that the Bicknell's Thrush (ou la Grive de Bicknell), formerly considered to be a subspecies of the Gray-cheeked Thrush, should be given full species status¹. Even more exciting, the breeding range of this species is centered in the Maritime Provinces, southern Quebec and the northern New England states (see map).

The reasons for recognizing Bicknell's Thrush as a distinct species are as follows:

1. Its size and colour are consistently different from Gray-cheeked Thrush. Bicknell's Thrush is smaller and has shorter wings, bill, tail and legs than Gray-cheeked Thrush. Colour differences are mainly listed in the table below.

2. Its song differs from that of Gray-cheeked Thrush, and during the breeding season it will respond only to recordings of Bicknell's Thrush songs, not to songs of either of the two known subspecies of Gray-cheeked Thrush.

3. Its breeding and wintering ranges do not overlap with those of Gray-cheeked Thrush. Although



*Bicknell's Thrush, Fundy National Park, 1979.
(Photo: David Christie).*

the winter range of Bicknell's Thrush is not fully known, it appears that it may be restricted to islands in the Caribbean. Unlike Gray-cheeked Thrush, Bicknell's Thrush is not known to winter in Central or South America.

4. It uses different habitats, particularly mixed second-growth stands in coastal and higher parts of the Maritime Provinces and in southern Quebec. In the southern part of its range, Gray-cheeked Thrush occurs mainly in mature coniferous stands growing at various altitudes. Bicknell's Thrush traditionally occurred in more stunted stands of conifers in coastal areas or at high altitudes, often just below the tree line. In Vermont, it is also known to

inhabit deciduous stands. In southern Quebec, Bicknell's Thrush now seems to favour young mixed forests of Balsam Fir, White Spruce, cherry, birch, Juneberry, poplar and Mountain Maple.

5. It is not known to hybridize or intergrade with either subspecies of Gray-cheeked Thrush.

6. There are marked differences in the mitochondrial DNA of Bicknell's and Gray-cheeked Thrush. To experts who use genetics to better understand evolution, this may indicate that Bicknell's Thrush has been different from Gray-cheeked Thrush for about one million years!

Most of the standard field guides will provide little help in identifying Bicknell's Thrush. The accompanying table has been compiled to assist with this problem, but it seems that an accurate identification based on visual characteristics will require optimal lighting conditions, a discerning eye and good colour perception.

Other more subtle colour differences characteristic of Bicknell's Thrush include a duller grey-white colour to the under parts (i.e. the lower abdomen and under tail coverts) and a more buffy coloration of the throat (the latter only in male birds).

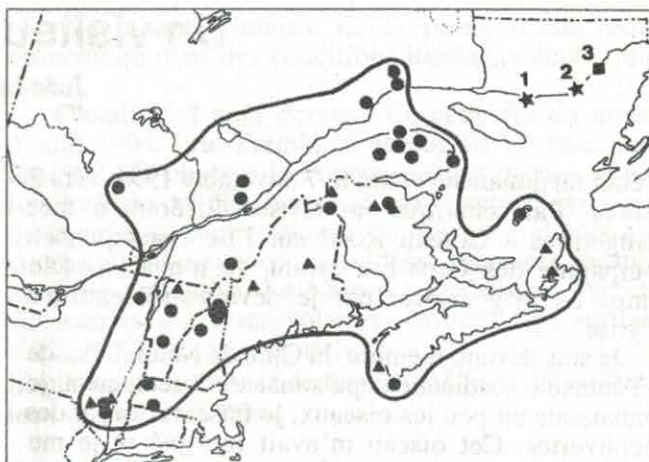
For anyone wishing to see Bicknell's Thrush in New Brunswick, the *Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Maritime Provinces*² gives a good overview of its

Characteristic	Bicknell's Thrush	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Tail colour	Chestnut	Olive to olive-brown
Usual back colour	Olive-brown (never olive gray)	Olive
Colour of lower mandible	Base bright pale yellow, dark tip less extensive	Base flesh to yellowish-flesh, dark tip more extensive
Leg colour	Light purplish flesh to purplish flesh (sometimes with a darker brownish wash)	Lighter flesh colour, heavily tinted with brownish black that often conceals the basal colour
Soles of feet	Flesh to dull pale yellow	Truer and brighter yellow
Song	Toward end of song, the frequency remains constant or increases	Toward end of song, the frequency falls

breeding range in the province. Those birders who already have Gray-cheeked Thrush on their New Brunswick list may have to reconsider. Was it really a Bicknell's Thrush? If this reevaluation causes you grief, I understand there is a proposal to split Red Crossbill into perhaps as many as four different species.

¹ Ouellet, H. 1993. Bicknell's Thrush: Taxonomic Status and Distribution. *Wilson Bulletin* 105: 545-572.

² Erskine, A.J. 1992. *Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Maritime Provinces*. Nimbus Publishing Ltd. and the Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 270 pp. + 3 map overlays.



Breeding distribution of Bicknell's Thrush (from Ouellet, 1993). Circles (and stars) represent specimen localities, triangles localities from the literature. The square is a Gray-cheeked Thrush breeding site.

A Thanksgiving Treat

Gart Bishop

During the Thanksgiving weekend in 1992, my wife Alison and I stopped for a short visit to check out the camping facilities at North Lake Provincial Park in York County and to give our dog a break from travelling. The water level in the lake was noticeably down, 2 feet or so, creating numerous shallow ponds at the lake's edge.

We were walking about one of these temporary pools when we noticed an interesting plant growing and floating in the shallow water. What made it interesting was its fat, spoke-like leaves floating at the water's surface. Surprisingly, it was still in bloom, the small (1+ cm) yellow flowers rising 2.5 to 5 cm above the radial ring of floating leaves.

I picked one plant and put it in a bread bag to identify later at home. I was relatively certain that it was a bladderwort, but couldn't remember seeing this species before.

The distinctive swollen leaves made it easy to identify. Botanist Jim Goltz confirmed that the plant was **Inflated Bladderwort** (*Utricularia radiata*), and congratulated us on having found a new plant for New Brunswick and a species considered to be rare in Canada. Its Canadian distribution was

previously believed to be limited to several locations in mainland Nova Scotia. The original Nova Scotia discovery had also been made at a time when water levels were exceptionally low.

A week later I was lucky enough to return to North Lake with Jim and his friend Tony Thomas. We were pleasantly surprised to find many more of the plants growing in the area, both in shallow pools among large boulders and on mud flats. It was amazing to find some flowers and buds sticking up above a thin sheet of ice! We collected a few plants to serve as voucher specimens for a permanent provincial record and distributed these to the Connell Memorial Herbarium (at the University of New Brunswick), the New Brunswick Museum and the Department of Agriculture Herbarium in Ottawa.

It is exciting to find something new, and then be able to share the experience.

(Drawing by the author.)



Un visiteur convoité

Jude Larocque

C'était un dimanche matin le 7 novembre 1993, vers 9 heures, j'ai remarqué un oiseau différent à mes mangeoires à Coteau Road sur l'île Lamèque, en compagnie des Gros-bec errant. Je n'avais pas le temps de m'y arrêter car je devais me rendre à l'église.

Je suis devenu membre du Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne depuis mai 1993 seulement, je connaissais un peu les oiseaux, je faisais souvent des découvertes. Cet oiseau m'avait intrigué et je me promettais de l'observer attentivement à mon retour.

En revenant, mon regard fut attiré par la mangeoire sur laquelle se tenait un gros bruant. Ce n'était pas le même oiseau que j'avais remarqué auparavant. Je suis allé chercher ma lunette d'approche à l'étage et je l'ai observé par la fenêtre. Il avait de fines rayures sur la tête, je n'avais jamais vu cela sur un oiseau. Lorsque l'oiseau s'est retourné un peu, j'ai remarqué une coupure très nette au niveau du cou. J'ai alors cherché dans mon guide d'oiseau "Peterson" dont deux (2)

espèces ont attiré mon attention. Après une vérification de la couleur du bec et une vue de face, j'en ai déduit que c'était le Bruant à face noire.

J'ai téléphoné chez Hilaire Chiasson et j'ai demandé à Rose-Aline si c'était possible d'avoir un tel oiseau aux mangeoires. Elle m'a fait vérifié le

Bruant lapon, j'étais certain que c'en était pas un. Alors elle m'a dit: «je vais aller voir». De huit à dix minutes plus tard, elle arrivait accompagnée de Hilaire et suivi de Gérard et Denise Benoit qu'elle avait rencontré. Ils ont immédiatement confirmé mon identification. Ils m'ont appris que je venais d'ajouter une nouvelle espèce d'oiseau sur la liste du Nouveau-Brunswick. J'en étais très content.

Les autres membres du Club de Naturalistes ont été avertis et les visiteurs ont commencé à arriver chez moi. Rose-Aline a communiqué la nouvelle à la "Hot-Line" du N.B.. Une cinquantaine d'observateurs et d'observatrices sont venus de toute la province jusqu'à mardi soir.

L'oiseau se nourrissait longtemps avant de partir vers la forêt pour 10 à 15 minutes et revenait. Il était donc facile à voir.

Mercredi matin, mon Bruant à face noire n'était pas à la mangeoire et je ne l'ai plus revu. Mardi, j'avais aperçu une Pie-grièche grise qui le poursuivait. En a-t-elle fait son déjeuner?... J'espère que non.



Dessin par DSC selon des photos par Mike Majka.

Summary: On Nov. 7, 1993, Jude Larocque identified a Harris' Sparrow at his bird feeder at Coteau Road on Lamèque Island. It was observed by about 50 other people through Nov. 9. It is the first confirmed record of this species for New Brunswick.

Observation spectaculaire du Faucon pèlerin à l'île-aux-Sternes

Paul Germain

Afin de changer de chapeau le capitaine Eric Dugas de Pointe-Sapin a échoué son bateau sur le banc de sable de l'île-aux-Sternes, au Parc national Kouchibouguac. Il se métamorphose en chef de cuisine, saisit son coteau le plus tranchant et découpe habilement une douzaine de filets de poisson frais aux reflets rosés et argentés. Il prépare aussi les oignons et les pommes de terre qui accompagneront le maquereau pêché plus au large par notre petit groupe d'écotouristes.

Nous sommes partagés entre le spectacle à bord qui annonce une dégustation bien attendue, et le spectacle envoûtant qui se déroule dans le paysage environnant de mer, de dunes et de lagune. Un paradis d'oiseaux aquatiques a succédé à l'énigmatique zone des hauts-fonds où s'ébattaient tout-à-l'heure plus d'une centaine de Phoques gris. Tout est si animé,

dans l'eau, sur l'eau, sur le sable, parmi les herbes (ammophiles) et dans les airs, que cela semble partie d'un rêve. Et la faim qui nous ramène au chaudron... tant pis.

Car maintenant se produit l'inattendu, l'incroyable. Des milliers d'istorlets (Sterne Pierre-Garin) nichant sur l'île s'élancent dans les airs en criant l'alerte de leur voix la plus stridente. Une nuée compacte et blanche envahit le ciel bleu sous les rayons obliques du soleil de 6 heures. Guide et naturaliste, je donne aussi l'alerte à mon groupe: surveillez le ciel partout, un oiseau de proie doit être en vue.

Moins de dix secondes plus tard, le prédateur est décelé parmi une horde de poursuivants. Il vole vers nous, à quelques mètres du sol, s'approche du rivage

où nous sommes échoués. Il semble ignorer complètement notre présence sur le bateau qu'il longe à une vingtaine de mètres. Les jumelles braquées dénotent rapidement tous les caractères d'un superbe Faucon pèlerin qui porte sous la queue une masse blanche et ébouriffée. Une sterne fera son repas du soir, comme les maquereaux feront le nôtre.

Mais alors que nous semblons exemptés de toute poursuite par nos actes prédateurs, le faucon devant nous est la cible de centaines de plongées aériennes qu'impuissantes. La foule innombrable et solidaire des sternes qui chassent leur ennemi mortel ne réussira qu'à rendre un peu pénible la retraite du faucon. Nous le voyons emporter sa proie d'un vol alourdi, traversant la lagune près de la surface de l'eau, et se dirigeant vers la forêt des Terres Noires. Aussi loin que nous l'avons observé, il était poursuivi par les sternes en colère.

Pour mes clients, dont l'un a pu filmer le faucon de près avec sa caméra vidéo, c'était un moment excitant. Mais pour moi qui avait conscience pendant

tout ce moment intense de la rareté d'une telle observation dans des conditions idéales, c'était... du rêve.

C'était le 4 août dernier. En cette fin du mois d'août 1994, Eric Tremblay, écologiste du parc, me dit qu'il n'a observé le Faucon pèlerin qu'une seule fois au Parc cet été. Imaginez ma chance d'avoir pu partager cette observation avec quelques clients au cours d'une des excursions guidées organisées par ma nouvelle entreprise. La Nature nous réserve encore des surprises... serez-vous des nôtres? Nos sorties s'adaptent à chaque saison.

[Paul Germain est le chef de 5D*TOURS/ÉCOTOURISME inc.; tél. (506) 576-1994.]

Summary: On Aug. 4, 1993, a tour group led by the author witnessed a screaming cloud of Common Terns rise from Tern Island in Kouchibouguac National Park as a Peregrine Falcon passed close by, carrying one of their number.

Nature News

Winter 1993-94

David Christie

Autumn-like weather turned abruptly to wintry conditions on Dec. 27. From then through most of January and February there was a moderate amount of snow cover and it was consistently cold that more ice than usual developed on the upper Bay of Fundy.

Two **Red-necked Grebes** at Grande-Anse Dec. 21 (RD) were the first winter record for the Acadian Peninsula. Their below-average total on the CBCs was exceeded by observations at Castalia later in winter: 155 Jan. 22, 108 Feb. 5, and 275 Mar. 2 (BED). These may have been related to an exodus of grebes from the Great Lakes, because of heavy ice cover.

Twenty **N. Fulmars** were seen from the Grand Manan ferry Dec. 11 (JGW+). Four **N. Gannets** off the Acadian Peninsula between Dec. 11 and 19 were all first-year birds (RD). Likewise, single **Double-crested Cormorants** at Le Goulet Dec 3 and Grande-Anse Dec 4 were immatures (RD).

A young **Black-crowned Night-Heron** at North Head Jan. 8 (Kenneth Ingersoll, *vide* BED), about as late as any previous records, probably didn't last much longer in January's cold.

Two **Barnacle Goose** were grazing in a field at Gardners Creek Feb. 5-10. One found dead on the latter date was given to the NB Museum (*vide* JGW). Although it's possible these may have been wild vagrants from Greenland, recent experience suggests they were more likely to have escaped from a waterfowl collection.

I don't know whether White Head Island's **Brant** remained for the whole winter this year. Fifteen apparently returning migrants appeared off Bancroft Point, GM, Feb. 20 and there were 75 there the next day (BED).

At Mary's Point, 2 **Green-winged Teal** remained until Dec. 12 (DSC+) and a late **N. Shoveler** till Dec. 15 (LL). A pure-white-plumaged **Black Duck or Mallard** (not a chunky domestic form) was with normal Blacks there Dec. 15-20 (LL+).

Two pairs of **Greater Scaup** at Négua Dec 19 (RD) were unusual in the northeast that late in the season. In addition to the two CBC reports, a **King Eider** was reported at Indian Pt., St. Andrews, in mid December and early January (382-DUCK). An adult male in Letete Passage Dec. 9 (RD) and one at Greens Point Feb. 16 (SIT) may have been the bird noted during CBC period for the Blacks Harbour area. A female **Harlequin Duck** was at Pte-du-Chêne wharf near Shediac from about Dec. 11 until at least the 17th (382-DUCK & MNC). The count period record of **Barrow's Goldeneye** for Tracadie was of at least 7 birds on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 at Val-Comeau, where small numbers winter each year (RD).

The **Turkey Vulture** on the CBC at Lamèque Island was present at Pointe-Canot for almost three weeks, from mid December till about Jan. 7, the day before a snow storm (Jude Larocque, *vide* HC). A **Golden Eagle** flew along the Upper Salmon River, FNP, on Dec 6 (RJW). No Golden was reported in the Shepody Mountain-Daniels Marsh area in the early winter, but one was found dead by the highway about the end of February by forest ranger Brian Betts. We anxiously await the 1994-95 season to see if that fatality ends the run of several years during which at least one Golden Eagle has wintered there.

Merlins beyond the two areas where they were reported on CBCs were a male pursuing a songbird at

(cont. on page 8)

The Irving Nature Park

Kelly Honeyman¹

The beauty and diversity of New Brunswick's natural features is nowhere more evident than in a place just five minutes from uptown Saint John. This is the 243-ha (600-acre) Irving Nature Park, located off Sand Cove Road on the city's west side. Few places in New Brunswick can offer a naturalist six separate ecosystems in such a limited area.

With over 14 km of trails, visitors can escape the bustle of city life and relax under the woodland canopy or, armed with guidebooks and checklists, explore the rich flora and fauna. A narrow, winding one-way automobile loop provides access to breathtaking lookouts for people of all ages.

A sandy beach connects the park's peninsula to the mainland. During the winter months, spring tides actually breach the road and flood into the adjoining salt marsh. Not to worry though, as the peninsula will be an island for less than an hour. The park has over 2.5 km of beach where visitors can watch sandpipers and turnstones dance at the water's edge, or hear the electric buzz of a Savannah Sparrow as it flits across the waving beach grass, in search of insects.

The salt marsh is a haven for birders. In the past 20 years 247 species—more than two-thirds of the birds of New Brunswick—have been sighted in this area. Some of the more rare observations this year (1994) include New Brunswick's first Little Egret and a Glossy Ibis. Some of the regulars in the marsh are Northern Harrier, Osprey, Great Blue Heron, Black Duck, American Wigeon, Canada Goose and Killdeer. Visitors can witness the dynamics of a salt panne, where various crustaceans, snails and fishes, spend the part of their lives. Even crabs, lobster, smelt and herring, have been found there. A handicapped-accessible boardwalk into the marsh and an observation tower with viewing binoculars help visitors get a little closer to the wonders of this ecosystem.

The adjacent mudflats are also a hotbed of activity, despite their rather bland-looking landscape. This is especially evident in the fall when thousands of migratory shorebirds, such as Semipalmated Sandpipers, American Golden-Plovers, Short-billed Dowitchers and Whimbrels, converge here for the abundance of invertebrates like mud shrimp and shellfish.

A walk along the woodland trails is an experience in contrasts. Visitors can be travelling through a dark, cool stand of Red Spruce, then suddenly find themselves in a bright, open stand of birch or a bog. Travel slowly because, if you are like me, you'll be straining your neck to take in the wildflowers and fungi and at the same time keeping an eye on the fox, deer or porcupine just ahead. Watch for moose and bear sign on the abandoned logging roads. Pick up a wildflower or bird checklist at the information kiosk to help you keep track of your discoveries.

The emergent bog, with its footbridges, allows visitors to take in the beauty of the mosses, laurel and Rhodora, as well as the spruce, cedar and larch. Bog Cranberry lives side by side with the carnivorous (insectivorous—don't worry!) Round-leaved Sundew plant. Interpretive signs along the various trails explain the dynamics of the area.

Trails also bring you along and down to the rocky seashore. Here, visitors can spend hours examining mussels, periwinkles, crabs and sea anemones in the numerous tidal pools that dot the shore. Tired from a long walk? Just sit back and enjoy the fresh salt air and the sound of the waves against the rocks. Harbour Seals are present in numbers from mid October through mid June, with peak populations (200+) during mid February to early March. Their barking and playful antics can be seen from the observation deck overlooking Seal Rocks. Pods of Harbour Porpoises may also be seen from this deck, as well as along the Sheldon Point trail.

Rock-hounds may be interested in the volcanic and glacial formations in the park, as well as looking through the fossil beds. Please leave any "finds" for others to enjoy.

Most of the park's trails are loops, with the shortest being 0.5 km in length and the longest 3.7 km, but they may be combined for longer treks. A more rugged, linear trail (not a loop) is the 4-km Sheldon Point trail. Washrooms are placed throughout the park and there are a number of sheltered picnic areas with spectacular views. The automobile loop is open from late May to mid November. Guided tours may also be booked within that time period. Contact Kelly Honeyman, park naturalist, tel. (506) 632-7777.

¹ Park Naturalist, Irving Nature Park.

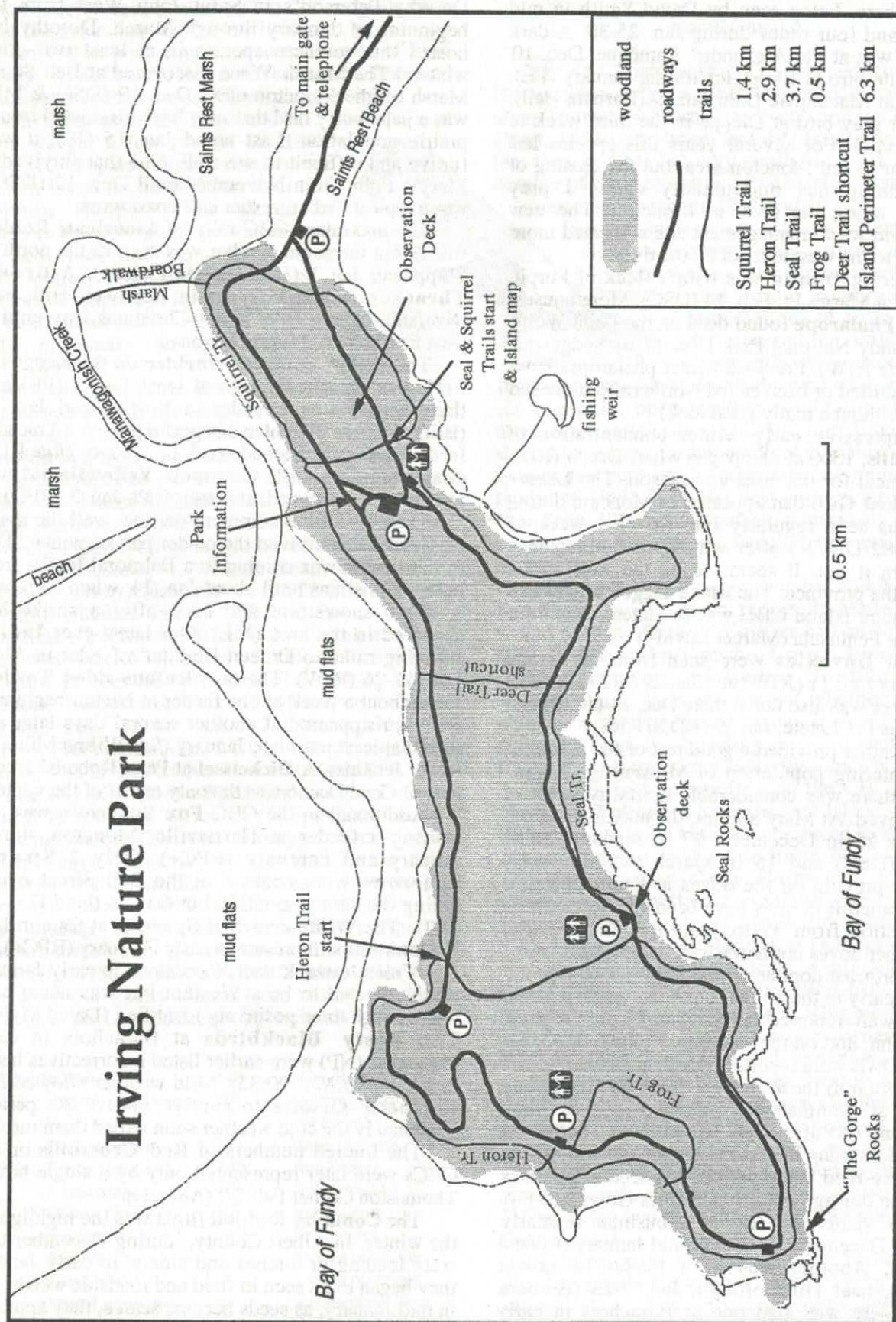
From the Editors

For years, the future of Saints Rest Marsh has been a concern of the Saint John Naturalists' Club. It is the last surviving piece (120 ha) of once very extensive tidal marshes within New Brunswick's largest city.

At various times the marsh has been threatened with sewage ponds, garbage disposal, or industrial development. Representatives of the club have stressed the importance of this natural habitat in presentations to city council, or to the Irving companies. It was always worrisome that industrialists owned much of the marsh, but now, ironically, its continued existence is made more secure because of action by the Irvings.

We highly commend the Irvings for developing the Irving Nature Park, a first-class seaside park that is as fine an asset for Saint John as Stanley Park is for Vancouver. Well done!

David and Mary



The Irving Nature Park, Saint John West, N.B. (Adapted from the map in the park brochure.)
 The Sheldon Point Trail is located off the map to the east (right) on a headland between Saints Rest Beach and McLaren's Beach.

(*Nature News, cont. from p. 5*) Mary's Point Jan. 5 (DSC) and one at Shediac Jan 30 (SIT). Although missed by the Saint John CBC, a **Peregrine Falcon** was again wintering there, being seen by David Smith in mid December and four times during Jan. 25-30. A dark **Gyr Falcon** was at Pte-Alexandre, Lamèque, Dec. 10 (RD), a white bird at Kedgwick during January (PE), a gray one at Mactaquac Dam Jan. 29 (Barbara Bell), and another gray bird at Dieppe in the third week of February (MR). For several years this species has been regular in the Moncton area, but the closing of the city dump has undoubtedly changed prey abundance along the river at Moncton. The new regional solid waste management site is located more than 10 km to the west and not by the river.

A lingering **Dunlin** was with a flock of Purple Sandpipers at Mary's Pt. Feb. 14 (DSC). More unusual was a **Red Phalarope** found dead on the Point Wolfe Road in Fundy National Park Dec. 12 by Sedgewick Sinclair (*fide* RJW). Previous winter phalaropes have gone unidentified or been called Northern/Red-necked (probably without a really good look).

An impressive early winter concentration of **Iceland Gulls**, 1500 at Shippagan wharf Dec. 3 (RD), may be typical for that area and season. The **Lesser Black-backed Gull** that appeared in Moncton during the fall was seen regularly into the first week of January (382-DUCK) after which ice buildup may have driven it out. It seems to be the first winter record for the province. The **Black-legged Kittiwake** on the Miscou Island CBC was the latest record for the Acadian Peninsula (Marcel David+).

Several **Dovekies** were seen from the Grand Manan Ferry Dec 11 (JGW) and Jan 29 (SIT+). **Thick-billed Murre** was also noted there Dec. 11 (JGW) and from Greens Pt., Letete, Jan 29 (RD, SIT, RS).

The weather provided a good test of the hardiness of our wintering population of **Mourning Doves**. Although there was considerable mortality, a lot of doves survived. At Mary's Point, the maximum at our feeder was 25 in December, 27 in January, 27 in February (DSC) and 16 in March (MFM). A **N. Goshawk** preying on the doves at Brian Dalzell's feeder at Bancroft Pt. may have been a major factor in their reduction from 37 to 3 during January, after which neither doves nor hawk were seen again.

The northeast dominated the **Snowy Owl** reports, especially early in the winter, but a few made it to the south and were reported fairly regularly near Jemseg, at Saint John, and on the Tantramar Marsh (v.o.). No **N. Hawk Owls** were reported, which is unusual.

In addition to the 2 **Barred Owls** on CBCs, one was seen at Summerville Dec 9 (Frank & Mitzi Withers) and one after **Red Squirrels** at Thomaston Corner one morning in mid-December (AMacD).

A **Three-toed Woodpecker** was seen a few times at Lamèque during February (Jacques Guignard+). A **N. Flicker** visited a feeder at Tabusintac regularly from early December till at least mid January (Roland Chiasson). Another was at a feeder in Lower Coverdale, near Hillsborough, Jan. 7-23 (Barbara Burns). There was also one at Barachois in early December (Nelson Poirier).

Owen Washburn's **Carolina Wren** at Lower St. Mary's, Fredericton, disappeared about the first week of January (382-DUCK). Another was regular at Dorothy Peterson's in Saint John West from the beginning of January through March. Dorothy has hosted this southern species in at least two other winters! The **Marsh Wren** discovered at Bell Street Marsh on the Moncton CBC Dec. 19 (DSC & MR) was a pale, buffy bird that may have originated from a prairie population. Last noted Jan. 15 (JE), it was furtive and difficult to see well. One that survived at Mary's Point from November until Dec. 12 (DSC), was a typical darker, rustier east coast wren.

The maximum CBC tally of **American Robins** was 5, but the same number was seen in the north at Shippagan Jan 1 (Jean-Claude Doiron). A **Brown Thrasher** was at a feeder in Hopewell Hill, near Riverside-Albert, from about Christmas Day until at least late January (Vivian Dixon+).

The **Yellow-rumped Warbler** on the Kedgwick CBC was present through at least Jan. 8 (PE) and there was one at a feeder in North Head Jan. 13 (BED). A **Pine Warbler** disappeared from a Tracadie feeder during the second week of January (*fide* RD). Grand Manan's CBC **Common Yellowthroat** was found dead, emaciated, at Bancroft Pt. Jan. 3 (BED).

There was little comment on how well the many **N. Cardinals** survived the colder part of winter. The farthest north was coming to a Balmoral feeder from before Christmas until about Jan. 24, when there was a 50-cm snowstorm and soon after a shrike had appeared in the area (ML). Our latest-ever **Indigo Bunting** came to Doreen Rossiter's feeder in Alma Dec. 17-26 (RJW). The only **Rufous-sided Towhee** spent about a week at one feeder at Nictau beginning Dec. 6, reappeared at another several days later and stayed at least until late January (*fide* Wilma Miller & Roger Jenkins). A **Dickcissel** at Peter Roberts' feeder in Seal Cove Dec. 6 was the only report of the winter.

Additional to the CBC **Fox Sparrows** was one visiting a feeder at Harrisville, Moncton, during January and February (RPC+). Only 2 **Swamp Sparrows** were counted at the Bell Street marsh during the Moncton CBC, but 6 were there Dec. 20 (SIT). The **White-crowned Sparrow** at Cambridge-Narrows was still present in early February (RPC+).

A **meadowlark** near Woodstock in early January was suspected to be a Western but was never seen well enough to be positively identified (David Myles). Two **Rusty Blackbirds** at Barachois in early December (NP) were earlier listed incorrectly as being in 1992 (*N.B. Nat.* 20:35). Mild weather allowed five **Northern Orioles** to survive until CBC period. Presumably the cold weather soon wiped them out.

The limited numbers of **Red Crossbills** on the CBCs were later represented only by a single bird at Thomaston Corner Feb. 20 (AMacD).

The **Common Redpoll** flight was the highlight of the winter. In Albert County, during December they were feeding in birches and alders, in early January they began to be seen in field and roadside weeds, and in mid January, as seeds became scarce, they appeared at feeding stations (DSC). They were already coming

to feeders at Dalhousie in late December (ML). Shirley Sloat had a large flock at her Fredericton feeder Jan. 22, and by late January most bird feeders in the Moncton area hosted 100 to 200 redpolls each and at least one had 300 (Oscar LeBlanc). Some may have arrived in poor condition from an area of food shortage. At Salisbury, Ron Steeves found a few dead or moribund ones that were very light in weight.

Whenever there are large numbers of redpolls at feeders we get a few reports of **Hoary Redpoll**, a paler bird with a more northern breeding distribution than the Common Redpoll. The shade of Common Redpoll plumage varies with age, sex, race and time of year, so identification requires care. Years with lots of redpolls at feeders provide the best opportunity for the close study necessary to confidently identify a Hoary.

At Dalhousie, Louis Bérubé mentioned "a bunch of" Hoaries among the redpolls at his feeder in late December, and on Dec. 31 Mike Lushington identified two there. The following day, for the CBC, Mr. Bérubé reported six. Farther south, Hoaries began to be noticed after the middle of January. In addition to the Dalhousie birds there were at least the following reports, all of single birds: Saint John Jan. 20+ (Ethel Bosence+), Whistle Road, GM, Jan. 23 (Andrew Sharkey), Hardings Pt. Jan 28 (Allen & Janet Gorham), Shediac Jan 29 (JE) and Jan. 30 (Rose-Alma Mallet), Salisbury from about Feb. 1 into April (Tina Steeves, RS+), Mary's Point Feb. 5 (DSC), Moncton in the second week of February (Steve Wilmot), Marysville Feb. 13 (Dwayne Sabine), Tracadie Feb. 15 to Mar. 17 (RD & Désanges Doiron), Fredericton Mar. 5 (Janice Arndt), and three other feeders in the Acadian Peninsula (*vide* RD).

The stay of a **House Sparrow** near the Dept. of Natural Resources office in Campbellton for two weeks just before Christmas prompted Alan Madden to write saying that it was the first he or Allen MacNeish had seen there for 4 years. Prior to that there had been a stable abundant population. Did some disease cause a local reduction in sparrow numbers there? This species was reported on each of the Restigouche Christmas Bird Counts 1991-93, so they were not totally absent from within the 24-km circle. Can anyone shed more light on this?

Abbreviations

AMacD	Andrew MacDougall	NP	Mike Rae
BED	Brian Dalzell	PÉ	Nelson Poirier
DSC	David Christie	RD	Pat Émond
FNP	Fundy Nat'l Park	RJW	Robert Doiron
GM	Grand Manan	RPC	Rob Walker
HC	Hilaire Chiasson	RS	Bob Cotsworth
JE	Jim Edsall	SIT	Ron Steeves
JGW	Jim Wilson	v.o.	Stu Tingley
LL	Lars Larsen	+	various observers
ML	Mike Lushington	+	+ other observers
MNC	Moncton Nat. Club	382-DUCK	+ subsequent days
			NB Bird Info Line

Christmas Bird Count

1993-94

David Christie

The 45 Christmas Bird Counts conducted in New Brunswick during the 1993 season included one new area, Thomaston Corner in York County. The count effort, 1453 party-hours and 497 feeder reports, was less than in 1992 but very similar to 1991. The total number of birds reported, 119,424, was more than last year but less than in 1990 and 1991.

Pre-Christmas observers enjoyed temperatures close to freezing, bare ground and much open water. Later counters experienced real winter conditions: mean temperatures of from -10° to -30° (except on mild Jan. 2), frequently with strong winds, 10-30 cm snow cover, and little open fresh water.

The mild, open weather conditions of late fall were relatively easy on strays and lingerers that should have been farther south at Christmas. The 125 species reported on the counts is one more than the record of 1990. Over the past 4 years the range has been from 120 to 124 species, remarkably consistent considering the varying weather and effort during those years.

Five species not previously noted on New Brunswick counts were reported: **Mute Swan** at Grand Manan, **Turkey Vulture** at Lamèque, **Parasitic Jaeger** at Restigouche, **Lesser Black-backed Gull** at Moncton, and **Indigo Bunting** at Fundy National Park. It is not known whether the swan, which appeared at Grand Manan in April 1993, had dispersed from the breeding range in southern New England or escaped from captivity somewhere.

Species seldom reported on the CBCs included **Northern Fulmar** at Machias Seal Island, **Northern Bobwhite** at Grand Manan (introduced to White Head Island in spring 1993—*vide* Brian Dalzell), **Marsh Wren** at Moncton, **Gray Catbird** at Mactaquac, **Common Yellowthroat** at Grand Manan and Saint John, **Yellow-breasted Chat** during count period at Saint John, and **Hoary Redpoll** at Dalhousie.

Lingering summer residents or migrants included some already mentioned plus **Pied-billed Grebe**, **Wood Duck**, **Blue-winged Teal**, **Ring-necked Duck**, **Killdeer**, **Winter Wren**, **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, **Rufous-sided Towhee**, **Field Sparrow**, **Savannah Sparrow**, and a few **Chipping**, **Swamp** and **White-crowned Sparrows** and **Northern Orioles**.

Great Blue Herons and **Common Loons** in several areas where they aren't usually found at Christmas soon would have moved farther south if strong enough, as would the large number of gulls at Edmundston and the **Gannets** and **Black Scoters** in the northeast.

Despite mild weather and the recent trend of **Double-crested Cormorants** staying into early winter, there was only one count period report, perhaps because most of the lower Bay of Fundy



counts were conducted in poor visibility. There was, however, a greater than average count of **Great Cormorants**, including one 175 km from the sea at Florenceville.

Above average numbers of **Oldsquaw** and **Common Eider** included more eiders than usual in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **Black Duck** numbers were normal, but the **Mallards** that threaten them by interbreeding were high. There were record numbers of **Barrow's Goldeneye**, all but one at the traditional concentration points at Dalhousie (warm water discharge from electric power generating station) and Shediac (open waters at the Cocagne River). Several ducks were found in lower numbers than normal: **Greater Scaup**, **Surf Scoter**, **White-winged Scoter**, **Common Goldeneye**, and **Red-breasted Merganser**.

More than the average number of **Bald Eagles** and **Northern Harriers** were seen. There were concentrations of **Red-tailed** and **Rough-legged Hawks** at Jemseg, where vole populations on the Saint John River floodplain were evidently high. Elsewhere, their numbers were low. There was a concentration of **Snowy Owls** in the northeast, but other owls, aside from the **Great Horned**, were hardly noticed.

Ruffed Grouse were down from last year but still above the long-term average. Our counts evidently sample very little of preferred **Spruce Grouse** habitat; as usual very few were reported.

Presumably an abundance of food led to the record number of **Herring Gulls**, 11,115, at Eastport-Campobello. Except for the 236 at Edmundston, numbers were normal elsewhere. **Iceland** and **Glaucous Gulls** were counted in average numbers on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but fewer than normal had reached the Bay of Fundy by count time.

Mourning Doves are still expanding: 11 areas had higher counts than they ever had before. **Rock Dove** numbers were also above average.

Downy, **Hairy** and **Pileated Woodpeckers** were all counted in above average numbers. **Black-backed Woodpecker** numbers were low in southern N.B., average in northern N.B.

Average numbers of **Gray Jays** and **Blue Jays** were seen. **American Crow** numbers were above average, with new high counts reported in 9 areas, but **Common Ravens** were scarcer than usual.

Black-capped Chickadees must be doing very well in the young deciduous growth coming up in forests recovering from the spruce budworm outbreak. As in 1992, they were very numerous, and 13 areas reported record high counts. By contrast **Boreal Chickadees** were rather scarce, especially in southern N.B. **Red-breasted Nuthatches** declined from the last two years, but were still in above average density in southern N.B. Last fall's noticeable flight of **White-breasted Nuthatches** resulted in a lot of wintering birds. The results were well above average and 8 areas reported record highs. **Golden-crowned Kinglets** were above average in the south, but only one and two count period mentions were noted in the north.

In contrast to the last two years, **Bohemian Waxwings** were more numerous in southern than in

northern N.B. **Robins** were scarce and **Starlings** were found in below average numbers. **Northern Shrikes** were a bit more numerous than last winter, but still in below average numbers.

A scarcity of bayberry fruits in the Cape Tormentine area produced low numbers of **Yellow-rumped Warblers** there this year. A few were seen elsewhere: at Tracadie, Miscou Island, Florenceville and Kedgwick. A few **Pine Warblers** on the counts were a normal occurrence for recent years.

Last fall's great flight of **Cardinals** left us record numbers on the CBCs: 57 birds on count day and mentions from 20 areas. Most were in southwestern and south-central N.B. but there were also birds east to Moncton and north to Plaster Rock, Newcastle-Chatham and even Dalhousie.

An average number of most of our regular winter sparrows were found. **White-throated Sparrows** were an exception, being less numerous than normal. More **Dark-eyed Juncos** than usual occurred in the northern part of the province.

Four of the counts on the Acadian Peninsula each had more than 600 **Snow Buntings**, but below average numbers were found in the south. Both **Lapland Longspur** and **Horned Lark** were scarce.

With the exception of an average number of **Rusties**, blackbirds were low. Most noteworthy is the **Brown-headed Cowbird**, which seems on its way out as a wintering species in New Brunswick. Cowbirds were much more numerous from the mid 1960s through mid 1980s. If that reflects an overall drop in cowbird populations (which summer observations here seem to confirm) rather than just a southward shift of the winter range, that may be good news for songbirds that are frequently victims of cowbirds laying eggs in their nests.

This was a redpoll winter. Eight areas reported their highest-ever counts of **Common Redpolls**, but overall, this CBC was exceeded by the numbers per party-hour in 1968-69, 1986-87, and 1991-92. A moderate flight of **Pine Grosbeaks** was also noted.

Many observers lamented the lack of **American Goldfinches**, which were well down from the populations of the previous five years, but birds per hour were about average when compared to the past 15 to 20 years in southern N.B. Aside from low numbers on the 1989 CBCs, this year was the scarcest (in relation to effort) that **Evening Grosbeaks** have been since 1981. Numbers of **Pine Siskins** and **crossbills** were very low.

House Finches are establishing themselves in our southern towns and cities. All the reports were from Fredericton south except for a count period record at Edmundston. I was surprised that more of them weren't reported at places like Sussex and Moncton. Nowadays, in urban and suburban areas you are just about as likely to see a House Finch as a Purple Finch, so CBC observers should exercise caution when identifying Purple Finches. The current low numbers of **House Sparrows** in New Brunswick can't be blamed on the recent influx of House Finches. The sparrows have been scarce for at least ten years.

Results of the inland counts and some northern coastal areas are presented in the tables on pages 12-13. Abbreviations and footnotes to the tables appear on page 16.

Salisbury (Sal) 3rd year

Dec. 27, 08:00-16:30. Clear; temp. -26° to -20°C (wind chill to -60°); wind W, 50-80 km/h in a.m., WSW. 40-65 in p.m. Snow cover ?; water levels high, brooks frozen except for fast moving areas, rivers open and filled with small slush cakes.

Connie Colpitts (compiler), Pearl Colpitts, Mrs. Art Currie, Lloyd & Jackie Decoste, Pat Fox, Mary Lee Lewis, Theresa Morton, Mrs. O'Hara, Heather Silliker, Judy Stark, Linda Steeves, Ron Steeves, Tina Steeves, Alma & Don White, Bill Wood.

Sussex (Ssx) 21st year

Dec. 18, 08:00-16:45. Clear, clouding over in p.m.; temp. -9° to -2°C ; wind ? Ground frozen; running water open, still water frozen.

Tom & Laura Anderson, Wilma & John Arisz, Florence & Everett Arnold, Gart Bishop, Jim Brown, Orland & Thelma Brown, Darren Byers, Ferne & Bud Buchanan, Anne Candy, John Candy (compiler), Barb Chestnut, Alton & Bertha Chown, Donald & Sharon Delong, Gordon & Pearl Delong, Anthea Doyle, Judy Hutton, Ross Keirstead, Richard Landry family, Pauline MacAfee, Ron & Marion MacAfee, Gerald MacKenzie, Dorothy MacVey, Beth McFarlane, Ian & Shirley McLean, Peggy McKenna, Barry McPhee, Jim McQueen, Anne Moffett, Hudson Murphy, Doug Northrup, Marilyn Powell, Peter & Beth Powning, Jim Proctor, Elizabeth O'Donnell, Lois & Gunnar Ravn, Hubert & Evelyn Robinson, Mireille Rogers, Carol Smith, Tom Snowdon, Pauline Thibodeau, Jim Watters family, Ruth Willis, Colby Yeomans.

Hammond River-Hampton (Htn) 21st year

Jan. 2, 07:00-17:00. Overcast, light rain in early a.m., clearing with sunny patches later; temp. 6° to 5°C ; wind S-W, 0-5 km/h. Melting snow cover 10 cm; all water frozen.

Ron Arsenaault, Bob Barton, Todd Beach, Don Campbell, Margaret Churchill, Paul Clark, Bruce Coles, Barbara Crossley, Henry Darling, John Darling, Phyllis Darling, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Karen Gorham, Peggy Harding, Carol Henderson, Lowell Henderson, Jean Isaacs, Denise Johnston, Peggy Kelbaugh, Mary Loughery, David McCurdy, Iris McCurdy, Tina McIntosh, Brenda McKnight, Gerry Mills, Mary Mills, Doris Mowry, Geoff Sayre, Ian Stead, Angela Wilshaw, Peter Wilshaw, Brian Wilson, Gretchen Wilson, Charlie Wilson, Jean Wilson (sr.), Jean Wilson (jr.), Jim Wilson (compiler), Kay Withers, Phil Withers.

Queenstown (Qtn) 3rd year

Dec. 31, 10:00-16:00. Clear; temp. -18° to -12°C ; wind ? Ground snow-covered; water ?

Joan Harmon, Nancy Harmon, Irene Lewis, Ruth McKinney, Kay Mullin, Herb Page Sr., Herb Page Jr., Frannie Piper, Louise Piper, Manfred Piper, Marjorie Roberts (compiler).

Cambridge-Narrows (C-N) 24th year

Jan. 3, 08:30-16:30. Clear; temp. -18° to -14°C ; wind W, 10 km/h. Light patchy snow cover; lakes and brooks frozen.

Ford Alward, Doris Appleby, Emily & Fred Barton, Lawrence Carpenter, Marie Carpenter, Talbert Carpenter, Pauline Chase, Lorraine Cochrane, Thora Connell, Iris Ferris, Imogene Gilchrist, Hanna Handajo, Alan Hicks, Margaret Hicks, Alan Howes, Enid Inch (compiler), Rhoda Inch, Debora Kantor, Ivan Kantor, Joshua Kantor, Gladys Kierstead, Dot McConnachie, Elva McConnachie, Faye McCormack, Mrs. Herb McGarrity, Lorne Moss, Mildred Moss, Charles Northrup, Audrey Perry, Nellie Perry, Joyce Robinson, Betty Ryder, Joyce Thorne, Niven Thorne, Walter Thorne.

Jemseg (Jem) 31st year

Jan. 2, 08:00-16:00. Cloudy a.m., partially clear p.m.; temp. 0° to 4°C ; wind SW, 20-30 km/h. Light snow cover, stubble showing; water frozen, some open patches.

Susan Blair, Rod Currie, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, David Myles, Diana Palmer, Marven Palmer, Peter Pearce, Theresa Pearce, Shirley Sloat, Muriel Smith, Owen Washburn (compiler).

Minto (Min) 6th year

Dec. 26, 08:00-15:00. Overcast; temp. -2° to 0°C ; calm. Snow cover ?; water frozen.

Ann Boucher, Lorris Boucher, Lionel Girouard (compiler), Lionel LaPointe, Vincent Poirier.

Fredericton (Ftn) 38th year

Dec. 19, 08:00-17:00. Overcast, intermittent rain in a.m., steady rain in p.m.; temp. -4° to $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$; wind NE, 5-10 km/h. Ground bare, not frozen; river completely open, water level high.

Bill Acheson, Margery Acheson, Chris Adam, Moira Campbell, Eric Carr, Mike Casey, Gerry Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Rod Currie, Andy Didyk, Lucy Dyer, Graham Forbes, Don Fowler, Don Gibson (compiler), Margaret Gibson, Lionel Girouard, Angelique Gloss, Jim Goltz, Harold

Hatheway, Allison Hubert, Bert Ladds, Marie Laforest, John Lavigne, Sue Little, Tony Little, Judy Loo, David Lounsbury, Brian McEwing, Cathy MacLaggan, Barry Monson, David Myles, Murray Neilson, Paul Nicholson, Jean Noble, Jim Noble, Liese O'Hara, Margie Olive, Peter Pearce, Lionel Richard, Dwayne Sabine, Bev Schneider, Marc Schneider, Bill Seabrook, Jane Seabrook, Shirley Sloat, Muriel Smith, Jane Tarn, Tony Thomas, Owen Washburn.

Mactaquac (Mac) 14th year

Jan. 1, 08:00-20:00. Clear; temp. -20° to -10°C ; wind light. Snow cover 30 cm; water ?

Moira Campbell, Gerry Clayden, Susan Clayden, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, Ed Keenan, Leona Keenan, David Myles (compiler), Peter Pearce, Shirley Sloat, Owen Washburn.

Thomaston Corner (TC) 1st year

Dec. 27, 08:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -25° to -30°C ; wind NW, 40 km/h. Snow cover 13-25 cm; lakes frozen, Magaguadavic River open and fast running.

Andrew MacDougall (compiler), Donald MacDougall, Lois MacDougall, Andrew Richardson.

Stanley (Sty) 19th year

Dec. 18, 08:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -10° to -2°C ; wind ? No snow cover; running water open.

Nancy Baird, Gerald & Katherine Bavis, Lorna & Peter Belyea, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cameron, Dena Corey, Gordon Dunphy, Thelma Fairley, Gisele Gaudet, Jim Goltz, Harold Hatheway, Rita LeBlanc & Peter Hughes, Roger & Connie Ince, Ruth Munn, Irvine Munn, Margie Pacey, Dawn Parker, Uda Ross, Julie Singleton (compiler), Muriel Smith, Netta Wagner, Robert Whitney.

Woodstock (Wsk) 30th year

Dec. 27, 09:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -26° to -30°C ; wind 25-40 km/h. Snow cover 5 cm; water frozen.

Sheldon Anderson, Blair Avery, Leona Avery (compiler), Louis Beatty, Rev. T.S. Bellis, Jane Bernard, Earle Blackie, Mrs. Harold Bonnell, Earle Briggs, Mrs. Paul Clark, Gerald Demmings, Gerald Donovan, Jane Drake, Mrs. Blair Findlater, Mrs. Nelson Flewelling, Mrs. Melvin Fogarty, Mrs. David Fry, Ruth B. Godwin, Verna Grant, Adam Hadley, Eric & Jane Hadley, Matthew Hadley, Malcolm Hall, Harold Harley, Ronald Hawkins, Ken Homer, Jack Lavender, Mrs. Charles MacDonald, Edwin Marsh, Allison McBride, Herb McBride, Mrs. Peter Morin, Walter Neal, Mrs. Donald Nixon, Mrs. Roger Olmstead, Alex Patterson, Alma Speer, Karen Speer, Marten Speer, Robert John & Donna Speer, David Stone, W. A. Stone, Gordon Wort, Mrs. James Yerxa.

Hartland (Hrt) 22nd year

Dec. 27, 08:00-16:00. Sun, very windy (-70° wind chill); temp. -23°C ; wind NW, 40 km/h. Ground bare in places where wind blew off snow; some open water.

Bud Belyea, Ross Belyea, Bob Berry, Pearl Boyd, Florence Britton, Arthur Bryant, Hubert Bryant, Marta Bryant, Fred Burnett, Dell Buxton, Anna Canam, Diane Clark (compiler), Pauline Clark, Winnifred Clark, Mary Craig, Everett Culbertson, Violet Davis, Doug DeMerchant, Jessie DeMerchant, Cindy Derskin, Vera DeWitt, Walter Downey, Anna Fogarty, Jack Giberson, Winfred Glass, Billy Goodine, Paul Green, Clark Greer, Mary Hallett, Shirley Hauth, Gordon Havens, Eugene Hay, Clarence Hendry, Neil Hill, Pat Hill, Jane Hovey, Bob Johnston, Mrs. Lorne Jones, Joe Kerr, Gary Kinney, Winnifred Lawrence, Lori MacDougall, Lee McKenzie, Joyce Moore, Jim Morrison, Harold Nevers, Sheila Palmer, Donna Peterson, Earl Pratt, Charles & Lori Prosser, Blanche Rideout, Elta Rideout, Nancy Schulze, Archie Shaw, Jeannie Shaw, Marjorie Smith, Glenna Stephenson, Lorna Stokes, Clayton Swim, Lloyd Trecartin, Ted Wallace.

Florenceville (Flo) 13th year

Dec. 26, 08:00-14:00. Partly cloudy with snow flurries; temp. -10° to -15°C ; wind NW, 30 km/h. Snow cover 5 cm; Saint John River open for about 5 km.

Ann Brennan, Helen Briggs, Ansel Campbell, David Campbell, Mr & Mrs. Harry Ebbett, Jeannette Greene and 2 others, David Hatt, Aubrey Lamont, Helen Lovely (compiler), Alice Lockhart, Lorna Maddox, Les McIntosh, Janice Oakes, Dean Prior, Lawrence Sweet.

Glassville-Juniper (G-J) 11th year

Dec. 30, 8:30-16:30. Overcast with flurries; temp. -25° to -15°C ; wind NW, 0-5 km/h. Snow cover 8 cm; brooks partially open.

Flo Anderson, Mary Anderson, Olive Archibald, Edith Buxton, Wendell Crabbe, Wanda DeLong, Ron Fournier, Carrie Gascoigne, Marge Martinson, Carol Ann McBrine, Jesse McIntosh, Sally McIntosh (compiler), Janet Pearson, Marion Spence, Marjorie Spence, Jessie Welsh, Clarence White, Lindsay Giberson.

Perth-Andover (P-A) 25th year

Jan. 1, 08:00-16:30. Overcast; temp. -15° to -4°C ; calm. Snow cover 8 cm; water ?

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1993-94 CBC	Sal	Ssx	Htn	Qtn	C-N	Jem	Min	Ftn	Mac	TC	Sty	Wsk	Hrt	Flo	G-J	P-A	PR	Nic	Em	Ked	MtC	SEU	Dal	Rst	Paq
Common Loon		*	*					2																	
Pied-bill Grebe			1					1			*			1											
Grt Cormorant		2						1																	
Great Bl Heron		36						1																	
Canada Goose								1																	
Wood Duck	*	87			*			15	19					2	10	1							10	3	
Am Black Duck	*	11	1					1	36				*	1											
Mallard	*																								
Oldsquaw			*		*			150	270					13					4				40	3	
Com Goldeneye																			*						
Barr Goldeneye #								40	140		*		*			2	*		2			1	2		
Hood Merganser	*	7	3					*			*		*									5			
Com Merganser		*	4	2	*	2		8	5		*	1	*	1	*	*	*	3				*	1		
Red-br Merganser																									
Bald Eagle	1		1			1					*	*	*	*	*										
North Harrier									2		*	*	*				*					1			
Sharp-Shn Hawk								1	1																
North Goshawk						12		1	1			1		*											
Red-tailed Hawk	2		1		1	21																			
Rough-leg Hawk	2		*																						
Americ Kestrel								5			1	17	*												
R-nk Pheasant	16	37	*		5						1	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	9			1	*	1	2
Spruce Grouse	1	20	4		1	2		9	1	*	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3							
Ruffed Grouse					8																				
Parasitic Jaeger #	25		3									10	*						81	*					
Ring-billed Gull	6	181	121																236						
Herring Gull	3		3																2						
Iceland Gull								1																	
Glaucous Gull	6	21	107			5		700	226			6	*						79	70					
Grt Blk-bk Gull	111	781	62		76	185	46	558	117	7	19	389	159	169	22	97	85		29						
Rock Dove	34	182	223	26	114	108	4	207	70				101	77	8	3	5								
Mourning Dove					*	*		*																	
Grt Horned Owl		1	1		*	*										*	*	*				*	*	*	
Snowy Owl																									
Barred Owl								1											8	2		1	2	16	16
Downy Woodpr	5	30	24	9	33	14	4	28	18	2	1	35	35	14	3	4	11	10	13			2	13	10	
Hairy Woodpr	6	21	17	6	32	12	6	23	19	1	15	34	37	17	8	5	10	5	13	5	1	2	1	1	
Blk-bk Woodpr		*	*			*		8	3	*	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2			1	1	1	5
Pileated Woodpr					5	5																			
Horned Lark								2																	
Gray Jay	1	13	3	2	23	8	6	13	9	1	6	7	6	1	2	4	3	26	3	3	3	*		25	
Blue Jay	47	243	78	27	223	112	7	107	119	9	114	98	218	98	106	40	44	56	59	78	1	16	136	98	
American Crow	14	119	286	31	104	51	65	210	73	2	20	103	30	41	8	11	5	2	106			4	2	39	
Common Raven	59	144	62	14	47	37	17	67	37	34	33	39	58	211	29	39	22	96	48	136	1	3	29	35	
Blk-cap Chickadee	193	446	340	143	576	221	19	729	324	72	216	287	325	127	140	65	71	115	145	99	21	12	38	219	
Boreal Chickadee	*	6	2				4	3			*		9	9	*	1	1	7	10			2		14	
Red-br Nuthatch	8	37	28	18	45	8	15	27	18	11	24	14	16	11	5	9	9	9	3					11	
Wh-br Nuthatch	1	17	6	8	8	8		19	6	*	2	6	8	2		*	4	7	*			*		8	
Brown Creeper	*		*		1	1		5			1	2						1						2	
Carolina Wren																									
Gold-cr Kinglet	*	11	9			5		18	2		3								4						1
American Robin		*						*	*			*	1												
Gray Catbird																									

1993-94 CBC	MSI	GM	E-C	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	FN	R-A	Hil	Mfm	Sck	CT	Shd	KNP	Mir	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	NB Total
Red-thr Loon	1	10	7	3	22	15	7		1		1	CW	2						1		6
Common Loon																			1		67
Pied-bill Grebe																					*
Horned Grebe													4								88
Red-neck Grebe													1								70
North Fulmar	1																				1
Northern Gannet	1	*																*	2		3
Grt Cormorant		60	179	6	28	*															275
D-cr Cormorant							*														*
Great Blue Heron												2					2				8
Mute Swan ‡ #																					1
Brant		38																			38
Canada Goose		5							*			20	141		70	24					299
Wood Duck																					1
Am Black Duck		650	753	24		83		1	348	66	74	194	90	35			1				2647
Mallard #		8	1	*	*	3		26	3		563	16	2	8	*		1				681
Blue-wing Teal																					*
Ring-neck Duck											3										3
Greater Scaup		17	1	35									1								54
Common Eider	5	375	325	1815	755	28							11				229	25	139		3707
King Eider																	1				1
Harlequin Duck	6																				6
Oldsquaw	10	180	92	240	185	13							740	47	33		468	15	360	45	2428
Black Scoter													1						23		35
Surf Scoter		8		7		1							4						4		24
Wh-wing Scoter				35	*	1							18				1		8		79
Com Goldeneye		60	156	56	3	76			5		2	1	220	62	130		25	8		11	1423
Barrow's Goldeneye														40			*			1	311
Bufflehead		45	111	182	48	30		25						1							442
Hood Merganser								5													6
Com Merganser								5	4		10	49	36	72	1						392
Red-br Merganser		120	15	29	9	15		17	3		5	5	99	70			7	15	5	1	415
Turkey Vulture																		1			1
Bald Eagle #		1	19	2	58	2		1	1	1	2	4	2		CW	*					116
Northern Harrier		*			*	1		2	1	1											11
Sharp-shin Hawk		*						2	*		2	3				1					14
Northern Goshawk		*			*	1		3	3	1	*	1	1				1				9
Red-tailed Hawk					*							1	2								26
Rough-leg Hawk					1			3	1		1	4	1								34
American Kestrel																					*
Merlin																					2
R-nk Pheasant		10			*				10	10	49	53				*					213
Spruce Grouse					*								1		CW						3
Ruffed Grouse				*	*	1		1	23	1	4	5	9		6	1					125
N. Bobwhite § #		6			*																6
Killdeer		*			*																1
Sanderling		15			*				14												15
Purple Sandpiper		150	25		*	*															189
Parasitic Jaeger					*																1
Bonaparte's Gull					*	*															102
Ring-billed Gull		*		6	*	4		11	8				5								157
Herring Gull #		50	1250	11115	700	824	1319	866	33	113	1801	358	146	355	40	14	81		109	4	20023
Iceland Gull		1	6		5			77	5	46	4	55	141	4			109	61	265	60	875

1993-94 CBC	MSI	GM	E-C	SIA	BH	Lep	SJ	FNP	R-A	Hil	Mtn	Sck	CT	Shd	KNP	Mir	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	NB Total
Les Blk-bk Gull #			1		1						1		1								1
Glaucous Gull #			2117		76						3	1									122
Grt Blk-bk Gull	50	310	2117	76	75	59	266	9	14	30	1615	364	82	476	110	2	334	72	6	1	7709
Dovekie	*	220	1868		10														112	21	2099
Thick-bill Murre			1		*																3
Razorbill	*	259	85		1	1															1
Black Guillemot		25	22	3	78	3															346
Rock Dove	1	344		40	89		450		26	107	613	288	93	256	22	173	216	154	22	102	533
Mourning Dove #	145	96		104	27	10	235	5	39	47	527	174	31	66	20	59	95	69	3	39	6212
Great Horned Owl					*		*		1			2			1	*	1	*			3155
Snowy Owl	*	*			*		*					CW					*	4	7		7
Barred Owl											1										11
Short-eared Owl							*			1											2
N Saw-whet Owl																					1
Belted Kingfisher						*															*
Downy Woodpkr	3	1		8	*		19	15	5	3	41	14	6	6	2	21	2	3		11	485
Hairy Woodpkr	4	1		7	*		11	8	5	5	24	5	2	4	1	20	6	2	3	10	436
3-toed Woodpkr									1		*						*		2		1
Blk-bk Woodpkr	*				*							1	1	1							13
Northern Flicker					*							1	2		3	*	1	15			3
Pileated Woodpkr	1			3	*			1	1	1	5	1	3								63
Horned Lark								3	5	7	7	11	3	1		29	3		1	10	21
Gray Jay																					250
Blue Jay	56	35		69	34	5	47	23	54	63	255	159	72	26	9	78	28	36	3	42	3228
American Crow	260	327		111	57	56	303	34	98	68	233	265	139	161	8	53	84	67	76	64	3790
Common Raven	180	40		13	55	16	23	33	48	26	111	91	59	26	5	66	26	73	27	71	2381
Blk-cap Chickadee	175	138		190	156	39	347	212	183	216	1030	572	300	131	21	268	125	144	36	256	9830
Boreal Chickadee	3				*	3		23	12	3	18		27		1	1	3	37	16	19	234
Red-br Nuthatch	14	8		18	10	*	12	27	10	6	36	40	3	1	2	12	3	9	1	3	553
Wh-br Nuthatch	2	1		4	5		6	1			4	2		1		2	1				139
Brown Creeper							1	5	5	1	5	3				*					36
Carolina Wren																					1
Winter Wren							2														2
Marsh Wren											1										1
Gold-cr Kinglet	2	1		6	2	1		106	16	7	63	45	68	8		*					372
Ruby-cr Kinglet											3										5
American Robin	3	3			4		2	5	2		2	5		1		2		*			35
Gray Catbird																					1
No Mockingbird	2	1		1	1		2		*		4	1				1					17
Brown Thrasher																					*
Bohem Waxwing	*			150	*	*	45	*	104		172	55	13	356	3	7	37		93		1563
Northern Shrike					*	*	1		4		2	1	1		4				4		27
European Starling	375	279		166	86	31	2472	28	331	110	1701	979	202	136	13	294	219	2	56	233	12513
Yel-rump Warbler	1										*		8	1		1	1	*	5		18
Pine Warbler	1						1														4
C Yellowthroat	1						1														2
Yellow-br Chat							*														*
Northern Cardinal #	10	5		3	5		4			2	*					*					59
Rose-br Grosbeak																					1
Indigo Bunting								1													1
Ruf-sided Towhee																					1
Am Tree Sparrow	2	50	14	16	15	9	30	1	68	64	143	87	36	32	2	16	4	3		4	1591

1993-94 CBC	MSI	GM	E-C	SIA	BH	Lep	SJ	FNP	R-A	Hil	Mtm	Sck	CT	Shd	KNP	Mir	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	NB Total
Chipping Sparrow					1						2									1	5
Field Sparrow							1														1
Savannah Sparrow																					1
Fox Sparrow	1	15	5	1	2	1	19	1	2		16	16		1				1			3
Song Sparrow							1				2										86
Swamp Sparrow	2	2	2	2	2		14		8	1	1	CW	1					1			4
Wh-thr Sparrow				2																	50
Wh-crn Sparrow	18	34		7	31	*	56	28	46	80	98	31	17	24	3	17	3	7	2		3
Dk-eyed Junco																					920
Lapld Longspur				1	17	2	4	6	107	516	31	182	264	23	22	1	603	683	1	723	8
Snow Bunting							*					2									5787
Red-w Blackbird	1																				6
meadowlark sp.																					*
Rusty Blackbird																					7
Commn Grackle	5			2	2	1	3				1	12	1			*	1	1	2		69
Brn-hd Cowbird	5						2	2			1										17
Northern Oriole	1						1	1				1									4
Pine Grosbeak				9	13		48	63		4	70	8	11	10	8	*	2		1	5	841
Purple Finch	1			7			2				51										160
House Finch				19			61				3					*					90
Red Crossbill											2										10
Wh-w Crossbill				29	14	11	1	10	108	91	1496	331	207	18	30		174	251	154	145	199
Common Redpoll	8	32										1									36
Hoary Redpoll																					7862
Pine Siskin				6	*		28	8			43		23		10	*	17				6
Amer Goldfinch	12	10		46			62	10	27	4	192	6	3	15	39	54					300
Evening Grosbeak	65	10		62	25	1	149	5	6	27	423	95	20	51	18	174	229	96	7	173	1871
House Sparrow	7	12		37			36	21	33	86	157	327	23	31		12	25	7			5476
Unidentified											1 m	12 b				5 i					2410
TOTAL BIRDS	277	5157	18497	4423	2780	1861	6245	879	1968	1689	11763	4928	3397	2561	637	1581	3257	1817	2441	2198	119424
TOTAL SPECIES	11	62	54	50	43	40	55	41	44	33	60	54	55	38	30	28	41	37	35	32	125
Add. Spp. in Period	5	7	3	3	31	7	7	1	4		4	3?				12	2	5			9
Hrs on foot	8	6	1	5			15	61.75	25.5	3.5	39	37.15	42	3	26	8	11	9	26	8.5	581.9
Hrs by car				7	7	7	39	11.5	17	21.25	65.5	27.25	23	19		20	38.5	39	13	23.5	847.5
Hrs by boat																					10
TOTAL HOURS	8	35	21.5	12	8	8	54	73.25	42.5	24.75	104.5	64.4	65	22	26	28	49.5	48	39	32	1453.4
Km on foot	5	16	0.5	5	2	2	20	100.3	33.5	9	72	79.5	75	3	32.9	9	15	23	45.5	16.5	956.9
Km by car				80	157	132	445.3	280.6	305.8	315.4	843	582	423	257		268	250	499.5	242	290.1	11197.4
Km by boat					18																50.2
TOTAL KM	5	290	181.7	85	175	134	465.3	380.9	339.3	324.4	915	661.5	498	260	32.9	277	265	522.5	287.5	306.6	12204.5
No. of observers	2	12	9	6	3	2	21	23	14	9	46	23	17	9	9	9	17	14	19	12	559
No. of parties	1	5-7	5	4	1	1	14	10	7	4	17	6-10	5-12	4	8	6	6	6	7	4	270-283
Feeder reports				16	5	1	39	5	3	2	27				2	29	4	3			497

++ much above average numbers
+ above average numbers
± near average numbers
- below average numbers
-- much below average numbers

f 1 woodpecker sp.
g including owl sp.
h 1 owl sp.
i 5 gull sp.
j 5 finch sp.
k 48 gulls sp.
m 1 scaup sp.

highest number a provincial record high count
+ origin debatable
§ introduced, spring 1993
a including 1 Oregon Junco
c including Harrier or Goshawk
d 1 owl sp.
e 1 kestrel?, 1 House Sparrow?, 2 bird sp.

Abbreviations and Footnotes to the Tables:
Species name in boldface: 1st time on N.B. counts
Number in boldface: a local record high count
(for areas counted four or more times)
Number in italics: no details submitted or details not fully convincing
* recorded during count period

Alexander Caldwell, Roy Leach, Henry Manzer, Mary Jane Savoy, Mrs. Douglas Thibodeau, Fred Tribe, Marg Wallace, Murray Watters (compiler).

Plaster Rock (PR) 22nd year

Dec. 29, 08:45-16:45. Clear but very cold; temp. -35° to -28°C ; wind NW, light with gusts. Snow cover 15 cm; ponds and rivers frozen with few open patches.

Daphne Anderson, Yvon Bealieu, Gwen Clyde, Tom & Debbie Chamberlain, Doris Crawford, Kate & Barb Finnermore, Laverne Rabatich (compiler), Melissa Skinner.

Nictau-Riley Brook (Nic) 21st year

Jan. 3, 09:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -30° to -25°C ; wind N, 3-5 km/h. Snow cover 20 cm; All frozen except running water.

Neta Black, Roger Jenkins (compiler), Leroy Johnson, Celia Knowlton, Chris Kusch, Rose MacCallum, Diana McAskill, Sterling McAskill, Bill Miller, Wilma Miller, Joan Nevers, Nettie Ross, Joe Yacovino.

Edmundston (Etn) 7ième année

Le 18 déc., 08:00-16:00. Ciel nuageux; temp. -6° à 0°C ; vent NO, 6 km/h. Terre gelée à peine recouverte de neige; rivières et ruisseaux dégelés.

Simon Bouchard, Denise Boucher, Denys Bourque, Monique Caron, Yvon Caron, Rachel Clavette, Gilberte Cyr, Eric Daigle, Luc Fournier, Marie-Anne Gauvin, Hermel Laforge, Florida Lavoie, Madeleine Lavoie (compilatrice), Rita Lavoie, Rolande Martin, Pierrette Mercier, Bernadette Morin, Louis Morin, Anne-Marie Ouellette, Francine St-Amand, Lévis Thériault, Thérèse Thériault, Georgette Thibodeau, Martin Thibodeau (Club d'ornithologie de Madawaska).

Kedgwick (Ked) 4ième année

Le 18 déc., 08:00-17:00. Ciel nuageux; temp. -10° à -4°C ; vent nil. 2.5 cm de neige; lacs 75% gelés, rivières 25% gelées.

Mariette April, Hélène Cimon, René Cimon, Arthur Desjardins, Cécile Desjardins, Ginette Émond, Pat Émond (compilateur), Roland Gauvin, René Gauvin, Roland Simon.

Mount Carleton Provincial Park (MtC) 16th year

Dec. 30, 09:00-16:00. Cloudy with light snow (2-3 cm); temp. -20°C ; wind N, 9 km/h. Snow cover 20 cm; running water open.

Ed Higgins, Roger Jenkins (compiler), Wesley Jenkins, Chris Kusch, Philip Ruff.

Southeast Upsalquitch (SEU) 12th year

Dec. 29, 09:00-16:00. Clear, cold; temp. -26°C ; wind NW, 40 ykm/h. Snow cover 20 cm; river frozen with little open water.

Ron Gauthier (compiler), Eldon McLean, Rod O'Connell.

Restigouche (Rst) 4th year

Jan. 2, 09:00-17:00. Snow squalls, clearing; temp. -4° to -8°C ; calm in a.m., winds NW, 35 km/h in p.m. Snow cover 25 cm; rivers, lakes and Chaleur Bay frozen.

Mike Arsenault, Wallace Best, Ruth Bulmer, Jean Casey, Raymond Chiasson, Emily Clavette, Alexina Delaney, Adrienne Diotte, Corrine Doucet, Donald Doucet, Mugnette Doucet, Irene Doyle, Margaret Gallant, Alain Dufour, Carol Falle, Doug Firlotte, Brian Firth, Jean Gallant, Michel Goudreau, Greg Guidry, Curtis Heppell, Jim Katan, Flora Kelly, Ann Lavoie (compiler), Ben Legacé, Alvina Levesque, Mike Lushington, R.J. MacDonald, Alan Madden, Annette Madden, Donald Mann, Isabel Mann, Jean Miles, Marina Mills, Beth Smith, Vernon Smith, Gladys Swan, Sandra Swan, Sandra Thompson, Andy Watson, Foryst White, Denyse Zyvenik.

Dalhousie (Dal) 9th year

Jan. 1, 09:00-16:00. Clear in a.m., to overcast with snow in p.m.; temp. -15° to -10°C ; wind SE, 0-15 km/h. Ground snow-covered; rivers 90% frozen, bay shore fully frozen, deeper water 40% frozen.

Anne Bérubé, Louis Bérubé, Rhéal Bérubé, Greg Guidry, Nicole Landry-Bérubé, Ann Lavoie, Carla Lushington, Mike Lushington (compiler), Peggy McNamara, Andy Watson.

Paquetville (Paq) 6ième année

Le 19 déc., 08:00-16:00. Nuageux et très beau jusqu'à 16 h, ensuite 8 à 10 cm de neige; temp. -8° à -1°C ; vent NE, 0 km/h. Terrain gelé, pas de neige sauf la fin d'après-midi.

Irène Brideau, Hilaire Chiasson, Rose-Aline Chiasson, Marcel David, Désanges Doiron, Jean-Claude Doiron, Audard Godin, Benoît Hébert, Claire Landry, Benoît Lantaigne, Rosita Lantaigne, Jude Larocque, Roland Robichaud (compilateur), Donald St-Pierre, Gertrude St-Pierre.

Newcastle-Chatham (Mir) 22nd year

Dec. 27, 08:00-17:00. Clear, very high wind chill factor; temp. -23° to -21°C ; wind NW, 20-25 km/h. Snow cover 8 cm; a few small patches of open water.

Margaret Adams, Alcide Allain, Mrs. William Arnoldus, Bill Benn, Jeep Bosma, Eileen Bransfield, Peter Butler, Monica Charnley, Phyllis Crowe,

Florence Currie, Barbara Digdon, Anne Gray, Tom Greathouse, Linda Hartlen, Phyllis Jardine, John Keating, Connie Kukulski, Robert Lisk, Rita Lyons, Randy MacDonald, Margaret MacKinnon, Georgia MacLean, Les Matchett, Madeleine Morrisette, Sandy Mullin, Jack Muzzteroll, Mary Rawlinson, Art Ronan, Theresa Ross, Doug Underhill, Bruce Walker, Elaine Walker, Harry Walker (compiler), Lyle Walker, Winnie Walker, Wilfred Walsh, Parker Wheaton.

Results of the following coastal counts are in the tables on pages 14-16.

Machias Seal Island (MSI) 4th year

Dec. 29, 08:00-16:00. Mostly cloudy, heavy sea smoke; temp. ? (cold); wind NW, 40 km/h. No snow cover; fresh water frozen, sea open.

Alan Bradbury, Paul Crawford, Brian Dalzell (non-participating compiler), Reg Smith.

Grand Manan (GM) 23rd year

Dec. 29, 08:00-17:00. Mostly cloudy, light flurries off water in a.m., heavy sea smoke; temp. -21° to -14°C ; wind NW, 40 km/h. Snow cover 0-4 cm; fresh water frozen, salt water open.

Brian Dalzell (compiler), Halton Dalzell, Wendy Dathan, Virginia Greene, Ethel Griffin, Gloria Hobbs, Neville Huckins, Audrey Ingalls, Margaret Lambert, Elaine Maker, Rodger Maker, Lydia Parker, Carmen Roberts, Peter Roberts, David Sergeant, Andrew Sharkey, Judson Small.

Eastport-Campobello (E-C) 27th year

Dec. 26, 07:45-14:00 EST. Clear to partly cloudy in a.m., heavy snow by noon reducing visibility to almost zero; temp. -19° to -4°C ; wind NW-NE, 6-100 km/h. Average snow cover 20 cm; fresh water frozen, some ice on coastal areas.

Sid Bahrt, Tom Brown, Linda Bosien, Brian Dalzell, Ralph Eldridge, Norman Famous, Harriet Fontain, Robin Kelly, Laurie Larson, Maurice Mills Jr. (compiler), Vern Parker, Fred Stocking, Marion Stocking, William Townsend.

St. Andrews (StA) 33rd year

Dec. 18, 08:30-16:00. Clear, clouding over by 16:00; temp. -2° to -5°C ; calm. No snow cover; fresh water mainly frozen, sea open with no ice on shore, high tide late afternoon.

Mindy Brown, Tara Chisholm, Carlotta Cummings, Tracey Dean (compiler), Jerome Dick, Brenda Fullerton, Jim Gordon, Walter Kozak, Dorothy and Ken Langmaid, Margo Mais, Ursula Meier, Frances and Don McLeese, Ray and Dick Peterson, Lee & Lonny Ryall, Millie and Bev Scott, Tom Smith, W. Walker, Gwyneth Wilbur, Marlene and Dick Wilbur, Marion and Dick Wilder, Walter Williamson.

Blacks Harbour (BH) 31st year

Dec. 27, 9:00-17:00. Mostly sunny, heavy sea smoke; temp. -28° to -14°C ; wind WNW, 40-80 km/h. Snow cover 20-25 cm; fresh water frozen, salt water open.

Levette Bates, Brian Dalzell (compiler), Halton Dalzell, Ralph Eldridge, Zetta Eldredge, Mr & Mrs. J. Hartley, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hunt, Mr & Mrs. J. Small, Mr & Mrs M. Strong, Mr & Mrs S. Wolf.

Lepreau (Lep) 30th year

Dec. 30, 09:07-17:15. Heavy snow in a.m., clearing after 13:30, heavy steam on salt water; temp. -20° to -15°C ; wind N/NW, 40 km/h. Snow cover 35 cm; fresh water frozen except for fast-moving streams, ice floes in brackish water.

Scott Gilliland, Mark Phinney (compiler), Mrs. Riley.

Saint John (SJ) 37th year

Dec. 27, 08:00-17:00. Clear, heavy sea smoke on bay, wind chill factor -42° ; temp. -19° to -26°C ; wind W, 30-40 km/h. Ground with frozen underlay and 20 cm new snow cover; fresh water ice?

Kathleen Alexander, Terri Anderson, Ron Arsenault, Mike Bamford, Joanna Billingsley, Ethel Bosence, Helen Brown, Ian Cameron, David Christie, Greta Clark, Ken Clark, Dr. S. Clark, Shirley Colquette, Hank Deichmann, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Kit Graham, Margaret Graham, Charles Graves, Juliette Hickman, Charlotte Hutchinson, Cecil Johnston, Denise Johnston, Ross Mavis, Willa Mavis, David McCurdy (compiler), Doreen McIntosh, Maizie Melvin, Paul Mortimer, Ngairie Nelson, Joan Pearce, Ron Pearce, Dorothy Peterson, Mark Phinney, Elizabeth Prescott, Judy Schell, Marion Sherwood, Don Smith, Evan Smith, Ian Stead, Dr. Edward Walters, Graham Webb, Sandy Webb, Peter Wilshaw, Jim Wilson, Frank Withers, Mitzi Withers.

Fundy National Park (FNP) 29th year

Dec. 17, 7:00-7:00. Sunny, few clouds; temp. -3° to 0°C ; wind ? . Ground bare; running water, larger lakes and sea open, most small lakes frozen.

Anne Bardou (compiler), Jim Blewett, John Brownlie, David Christie, David Clark, Barbara Curlew, Carole Daigle, Édouard Daigle, Lloyd DeCoste, Jacqueline DeCoste, Gisela Downey, Elaine Eagles, Anna Holdaway, Jason Hudson, Shirley Hunt, Mary Majka, Mike Majka, Beulah Michelin, Allan Nicol, Mike Rae, Mike Ritchie, Doreen Rossiter, George Sinclair, Sedgewick Sinclair, Brian Townsend, Karen Townsend, Gail Walker, Rob Walker.

Christmas Bird Counts
New Brunswick,
1993-94

Christmas Bird Counts
New Brunswick,
1993-94

To / à :