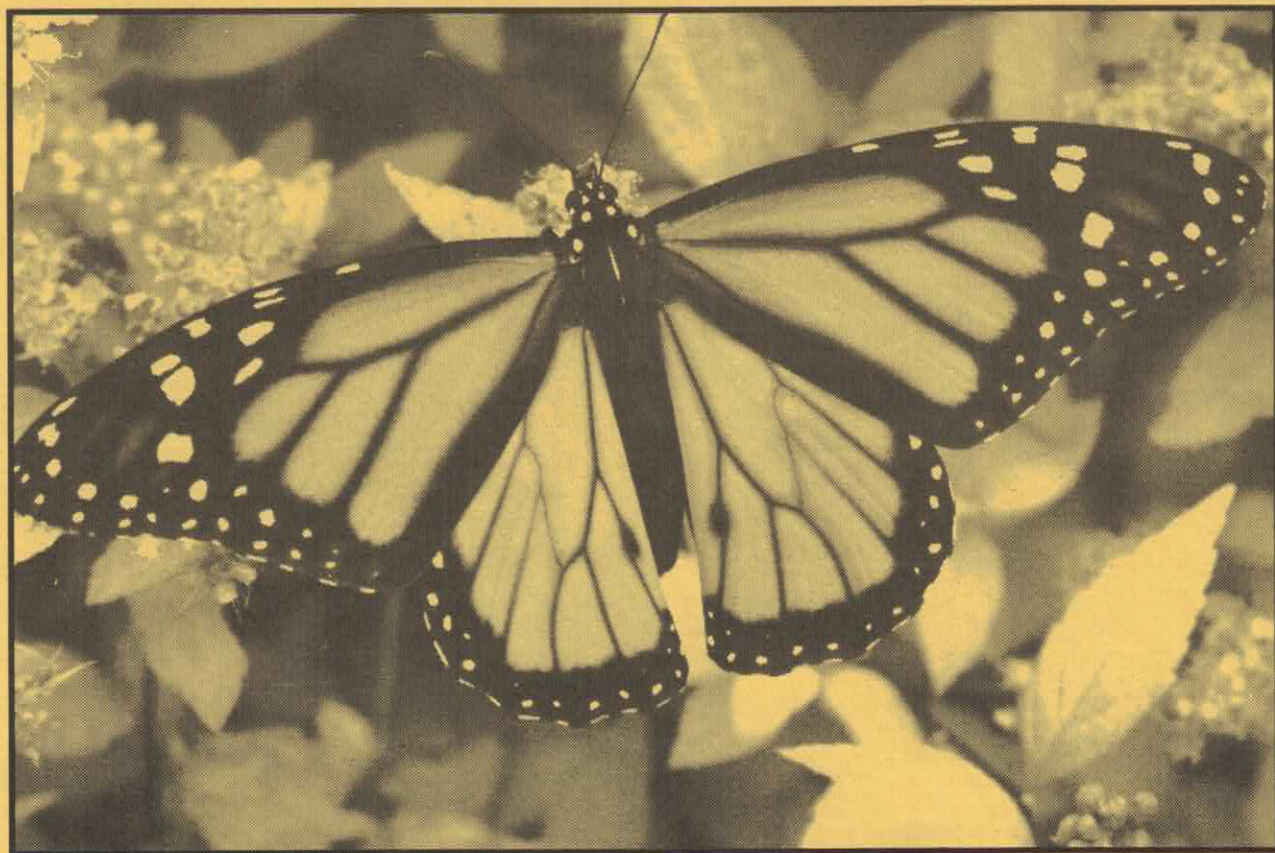


33 (3) Fall / Automne 2006

N.B. Naturalist
Le Naturaliste du N.-B.





Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB)

924 rue Prospect St., Suite 110, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2T9 Canada. www.naturenb.ca

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is a non-profit, charitable organization whose mission is to celebrate, conserve and protect New Brunswick's natural heritage, through education, networking and collaboration.

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Association des Naturalistes de la Baie de Bouctouche, currently inactive.
Celebration of Birds Nature Club (Gagetown), c/o Bonnie Hamilton Bogart, 194 Tilley Road, Gagetown E5M 1H7; bonniehb@nb.sympatico.ca. Information evenings every 3rd Wednesday in February and March, and field trips in April and May.
Chignecto Naturalists' Club, c/o CWS, Box 6227, Sackville, E4L 1G6; tel. 364-5047; meets Sackville Public Library, 7:30 pm, 3rd Mon., Sept.-June.
Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne, 1521-4 chemin Cowan's Creek, Pokemouche, E8P 2C6; emile.info@cnpa.ca, site web : www.cnpa.ca réunions au Club de l'âge d'or Landry, 1^{er} mercredi, sept. à juin; Le Gobe-mouche mensuel.

Club de Naturalistes Vallée de Memramcook a/s Valmond Bourque, 12 rue Desbarres, Memramcook, E4K 1E7 tel. 758-1095, www.natureacadie.ca; réunions 2^{ème} mardi du mois, sept. à juin, à l'amphithéâtre de l'école Abbey-Landry, rue Centrale, Memramcook.
Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska Ltée, a/s Musée historique du Madawaska, 195 boul. Hébert, Edmundston, E3V 2S8; tél. 737-5282 (Bert Lavoie); www.umce.ca/com1; réunions à 19h00, 2^{ème} mercredi, sept. à juin, Musée du Madawaska; Le Jaseur trimestriel.
Club les Ami(e)s de la Nature du sud-est Inc., a/s Normand Belliveau, 54 Malakoff Road, Scoudouc, E4P 1B5, tél. 532-4583 ligne d'information : 532-Buse, réunions alternant entre Dieppe et Shédiac, 1^{er} mercredi du mois; excursions 3^{ème} samedi ou dimanche; La plume verte.
River Valley Naturalist Club (formerly Ford Alward Naturalist Association), currently inactive.
Fredericton Nature Club, Box 772, Station A, Fredericton, E3B 5B4; tel. 366-3079; meets Stepping Stone Centre, 15 Saunders St., 7:00 pm, 1st Wed., Sept-May; newsletter.
Kennebecasis Naturalists' Society, c/o Ms H. Folkins, 827 Main St., Sussex, E4E 2N1; meets St. Paul's United Church Hall, 7:30 pm, 4th Mon., Sept.-June; quarterly newsletter.
Moncton Naturalists' Club, Box 28036, Highfield Square P.O., Moncton, E1C 9N4; tel. 384-6397; www.monctonnaturalistsclub.org; meets Church of the Nazarene, 21 Fieldcrest Drive, 7 pm, 3rd Tues., Sept.-June; monthly newsletter.
Restigouche Naturalists' Club, c/o Mike Lushington, 214 Rosebery Street, Campbellton, E3N 2H5; tel. 684-3258; meets Village-Campbellton Nursing Home, 7 pm, 1st Monday; <http://members.tripod.com/~RestNatClub>
Saint John Naturalists' Club, P.O. Box 2071, Saint John, E2L 3J5; meets N.B. Museum at Market Square, 7:30 pm 2nd Mon., Sept.-May, elsewhere in June; monthly newsletter. <http://www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org>
Miramichi Naturalist Club, President: Elizabeth Walsh tel. 836-7880 mailto@MiramichiNaturalistsClub.ca; www.miramichinaturalistsclub.ca; meets 7:00 pm, 2nd Mon. in the Community Room at Sobey's, Douglastown.

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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 en français ou en anglais pour être reproduits dans la langue d'origine. Les opinions exprimées sont celles de leurs auteurs. Veuillez faire parvenir toutes articles pour Le Naturaliste du N.-B. à: Gert Bishop, 16 Pitt St. Sussex NB, E4E 1J1; tel. 433-4994, gartali@nbnet.nb.ca. Demandez pour les détails de compatibilité d'ordinateur. Tarifs publicitaires sont disponibles sur demande.



Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is the provincial affiliate of Nature Canada (formerly Canadian Nature Federation) and the Canadian Nature Network (CNN).
Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est le partenaire provinciale (N.-B.) du Réseau Canadien de la Nature (RCN) et affilié provincial de Nature Canada (la Fédération Canadienne de la Nature).

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Sincere thanks to our many volunteers who contributed to this publication.

Merci beaucoup à tous bénévoles dévoués qui ont contribué à cette publication.

Please submit articles for the next issue by February 1st, 2007
S.v.p. soumettre les articles à l'intention du prochain numéro
To / à Gart Bishop, 16 Pitt St. Sussex, NB E4D 1J1
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MOT DU PRÉSIDENT - PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Roland Chiasson

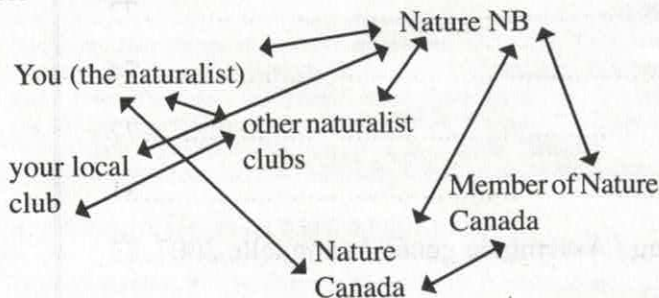
What is the Canadian Naturalist Network (CNN)?

By the time you read this, you will probably have already heard of the CNN. Just in case you were wondering what it is or what it does, please read on.

The development of the Internet, and our historical relationships with Nature Canada and other naturalist's organizations, goes a long way to explain what this network is about. Traditionally, our relationship with other naturalist's organizations was organized like the diagram below:

You (the naturalist) ⇌ your local club ⇌ Nature NB ⇌ Nature Canada

In 2002, naturalists from across Canada realized that this diagram was far too simple. Look at the possible scenarios below:



There was a realization that we were more than just a linear association of clubs: we are a vast network of naturalist organizations with over 100,000 individuals. With the invention of the Internet, the network has been forming into a spider web of connections. The potential for information exchange is great. Today, a small local club could potentially harness the network to augment their efforts at reaching a goal such as protecting a natural area.

Nature Canada describes the network this way:

"The Nature Network is an inclusive alliance of all who care for, have a passion for, and celebrate nature. We protect, conserve, restore, and appreciate the diversity of nature. The network empowers and connects people in all eco-regions of Canada. It is well organized, science and knowledge-based and has resources to achieve its goal."

In this issue of the Naturalist, Vanessa Roy writes about a nation-wide consultation process with naturalists. The purpose is to develop a strategic plan to further strengthen the Naturalist Network. Naturalists have long recognized that working together is beneficial and now we can put this into action.

http://www.cnf.ca/nature_network.asp

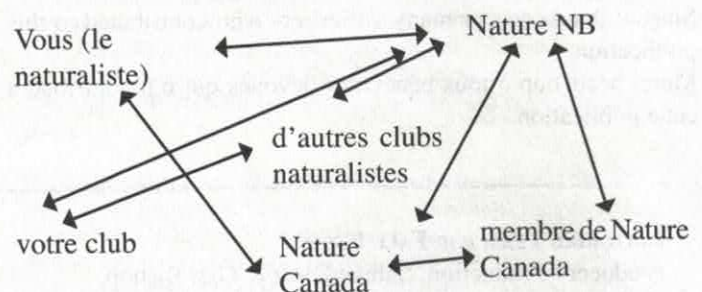
C'est quoi le Réseau canadien de la nature (RCN)

Lorsque vous lirez ceci, vous aurez probablement déjà entendu parler du RCN. Si vous vous demandez de quoi il s'agit, je vous invite à lire plus loin.

Le développement de l'Internet et les rapports historiques avec Nature Canada expliquent la raison d'être du Réseau canadien de la nature. Traditionnellement, nos relations avec les autres groupes comme Nature Canada étaient linéaires :

Vous (le naturaliste) ⇌ votre club ⇌ Nature NB (NBFN/ FNNB) ⇌ Nature Canada

En 2002, des naturalistes de partout au Canada se sont rendu compte que cette idée était trop simple. Regardez les scénarios possibles ci-dessous :



En 2002, on réalisa qu'il existait déjà un vaste réseau de groupes de naturalistes comptant au-delà de 100,000 individus. Avec l'invention de l'Internet, le réseau est

devenu une véritable toile d'araignée avec une panoplie de « tuyaux ». Le potentiel pour l'échange d'information est devenu immense. Aujourd'hui, un petit club local a le potentiel d'utiliser le réseau afin d'ajouter à ses efforts vers un objectif, telle la protection d'un site naturel.

Nature Canada décrit le réseau de cette façon :

« Le Réseau de la nature est une alliance inclusive de tous ceux qui ont un souci et une passion envers la nature et qui la célèbrent. Nous protégeons, nous restaurons et nous apprécions la diversité de la nature. Le réseau engage et relie des personnes de toutes les écorégions du Canada. Il est bien organisé, fondé sur la science et sur les connaissances et possède les ressources nécessaires afin d'atteindre ses objectifs. »

Dans ce numéro du Naturaliste du N.-B., Vanessa Roy décrit un processus de consultation des naturalistes à travers le Canada. Les données obtenues permettront de mieux connaître les activités, les besoins, les priorités et les aspirations des groupes de naturalistes afin d'élaborer un plan stratégique national pour l'avenir du RCN.

Les naturalistes reconnaissent depuis longtemps que l'union fait la force. Souhaitons que nous pourrions dorénavant le démontrer.

http://www.naturequebec.org/ressources/fichiers/Communications/C006-10-13_RCN.pdf (en français)

ou

http://www.cnf.ca/nature_network.asp (en anglais)

POSITION - EMPLOYMENT - EMPLOIE

Executive Director, Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB)

« Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is a non-profit, charitable organization whose mission is to celebrate, conserve and protect New Brunswick's natural heritage, through education, networking and collaboration. »

We are looking for someone with experience in management of programs and projects, financial administration, fundraising (government, non-government as well as private), and with human resource management. Full-time, salaried position, located in Fredericton; \$ 35,000 and up.

Send cover letter, résumé and contact information for three references (including your last employer) on or before December 22, 2006 to: Roland Chiasson, President, Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB), 28 High Marsh Road, Sackville, NB, E4L 1K2. Please submit an application by e-mail: corvus@nbnet.nb.ca (request detailed job description).

Directeur(trice) général(e), Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB)

« Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est un organisme de bienfaisance à but non-lucratif qui a comme mission la célébration, la conservation et la protection du patrimoine naturel du Nouveau-Brunswick par l'éducation, le réseautage et la collaboration. »

Expérience confirmée : en gestion financière de programmes ou d'organismes (minimum de 2 ans); avec les logiciels; avec la levée de fonds (de sources gouvernementales, non-gouvernementales et privées); en gestion de ressources humaines (minimum de 2 ans), et; en gestion de projets; Poste salarié à temps plein situé à Fredericton; 35 000\$ et plus.

Faire parvenir une lettre de présentation, un c.v. et les coordonnées de trois références (y inclue le dernier employeur) au plus tard le 22 décembre 2006 à : Roland Chiasson, président, Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB), 28 rue High Marsh, Sackville, N.-B., E4L 1K2 ou, de préférence, par courriel au : corvus@nbnet.nb.ca, et d'où une description de poste détaillée est disponible.

A SUMMER OF MONARCHS

Jim Wilson

(all photographs, Jim Wilson)

The summer of 2006 will surely go down in history as "The summer of the Monarch butterfly in New Brunswick".

Monarchs are the only butterflies in the world that undertake an incredible fall migration of up to 3,000 kilometers that takes them from as far north as Canada to a tiny wintering area high in the mountains of Central Mexico. No other insect is known to accomplish this, and how they manage it remains a mystery.

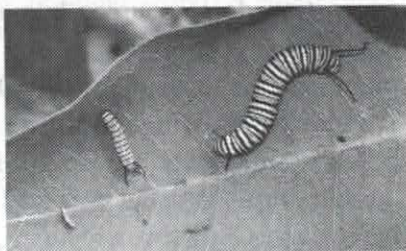
In Mexico the butterflies mate in early spring before heading north. Females fly until they reach the first milkweeds, the essential food plant of their young, probably somewhere in Texas. There they lay their eggs on the milkweed and eventually die. The next generation takes about a month to develop and it then continues the trip north. Because these spring butterflies live only six weeks, several generations are usually required for Monarchs to reach us by mid to late summer.

Monarchs are relatively rare breeders in the Maritimes. Reaching us after local milkweed has bloomed, the butterflies have little time for reproduction before they must migrate south to avoid the onset of cold weather.

The spring of 2006 was different, however. For whatever reason, the first New Brunswick Monarch was seen on Grand Manan on May 20th and before the end of that month naturalists were reporting them from many areas of the province. This continued during the month of June and by mid-July there were widespread reports of Monarch eggs and caterpillars on milkweed plants. The summer was shaping up to be a remarkable one for local Monarch productivity.

On July 17th Jean and I checked a milkweed patch in the Evandale area. We easily found several Monarch caterpillars of various sizes and decided to bring six of them home.

We also collected several milkweed plants as caterpillar food, and placed them in an unused fish aquarium, stuck into several centimeters of damp sand. I made a cover of fine wire mesh and placed a couple of twigs into the sand to allow the caterpillars to climb to the wire mesh when

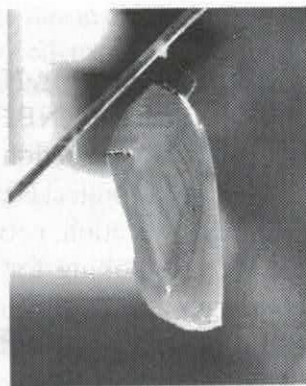


they were ready to pupate. The object was to try to get educational photographs of the Monarch's life cycle. The caterpillars immediately began to munch away and seemed quite content.

The next day Jean and I watched a female Monarch lay a number of eggs on milkweed plants in our garden. I was able to photograph her as well as some of her tiny white eggs, which were about the size of the head of a pin. They would hatch into tiny caterpillars in about three days.

During the evening of July 19th the two largest (five centimeter) caterpillars stopped eating milkweed and climbed to the wire mesh. There they clung several hours to the underside of the wire. Eventually each spun a little pad of silk on the wire to which it attached its rear end, dropped its head end down, and then curled slightly to form the characteristic hanging j-shape that signaled it was ready to enter the chrysalis stage. This would have been about their 18th day of life.

The following morning, at about 10 AM the skin split down the back and within two minutes each had shed it to become a fresh green chrysalis suspended from the wire by a tiny black thread. As the chrysalis dried and contracted it became a deeper lime green, adorned with a tiny ring of beautiful shiny gold spots near the top. Literally, a jewel case of new life! Fortunately, I was there to document it with my camera.



We read it would take another 10-11 days before adult butterflies would emerge, usually in the morning. We'd have to be ready to carefully release them later that day, after their wings had dried and hardened. We began to wish we had some numbered monarch tags that we could place on them before they left us.

On the ninth day, July 29th, each green chrysalis gradually turned dark and clear, revealing the distinctive orange wing pattern of an adult Monarch butterfly about to emerge. We went to bed with great expectations for the morning.

When we checked at 7:30AM on July 30th both butterflies were already out and had successfully pumped blood from their abdomens into their wings. Still clinging upside down to the empty chrysalis they were allowing their wings to dry sufficiently for them to take their first flight. Each of them was absolutely perfect – fresh as a flower in orange, black and white, an amazing metamorphosis from the hungry caterpillars we had collected just two weeks before.

Just before noon we took the now-restless butterflies outdoors and placed them on some foliage. Within 15 minutes each took flight, fluttering rather hesitantly at first, but soon gaining strength and lifting up and over our roof and on to – who knows where?

On August 7th I posted an update to naturalists on the Internet information line NatureNB. "Our Monarch butterfly experiment continues to be very interesting but has expanded way beyond what was originally intended. We started on July 17th with a few caterpillars and some milkweed plants, but of course each week we have to get fresh plants to replace the old ones that wilt and are largely eaten. But because it has been such an exceptional year for Monarch presence in NB, nearly every "food plant" we've imported has had either a supply of eggs or caterpillars, or both. We've long abandoned trying to add to the population intentionally".

"The headcount to date: five adults have emerged successfully and flown (the last on Sunday, Aug 5th); we have 16 in chrysalis (with three likely to emerge as adults tomorrow), and we have a total of 23 others in various stages from egg to final instar (caterpillar phase). That totals a potential 44 butterflies to maturity, and it appears we'll be deeply involved with this "experiment" until well into September!"

"I've ordered a supply of individually numbered butterfly wing tags from Monarch Watch at the University of Kansas and hope to receive them within the next week or so. Will affix them to any we liberate after the 15th of August, as those individuals may be late enough to not breed again and begin to migrate toward Mexico, where a tag might possibly be recovered. We'll record the details of the tagging along with each tag number in the Monarch Watch database. I also hope to tag some migrating butterflies at the Point Lepreau Observatory later this fall, where we sometimes see small accumulations of migrating Monarchs."

Seventy-five tiny adhesive wing tags with individual identification numbers finally arrived in the mail on August 24th, in time for us to affix them to the last 12 Monarchs raised in our home. We easily captured and tagged

another 63 migrating Monarchs at coastal locations such as Black Beach in Saint John, Point Lepreau, Grand Manan and White Head Island during the following month, and could have tagged many more. With some luck, perhaps one of them will be recovered in Mexico or enroute, adding another piece to the puzzle of where and how they make their amazing journey south. Remember – this generation has never done it before.

The final tally from our indoor "experiment" was 35 butterflies successfully produced – 12 males and 23 females. We managed to photograph each phase of their development from egg to adulthood, which was very satisfying. But the greatest satisfaction came from sharing the experience with our granddaughter and several children in our neighbourhood, as well as the entire student population (yes, all 18) at the White Head Island School. Observing Monarchs is a wonderful way to introduce young people to the wonders of nature!

To complete our observations of their life cycle, Jean and I have plans to travel this winter to their mountain wintering area west of Mexico City, where we hope to see and photograph the millions of butterflies that cloak the conifers at altitudes between 9,000 and 12,000 feet. That final generation of summer can live as long as eight months, and who knows – maybe we'll cross paths with one of "our" tagged butterflies...



BOTANY CORNER

Gart Bishop

Tamarack (*Larix laricina*) has many English common names including American Larch, Hackmatack, Juniper and many French such as Méekeze d'Amérique, épinette rouge, Tamarac. One of our most northerly found trees, it is found from Alaska to Newfoundland south to British Columbia and has scattered presence below the Great Lakes as far as Illinois and Indiana where it is considered a rare species (S2 and S3).

This is a common tree of bogs and poorly drained areas of New Brunswick. The largest record of a tree is for one found growing in Maine that had a diameter at breast height of 94 cm (36.9") and a height of 29 m (95').

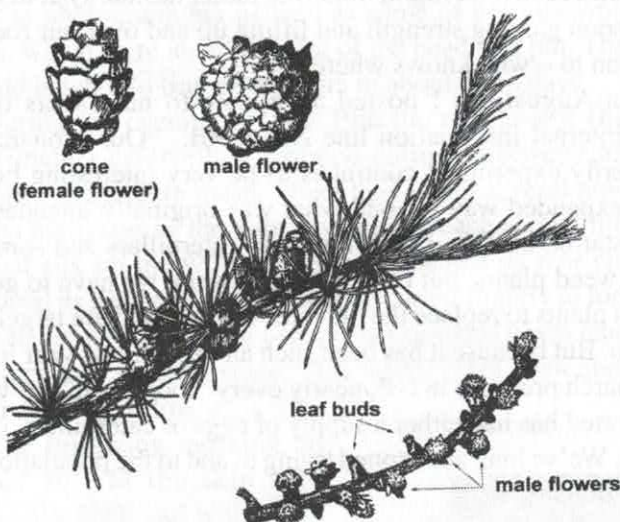
Most frequently found in wet, organic soils where competition is limited, it also grows fairly well on extremely dry soils. It grows best on more favourable sites such as moist but well-drained loamy soils along streams, lakes and swamps. It is found on the full range of peatlands from fens to raised bogs. While it often forms pure stands, it is commonly found growing with Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*).

Perhaps what I look forward to most from the Tamarack is its flowers. It is a monoecious tree, meaning that it has separate male and female flowers on the same tree. The yellow male flowers are rounded and found mostly on 1 or 2 year old twigs. The female flowers (which develop into the small cones) normally grow on 2 to 4 year old branches, are red to purple and remind me of small, delicate rose buds. Look for them in mid to late May. While the trees usually begin to produce flowers at around 40 years old, they can be as young as 4 years old. A single mature tree in a good cone year may bear as many as 20,000 cones, which produces some 300,000 seeds! Tamarack can also reproduce by layering, which occurs when the lower branches of a tree, bend down to the ground and become overgrown with sphagnum moss, rooting at the place of contact. (Johnson 1990)

Tamarack is a unique needle tree because each October the needles turn a bright golden yellow, and fall to the ground during November. In the spring when the new needles begin to grow, the small clusters look like miniature pin-cushions.

While numerous bugs and fungi attack Tamarack, its biggest natural enemy is the Larch sawfly (*Pristiphora erichsonii*) which munches on the needles, often eventually killing the tree. Porcupine love to feast on the inner bark and frequently kill the upper portions of the tree. Spruce grouse

gorge themselves on both the needles and the buds, while many songbirds (finches and kinglets) feed on the seeds.



Drawing by E.G. Bigelow

The dense, rot-resistant wood is well known for use as posts and poles, lumber, mine timbers and railroad ties, though it is most commonly used as pulpwood. The tree is also frequently planted as an ornamental. In Alaska young Tamarack stems are used for dogsled runners, boat ribs and fishtraps. In northern Alberta the branches are used to make duck and goose decoys. Historically, knees (joints where large branches join the main trunk) were used in the construction of small wooden ships. The knees used in the famous schooner Bluenose were hewn from Nova Scotian Tamarack. (Blouin 2001) Native Indians used the wood for arrow shafts and the bark (turpentine) for healing body wounds. Its fine roots were used to sew birch bark, as is noted in Henry W. Longfellow's epic poem "The Song of Hiawatha".

*Give me of your root, O Tamarack!
Of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree!
My canoe to bind together
So to bind the ends together
That the water may not enter
That the water may not wet me.*

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SUMMER YOUTH NATURE CAMPS

Vanessa Roy & Paul Vidal

This year's Summer Youth Nature Camps were once again a great success. This year having 3 full time staff including the Director working at the camps, and a fourth when needed, allowed us to cap our registration numbers at 25 campers per camp. A total of 5 camps were held in three locations; 2 English over-night camps held in St-Andrews, 2 bilingual day camp at the Rotary lodge at Killarney lake in Fredericton and a French over-night camp offered through the Ministère d'Éducation as one of their Camps d'été Éducation Plus (this camp was not promoted to the public). The numbers of campers attending are on par with the registration numbers from last year, with the notable exceptions of the Killarney camps and second St. Andrews camp which have high registration numbers. The attendance increase at the Killarney camps maybe reflecting the popularity of our camps as they become better known. This year, the campers learned about a variety of nature related topics including animal adaptations, frogs, trees, wilderness survival, species at risk, soil, marine invertebrates, climate change, birds and a whole lot more. We even had a few enthusiastic volunteers help us out during the camp.

Feedback has been overwhelmingly positive, with some parents being so impressed with the Killarney camp that they enrolled their child in the second St. Andrews camp! Reviewing evaluation sheets given to the campers on their last day of camp, indicate that all campers would return and they feel they have learned a great deal about nature in this province. This year we have introduced a small questionnaire for parents, asking how they heard about camp. The results are exciting. People are hearing about us

in many different ways, from word of mouth and newspaper articles to Farmer's market booths and radio ads.

Things are already in motion for next summer's camp season and we look forward to continuing this fun filled avenue of nature education.



The summer youth nature camps are part of Nature NB's (NBFN-FNNB) programs and have now been operating for 5 years.

CAMPS D'ÉTÉ JEUNESSE NATURE

Vanessa Roy & Paul Vidal

Encore cette année, les camps d'été Jeunesse Nature ont été un franc succès. Avec 3 personnes à temps plein, incluant le directeur (et une quatrième personne en cas de besoin), nous avons en mesure d'accepter 25 campeurs par camp. Cinq camps ont eu lieu cette année; 2 camps résidentiels anglophones à St Andrews, deux camps de jour bilingues à Fredericton et un camp résidentiel Francophone organisé en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Éducation et leur programme Camps d'été Éducation Plus (ce camp n'a pas été annoncé au public). Le nombre de jeunes qui ont participé aux camps est semblable à 2005, avec l'exception des camps de jour et le deuxième camp Anglophone à St Andrews, qui ont vu une augmentation dans le nombre de participants. Cette année, les jeunes participants ont eu la chance d'en apprendre sur plusieurs sujets intéressants; les adaptations, les grenouilles, les arbres, la survie en forêt, les espèces en péril, le sol, les invertébrés marins, le changement climatique, les oiseaux et encore plus. Cette année, nous avons aussi eu l'aide de plusieurs bénévoles passionnés. Les commentaires

reçus à l'égard de ces camps ont été très favorables. Il y a même des parents qui ont été tellement impressionnés par le camp d'été à Fredericton qu'ils ont inscrit leur enfant au camp résidentiel St Andrews # 2. À la fin de chaque camp, nous demandons aux campeurs de remplir une fiche d'évaluation. Tous les campeurs ont indiqué qu'ils participeraient aux camps l'an prochain et qu'ils en ont appris beaucoup sur le patrimoine naturel du Nouveau-Brunswick. Les parents ont aussi rempli un petit questionnaire qui nous a indiqué où ils ont entendu parler de nos camps et les résultats indiquent que nos efforts en matière de publicité sont positifs.

Nous entamons déjà les préparatifs pour les camps de 2007.

Les camps d'été jeunesse nature font partie des programmes de Nature NB (NBFN-FNNB) depuis maintenant 5 ans.

FROM OUR PAST

Selected by Mary Sollows

The following article was taken from the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick: No. VI, pp. 74-75.

ARTICLE V.

THE CRAY-FISH IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cambarus Bartonii (FABR.) GIR.

By W. F. Ganong

(Read 4th May 1886. Revised April, 1887).



The only species of Cray-fish or "fresh-water lobster," at present known from New Brunswick waters, is the above-mentioned *Cambarus Bartonii* (Fabr.) Gir. In Maine it occurs in the valleys of the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers,* but has been supposed to be rare in this Province.

In the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., there is a specimen labelled "St. John, N.B., C.F.

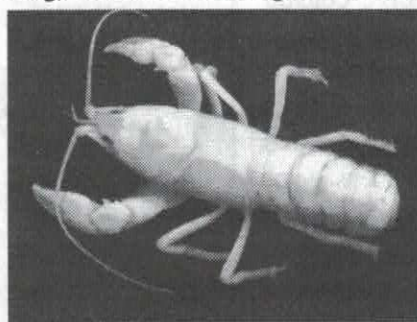
Hart." This is the most easterly point from which the species is known. During the summer of 1885, Mr. S.W. Kain and the writer found it in the St. John River just above Grand Falls, and we have since learned of its occurrence at several points in the St. John River valley. Mr. John Babbit says it is abundant in Green River; Professor Bailey

has seen it in Mill and Garden's Creeks near Fredericton; Mr. J.W. Bailey, on the authority of Mr. Charles Beckwith, reports it from a spring draining into the Nashwaaksis; Mr. Scovil Neales has found it in a stream twenty miles above Fredericton, and Mr. A. T. B. Howard in Long's Creek, twenty-five miles above the same city. It is probably to be found, therefore, almost everywhere in favorable localities in the St. John and its tributary streams.

But it is not confined to this one river. Mr. R.W. Ells, of the Geological Survey, writes that he "caught cray-fishes in the Restigouche and the Upsalquitch Rivers in 1879, in which streams they are quite plentiful." The former locality is the most northerly point now known to naturalists of the occurrence of this species. Mr. Charles Beckwith tells the writer, through Mr. Bailey, that it is exceedingly abundant in the South-west Miramichi also, particularly at the mouth of Gillman Brook. Nothing further is at present known of its distribution in New Brunswick.

The Cray-fish has probably been introduced into this Province by way of the Allegash from the head-waters of the Penobscot. "The St. John and Penobscot are connected by a canal from Telos Lake to Webster Pond, and the divide between the head-waters of the Penobscot and the Kennebec is so low that it is said that in very wet seasons their waters intermingle."*** It has probably spread into the Restigouche by way of the Grand River, and into the Miramichi by way either of the Nashwaak or of the Shiktehawk or Beccaguimec. Where the sources of these streams are so near each other and interlock in such a fashion as they do, there would be little difficulty in the animal spreading from one to the other, particularly where the divide is low. It is probable that it will be found also in the Nepisiquit and the St. Croix, but extremely improbable that it occurs anywhere in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island.

As its distribution is a matter of great interest, the writer would be very glad if anyone knowing of its presence in the waters of the Maritime Provinces would communicate the fact either to the Natural History Society or to him. It is very desirable, too, that specimens preserved in alcohol should be collected from as many localities as possible, for while it is probable that we have but this one species, it is not impossible that there are more: and if so, they are not unlikely to be new to Science. The Cray-fish inhabits fresh water only, and cannot be mistaken for any other animal. It resembles the lobster very closely in all respects, except size and color; being much smaller than the latter (three to four inches long) and somewhat lighter in hue.



* A Revision of the Astacidae. By Walter Faxon. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. 1885. p.62.

** Thoreau, Maine Woods. Quoted in Revision of the Astacidae, op. cit., p.62

2006 Cray-fish Update:

We currently know of three species of cray-fish that occur in New Brunswick waters, but there is still much to learn about their ranges within the province. Dr. Donald McAlpine, Curator of Zoology at the New Brunswick Museum would like to look at the cray-fish you have collected. You may contact Don at 643-2365 or e-mail Donald.McAlpine@nbm-mnb.ca.

WANT TO GET INVOLVED? - VOUS VOULEZ VOUS IMPLIQUER?

Want to get involved?

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is looking for a vice president willing to eventually become president. We are also looking for two new NB Naturalist editors (these are all volunteer positions). For more information, please contact Gart Bishop (gartali@nbnet.nb.ca).

Vous voulez vous impliquer?

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est à la recherche d'un(e) vice-président(e) pour notre organisation. Cette Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est à la recherche d'un(e) vice-président(e) qui, par la suite, serait prêt(e) à assurer la présidence. Nous sommes aussi à la recherche de deux nouveaux rédacteurs pour le Naturaliste du Nouveau-Brunswick (ce sont tous des postes bénévoles). Pour plus de détails, veuillez communiquer avec Gart Bishop (gartali@nbnet.nb.ca).

PIPER PROJECT

Lewnanny Richardson & Ivy Austin

Coastal habitat interpretation:

During the winter of 2005/06, the Piper Project worked on an interpretative panel concerning dune and Marram grass sensitivity. These panels were placed near beach access areas and coastal habitats in the Acadian Peninsula. This project of educating the users directly in the field has proven to work effectively and we have been able to see a change in the way people perceive coastal habitats. A poster with the same messages has been printed. A series of signs has been developed to enforce the message of the panels, explaining the role of Marram grass in our dunes systems.

After the success of the panels, the Piper Project plans to create a pamphlet on the same subject for distribution in schools and elsewhere.



Gulf of St-Lawrence Aster Atlas :

We are currently working on an Atlas to compile all the accumulated data on the Gulf of St-Lawrence Aster and the marshes of the Acadian Peninsula.

Coastal Guardians

We hired four guardians, one assistant biologist and a director this season. This season was great and we made a lot of contacts with the different coastal municipalities of the Acadian Peninsula. Recently, a lot of changes have been observed in the attitude of people regarding species at risk, like the Piping plover. We collected around 2,300 lbs of trash were from our beaches this year. A lot of work still needs to be done and we will continue with our work. A big thank to our financial and in-kind partners.

For more details please contact Lewnanny Richardson at pluvier@nb.aibn.com or by telephone at 506-395-3500.

The Piper Project is one of the programs Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) runs throughout the province. Work on the Piping Plover in the Acadian Peninsula will enter its 20th anniversary in 2007.

PROJET SIFFLEUR

Lewnanny Richardson & Ivy Austin

Interprétation sur le milieu côtier :

Pendant la saison hivernale 2006, le Projet Siffleur a développé des panneaux d'interprétation sur la précarité des dunes. Ces panneaux d'interprétation ont été installés un peu partout dans la Péninsule acadienne près du milieu côtier. Ce projet de sensibilisation des utilisateurs directement sur le terrain fonctionne à merveille. Nous avons pu constater un changement considérable dans l'attitude de certaines personnes face au milieu côtier. Une affiche a aussi été développée avec le même message. Afin de pouvoir renforcer le message du panneau d'interprétation, nous avons aussi développé des affiches expliquant l'importance de l'Ammophile à ligule courte sur nos dunes. Pour la prochaine saison, étant donné le succès des panneaux d'interprétation, le Projet Siffleur fera une demande pour développer un dépliant sur le même sujet pour une distribution plus globale dans les écoles et ailleurs.

Atlas de l'Aster du Golfe St-Laurent :

Cet hiver, le Projet Siffleur travaillera sur un Atlas regroupant toutes les données des marais de la Péninsule acadienne recueillie jusqu'à présent incluant les précieuses données sur l'Aster du Golfe St-Laurent, espèce en péril au Canada.

Protecteur côtier :

Pour ce qui est du programme de protecteur côtier, nous avons fait l'embauche de quatre protecteurs côtiers, d'un assistant-biologiste et d'un directeur. La saison s'est très bien déroulée et nous avons eu la possibilité de faire beaucoup de contacts avec plusieurs municipalités de la Péninsule. Nous remarquons présentement un grand changement dans l'attitude des gens face au Pluvier siffleur et aux autres espèces en difficultés dans notre région. Cette

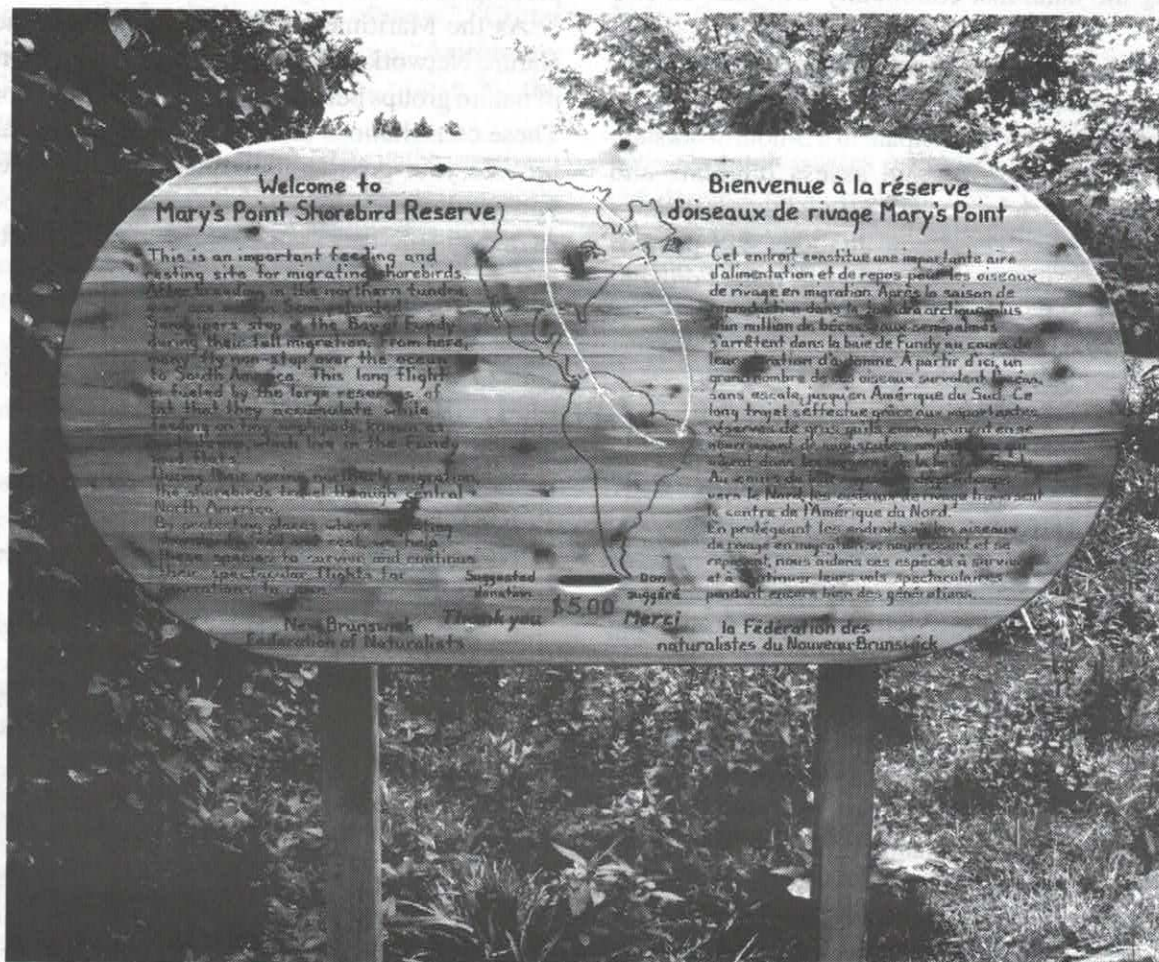
année, environ 2,300 lb de déchets ont été ramassées. Beaucoup de travail reste à faire et nous continuerons sur cette voie. Un gros merci à tous nos partenaires tant financiers qu'en nature.

Si vous voulez plus de détails, contactez Lewnanny Richardson au pluvier@nb.aibn.com ou par téléphone au 506-395-3500.

Le Projet Siffleur est un des programmes de Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB). Le travail sur le Pluvier siffleur a commencé en 1987 dans la Péninsule acadienne, appuyé par Nature NB dès le début. Ce travail va être dans sa 20e année en 2007.



MARY'S POINT INTERPRETIVE CENTRE



With the help of the Canadian Wildlife Service and funding from the NB Wildlife Trust Fund, a new sign was developed and placed at Mary's Point.

CNN - THE CANADIAN NATURE NETWORK

Vanessa Roy

Hello fellow naturalists,

My name is Vanessa Roy and I am a new member of the Nature NB staff. I will be acting as regional facilitator for the Maritimes (NB, NS, PEI) as part of Nature Canada's exploratory research into naturalist clubs across Canada and the development of a strategic plan for the Canadian Nature Network.

In 2002, the naturalist community came together to establish the Canadian Nature Network. The Canadian Nature Network represents over 360 nature groups and 100,000 individuals who share their interest, passion and concern for nature with others.

In 2006, Nature Canada received funding from Environment Canada and Parks Canada to consult with all the nature groups across the country.

Consulting the naturalist community will take on two main forms:

- A questionnaire, that all nature groups will be asked to complete; and
- An opportunity to participate in a 3-hour workshop to explore, describe and assess interests and priorities in a process called "participatory consultations". These consultations will provide your group with an opportunity to reflect on your own activities and priorities.

Through this process, Nature Canada hopes to learn:

- What you are currently doing in your own areas;
- What you would like to do locally, provincially, nationally and internationally;
- What you need to accomplish, what you want to do, and who you need to work with; and
- How you may choose to work better with others to accomplish more.

The end product in the short term will be a strategic plan for the Canadian Nature

Network. The potential use and value of this network over the long term ... for sharing, working together, speaking with one voice, learning from each other, is immense.

We invite every naturalist club and associated group to participate in building this vision.

As the Maritime regional facilitator for the Canadian Nature Network, I will be consulting with representatives of nature groups between October 2006 and February 2007. These consultations are interactive and informal, and will provide your group with opportunities to reflect on what you are doing, and where you are going. I hope to engage as many naturalists as possible, so please count yourselves in!

RCN - LE RESEAU CANADIEN DE LA NATURE

Vanessa Roy

Bonjour,

Je m'appelle Vanessa Roy et je suis une nouvelle membre de l'équipe de Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB). Une partie de mon travail avec Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est celui de facilitatrice régionale des Maritimes pour le Réseau canadien de la nature de Nature Canada afin d'entreprendre un projet qui vise à dresser un inventaire des clubs de naturalistes partout au Canada et de développer un plan stratégique pour le Réseau.

En 2002, la communauté de naturalistes s'est réunie dans le but d'établir ce réseau. Ce réseau représente plus de 360 groupes et 100,000 individus qui sont unis par un intérêt, une passion et une préoccupation envers la nature.

En 2006, Nature Canada a reçu des fonds d'Environnement Canada et de Parcs Canada afin de consulter les groupes de naturalistes à travers le Canada. Ces consultations prendront deux formes :

• Un questionnaire, qui sera distribué à tous les groupes; et

• Un atelier de 3 heures, offert à tous les groupes. Cet atelier a comme but d'explorer, de décrire et d'évaluer l'intérêt et les priorités du groupe. Ces consultations donneront à votre groupe l'occasion de réfléchir sur vos activités et priorités.

Par le biais de ce processus, Nature Canada espère recueillir:

- Ce que vous faites présentement dans votre milieu;
- Ce que vous voudriez faire dans votre région, votre province, à l'échelle du pays ou même à l'échelle internationale;
- Ce dont vous aurez besoin, et avec qui vous devrez travailler afin d'accomplir ce que vous voulez faire;

- Comment vous pourriez faire équipe avec d'autres groupes ou individus afin d'en accomplir davantage.

À la fin de ce projet, un plan stratégique pour le Réseau canadien de la nature sera élaboré. À la longue, le potentiel de ce réseau... pour partager, collaborer, apprendre et faire entendre notre message...est immense. Nous vous invitons, ainsi que votre groupe, à participer dans le développement de cette vision.

YOUNG NATURALISTS CLUB CLUB DE JEUNES NATURALISTES

Amanda Khan

The Young Naturalists' Club has held some interesting activities in Fredericton and Saint John during the past few months, some of these include a "Bug Hunt at Fisher Lake", "Exploring the fascinating world of moss", "Critter Dipping", "Tree Scavenger Hunt" and an "Astronomy night". These were met with a lot of praise by the participating families.

At present, there are three active YNC's in the province; in Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton. We are currently looking for a new YNC leader to take over Vera Bothé's role with the Moncton YNC. If anyone is interested in helping, please contact Amanda Khan at 506-459-4209 (staff@naturenb.ca) or Ulla von Schroetter at 506-854-5774.

A challenge with the YNC has been to secure stable funding. Increased membership would help us meet this challenge as funding agencies would be more willing to support a growing program. If you want to support the YNC and receive our ever interesting magazine "NatureKids NB", please think about getting a membership of \$15 (one year). Your membership request can be sent to the Nature NB (NBFN-FNNB) office.



En tant que facilitatrice régionale pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, je vais travailler avec des représentants des groupes de naturalistes entre octobre 2006 et février 2007. Ces consultations seront interactives, dans un style familier, et vous donneront l'occasion de réfléchir sur ce que vous faites et ce que vous voulez faire. J'espère rencontrer le plus grand nombre possible de naturalistes. S'il vous plaît, soyez du nombre!

A big thank-you to the NB Wildlife Trust Fund and the Shell Environmental Fund. Welcome to our new partners, Cape Jourimain Nature Centre, the NB Scouts, and the Irving Eco-Centre.

Le Club des Jeunes Naturalistes a organisé de nombreuses activités intéressantes à Fredericton et Saint-Jean durant ces derniers mois, incluant une « Chasse aux insectes au lac Fisher », une « Exploration du monde fascinant des lycopodes », une « Chasse aux batraciens », une « Chasse aux arbres » et une « Nuit d'astronomie ». Les familles participantes se sont bien amusées!

À présent, il y a trois CJN dans la province; soit à Fredericton, Saint-Jean et Moncton. Nous cherchons un nouveau chef pour remplacer Vera Bothé au CJN de Moncton. Si vous êtes intéressé à nous aider, veuillez contacter Amanda Khan au 506-459-4209 staff@naturenb.ca ou Ulla Von Schroetter au 506-854-5774.

Maintenir un financement stable demeure toujours un défi pour le CJN. Un nombre de membres croissant nous aiderait à surmonter ce défi. Les commanditaires seront plus portés à appuyer un programme en croissance. Si vous voulez supporter le CJN et recevoir notre magnifique revue Nature Jeunesse NB, pensez à vous abonner pour 15 \$ par an. Faire parvenir votre demande d'abonnement au bureau de Nature NB (NBFN-FNNB).

Un gros merci à nos commanditaires : Le fonds en fiducie de la faune du N.-B. et le fonds de l'environnement de Shell. Bienvenue à nos nouveaux partenaires, le centre d'interprétation de la nature Cape Jourimain, les Scouts du N.-B. et l'Éco-Centre Irving.

NATURE NEWS: BIRDS

July 26 to October 20, 2006

Pierrette Mercier

A **Pacific Loon** (Plongeon du Pacifique) was spotted off Gannet Rock, GMI on Sept 7 (Roger Burrows).

A **Horned Grebe** (Grèbe esclavon) was at the Arthur Street Lagoon in Memramcook on Sept 28 (Alain Clavette).

A **Red-Necked Grebe** (Grèbe jougris) was on the St-John River in Fredericton on Aug. 28 (Gilles Belliveau). Another was at the Miscou lighthouse on Sept 14 (Ivy Austin, Jocelyne Godin).

A **Cory's Shearwater** (Puffin cendré) was among other Shearwaters on the Bay of Fundy on Aug. 16 (Roger Burrows). Another was reported from the GM Ferry on Aug. 24 (Rod Gardener).

Stu Tingley reports at least 40 **Leach's Storm Petrels** (Océanite cul-blanc) after stormy weather off Cap Bimet road east of Shediac on Oct 2.

A nice surprise for Laurie Murison when she spotted a **Magnificent Frigatebird** (Frégate superbe) off the coast of GMI on Aug 29.

Several **Great Egrets** (Grande Aigrette) were observed: 1 at Saints Rest Marsh on Aug 4 (Roger Burrows and others), 1 at Matthew's Point on Aug. 4 (fide Jim Wilson), 1 on Cedar Road South (on the Acadian Peninsula) on Aug 16 (Ivy Austin), 1 at Belledune on Sept. 2 (Roger Guitard). A **Snowy Egret** (Aigrette neigeuse) was reported at Castalia marsh on Sept 10 (Robert Barbeau). There was a **Little Blue Heron** (Aigrette bleue) at the Barlow Brook DU project at Sunpoke Lake on July 29 (Leon Vietinghoff) and another was at Castalia Marsh on Aug 13 (Louis Messely). There was a possible **Cattle Egret** (Heron garde-boeufs) at the Jones farm at Coverdale on Oct 17 (Kennie Weston). An immature **Yellow-Crowned Night-Heron** (Bihoreau violacé) was reported at Long Pond, Grand Manan on Aug 5 (Peter Pearce).

There were 15-20 **Northern Shovelers** (Canard souchet) at Meehans Cove on Sept 30 (Paul Murray). A **Eurasian Wigeon** (Canard siffleur) was at Long Pond, GMI on Sept 19 (Tony Beck). Dwayne Sabine and Scott Makepeace found 2 female **Redheads** (Fulligule à tête rouge) with ducklings on Aug. 4 at the Musquash marsh. Redheads are very rare breeders in the province (only one other breeding evidence dating in 1944) so this was a nice find. Other Redheads were reported: 1 on the Lamèque sewage lagoon on Aug. 29 (Denise Godin and others), 3 at the Atholville

sewage lagoon on Sept 30 (Roger Guitard). Two **Harlequin Ducks** (Arlequin Plongeur) were at the Miscou lighthouse on Sept 10 (Ivy Austin, Jocelyne Godin). Two **Surf Scoters** (Macreuse à front blanc) were seen at Moose Lake near Plaster Rock on Sept 25 (fide Dwayne Sabine). There were not too many reports of **Ruddy Ducks** (Erysmature rousse) this year but Alain Clavette counted 20 at the Arthur Street lagoon in Memramcook on Sept 28.

Turkey Vultures (Urubu à tête rouge) were too numerous to list but noteworthy was Ralph Eldrige who counted approximately 150 over the weekend of Sept 16-17 migrating over Saint George.

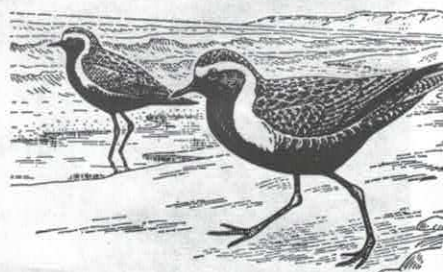
A juvenile **Cooper's Hawk** (Épervier de Cooper) was observed at Mactaquac on Aug. 6 (Bev Schneider), 1 was seen at Red Point, GMI on Sept 17 (Roger Burrows), 1 at the Old Airport Road on GMI (Jim & Jean Wilson). Four young **Peregrine Falcons** (Faucon pellerin) fledged at Val D'Amours near Campbellton in early August (fide Margaret Gallant-Doyle). A dark phase **Gyr Falcon** (Faucon gerfaut) was seen between Sackville and Midgic Sept 24 (Dan Busby).

A **Common Moorhen** (Gallinule Poule d'eau) was sighted at Eel River, in the Chaleur Region on Aug. 21 (Roger Guitard). An immature Common Moorhen was at the Lars Larsen Marsh in Harvey on Oct 15 (Mike Britten & Anne Franklin). Roger Guitard spotted an **American Coot** (Foulque d'Amérique) at Belledune on Sept 8.

Jim Brown notes that the **Sandhill Cranes** (Grue de Canada) that usually show up at the Dykstra farm in Havelock were not seen this spring but did show up this fall.

There were approximately 200,000 shorebirds at Johnson's Mills on Aug. 4 and 150,000 at Hopewell Cape on Aug 12 (fide MNIL).

An **American Golden Plover** (Pluvier bronzé) were reported at Castalia Marsh on Aug 6 (Peter Pearce); 1 at the Golf Course in Grand Manan on Sept 24 (Durlan Ingersoll); 1 north of Grand Falls on Oct 5 (Roy



Drawing by R.F. Seibert

LaPointe); 2 on Miscou island on Oct 14 (Robert Doiron, Frank Branch). A **Piping Plover** (Pluvier siffleur) was seen at Long Pond, GMI on Aug 16 (Theresa Pearce). Roger LeBlanc identified a **Western Sandpiper** (Bécasseau d'Alaska) on Aug. 7 near Hopewell Cape.

Reports of **Bairds Sandpipers** (Bécasseau de Baird) and **Buff-breasted Sandpipers** (Bécasseau roussâtre). **Stilt Sandpiper** (Bécasseau à échasses) reports were: 1 juvenile near Cocagne on Aug 18 (Paul-Émile Cormier), 1 at Malbaie Sud on Sept. 4 (Marcel David), 2 at Malbaie Sud on Sept. 5 (Bev Schneider), 2 in St-Basile on Sept 9 (Richard Migneault). Bev Schneider spotted a **Long-Billed Dowitcher** (Bécassin à long bec) at Miscou bridge on Sept 5.; others were: 1 at Woodward's Cove, GMI on Sept 17 (Roger Burrows), 1 at Marsh Creek on Oct 13 (Roger Burrows), 3 at Kennedy Street Point in Saint-John on Oct 14 (Merv Cormier). **Wilson's Phalaropes** (Phalarope de Wilson) were reported at Saint's Rest Marsh on Aug 13 (Roger Burrows), 1 at the Margaret Doyle Lookout, Atholville Aug 22 (Margaret Doyle), 1 at Belledune on Sept 2 (Roger Guitard), 1 at Pointe Verte on Sept 8 (Roger Guitard). A **Red-Necked Phalarope** (Phalarope à bec étroit) was seen at Cambridge Narrows on Aug 19 (Margery Acheson), another was seen in the Ste-Anne-de-Madawaska region on Aug 27 (Roy LaPointe). Three **Red Phalaropes** (Phalarope à bec large) were off White Head Island on Sept 22 (Durlan Ingersoll and others).

Durlan Ingersoll identified a **Skua** (Labbe) on Aug 16 on the Bay of Fundy, possibly a **South Polar Skua** (Labbe de McCormick) because of the size of the bird. A **South Polar Skua** was also spotted in Eastport, Maine on Aug. 6 (Norm Famous, fide David Christy).

A Parasitic Jaeger

(Labbe parasite) and a **Pomarine Jaeger** (Labbe pomarin) were spotted over the Bay of Fundy on Aug 24 (Roger Burrows). Another Pomarine Jaeger was spotted from the GM Ferry on Aug. 26 (Roger Burrows). There



Drawing by R.F. Seibert

was a possible **Laughing Gull** (Mouette atricille) at Val Comeau on Aug. 8 (Leonel Richard). Other Laughing Gulls were identified: at 1 at Southwest Head on Aug 13 (Louis Messely), 1 on the Bay of Fundy on Sept 6 and near Gannet Rock on Sept 7 (Roger Burrows), at The Whistle, GMI on Sept 25 (Don & Catherine Gibson). Two **Little Gulls** (Mouette pygmée) and **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** (Goéland brun) were abundant this fall. A **Black-headed Gull** (Mouette rieuse) was at the Cape Brûlé

sewage lagoon on Sept 9 and Sept 23 (Gilles Bourque). A 3rd year **California Gull** (Goéland de Californie) was among other gulls at Rockwood Park on Oct 7 (Roger Burrows). A **Sabine's Gull** (Mouette de Sabine) was east on Whitehead on Aug 25 (Durlan Ingersoll). Others were: 1 seen from the GMI Ferry in late Aug. (Ken Edwards), 1 was off Swallowtail on Sept. 3 (Roger Burrows). Bev Schneider spotted a **Forster's Tern** (Sterne de Forster) at Lamèque on Sept. 2.

A **Black-billed Cuckoo** (Coulicou à bec noir) was at the sewage lagoon at Long Pond, GMI on Sept 28 (Don Gibson) and one was also heard on English Settlement Road on Oct 18 (Robert & Julie Singleton). There were several reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** (Coulicou à bec jaune): 1 at North Head on Sept 10 (Roger Burrows), 1 at Point Lepreau on Sept 12 (Jim Wilson), 1 at Long Eddy Point on Sept 19, 1 at North Head and 1 at Ox Head on Sept 20 (Merv Cormier, Jim Wilson and others), 1 at the Lorneville cemetery on Oct 6 (Merv Cormier), 1 in Ste-Anne de Madawaska on Oct 14 (Roy & Charlotte LaPointe), 1 in Pointe-Verte on Oct 18 (Roger Guitard).

Jim and Jean Wilson had a **Selasphorus sp. Hummingbird** (Colibri Seasphorus sp.) at their feeders for a few days in early October. It was either a **Rufous or Allen's Hummingbird** (Colibri roux ou de Allen).

A **Red-headed Woodpecker** (Pic à tête rouge) was seen at Haut-Lamèque on Sept 26 (Marcel David). A female **Red-bellied Woodpecker** (Pic à ventre roux) was at David Baldwin's feeder in Bonny River on Oct 19. Margaret Doyle identified 2 **Black-backed Woodpeckers** (Pic à dos noir) at her camp in Kedgwick on Aug. 8 and another was reported in Carlingford on Oct 16 (Pat Frenette).

A **Western Kingbird** (Tyran de l'Ouest) was sighted on Chemin Pré in the Memramcook region on Aug. 23 (Allain Clavette). Other Western Kingbirds were reported: 1 on Whitehead Island on Sept 18 (Jim Edsall, Jim Wilson and others), 1 on Murray Corner Road (Westmorland Co.) on Oct 4, 1 in on Malakoff Road near Scoucouc on Oct 4 (Norm & Gisèle Belliveau). A **Forked-Tailed Flycatcher** (Tyran des Savanes) was reported at Pigeon Hill, Lamèque on Aug. 29 (Rose-Aline Chiasson).

A very good year for **Carolina Wrens** (Troglodyte de Caroline): 1 was Yves Cormier's yard in Moncton on July 31 (fide MNCIL), a pair in Riverview on July 31 (Bob Betts), 1 in Sackville on Sept 13 (Becky Whittam), 1 in Morell Park in Fredericton on Sept 15 (Gilles Belliveau), 1 juvenile in Roger Leblanc's yard in Moncton on Sept 20.



Photograph by T. Murray

Blue-Gray Gnatcatchers (Gobemoucheron gris-bleu) were very abundant this year. Réjean Godin identified a **Northern Wheatear** (Traquet motteux) on Sept 11 at Pointe-à-Bouleau where it could be seen for several days. Another Northern Wheatear was on GMI on Sept 13 (Stu Tingley) and on White Head Island on Oct 7 (Peter Pearce).

Merv Cormier and Gilles Belliveau spotted 2 **White-eyed Vireos** (Vireo aux yeux blancs) near Coleson's Cove on Sept 30. Roger Leblanc and Alain Clavette also saw a **White-eyed Vireo** on GMI on Sept 30. A **Yellow-throated Vireo** (Vireo à gorge jaune) was at North Head on Sept 20 (Jim Wilson, Merv Cormier).

Stu Tingley and his Wings group spotted a **Blue-winged Warbler** (Paruline à ailes bleues) on the road to Castalia Marsh on Sept 11. Other Blue-winged Warblers were reported: 1 on the Swallowtail Road on Sept 20 (Merv Cormier), 1 adult female on Highland Woods trails in Saint-John on Oct 3 (Roger Burrows). Two **Golden-winged Warblers** (Paruline à ailes dorées) were seen on Black Beach Road, Saint-John on Sept 10 (Norm Belliveau and others). **Orange-crowned Warblers** (Paruline verdâtre), **Pine Warbler** (Paruline des pins) and **Prairie Warbler** (Paruline des prés) were frequently reported this season. A **Prothonotary Warbler** (Paruline orangée) was captured and banded at the St-Andrews Banding Station on Aug. 19 (Tracey Dean). Several **Connecticut Warblers** (Paruline à gorge grise) were spotted: Merv Cormier with Jim and Jean Wilson observed and photographed one at Long Eddy Point on GMI on Sept 17, Stu Tingley also photographed one at Lorneville on Sept 20, 1 was near Roger Burrows yard on Sept 28, 1 on GMI on Oct 14 (Durlan Ingersoll). Only one report of a **Yellow-breasted Chat** (Paruline polyglotte) this year: on Black Beach in Saint John on Sept 3 (Merv Cormier).

A female **Black-Headed Grosbeak** (Cardinal à tête noire) was in Stilesville on July 31 (Kevin Renton). The yellow wing linings were identified differentiating this bird from a immature Rose-Breasted Grosbeak. Jim Wilson and Ron Steeves saw an immature **Blue Grosbeak** (Guiraca bleu) on Whale Cove Road, GMI on Oct 12. A male **Indigo Bunting** (Bruant indigo) was at Long-Eddy Point GM, on Aug. 30 (Ken Edwards Jr). Another was at White Head Island on Sept. 26 (Don & Catherine Gibson), 1 was at Long Eddy Point on Oct 10 & 12 and 3 more on Swallowtail Road on Oct 14 (Jim Wilson, Ron Steeves). There were lots of reports of **Dickcissels** (Dickcissel d'Amérique) but Jim & Jean Wilson saw a total of 7 at 4 different areas on Grand Manan on Sept 21.

A female **Eastern Towhee** (Tohi à flancs roux) was spotted on the road to Long Eddy Point on Oct 12 (Jim Wilson, Ron Steeves). A **Clay-colored Sparrow** (Bruant des plaines) was at Long Eddy Point on Sept 17 (Jim Wilson and others). Two other Clay-colored Sparrows were seen behind the graveyard on GMI on Sept. 26, 1 on Stanley Beach Road, GMI on Sept 28 (Don Gibson), at least one more was on the Lancaster trail in Saint-John on Oct 4 (Roger Burrows). Durlan Ingersoll and Tracey Bagely report a **Field Sparrow** (Bruant des champs) at Seal Cove on Sept 19. **Lark Sparrows** (Bruant à joues marron) were abundant this year. Alain Clavette and Roger Leblanc identified a **Ipswich Savannah Sparrow** (Bruant des prés variété Ipswich) on Sept 30 as did Ron Steeves at Southwest Head on Oct 13. A rare **Seaside Sparrow** (Bruant maritime) was spotted at Castalia Marsh on Sept 17 (Roger Burrows). An adult **Harris Sparrow** (Bruant à face noire) was on the Lancaster trail in Saint John on Oct. 4 (Roger Burrows). Three **Lapland Longspurs** (Bruant lapon) were at Saints Rest Marsh on Oct 6 and 12 at Marsh Creek on Oct 14 (Merv Cormier).

A possible **Eastern Meadowlark** (Sturnelle des prés) was at Saint's Rest Marsh on Oct 7 (Ian Cameron).

Une **Grande Aigrette** était sur le Chemin de la Cédrière le 16 août (Ivy Austin). Une autre a été observée à Belledune le 2 sept (Roger Guitard). Une **Aigrette neigeuse** a été observée à Castalia Marsh le 10 sept (Robert Barbeau). Il y avait un **Fulligule à tête rouge** à Lamèque le 29 août (Denise Godin et autres). Trois autres Fulligules à tête rouge ont été observés sur l'étang d'épuration d'Atholville le 30 sept (Roger Guitard). Deux **Arlequins Plongeurs** étaient sur Miscou le 10 sept (Ivy Austin, Jocelyne Godin). Un **Urubu à tête rouge** était à Jacket River le 2 sept et aussi au dessus du chemin Pat Carney, comté de Restigouche le 30 sept. (Roger Guitard).

Une **Gallinule Poule d'eau** a été observée le 21 août à Eel River dans la région de la Baie des Chaleur (Roger Guitard). Roger a aussi observé une **Foulque d'Amérique** à Belledune le 8 sept.

Roger LeBlanc a identifié un **Bécasseau d'Alaska** juvénile prêt de Cap Hopewell le 7 août. Quelques rapports de **Bécasseaux à échasses** : 1 à Malbaie Sud le 4 sept. (Marcel David), 2 à St-Basile le 9 sept. (Richard Migneault). Un **Bécasseau de Baird** était à Malbaie Sud le 4 sept. (Marcel David). Marcel David rapporte des **Bécasseaux roussâtres** le 5 août et 4 sept. à Malbaie Nord. Un autre a été rapporté à Belledune le 2 sept (Roger Guitard). Une **Phalarope de Wilson** était à l'étang d'épuration de

Pointe Verte le 8 sept. (Roger Guitard). Une **Phalarope à bec étroite** a été observé dans la région de St-Anne-de-Madawaska le 27 août (Roy LaPointe).

Ivy Austin et Jocelyne Godin rapport une **Mouette pygmée** à Miscou le 10 sept.

Un **Coulicou à bec jaune** était à l'étang de Ste-Anne de Madawaska le 14 oct (Roy & Charlotte LaPointe) et un autre était à Pointe-Verte le 18 oct (Roger Guitard).

Il y avait un **Pic à tête rouge** chez Malvina Noël de Haut-Lamèque le 26 sept. (Marcel David).

Un **Tyrann des Savanes** a été rapporté le 29 août à Pigeon Hill sur l'île de Lamèque (Rose-Aline Chiasson).

Roger Leblanc avait un **Troglodyte de Caroline** dans sa cour le 20 sept.

Le 11 sept. Réjean Godin a observé un **Traquet motteux**

à Pointe-à-Bouveau. Cet oiseau a été présent pour plusieurs jours. Des **Merles bleus de l'Est** ont eu une nichée dans la région de Notre-Dame de Lourdes (Roy LaPointe). C'est le premier nid actif trouvé depuis plusieurs années au Madawaska.

J. Denys Bourque et d'autres ont observé une **Paruline des pins** dans la région de Kedgwick Forks le 27 juillet. Une autre **Paruline des pins** a été rapportée sur l'île de Miscou le 10 sept. (Ivy Austin, Jocelyne Godin).

Roger Leblanc et Alain Clavette ont observé un **Bruant des prés forme Ipswich** le 30 septembre sur Grand Manan.

NATURE NEWS: INVERTEBRATES

June 1 to August 30, 2007

Dwayne Sabine

Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths)

Short-tailed Swallowtails (papillon queue-court; *Papilo brevicauda bretonensis*) were observed at Point Escuminac on June 20 (NP) and June 27 (L-EC, DD, JE, NP). This large, showy butterfly is found only in Atlantic Canada and Québec, and in New Brunswick is known only along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Short-tailed Swallowtail's larval host plant is Scotch Lovage (livèche écossaise; *Ligusticum scoticum*), a plant common on coastal headlands and margins of salt marshes.

Canadian Tiger Swallowtails (papillon tigré du Canada; *Papilo canadenis*) seemed especially abundant this summer. Reports of large numbers of this species came from area throughout the province: Aboujagane and Gaytons areas, June 7 (JC); eastern Westmorland County, June 14 (ST, NB, GsB, GB); Waweig and Brockway areas, June 14 (MJ); Scotchtown, mid-June (MP); and Eight Mile Lake near Kedgwick, mid-June (MCD). **White Admirals** (amiral; *Limenitis arthemis*) were also noticeably abundant this summer, with thousands reported in the Eight Mile Lake near Kedgwick, June 23 (MCD); and hundreds in the Oak Point and Central Hampstead areas on June 25 (SM, DS, MS).

The **Mustard White** (piéride des crucières; *Pieris oleracea*) occurs here in two seasonal populations or forms that are quite different in appearance. The spring form is

quite conspicuous in wet, rich woods in early summer, when it is among the more abundant of the few butterfly species active at that time. The summer form is less often noticed. Individuals from the summer population of Mustard Whites were reported this year from Moncton on July 14 (JE), the Miramichi area on August 16 (NP), and from Peticodiac on September 7 (JE).

Jim Edsall found six **Bronze Coppers** (bronzé; *Lycaena hyllus*) at Bell Marsh in Moncton on Aug 19. This is the largest group of this species that Jim has encountered anywhere. Bronze Coppers are rare and localized in NB, being found only in rich, fertile marshes where its larval host plant, Water Dock (rumex orbiculaire; *Rumex orbiculatus*) is found.



Photograph by T. Murray

The **Baltimore** (Baltimore; *Euphydryas phaeton*) (aka Baltimore Checkerspot) is seldom reported since it rarely wanders far from its habitat: wet meadows and stream banks where its larval food plant, Turtlehead (tête de tortue; *Chelone glabra*), grows. Reports were received from scattered parts of the province this year, including Silverwood, June 20 (DS); New Scotland Bog, June 22

(L-ÉC, DP); Alphonse Léger Road, June 25-26 (DD); Big Hole Brook near Dungarvon River; July 7 (DG, PP), Pokiok Settlement, July 8 (DG), and Rogersville, July 13 (NP).

The **Northern Blue** (bleu nordique; *Lycaeides idas empetri*) was reported from Escuminac on June 27 (JE), Cape Jourmain on July 7 (DD), and Prince of Wales on July 8 (JE). This subspecies is restricted to coastal bogs and headlands in the Maritimes where Black Crowberry (graines à corbigeaux; *Empetrum nigrum*), its larval host plant, grows in abundance.

The **Aphrodite** (argynne aphrodite; *Speyeria aphrodite winni*) is the least common of our three largest and showiest Fritillary species. Only one report was received this summer; Jim Edsall noted one at Utopia on July 8.

New Brunswick harbours two species of checkerspot butterflies: the widespread and abundant **Harris Checkerspot** (damier de Harris; *Chlosyne harrisii*), and the much rarer and local **Silvery Checkerspot** (damier argenté; *Chlosyne nycteis*). The Silvery Checkerspot has been reported twice this summer: at New Scotland bog on June 18 (DD, L-ÉC), and at Coal Branch on June 20 (JE).

The **Question Mark** (polygone à queue violacée; *Polygonia interrogationis*) is one of our migratory butterfly species, with adults that have overwintered in the south showing up here in spring and early summer to breed. The generation produced by those migrants are evident here in late summer and fall, before they return south. It is also the rarest of our Comma species. Three Question Marks observed by Jim Edsall at Escuminac Point on June 27 would presumably have been migrants from the south.

An early **Viceroy** (vice-roi; *Limenitis archippus*) was out and about at Fredericton on June 6 (GB).

The butterfly story of the year has to have been the exceptional influx of **Monarchs** (monarque; *Danaus plexippus*). As reported in the last issue, the first migrant Monarchs arrived in NB in mid-late May. By June they were showing up in good numbers at scattered locations throughout the province, with notable concentrations at Point Escuminac on June 20 (~30 travelling south along the coast) (NP), and Grassy Island (near Oak Point) on June 22 ("dozens") (SM). Monarch larvae, a rarity in the province during most years, were first reported at Fredericton on July 1 (DS), with reports following from Rogersville on July 13 (NP), Indian Mountain (Moncton) on July 14 (JE), Memramcook on July 14 (L-ÉC, RP) and July 21 (YL), Hammond River on July 8 (and afterwards) (JW, JE), Evandale on July 17 (JW), Sackville on July 23 (KP), Scotchtown on July 24 (MP), Moncton on July 29 (JM), and Lutes Mountain on August 7 (JM). This exceptional

Monarch year was not limited to New Brunswick, as similar situation was reported in much of the northern half of North America. New Brunswick is on the northern fringe on Monarch range, and the butterflies that show up here in most summers are one or two generations removed from the wintering population. Thus we typically see much lower numbers, and primarily in late summer and fall when there is only a brief window, if any, to allow any eggs that are laid to develop to adults. In 2006, migrants showed up in large numbers very early, probably due in part to the exceptionally warm spring in most of eastern North America.

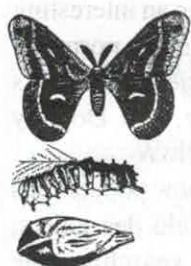
Denis Doucet found a number of new populations of **Least Skipper** (hespérie délicate; *Ancyloxypha numitoria*) this year, at Pellerin on July 3; Walton's Lake on July 11 and several (with Louis-Émile Cormier) in the Gaspereau and Salmon River areas (Queen's & Kent Co.) on July 15. Jim Edsall also noted the species at Peticodiac on September 7 and at Bell Marsh in Moncton on August 19. The Least Skipper has been thought of as rare, but turns up with increasing regularity in recent years when its habitat (marshy areas, stream edges) are searched. Other rare skippers observed in 2006 include a **Two-Spotted Skipper** (hespérie des marais; *Euphyes bimacula*) at Utopia on July 8 (JE), and **Common Roadside Skippers** (hespérie violacée; *Amblyscirtes vialis*) (far less common in NB than inferred by their English common name) at New Scotland bog on June 18 (DD, L-ÉC) and at Kent Junction on June 22 (JE).

It appears to have been a good year for our largest and showiest moths, the **Giant Silkworm Moths** (Saturnidés; Saturniidae), as observers in a number of areas commented on their abundance. Tony Thomas encountered all seven species known from the province at one site in McAdam on June 17, including the **Promethea Moth** (saturnide du cerisier; *Callosamia promethea*), which was first found in NB only in 2000. **Luna Moths** (papillon lune; *Actias luna*) were particularly abundant there, as Tony reported observations of "at least a dozen per trip" during the first 3 weeks of June, and the normally-uncommon **Columbi** (saturnide du mélèze; *Hyalophora columbia*) was relatively abundant as well.

Promethea Moths were also noted in large numbers along the highway between Woodstock and Fredericton on June 15 (RW, SC), and on June 18 & 20 (RW). Another was photographed at a porch light at Woodstock on June 18 (KC).



Drawing by V. Knox



Drawing by V. Knox

The **Cecropia** (saturnie cécropia; *Hyalophora cecropia*) is among our more common Giant Silkworm Moths, but an observation of many emerging from pupal cases on spirea bushes on the Grand Lake floodplains near Jemseg on June 15 was notable (SM).

Tony Thomas observed about a dozen **Hickory Tussock Moths** (*Lophocampa caryae*) at McAdam on June 17. This appears to be only the second recorded occurrence of the species in NB; specimens found by Reggie Webster at the Meduxnekeag River in 2005 are thought to represent the first provincial record.

Definite Tussock Moths (chenille à houppes jaunes; *Orgyia definita*) found at Yoho Lake in 2005 represented a new species record for NB. It appears that there may be a scattered population in the province, as Tony Thomas found larvae, pupae, and adult Definite Tussock Moths at Fredericton in August.

Odonata (Damselflies and Dragonflies)

The unseasonably warm weather in early spring 2006 resulted in a few early records for odonates, as was reported in the last issue. Adding to those was Scott Makepeace's observation of thousands of **Emerald Spreadwings** (lestes dryade; *Lestes dryas*) emerging at McGowans Corner on May 28, fully four weeks earlier than the previous record for this species.

On July 14, Gilles Belliveau found a large population of **Orange Bluets** (agrion orangé; *Enallagma signatum*) along the Saint John River near Jemseg. He followed this with additional discoveries of the species at French Lake, McGowans Corner, and Trout Creek on July 20, and at Indian Lake on July 24. This colourful damselfly was known from only 3-4 sites in the province prior to Gilles' finds. Several of the new sites had been visited by Gilles (and others) in previous years, but Orange Bluets were not noted during those visits. Odonate populations (as well as those of many other insect groups) often persist at low levels for several years, eventually experiencing an "explosion" in numbers when conditions are optimum for the species. The Orange Bluet prefers slow-moving, weedy waters, and Gilles' discoveries indicate that it may occur throughout the lower Saint John River.

Denis Doucet found **Little Bluets** (agrion mineur; *Enallagma minusculum*) Walton's Lake on July 10. The species was apparently also found at other lakes in

southwestern NB during aquatic plant fieldwork by the Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre during July and August. Little Bluets are considered a coastal plain species, and the species is restricted to a small area of northeastern North America. It was formerly considered quite rare in the province, but has been turning up in increasing regularity in recent years as new lakes are surveyed.

Denis Doucet reported two the provinces' more colourful damselflies from Pellerin, where he found **Aurora Damsels** (agrion à tache jaune; *Chromagrion conditum*) on June 14 & 24, and **Eastern Red Damsels** (agrion rougeâtre; *Amphiagrion saucium*) on June 25 and July 2. Aurora Damsels were also reported from Hanwell on June 6 (AWT) and from Fredericton on June 22 (GB).

A male **Harlequin Darner** (aeschne pygmée; *Gomphaeschna furcillata*) hunting over alder-margined pools near Regent Street bog in Fredericton on June 17 furnished one of the few provincial records for this species, which typically inhabits wooded swamps (DS).

A freshly-emerged **Skillet Clubtail** (gomphe ventru; *Gomphus ventricosus*) observed at Foshay Lake on June 6 was an early record for this striking species (SM). More typical in timing was the massive emergence of Skillet Clubtails at Fredericton on June 19-21 (DS). The equally-striking **Cobra Clubtail** (gomphe-cobra; *Gomphus vastus*) followed suit with an even larger emergence at Fredericton during the last week of June (DS). Both of these species have limited distributions in the province, being found only in the lower Saint John River system.

The **Stygian Shadowdragon** (épithèque de Provancher; *Neurocordulia yamaskanensis*) was known from only a single site in NB (Canoose Stream) prior to 2005, when it was found in large numbers at the Mactaquac Headpond in the middle reaches of the Saint John River. Further surveys for this crepuscular (dusk-flying) species in 2006 showed that it is numerous throughout the lower Saint John River system as well, as Scott Makepeace found Stygian Shadowdragons abundant at Hampstead and Upper Gagetown in mid-July. Reggie and Vincent Webster also had one come to an insect light long after dark on July 9 at Grand Lake. It is this late-flying habit that has allowed such a numerous species to be overlooked for so long, as odonate surveys are rarely undertaken at these hours.

It appeared to be a great year for Emeralds, with observations of these green-eyed dragonflies coming in from several parts of the province. The more interesting observations included a massive swarm of several species at Escuminac on June 27, including **Delicate Emeralds** (cordulie de Franklin; *Somatochlora franklini*), **Incurvate Emeralds** (cordulie incurvée; *Somatochlora incurvata*),

and **Kennedy's Emeralds** (cordulie de Kennedy; *Somatochlora kennedyi*) (L-EC, DD, JE, NP). On the same day, Gilles Belliveau found a large swarm at Fredericton consisting mainly of **Brush-tipped Emeralds** (cordulie de Walsh; *Somatochlora walshii*) and a few **Ski-tailed Emeralds** (cordulie alongée; *Somatochlora elongata*), Delicate Emeralds, and **Williamson's Emeralds** (cordulie de Williamson; *Somatochlora williamsoni*). The uncommon Incurvate Emerald was also noted at Johnson's Point on July 29 (GB, ST). A search of New Scotland bog on June 17 turned up a few **Ocellated Emeralds** (cordulie mineure; *Somatochlora minor*), Delicate Emeralds, Kennedy's Emeralds, and a single **Ski-tailed Emerald** (cordulie alongée; *Somatochlora elongata*). Finally, a **Ringed Emerald** (cordulie annelée; *Somatochlora albicincta*) - a boreal species found only in the northern part of the province - was observed ovipositing at the Halfway Inn along the Plaster Rock-Renous Highway on July 15 (DS).

The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre's aquatic plant fieldwork in lakes throughout southern NB turned up a new dragonfly species for the province during the week of August 7-11, when John Klymko discovered a population of **Martha's Pennant** (*Celithimus martha*) west of Grand Bay. It was flying with the closely-related **Calico Pennant** (cé lithème indienne; *Celithemis elisa*). Martha's Pennant is a coastal plain species found only in northeastern North America. It occurs in Maine and southern Nova Scotia, and has been long suspected of occurring in southern NB as well.

The **Wandering Glider** (pantale flavescente; *Pantala flavescens*) was found at Escuminac on June 27 (JE) and at Fredericton on August 17 (GB). This migratory species is superbly adapted to long-distance flight, and is the most widely distributed dragonfly in the world - found even on remote oceanic islands. Numbers of Wandering Gliders in NB vary considerably from year-to-year, dependent entirely on the influx from the south, as there is no resident population.

The early nature of the 2006 season was illustrated well by Gilles Belliveau's observation of several recently-emerged **Cherry-faced Meadowhawks** (sympétrum intime; *Sympetrum intumescens*) at Fredericton on June 19. This was two weeks prior to the previous early record for this species, which is more typically seen during mid summer through early fall.

Miscellaneous

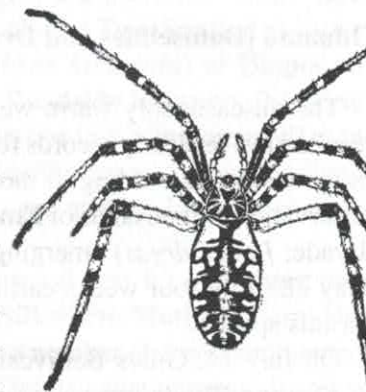
Say's Cicadas (cigale ridée; *Okanagana rimosa*) and **Dogday Cicadas** (cigale caniculaire; *Tibicen canicularis*) were both heard stridulating at a single location near Little

Pokiok Stream on July 8 (DS, RW), providing an interesting contrast in "calls". Different emergence timing normally results in seasonal separation of these species, with Say's Cicada activity peaking in mid-late June, and Dogday Cicadas during mid-July through August.

Reggie Webster continued his search for new populations of the **Cobblestone Tiger Beetle** (cicindèle des galets; *Cicindela marginipennis*) this summer, searching the upper Saint John River near Edmunston and the Southwest Miramichi River near Doaktown, the only NB sites thought to offer potential habitat. These searches were unsuccessful, and it now appears that the entire Canadian population of Cobblestone Tiger Beetles may be limited to the few known sites on the lower Saint John River system.

The colourful **Swamp Milkweed Beetle** (*Labidomera clivicollis*) was reported twice this year: from Shogomoc Stream on July 10 (DS, KC), and from Scotchtown on July 24 (MP) - both times on Swamp Milkweed (asclépiade incarnat; *Asclepias incarnata*), of course!

Finally, many people commented on finding **Black and Yellow Argiope** (*Argiope aurantia*) this summer. This large, strikingly-coloured spider was reported from scattered areas throughout the province, and particularly from fields and grassy areas. It is possible that the species is increasing in the province, although the mild winter this year may have also allowed higher than normal overwinter survival rates, creating a temporary increase in numbers this summer.



Drawing by V. Knox

Further observation should help resolve this question. The Black and Yellow Argiope has been known in the province since at least the late 1980s, when Reggie Webster first observed it in Fredericton.

Abbreviations: AWT Tony Thomas, DD Denis Doucet, DG Don Gibson, DP Donald Pellerin, DS Dwayne Sabine, GB Gilles Belliveau, GsB Gisele Belliveau, JC Jules Cormier, JE Jim Edsall, JM Janet MacMillan, JW Jim Wilson, KC Kevin Craig, KC Kevin Craig, KP Kathy Popma, L-ÉC Louis-Émile Cormier, MGD Margaret Gallant Doyle, ME Margie Pacey, MS Mary Sabine, NB Norm Belliveau, NP Nelson Poirier, PP Peter Pearce, RP Richard Perron, RW Reggie Webster, SC Stephen Clayden, SM Scot Makepeace, ST Stu Tingley, YL Yolande LeBlanc

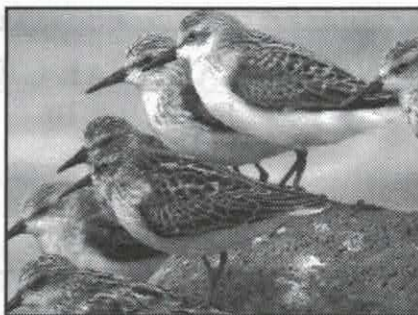
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Tide and Times

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campus of Acadia University, a few minutes' walk from downtown Wolfville. Wolfville is convenient to Halifax and the Halifax International airport. It has wonderful inns and B&Bs and restaurants for those of you coming early or staying late. And don't be afraid to bring the family -- we will be offering a children's program.

where the equivalent of all the water exiting all the world's rivers moves in or out of the Minas Basin four times a day.

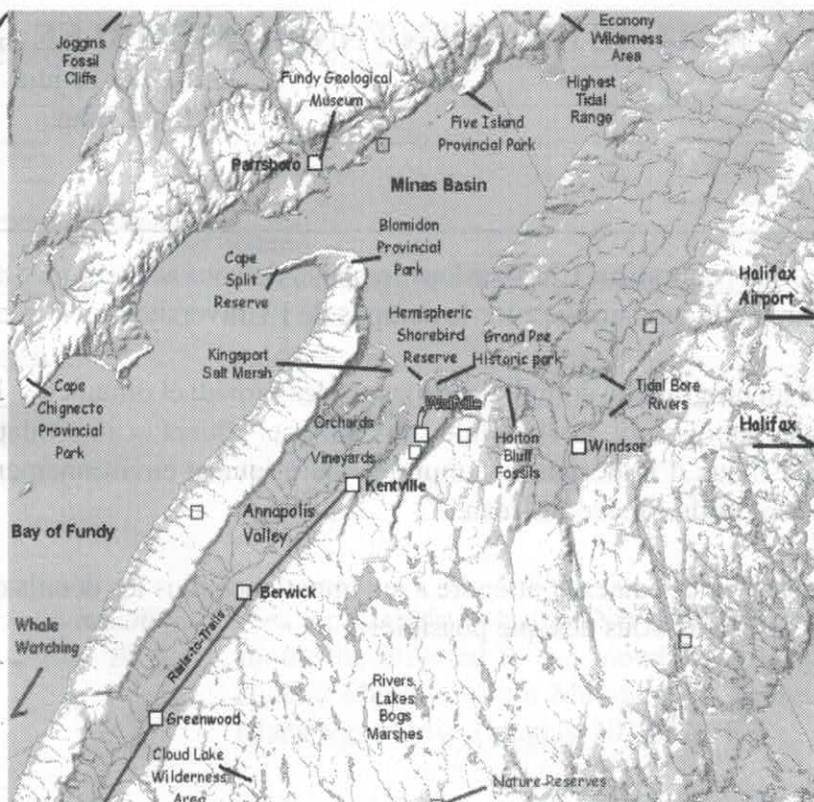
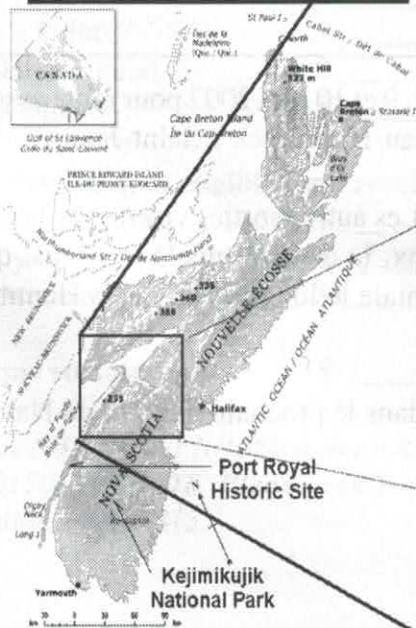
Our presenters and trip leaders are already preparing for your visit. Make Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy your destination in August 2007. (Watch www.nature2007.ca)



Don't miss this opportunity to explore with local researchers and naturalists the unique Bay of Fundy and surrounding area. See firsthand the spectacular flights of shorebirds that gather on the Fundy mud flats to fatten up for their journeys south. Experience the novelty of standing at the edge of the sea 45 feet (13.5 m) below high tide and examining the creatures exposed for brief moments to the air. Watch, or ride if you want, a tidal bore. Hike to the spot

- Nature 2007 Chair: Joan Czapalay
joancz@ns.sympatico.ca
- Nature Nova Scotia: www.naturens.ca
- Acadia University: www.acadiau.ca
- Nova Scotia Information:
<http://www.destination-nb.com/default.asp>
- Annapolis Valley: <http://www.valleyweb.com>

Nature Canada 2007 Location
Birdwatching, Nature Cruises/Tours,
Kayaking/canoeing, Hiking/Walking,
Cycling, Sailing, Scuba Diving, Surfing,
Tidal Bore Rafting, Sky Diving.



**NATURE NB (NBFN/FNNB) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2007**

June 8, 9 & 10

Saint John

The Saint John Naturalists' Club will host the Nature NB annual general meeting weekend from Friday, June 8th to Sunday, June 10th, 2007 at the campus of the University of New Brunswick in Saint John.

A full program for youth is planned for Saturday and Sunday. Other field trips will focus on botany, geology, birding, dragonflies, coastal and inter-tidal habitat, nuclear power generation, and tours of areas of cultural, historical and environmental interest along the St. John, Kennebecasis and Hammond Rivers.

So mark your calendar now for June 8-10, 2007 and look for further details in the next NB Naturalist. Plan to register early!

**NATURE NB (NBFN/FNNB) ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE 2007**

Le 8, 9 & 10 juin

Saint John

Le "Saint John Naturalists' Club" se fera un plaisir de vous accueillir les 8, 9 et 10 juin 2007 pour notre assemblée générale annuelle qui aura lieu sur le campus de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick à Saint-Jean.

On offrira un programme complet pour jeunes les samedi et dimanche. Les autres sorties viseront la botanique, la géologie, les oiseaux, les libellules, les habitats côtiers et intertidaux, la centrale nucléaire, ainsi que des visites à des lieux d'importances culturelle, historique et environnementale le long des Rivières Hammond et Kennebecasis et du Fleuve St.-Jean.

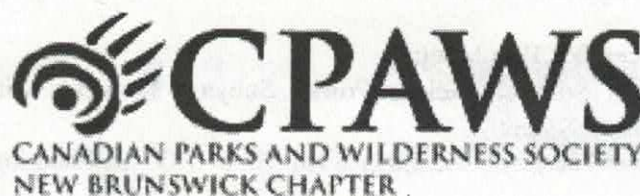
Veuillez réserver ces dates et attendre avec impatience tous les détails dans le prochain numéro du Naturaliste du N.-B. Inscrivez-vous dès que possible!

CPAWS NEW BRUNSWICK

Nature Conservation Education for Children

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, New Brunswick Chapter (CPAWS NB) is proud to announce its new "Watch Your Paws" nature education program for children! The goals of this program are to educate children about natural habitats and protected areas in our province and to encourage responsible action in nature. This one hour program is offered free of charge to children in grades 3 to 8. Each session will include a brief overview of natural area and habitat concepts, followed by entertaining and interactive hands-on activities. The general theme is promoting responsible behaviour in nature and is consistent with curriculum outcomes for these grades.

To schedule a "Watch Your Paws" session for your classroom contact Sarah MacMillan at: cpaweduc@cogentconsortiuminc.ca. 1-888-336-4511



Please renew your membership with Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB).

Included my donation for:

Young Naturalists Club	\$	_____
Youth Summer Camps	\$	_____
Piper Project	\$	_____
Mary's Point	\$	_____
Scholarship Fund	\$	_____
Unspecified	\$	_____

Membership (not eligible for a receipt):

Individual	\$25	\$	_____
Family	\$30	\$	_____
Life Membership	\$1,000	\$	_____

Cheque enclosed \$ _____

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) is a charitable organization #89017971RR0001. Please ask for a receipt for donations under \$15.

This is a gift membership (A note will be sent announcing your gift and welcoming the new member.)

Recipient: _____

Address _____

Name _____

Other family members _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

E-mail _____

Fees are payable to Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) and should be directed to the membership secretary: Dianne Mercier-Allain Membership Secretary 36 Island View Drive Douglas, NB E3A 7R3

VARIOUS

Christmas Bird Counts

If you are interested in learning more about Christmas Bird Counts, and get a list of compilers, please visit the following website: <http://www3.nbnet.nb.ca/maryspt/CBC.html>

Moncton Naturalists Club

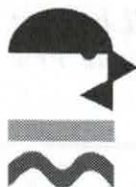
December 19th Meeting

Guest Speaker: Nelson Poirier Subject: Moments with Mother Nature

Date: Tuesday, December 19th Time: 7:00pm Location:

Church of the Nazarene, 21 Fieldcrest Drive

Mother Nature has many interesting things to share with us in N.B. when we take a moment to look. Nelson Poirier takes every opportunity to catch those moments on film whether it be birds, butterflies, moths, caterpillars, dragonflies, amphibians, reptiles, plants, and lots more. Let's spend some time making whistle-stops to visit a sampling of these members of Mother Nature's wildlife community and share experiences enjoying them and maybe appreciating them even more the next time we encounter them. We will also add the unique sounds many of them make to add to the natural symphony.



Veillez renouveler votre adhésion à Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB).

Ci-inclus mon don à :

- | | | |
|---|-------|----|
| Club de jeunes naturalistes | _____ | \$ |
| Camp d'été pour les jeunes | _____ | \$ |
| Projet Siffleur | _____ | \$ |
| Centre d'interprétation de Mary's Point | _____ | \$ |
| Fond de bourse | _____ | \$ |
| Non-spécifié | _____ | \$ |

Cotisation (non-éligible pour un reçu) :

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|----|
| Individu | 25\$ | _____ | \$ |
| Famille | 30\$ | _____ | \$ |
| Membre à vie | 1000\$ | _____ | \$ |

Chèque inclus : _____ \$

Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) est un organisme de bienfaisance, numéro 8901791RR0001. Veuillez demander un reçu officiel pour les dons de moins que 15\$.

Ceci est un abonnement cadeau (une note de bienvenue et de souhait sera envoyée au nom indiqué à votre nom et celui de Nature NB) :

Nom du receveur : _____

Adresse : _____

Nom : _____

Autres membres de la famille : _____

Adresse : _____

Téléphone : _____

Courriel : _____

La cotisation doit être payée à Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) et envoyée à : Diane Mercier-Allain, préposé aux membres, 36 Island View Drive, Douglas, NB, E3A 7R3

There are a number of organizations and agencies that provide funding for Nature NB's projects. We acknowledge that without their help, we would not be in a position to carry out the work we do. Thank you also to the many private donors.

Il y a plusieurs organisations et agences qui appuient les projets de Nature NB. Nous sommes très reconnaissantes de leur financement. Nous ne serons pas capables d'entreprendre ces projets sans leur aide. Merci aussi aux gens qui donnent généreusement.



**Canadian
Heritage**

**Patrimoine
canadien**



**Parks
Canada**

**Parcs
Canada**

Canada

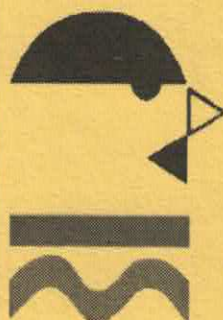


**Environnement
Canada**

**Environment
Canada**



Shell Environmental Fund



Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB)
924 rue Prospect Street
Fredericton, NB, E3B 2T9

Membership Card
Carte de membre

Info nature / Nature News Références / References

Info nature compte sur les membres de Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) afin qu'ils nous communiquent leurs observations nature. Les personnes suivantes se partagent la tâche d'assurer un suivi aussi complet que possible à ce niveau. Veuillez faire parvenir vos informations à la personne appropriée.

Oiseaux / Birds

* Numéro d'hiver / Winter issue: Don Gibson, 50 Golf Club Rd, Fredericton, NB E3B 5M4 Tel. (506) 454-3261 email – gibsondg@nbnet.nb.ca

* Numéro du printemps / Spring issue: Rose-Alma Mallet, 801 Route 133, Boudreau West, NB E4P 6P2 Tel. (506) 532-3482 email – mallettra@nbnet.nb.ca

* Numéro d'été / Summer issue: Ken MacIntosh, 220 King St. E., Saint John NB E2L 1H3 Tel 693-6799 email – coopers@nbnet.nb.ca

* Numéro d'automne / Fall issue: Pierrette Mercier, 888 chemin du Pouvoir, St-Joseph de Madawaska, NB E7B 2M4 Tel. (506) 735-6872 email – petem@nb.sympatico.ca

Nature News relies on Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) members to report their various nature finds. The following people work as a team to ensure that this section is as complete as possible. Please send your observations to the appropriate compiler.

Les invertébrés (Libellules, Papillons, Moules etc.) / Invertebrates (Dragonflies, Butterflies, Mussels etc)

Dwayne Sabine, 48 Bridge St., Fredericton, NB, E3A 4K9 Tel.(506) 450-7302 email – dlsmejs@netscape.net

Plantes / Plants

Jim Goltz, 126 Wilsey Rd. Apt. 17, Fredericton NB E3B 5J1 Tel. (506) 459-8685 email – marph@nbnet.nb.ca

Mammifères / Mammals

Mike LeBlanc, 1529 St-Gabriel Rd., Saint-Maurice, NB E4S 5C1 Tel. (50) 743-8485 email – pandion@nbnet.nb.ca

Astronomie / Astronomy

Roy LaPointe, 60 Cyr St, E7E 1X7 St. Leonard, NB (506) 423-1900 email – birdyard@nbnet.nb.ca



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à jour. Si vos frais d'adhésion la sortie de notre prochain vous ne recevrez aucun autre N.-B. / NB Naturalist.



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