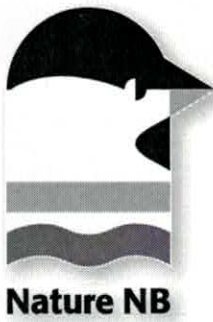


Vol. 38 No. 1 2011

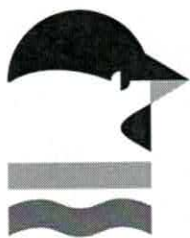


# Naturaliste du **NB** Naturalist



Wintergreen Ferns • Une rencontre avec une Gélinothe huppée  
Piping Plovers: the Road to Recovery





## Nature NB

924 rue Prospect St.  
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Fredericton, NB E3B 2T9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Kennebecasis Naturalist Society**, c/o Ms H. Folkins, 827 Main St., Sussex, E4E 2N1; meets St. Paul's United Church Hall, 7:30 pm, 4th Mon., Sept-June; quarterly newsletter.

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

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

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

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

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



# In This Issue *Dans ce numéro*

Cover Photo / page de couverture, Barred Owl / Chouette rayée  
Photo: Brigitte Noël

Mot du Président / President's Message, Gart Bishop.....	2
Botany Corner - Bulblet Bladder Fern, Gart Bishop.....	3
Species At Risk Update, Lewnanny Richardson .....	4
Espèces en péril, Lewnanny Richardson .....	5
The Hunter and the Hunted, Christopher Clunas .....	6
Piping Plovers: the Road to Recovery, Sue Abbot and Jen Rock.....	8
Put a Stamp on Conservation, Beverly Schneider.....	11
Winterfest / Festival hivernal, Danielle Smith.....	12
Let Sleeping Bears Lie, Mike Lushington .....	13
Nature News - Birds, Janet MacMillan .....	14
Wintergreen Ferns, Warren Coleman .....	22
Ma rencontre avec une Gélinotte huppée/ Ruffed Grouse Encounter, Leonel Richard ..	24
Bulletin of the Natural History Society, Selected by Mary Sollows .....	25
Walking on Micro Worlds, Warren Coleman.....	27
Sharp-shinned Hawk Attack, Brigitte Noël.....	30
Book Reviews: <i>Birds of Canada</i> , Gregor Jongsma, Lauren Robers, and David Dzidzor.....	31
Wetland Wildlife at Wilkins Field, Peter Pearce .....	32
Christmas Bird Count, David Christie .....	36

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February to April / février à avril - vacant

May to July / mai à juillet - Janet MacMillan, janetmac@nbnet.nb.ca

August to October / août à octobre - Pierrette Mercier, 737-1376, petem@globetrotter.net

Members of Nature NB are encouraged to send their nature observations to the compilers who submit regular reports in the NB Naturalist.

SVP, si vous êtes membres de Nature NB faites parvenir vos observations nature aux compilateurs qui rédigent des rapports réguliers dans le Naturaliste du NB.

Please submit articles for the next issue by **April 30, 2011**.

S.v.p. soumettre les articles pour le prochain numéro avant le **30 avril, 2011**.

To / à Janet MacMillan, janetmac@nbnet.nb.ca

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

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Naturaliste du NB 1





## President's Message

Gart Bishop

# Hawks, Gulls, and Gravity

A lady friend of mine, who is in her mid-eighties, has had a passion about flying throughout her life. As a younger woman she would watch the soaring of a hawk and feel a sense of freedom. There was a thrill to be able to imagine gliding effortlessly through the air on broad, still wings, rising with the thermals. She learned to fly a glider plane as a woman in her 50s, and as an eighty-year old began to parachute jump. Being suspended in the air by wings or parachute was magical and an ever present source of amazement and delight.

Recently she was out shopping and as she was pulling into the parking lot, a flock of

30 odd gulls lifted off in unison with the light breeze pulling them skyward. She was captivated by the majestic sight as they rose up to be silhouetted in the evening sky. She opened the door, and stood between the open door and the car, her arm out stretched with her hand grasping the top of the door to give her stability as she gazed upward. These masters of windward currents floated higher and higher until they were above her ... which was when she felt the 'splat' hit her wrist.

Her love of flying is not diminished, but her appreciation for gulls has changed.



## Mot du Président

Gart Bishop

# Rapaces, goëland et gravité

Une dame, de mes amis, à quatre-vingt-cinq ans passés, a toujours une passion pour le vol. Cette émotion l'a suivie toute sa vie. Plus jeune, elle ressentait un sentiment de liberté en observant un rapace au vol. Éprouvant un grand plaisir à s'imaginer à son tour flottant sans effort, dans les airs, sur de larges ailes immobiles alors que les thermales l'emportaient toujours plus haut. Elle a appris à piloter un planeur alors qu'elle était dans la cinquantaine et commença à faire du saut en parachute à quatre-vingts ans. Quels moments magiques remplis de joie et de stupéfaction continue, que d'enfin se retrouver se balançant dans le ciel, sans effort sur les ailes d'un planeur ou suspendu à un parachute.

Dernièrement, alors qu'en faisant d'emplettes, elle s'arrêta dans un stationnement, une volée d'une trentaine de goélands s'envola et profitant de la brise légère s'éleva vers le ciel. Elle ouvrit sa porte, et se tenant entre celle-ci et la voiture. Elle s'appuya de la main sur la portière alors que son regard suivait les oiseaux. Profitant, avec expertise, des courants d'air les goélands montaient toujours plus haut jusqu'à ce qu'ils se trouvent au-dessus d'elle. Et, c'est à ce moment-là qu'elle sentit sur son poignet le « floc » venu de tout là-haut.

Son amour du vol n'en fut pas diminué, mais son opinion des goélands en fut quelque peu modifiée.



# Bulblet Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera*)

## Botany Corner

Gart Bishop  
Sussex

One of my favourite ferns, Bulblet Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera*) is commonly found growing in dense populations at the shaded base of wet outcrops (frequently limestone) or along wooded brooks and streams having banks of rich soils. I enjoy this fern because they grow in places where unusual or rare species can often be found, and because the fern is quite distinctive in form having a very long, narrow tip (see drawing 'c'). It is also the only New Brunswick fern that has obvious vegetative propagules (little green balls the size of small green peas) on the underside of the frond (see drawing 'a') which fall off, root quickly and form new plants. These 'bulblets' are the principal means of producing new plants. Ferns resulting from the germination of a spore take much longer to become recognizable mature plants. New Brunswick has three species of ferns in this genus (Bulblet Bladder Fern, Fragile Fern and Mackay's Brittle Fern), all of which are relatively common if you are in the appropriate shaded habitat. There is also a very rare hybrid between

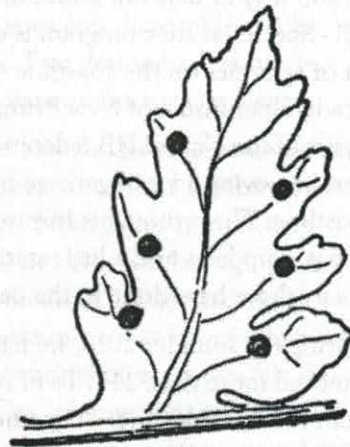
Bulblet Bladder Fern and Fragile Fern which occasionally produces bulblets.

The frond is 30 to 90 cm in length though frequently it is less than 60 cm in New Brunswick. It is considered to be a 'bi-pinnate' frond, meaning that the frond has a main 'stem' from which there are secondary 'stems' on which the green leafy part (pinnule) is directly attached. The 'fruit dots' where the spores are produced are small and roundish in a double row on each pinnule (see drawing 'b').

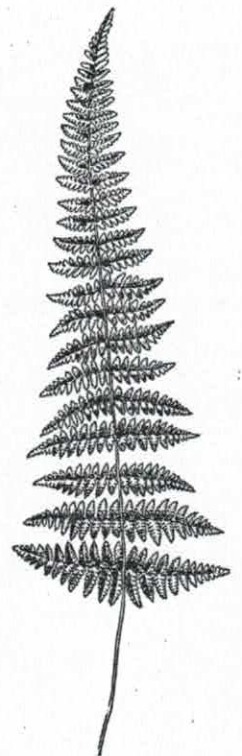
This was one of the first ferns to be sent to Europe from the new world, where it was sometimes referred to as the Berry-bearing Fern.



a) Sprouting bulblet  
Graphic by H. Durand



c) Frond  
Graphic by W. Stilson



b) Pinnule with fruit  
Graphic by H. Durand

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Durand, H. 1928. Field Book of Common Ferns. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, NY.  
Hinds, H.R. 2000. Second Edition Flora of New Brunswick. Department of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB.



Lewnanny Richardson  
Rivière à la Truite

For information on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Pacific\\_Garbage\\_Patch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pacific_Garbage_Patch)

## Nature NB - Species at Risk Update 2010

I was frustrated and shocked after reading an article on the Internet about the biggest landfill on earth. That landfill is found in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. In the article, they were naming that big bunch of trash 'The Great Pacific Garbage Patch' or 'The Pacific Trash Vortex'. The majority of the trash found in that area is plastic. I can only imagine the problem it can bring to our filtering whale species. The reason why there is trash gathered in that part of the ocean is due to the ocean stream that keeps them floating in a big circle. It got me thinking of what Nature NB could do to help. After reflection, I realize that Nature NB is already doing what it can to help limit that problem. As you may or may not know, the Nature NB - Species at Risk program is doing a lot of activities on the coastline of the Acadian peninsula of New Brunswick. As a part of the Nature NB federation, we were removing a lot of garbage from the coastline. These thoughts inspired me to give you updates and a little statistics on the work we have done in the past year.

During the summer 2010, we have removed more than 2481lbs of trash from the NB coastline. That amount of garbage can fill approximately 110 garbage bags. Back in 2009, 1003lbs were removed. Unfortunately, there is always more trash to remove each year.

### PIPING PLOVERS

As for our dear Piping Plovers, we have noted 42 pairs over 29 beaches. This is the same number as in 2009. The population looks to be stable, but the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico could have a major impact on the population in the coming

years. The short-term goal for the Atlantic population (2010-2014) is 255 couples or 510 adults. For 2010, we observed 223 pairs and 12 individuals. As for the long-term, we are considering a minimum of 310 Piping Plover pairs before considering the Piping Plover a species that is not at risk. As you may notice, this represents a big challenge. In 2011, it will be the international census for the plovers. That means that all the beaches will have to be surveyed in a 2 week period in June. **We will need your help with that task.** If you are available and looking for a special challenge, you can contact us and we will welcome you on our beaches.

### TERN COLONIES

This year was also dedicated to the New Brunswick tern colony surveys. We were able to find two major colonies in Tracadie-Sheila and Tabusintac. We also found out that the tern colonies of the Acadian Peninsula represent 35% of the province tern population. These colonies always change in places but tend to stick to some general areas. In Tabusintac, on the Tern Island (NCC property), we were able to count 2633 nests and 1555 nests for the Tracadie-Sheila colony. We are impatient to see the changes on these habitats after the two major storms that hit the Acadian Peninsula on December 6 and 21th of 2010.

On that note, I would like to invite you to join us in our summer activities. You will be able to see beautiful areas such as the Tabusintac dune, called by our staff the 'Plover Paradise'. Hope to see you this summer. Have a nice summer with a lot of new discoveries.



# Mise à jour 2010 de Nature NB - Espèces en Péril

Lewnanny Richardson  
Rivière à la Truite

J'étais étonné et frustré après avoir fait la lecture d'un article sur Internet concernant le plus gros dépotoir sur Terre. Celui-ci peut être trouvé au milieu de l'océan Pacifique. Dans l'article, on nommait ce tas de déchets : La plaque de déchets du Pacifique Nord. La majorité des déchets retrouvés dans cette région est constituée de plastique. Je peux simplement imaginer les problèmes que cet endroit apporte aux espèces de baleines filtreuses. Ce phénomène relié à cette partie de l'océan s'explique par des courants marins qui continuent à faire flotter les objets de plastique. Ceci m'a fait réfléchir à ce que Nature NB pourrait faire pour ce genre de problème quand j'ai réalisé que Nature NB faisait déjà quelque chose afin de réduire ce fléau. Comme vous le savez probablement, Nature NB - Espèces en Péril est actif sur la zone côtière de la Péninsule acadienne du Nouveau-Brunswick. En étant membre de la Fédération de Nature NB, j'ai réalisé que nous retirons déjà beaucoup de déchets des plages de la zone côtière. Ces réflexions m'ont inspiré à vous faire de petites mises à jour sur le travail que nous avons effectué ces dernières années.

Durant l'été 2010, nous avons retiré plus de 2481 lb de déchets des côtes du Nouveau-Brunswick. Ceci peut être représenté par environ 110 sacs de vidanges. En 2009, 1003 lb avaient été retirées. Malheureusement, il en reste toujours beaucoup à retirer chaque année.

En ce qui concerne nos chers Pluviers siffleurs, nous avons recensé 42 couples sur 29 plages; le même nombre qu'en 2009. La population semble stable, mais des événements comme les fuites de pétrole

du golfe du Mexique pourraient avoir des conséquences majeures sur la population dans le futur. Les objectifs à court terme (2010-2014) pour la population atlantique est de 255 couples ou 510 individus. Nous en sommes à 223 couples et 12 individus pour 2010. En ce qui concerne les objectifs à long terme, nous regardons à la possibilité de 310 couples avant de considérer le pluvier siffleur comme une espèce en sécurité. Comme vous le constatez, ceci représente un grand défi. En 2011, ce sera l'année des recensements internationaux de pluviers siffleurs. Ceci signifie que chaque plage devra être recensée pendant une période de deux semaines en juin. Nous aurons besoin d'aide avec cette tâche. Si vous êtes disponible et à la recherche d'un défi spécial, contactez-nous et joignez-nous sur nos plages.

2010 était l'année des recensements de Sternes pierregarin pour le Nouveau-Brunswick. Nous avons trouvé deux colonies majeures dans les régions de Tracadie-Sheila et Tabusintac. Nous avons pu constater que ces colonies représentent 35 % de la population provinciale de sternes. Ces colonies sont en constants mouvements, mais semblent quand même demeurer dans les mêmes régions. Pour Tabusintac, sur Tern Island (propriété de Conservation de la nature Canada), nous avons dénombré 2633 nids et pour Tracadie-Sheila, 1555 nids furent comptés. Nous sommes impatients de voir les changements de ces habitats après les tempêtes qui ont frappé la Péninsule acadienne les 6 et 21 décembre dernier.

Sur ces notes, j'aimerais vous inviter à vous joindre à nous pour nos activités estivales. Vous pourrez avoir la chance

Pour plus  
d'informations : [http://  
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/  
Great\\_Pacific\\_Garbage\\_  
Patch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pacific_Garbage_Patch)



de voir de merveilleux endroits  
comme la dune de Tabusintac, aussi  
nommée par notre équipe, le Paradis

des pluviérs. Nous espérons vous voir  
cet été. Passez une belle saison estivale  
remplie de fascinantes découvertes.

Christopher Clunas  
Sackville

## The Hunter and the Hunted

As a nature photographer, I hunt wild-life. I shoot birds. I shoot mammals. I even shoot insects and the occasional wildflower. My weapon of choice: a 300mm image-stabilized telephoto lens.

As the predator in the hunt, I often win the contest, capturing my prey in digital images that I can feast on forever. And with my arsenal of photographic equipment, I have nothing to fear from my prey. How can a plant or a bird possibly stand up to my digital camera, interchangeable lenses, compact flash cards, and assorted other optical weaponry?

But one day in June 2010, a reversal of roles took place.

I had gone out for some early morning birding on a seldom-used utility road in Sackville. I hoped to photograph several species of warblers and songbirds that I had encountered previously along the same road.

Arriving at the gate to the road, I noted that the sunlight was good, winds were calm, and the temperature was rising. Perfect conditions for a morning hunt.

As I opened the car door and stepped outside, I heard a distinct sound of a singing bird. I quickly raised my camera and shot. Click! It was a blue-headed vireo – a nice addition to my collection.

My confidence high, I strolled down the road following the call of a warbler, but soon spotted something else in a clump of

alders. I approached slowly and determined that it was a Hermit Thrush. Even better, it was carrying food, a sign of probable breeding activity.

Click! Although the bird posed only briefly before flying off into the woods, I had captured it too.

After some more good hunting, I decided to head back to my car, having already chalked up two decent sightings and photos in a short period.

But as I approached the car, a faint sound off to the side of the road caught my ear, and I paused to try to identify it. The sound stopped. I shrugged and took a step forward.

That's when I was attacked.

In the blink of an eye, something rose up from the side of the road in a flurry of squawking feathers, headed straight for my head.

Completely surprised, I was scared senseless and stumbled backwards, instinctively raising my arms (and thus my camera and lens) in a defensive panic.

I fell onto the uneven gravel road, landing heavily on my backside and rolling onto my back. But I also instinctively kept my camera up from the ground and above my body – as a nature photographer, I also apparently protect my gear instinctively, even at the expense of my body.

In an instant, the bird was over and behind me. My face had been shielded from



its attack by the camera. I stood up, disoriented, and the attacker was suddenly flying into my face again. I had a vision of a beak... a large beak, and I think I shouted out, something like "Ahrrrrggh."

But my arms and camera were raised again, the lens fending off the berserk beast once more.

Then, just as fast as the ambush had started, it came to an end.

The attacking creature strode back and forth just metres away from me, raising its crest and fanning its tail, looking very much as if it might fling itself at me a third time to finish me off.

Once again, instinct took over. But this time it was my predatory instinct. I did the only thing I could in the situation: I aimed the camera and shot. Click! And shot some more. Click! Getting some very nice close-ups of the enraged Ruffed Grouse.

The attack had lasted mere seconds, and I found myself simultaneously trembling in fear and chuckling in delight. The hunter had become the hunted!

After another moment, the grouse moved off into the woods, clucking and squawking the whole time, apparently gloating over the success of its attack.

I checked myself for injury. Despite a sore behind and some dirt on my jacket, I was fine. The bird had not made contact with me or my precious camera.

Why it had attacked, I'll never know. I didn't see any young, but they could have quickly escaped during the fracas.

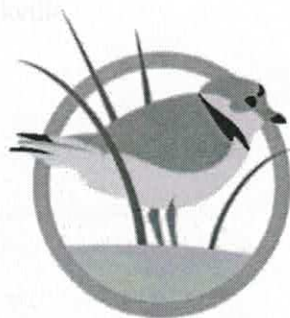
But the encounter did teach me a thing or two about nature photography. Shooting can be a dangerous sport. And, while my camera gear usually brings me closer to nature, in this case, it also kept me and nature safely apart.

Ruffed Grouse  
Photo by C. Clunas





Sue Abbott  
Bird Studies Canada  
and Jen Rock  
Environment Canada



Piping Plover Volunteer Team  
Logo

## Piping Plovers

### *The Road to Recovery*

Piping Plovers were first assessed as endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in 1985. Since 2003, the species has been protected under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) and recent population trends show a slow increase. However, numbers are far from reaching the minimum long-term recovery objective of 620 adults. In 2010, the Eastern Canada population was estimated at 458 adults. Hopefully in 2011, numbers will increase and allow us to reach our recovery objectives.

Across all five Eastern Canadian provinces where this population breeds, most of the birds counted in 2010 were found in New Brunswick (33%), followed by Nova Scotia (22%), Prince Edward Island (18%), Québec – Magdalen Islands (15%) and Newfoundland (12%). The Eastern Canadian population is believed to consist of two distinct breeding populations, defined in part by geography: 1) the southern Nova Scotia population and 2) the Gulf population (comprising all plovers in provinces bounded by the Gulf of St. Lawrence). The Gulf population comprises most of the Piping Plovers in Eastern Canada and, in 2010, accounted for 85% of the birds.

Each spring, monitors across Atlantic Canada keep close track of the number of adult Piping Plovers returning to our beaches. Throughout the breeding season, monitors follow nest success of pairs. The number of chicks fledged per monitored pair (productivity) varies from year to year. Nest failure is most often caused by predators, human disturbance, habitat loss, storm and flood events. Recovery initiatives

focus on reducing these potential threats (See [www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca) for more information on how you can help). Annual surveys carried out by plover monitors are essential to tracking the recovery of this endangered species and for assessing ongoing conservation initiatives.

#### 2011: A BIG YEAR FOR PIPING PLOVERS

2011 is an *International census year* for Piping Plovers and this means that field crews will be working hard to survey all potential breeding habitats across the species' range. The idea of the census is to provide a 'snapshot' of Piping Plover abundance and distribution. Although population counts are carried out annually, during international census years almost twice as many beaches will be surveyed in Atlantic Canada in an effort to 'discover' new plover sites.

The first international census took place in 1991 and this effort has continued every five years; hence 2011 will mark the fifth occasion of this initiative.

The census takes place during a 10 day window in early June (to be determined) and surveys will be coordinated by local plover Guardian groups. **Contact your local Guardian group to get involved!** (Contact information below)

#### JOIN THE PIPING PLOVER TEAM IN 2011!

Maintaining healthy beach habitat for breeding plovers takes a team and we need more shorebird enthusiasts to help out in 2011.

Depending on your skills, interests and commitment level, there are many ways to get involved. You can 'adopt a plover beach' for the summer and regularly mon-



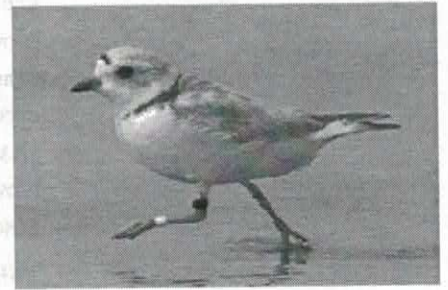
itor breeding plovers and share updates with other beach-goers. In early June, you can participate in the fifth International Piping Plover Census to assess the population and distribution of breeding plovers across North America. If you enjoy boating, your help is needed to reach remote island habitat throughout the summer. Training and resources are provided. Read about volunteer opportunities in your region and please contact us to learn more or join our team.

#### It's WINTER, WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Piping Plovers that nest in Atlantic Canada spend their winter months in coastal areas ranging from N. Carolina to islands in the West Indies. Interestingly, there is still much mystery around where these birds spend their winters.

Vital research conducted by Environment Canada research scientist, Dr.

Cheri Gratto-Trevor, is illuminating our understanding of the Caribbean as an important wintering ground for Piping Plovers. To better understand the connectivity between Caribbean wintering and Canadian and U.S. breeding grounds, 57 Piping Plovers were captured and uniquely marked with colour-bands combinations on their legs in The Bahamas during winter 2010. When Piping Plovers returned to Atlantic Canada beaches to breed in 2010, biologists, volunteers and birders carefully checked plover legs for bands and reported band sightings to Dr. Gratto-Trevor. Throughout summer 2010, four Bahamas-banded Piping Plovers were sighted in Atlantic Canada: one at West Mabou, Cape Breton; one at Big Barasway (Burgeo) beach, Newfoundland; one at Plover Grounds and one at Kouchibouguac National Park, New Brunswick. A



Colour-banded Piping Plover Sighting  
(Martinique Beach, NS)  
Photo by P. Evans

### 2011 Volunteer Opportunities and Commitment Levels

Regular visits (varies; often multiple days per month)

Monitoring (May-Aug): Survey for and monitor breeding Piping Plovers to establish population and breeding success.

Education (May-Aug): Share information and plover-friendly tips with beach goers.

Multiple days

International Census (early June): Survey one or more beaches for Piping Plovers during the 2011 International Piping Plover Breeding Census.

Island monitoring (May-Aug): Survey island beaches for Piping Plovers to establish presence and breeding success. May require your own boat and safety equipment.

Education (May-Aug): Sharing information and plover-friendly tips with beach goers.

One day

Signage (May, Jun & Aug): Assist with setting up or taking down educational signs, panels, and fencing to protect nesting habitat and, at some beaches, fragile dunes.

Contact us

NB-Acadian Peninsula: Lewnanny Richardson, Nature NB-Species at Risk Program 506-395-3500; [pluvier@nb.aibn.ca](mailto:pluvier@nb.aibn.ca); [www.naturenb.ca](http://www.naturenb.ca)

NB-Southeast Coast: Michelle Maillet, Irving Ecocentre/La dune de Bouctouche 506-743-2600; [niccomax@hotmail.com](mailto:niccomax@hotmail.com) or [ladune@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:ladune@nbnet.nb.ca)



keen birder spotted the Newfoundland plover during its migration south at Martinique Beach, Nova Scotia. With the exception of the Newfoundland plover, all were re-sighted back in the Bahamas in November 2010 by plover biologist, Sid Maddock.

This banding study is helping to fill significant knowledge gaps about Piping Plover wintering areas, and highlights the

conservation importance of the Caribbean. Only recently have the Bahamas been identified as an important wintering site for the Atlantic breeding population of Piping Plover. So far the Bahamas ranks third among important wintering sites for Piping Plover, after Texas and Florida. However, survey efforts are patchy across the Caribbean, and only about half of the population has ever been accounted for on the wintering grounds.

## New Brunswick Botany Club Calendar of 2011 Events / Club Botanique du Nouveau-Brunswick - Événements 2011

<http://www.macbe.com/botanyclub/english/enintro.html>

Date : May 22, 2011 (Sunday)  
Topic : Spring Wildflower Walk  
Leader : Jim Goltz  
Location : Bell Forest Nature Preserve, Carleton County, (NB Atlas page 59 : N 46.23 W 67.74)  
Start Time : 1 pm

Date : late June (date TBA later)  
Topic : Sedges in the Forest  
Leader : Sean Blaney  
Location : TBA, probably in the Moncton area.

This is definitely a must attend outing...it is not often that we can botanize with Sean for such an interesting group of plants. Please pre-register with Rick Fournier.

Date : July 31, 2011 (Sunday)  
Topic : Riparian vegetation of the Restigouche River  
Leader : Gart Bishop  
Location : Restigouche River, near Two-Brooks  
It is always interesting to explore the banks of the Restigouche River for its

varied flora. Please pre-register with Rick Fournier.

Date : August 21, 2011 (Sunday)  
Topic : Edible and Medicinal Plants  
Leader : Jim Goltz  
Location : Crock's Point, below Keswick Ridge (meet at the large parking lot on the South side of Mactaquac Dam)  
Time : 1 pm

Date : October 15, 2011 (Saturday)  
- AGM  
Location : Odell Park Lodge, Waggoners Lane and Rookwood Ave. Fredericton  
Time : 1 pm

<http://www.macbe.com/botanyclub/french/frintro.html>

Date : 22 mai 2011 (dimanche)  
Sujet : Marche printanière des fleurs sauvages  
Guide : Jim Goltz  
Lieu : La Forêt naturelle Bell, Comté de Carleton (Atlas du NB page 59 : N 46.23 W 67.74)  
Heure : 13 h

Date : fin juin (date à préciser plus tard)  
Sujet : Les laiches de la forêt

Guide : Sean Blaney  
Lieu : à préciser plus tard, probablement dans la région de Moncton

Date : 31 juillet 2011 (dimanche)  
Sujet : La végétation riveraine de la rivière Restigouche  
Guide : Gart Bishop  
Lieu : Rivière Restigouche, près de Two-Brooks

Date : 21 août 2011 (dimanche)  
Sujet : Plantes comestibles et médicinales  
Guide : Jim Goltz  
Lieu : Pointe des Crocs, en bas de Keswick Ridge (rencontre au grand stationnement au sud du barrage hydroélectrique de Mactaquac)  
Heure : 13 h

Date : 15 octobre 2011 (samedi) - Réunion annuelle  
Sujet : à préciser plus tard  
Lieu : Chalet du parc Odell, intersection de Waggoners Lane et avenue Rockwood Fredericton  
Heure : 13 h



# Put a Stamp on Conservation

Beverly Schneider  
Fredericton

I have been thinking for a long time about ways to conserve nature and improve conditions for our wildlife. I am throwing out these ideas for your perusal.

The US has at least 3 wildlife/conservation stamps. People purchase these and the money is used for conservation efforts for wildlife and birds. Some stamps are purchased mainly by hunters, others by bird enthusiasts. All are available to the general public. These stamps raise huge amounts of money. For each stamp, a competition is held among artists and/or photographers (I think) for the prize of having their entry selected for that year's stamp. It then becomes an important event for artists and photographers as well as for nature enthusiasts and hunters. To be selected for the duck stamp of the year in the US is a very big deal.

The US has at least three types of stamps. There is the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, the traditional "Duck Stamp", which has been going for many years and represents a huge competition among artists. Many collectors treasure their duck stamps. They are bought by hunters and the general public alike. This stamp costs \$15 and 98% of it goes for habitat conservation. There is also a Junior Duck Stamp which costs \$5 and is chosen from a national art contest administered by the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program. All proceeds from the sale of the stamp go to environmental education programs for the youth of the US. Then, there is the Wildlife Conservation/Legacy Stamp which is a project by some US states (e.g., Ohio). This stamp costs \$15 of which \$14


goes to habitat restoration and acquisition, preservation of both common and endangered bird species, wildlife and habitat research, and educational programs.

As you can imagine, these programs collect a lot of money for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat. There are some ideas here that we can borrow. As I understand it, we have only one stamp, the so-called Duck Stamp which is a mandatory purchase by duck hunters when they purchase their licenses. I have never seen this available to the public. Why don't we make it so? Perhaps we could have a more public contest to select the stamp each year. This contest could potentially lead more people to purchase the stamp. There is a lot of room here for raising interest and resources for the benefit of nature.

We could also have a provincial conservation or wildlife legacy stamp. The art work or photograph for it could be directed more to songbirds or waders or raptors rather than the waterfowl of the Duck Stamp. And the Junior Stamp is a 'no brainer'. That would ignite a lot of interest through schools and youth groups for the honour of being chosen annually. Using the funds raised would help our NatureNB young naturalist programs and other environmental education programs for youth. Let's think about it!

New Brunswick has a wealth of natural resources and great potential for its conservation. We also have a lot of talent and enthusiasm for art and photography. Let's get going and join them together for the benefit of our wildlife. I am willing to help. Are you?





Danielle Smith  
Fredericton

## Winterfest

**W**interfest D'hiver, on the 5th and 6th of February, was a great success this year for Nature NB. As a first time volunteer I have to say that it was a VERY enjoyable and VERY exhausting weekend.

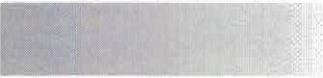
Over the weekend, there were thousands of individuals who came through our Winter WILDLife Faune D'Hiver tent. There were two other organizations sharing our tent; Ducks Unlimited and NB Trails. Kids and parents alike got the opportunity to touch real wildlife skins, see a very large stuffed beaver named Benny, guess types of animals from skulls, learn winter wildlife tracks, see most of the winter birds of New Brunswick and they even got to leave with a free whistle.

For those who wanted to spend all of their time out-doors, we also offered interpretive nature hikes and snowshoe relay races. The relay race was a great success; the kids really enjoyed the opportunity to put on a pair of snowshoes, for many of whom it was their first time.

The nature hike consisted of a guided snowshoe tour through the woods with several stops along the way to show them tracks and show them how to identify these. We gave them an overview of the life history of the animal in question including many interesting facts. Once completed, they left with a "Nature NB Track Master card". We originally wanted to have a maximum of ten people per hike, however it was so popular that we were constantly looking for more snowshoes as there were almost always more than 10 people wanting to come along. People just could not get enough.

Nature NB would like to thank the organizers of Winterfest D'hiver and our Winter WILDLife Faune D'Hiver tent-fellows, Ducks Unlimited and NB Trails, for such a great weekend. We would also like to thank all the individuals who came out and made the weekend such a great success.

See you at Winterfest D'hiver 2012!



Danielle Smith  
Fredericton

## Festival hivernal

**L**e Festival hivernal, le 5 et 6 février, a été un grand succès cette année pour Nature NB. Comme bénévole pour une première fois, je dois dire que c'était une fin de semaine très amusante et très épuisante.

Au cours de la fin de semaine, des milliers de personnes sont venus visiter notre tente de la FAUNE d'hiver. Deux autres organismes partageaient notre tente ; Canards Illimités Canada et Sentiers NB. Enfants et parents ont eu l'occasion de toucher des fourrures réelles, de voir

un très gros castor en peluche nommé Benny, de deviner les espèces d'animaux à partir de crânes, d'apprendre les pistes de la faune d'hiver, de voir la plupart des oiseaux d'hivers du Nouveau-Brunswick et ils ont même obtenu un sifflet.

Pour ceux qui voulaient consacrer tout leur temps dehors, nous avons également offert des randonnées d'interprétation en nature et des courses à relais en raquettes. La course à relais a été un grand succès. Les enfants ont vraiment apprécié l'occasion d'utiliser une paire de raquettes, et



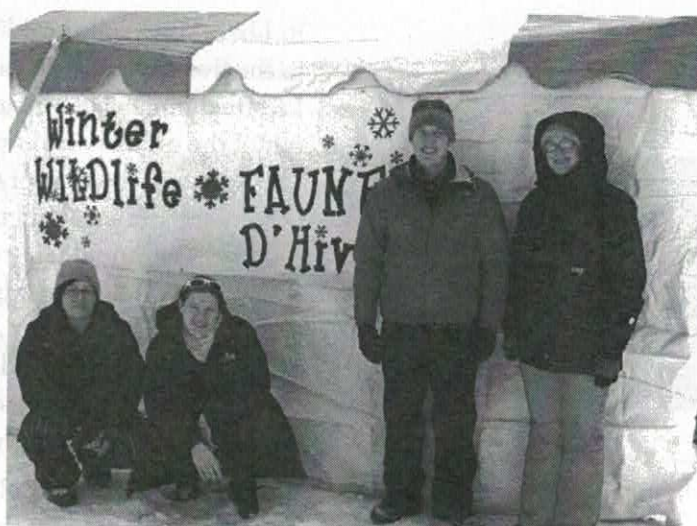
ce, pour la première fois en bien des cas. La randonnée en nature comprenait une visite guidée en raquettes en forêt où il y avait plusieurs arrêts en chemin afin de leur montrer des traces et leur expliquer comment les identifier. Nous leur avons donné un aperçu du mode de vie de l'animal en question, incluant plusieurs faits intéressants. Une fois terminée, ils sont partis avec une « carte de maître de piste pour Nature NB ». Nous avions prévu un maximum de dix personnes par randonnée. Cependant, celles-ci étaient tellement populaires que nous recherchions constamment des raquettes supplémentaires parce qu'il y avait toujours plus de 10 personnes voulant nous rejoindre.

Nature NB aimerait remercier les organisateurs du Festival hivernal et nos amis

dans la tente avec nous, Canards Illimités et Sentiers NB pour cette fin de semaine très amusante. Nous tenons également à remercier toutes les personnes qui

sont venues et qui ont fait de cette fin de semaine un franc succès.

On se revoit au Festival hivernal 2012 !



Nature NB Staff, from left to right: Danielle Smith, Afton Conneely, Adam Lanto, Nicci Blewett  
Photo by Nature NB

## Let Sleeping Bears Lie

It was early December and the snows were late coming this year. On a sombre, late Sunday afternoon, I was winding up another lengthy stroll through the ridges that dominate the far end of our property and those of our neighbours. The terrain through which I was hiking had been clear cut just four or five years ago (not my property). I was following the remnants of an old path that I still use in March to haul maple sap from my sugar bush to roadside.

Mico was with me – more or less. He is my free-spirited companion on these outings, the latest in a series of dogs who have graced my life. Mico is about five-and-one-half now, a mix of huskie, shepherd, and Lab (as far as we can tell) – about a hundred pounds of exuberant eternal puppy for whom every walk, every outing, is an adventure. Because of him, I

get hints of the life that abounds in these woods. But, also because of him, I rarely get to see just exactly what is out there. Often I am left to figure out just what has gotten his attention. Sometimes, his barking has led me to discover an old bird's nest high in a tree and quivering in a late fall breeze; other times it is an obviously annoyed squirrel, or a ruffed grouse that flushes as I approach. More frequently, it is a bit of a mystery. I approach the area of his interest, see nothing out of the ordinary, and ask "What is it, Mico?" He wags his tail and saunters off on another path, seeming to say "Just wanted to see if you were paying attention, Boss."

After several years of this, I have come to be somewhat *blasé* when he starts to bark, but, on this occasion, he caught my attention. It wasn't so much the barking, but the growling that attended

Mike Lushington  
Dalhousie




it; I have very rarely heard him growl in the five years that we have had him. I realized immediately that something out of the ordinary had caught his attention. I was on the edge of the clear cut, descending the small hill that led to the old road that would take me back toward home. The patch of woods to my right (north) had not been cut, but I knew that there were several old dead falls in there. The excitement seemed to be coming from the vicinity of one of them.

I stepped off the path and headed in his direction. He wasn't far in and I quickly caught sight of him. "What is it, Mico?" He immediately broke off and came back toward me, a habit that he has developed with my strong encouragement – a preventative measure against the more unfortunate aspects of encounters with porcupines or skunks. I was curious, though, so I spoke again as soon as he came to me: "What is it, Big Guy? What do you have?" and took a couple of steps in the direction from which he had come. In response, he started back slowly to the source of his excitement. After a couple

of seconds, Mico stopped. I saw that he was standing on a small mound, made by a long ago overturned tree. He was looking down at a rather large, freshly dug hole in the ground. I took a couple of steps forward and looked down..

The first thing that I saw was a patch of glistening, silky black material, quite unlike anything that I would expect to see in the woods. Then I noticed a fringe, no more than a couple of centimeters worth, of a ginger brown edge. I almost reached forward with the ski pole that I habitually carry with me on these rambles to give it a bit of a poke (yes, I was that close) when it dawned on me – Mr. or Mrs. Bear might not appreciate being stabbed, however gently, especially after being partially awakened by a noisy, nosey dog. Instead, I whispered quietly to Mico: "O.K. Buddy, I think that it's time that we went our way and let a sleeping bear lie." Yes, I actually said that. Somehow, I wasn't at all afraid. Instead, I was thrilled at this most recent, and close, encounter with one of the bears that I am pleased to be able to share this particular part of my – and their – world.



Janet MacMillan  
Moncton

## Nature News: Birds

### November 1 - January 15, 2010

With the arrival of November, the fall migration continued as our summer resident birds returned south to their wintering grounds. Many of us started to record our visiting birds at our backyard feeders for the Bird Studies Project FeederWatch that started on 13<sup>th</sup> November. There were numerous reports of Black-capped Chickadee (*Mésange à tête noire*), Mourning Dove (*Tourterelle triste*) Blue Jay (*Geai bleu*), Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco ardoisé*), Downy Woodpecker (*Pic*

*mineur*), Hairy Woodpecker (*Pic chevelu*), Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sittelle à poitrine rousse*), White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sittelle à poitrine blanche*), Pine Siskin (*Tarin des pins*), American Goldfinch (*Chardonneret jaune*), and Song (*Bruant chanteur*) and American Tree Sparrows (*Bruant hudsonien*) visiting the feeders.

From 1<sup>st</sup> November to mid-November, Todd Watts gave us updates on the hawk migration and other birds that passed over Greenlaw Mountain. You can see



Todd's hawk observations and data on the North American Hawk web page at <http://hmana.org>

On the 1<sup>st</sup> December, birders began reporting their sightings for the New Brunswick Winter List managed and maintained by Gilles Belliveau. You can see this list at <http://nbwinter.gbnature.com>

From 14 December to 5 January, birders participated in the annual Christmas Bird Counts held throughout New Brunswick.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, many birders reported their first bird of the New Year.

Here are some of the sightings that have been recorded from the posting to Nature New Brunswick

#### Abbreviations Used:

GMI - Grand Manan Island

MSI- Machias Seal Island

NMIL - Nature Moncton  
Information Line

XBC - Christmas Bird Count

COMMON LOON (Plongeon huard) -  
Reports - GMI - Roger Burrows

RED THROATED LOON - (Plongeon  
catmarin) 13th December - Johnsons' Mills  
- Kathy Popma

HORNED GREBES (Grèbe esclavon) - 7  
on 1st December - Benjamin River - Roger  
Guitard

RED-NECKED GREBE (Grèbe juries) -  
reports - GMI - Roger Burrows 1<sup>st</sup> Decem-  
ber - Jacquet River - Roger Guitard

GREATER SHEARWATER (Puffin ma-  
jeur) 4th November on an aerial survey -  
GMI - Laurie Murison 12<sup>th</sup> December -  
GMI - Stuart Tingley, Rose-Alma Mallet,  
Norm, Gisele & Gilles Belliveau

LEACH'S STORM-PETREL (Océanite  
cul-blanc) - On 10<sup>th</sup> November there was  
strong north eastern winds on the coastal

areas. Stuart Tingley observed them at  
Cape Bimet and Brian Dalzell at the Big  
Lobster Parking Lot, Shediac.

#### NORTHERN GAN- NET (Fou de Bassan)

- 4<sup>th</sup> November on an  
aerial survey - GMI by  
Laurie Murison  
GREAT CORMO-  
RANT (Grand Cormo-  
ran) - reports - GMI -  
Roger Burrows 19<sup>th</sup> De-  
cember on the Fredericton XBC - Peter  
Pearce 1<sup>st</sup> January on the Mactaquac XBC  
- Moira Campbell

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT  
(Cormoran à aigrettes) 26<sup>th</sup> December -  
GMI - Roger Burrows

GREAT BLUE HERON (Grand Héron)  
There were several reports in November  
of lingering birds. 18<sup>th</sup> December Mon-  
cton XBC (NMIL), 19<sup>th</sup> December Freder-  
icton XBC - Peter Pearce

CATTLE EGRET - (Héron garde-boeufs)  
- 3 were first reported on 25<sup>th</sup> October at  
the Jones Farm Riverview. These birds  
were still present on 4<sup>th</sup> November - Bev  
Schneider

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE (Oie à bec  
court) - Birders continue to scrutinize the  
flocks of CANADA GEESE (Bernache du  
Canada) gathered for their flight south for  
any rarities. The Pink Footed Goose that  
Stuart Tingley reported on 30<sup>rd</sup> October  
was still present between  
Cocagne and Cormier-  
ville on Route 535. Louis  
Emile Cormier kept every-  
one updated with his dai-  
ly reports. Birders from  
near and afar made visits  
to see this bird. The goose  
was last seen on 30 No-  
vember.



Northern Gannet  
Photo by B. Noël



Greater Shearwater  
Photo by B. Noël



GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (Oie rieuse) 3<sup>rd</sup> November - marshland below Ft. Beausejour - Stuart Tingley 7<sup>th</sup> November - Macleod's Farm St. Lawrence Station - Todd Watts 21<sup>st</sup> November - University of Moncton Sports Field - Gilles Bourque and Janet MacMillan  
BRANT (Bernache cravant) - reports - GMI - Roger Burrows

WOOD DUCK - (Canard branchu) - 1<sup>st</sup> November - MSI - Ralph Eldridge, 1<sup>st</sup> January - Saint John - Gilles Belliveau and Ruth Rogers

GREEN-WINGED TEAL - (Sarcelle d'hiver) - 12 December - GMI - Roger Burrows, 1<sup>st</sup> January - Saint John - Gilles Belliveau and Ruth Rogers

GADWALL - (Canard chapeau) - 1<sup>st</sup> December - Saint John - Hank Scarth, 1<sup>st</sup> December - Hammond River - Jim Wilson

EURASIAN WIGEON - (Canard sif-fleur) - 14<sup>th</sup> November - Cape Brule Sewage Lagoon - Norm and Gisele Belliveau

AMERICAN WIGEON - (Canard d'Amérique) - 7 December - GMI - Roger Burrows

REDHEAD - (Fuligule à tête rouge) - 14<sup>th</sup> November a female at Cape Brule Sewage Lagoon - Norm and Gisele Belliveau

RING-NECKED DUCK - (Fuligule à collier) - 19 December on Fredericton XBC - Peter Pearce

COMMON EIDER - (Eider à duvet) - 10<sup>th</sup> December Stuart Tingley observed large rafts on migration in Shediac Bay and Brian Dalzell observed large numbers flying overhead in the Memramcook area. 15<sup>th</sup> December - GMI - Roger Burrows

HARLEQUIN DUCKS - (Arlequin plongeur) 28<sup>th</sup> November Rue Niles Wharf-Cape Pele - Norm and Gisele Belliveau, 8<sup>th</sup> December GMI - Roger Burrows

BLACK SCOTER - (Macreuse noire) 19<sup>th</sup> December on Fredericton XBC - Peter Pearce

SURF SCOTER - (Macreuse à front blanc) aerial survey GMI - Laurie Murison Reports GMI - Roger Burrows

COMMON GOLDENEYE - (Garrot à oeil d'or) - 2<sup>nd</sup> December Roger LeBlanc saw large rafts at Cocagne and Shediac harbours, 30 December - Cocagne Bridge - Nelson Poirier - NMIL, Several reports GMI - Roger Burrows

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE - (Garrot d'Islande) - 450+ were noted by Brian Dalzell on 30 December at the mouth of Eel River, 30 December Cocagne Bridge - Nelson Poirier - NMIL

BUFFLEHEAD - (Petit Garrot) - reports GMI - Roger Burrows, 26 December - Saint John - Grant Kelly

HOODED MERGANSER - (Harle couronné) - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Paul Clark noted 12 males doing the courtship display Musquash River below the power plant

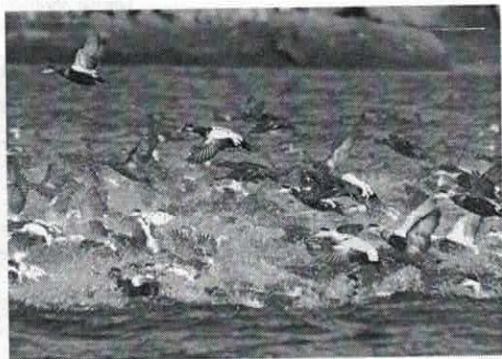
COMMON MERGANSER - (Grand Harle) - 15 December - Sackville - Christopher Clunas noted a large flock on Silver Lake, reports - GMI - Roger Burrows

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER - (Harle huppé) - reports GMI - Roger Burrows

RUDDY DUCK - (Érismature rousse) - 4<sup>th</sup> November - Sackville - Stuart Tingley, Norm and Gisele Belliveau

TURKEY VULTURES - (Urubu à tête rouge) - There were several sightings in November and December (late for this bird). 2<sup>nd</sup> January Quispamsis XBC - Gina McLeod

Flock of Common Eiders  
Photo by B. Noël





COOPER'S HAWK - (Épervier de Cooper) - 7<sup>th</sup> December - Edmundston - Roy & Charlotte LaPointe 18<sup>th</sup> December - Salisbury Road Moncton XBC - David Christie

NORTHERN GOSHAWK - (Autour des palombes) - 10 December - immature - Mary's Point Road - David Christie, 14 December - Red Point - GMI - Roger Burrows, 18 December - Memramcook - Yolanda LeBlanc, 1<sup>st</sup> January - Riverside-Albert County XBC - Norm and Gisele Belliveau (NMIL)

BROAD-WINGED HAWK - (Petite Buse) - 21<sup>st</sup> December St. Andrews - Paul Clark

RED-TAILED HAWK - (Buse à queue rousse) - On 30<sup>rd</sup> November Bev Schneider tallied 11 individuals from Fredericton to Lower Jemseg. Reports of more

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK - (Buse pattue) - On 30<sup>rd</sup> November Bev Schneider saw 7 individuals from Fredericton to Lower Jemseg. At the beginning of the New Year there were several reports from the Tantramar Marsh

AMERICAN KESTREL - (Crécerelle d'Amérique) - 24 December - Upper Dorchester - Judy and Sterling Marsh (NMIL) 3<sup>rd</sup> January - Breau's Creek - Jules Cormier

MERLIN - (Faucon émerillon) - 24<sup>th</sup> December Ralph Eldridge noted 2 - one in Pennfield and another St. George, 2<sup>nd</sup> December Rothesay by Hank Scarth, 1<sup>st</sup> January Gondola Point by Hank Scarth

PEREGRINE FALCON - (Faucon pelerine) - 15 December Roger Burrows GMI. Sighting on and around the Assumption Building downtown Moncton on 30 November, 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 4 January and 5<sup>th</sup> January - Ron Arsenault (NMIL), 22 January Cape Enrage Mary Mijka (NMIL)

GYRFALCON - (Faucon gerfaut) - 13 December near Belledune - Roger Guitard

AMERICAN COOT - (Foulque d'Amérique) - 13 November Salisbury Waste Treatment Plant - Bill Winsor, 18<sup>th</sup> December - Sackville XBC - Route #960 between Upper Sackville and Midgie - Greg Campbell

SANDHILL CRANE - (Grue du Canada) - On 25<sup>th</sup> October this bird was first reported and was still present 7<sup>th</sup> November in a field on Scotch Settlement Road - Jim Johnson (NMIL)

NORTHERN LAPWING - (Vanneau huppé) - 15<sup>th</sup> December - Virgil Grecian (NMIL)

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER (Pluvier bronze) - 15 December - Ft. Beausjour, Aulac by Stuart Tingley

KILLDEER (Pluvier kildir) - 12<sup>th</sup> December - North Head, GMI by Laurie Muri-son 16<sup>th</sup> January near Spednic Lake - Todd Watts

RUDDY TURNSTONE - (Tournepierre à collier) - 18 December - GMI - Roger Burrows

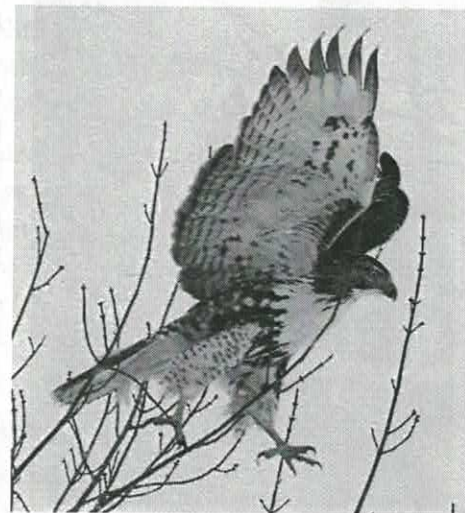
RED KNOT - (Bécasseau maubèche) - 10 December - Ox Head GMI - Roger Burrows

SANDERLING - (Bécasseau sanderling) - Maisonnnette - Frank Branch and Denise Godin 9<sup>th</sup> December - Grand Manan Sanctuary - GMI - Roger Burrows

PURPLE SANDPIPER - (Bécasseau violet) - 9<sup>th</sup> December - Maisonnnette - Steeve Miousse,



Broad-winged Hawk  
Photo by S. Miousse



Red-tailed Hawk  
Photo by B. Noël





Bonaparte's Gull  
Photo by B. Noël

10th December -  
White Head Ferry -  
GMI - Roger Burrows

13th December - John-  
son's Mills - Kathy  
Popma, 2nd January -  
Bon Ami Rock, Dal-  
housie - Steeve  
Miousse, 14th January  
- GMI - Roger Bur-  
rows

WILSON'S SNIPE -  
(Bécassine de Wilson)  
- 18th December - GMI  
- Brian Dalzell

28th December - GMI - Roger Burrows,  
5th January - Jemseg - Gilles Belliveau

AMERICAN WOODCOCK - (Bécasse  
d'Amérique) - 23rd December - St.  
George - Ralph Eldridge

POMARINE JAEGAR - (Labbe pomarin)  
- 3rd December - GMI - Durlan Ingersoll

LAUGHING GULL - (Mouette atricille)  
- 3rd November - Route #134 - Cocagne  
- Alain Clavette and Brian Dalzell

LITTLE GULL - (Mouette pygmée) - 10th  
November - Cape Bimet - Stuart Tingley

BLACK-HEADED GULL - (Mouette  
rieuse) - 1st December - GMI - Roger  
Burrows

BONAPARTE'S GULL - (Mouette  
de Bonaparte) - 1st December -  
GMI - Roger Burrows, 12th Decem-  
ber - GMI - Stuart Tingley, Norm,  
Gisele and Gilles Belliveau

GLAUCOUS GULL - (Goéland  
bourgmestre) - 1st December - GMI  
- Roger Burrows, 1st January - Saint  
John - Gilles Belliveau and Ruth  
Rogers

HERRING GULL (Goéland argen-  
té) - On 10th December Peggy Bar-  
nett noted a gull with a blue-green

band on the upper section of each wing  
in her Moncton yard - NMIF

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (Goé-  
land brun) - 10th December - GMI -  
Roger Burrows

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE - (Mou-  
ette tridactyle) - reports - GMI - Roger  
Burrows

DOVEKIE - (Mergule nain) - 10th No-  
vember - Cape Bimet - Norm and Gisele  
Belliveau. On December 24th several re-  
ports of Dovekies were being stranded on  
land after the high winds and persons re-  
leasing them into the coastal waters.

COMMON MURRE (Guillemot  
marmette) - 5th December - Saint John -  
Frank Kelly Reports GMI - Roger Bur-  
rows

THICK-BILLED MURRE - (Guillemot  
de Brinnich) - reports GMI - Roger Bur-  
rows

RAZORBILL - (Petit Pingouin) - reports  
- GMI - Roger Burrows

BLACK GUILLEMONT - (Guillemot à  
miroir) - reports - GMI - Roger Burrows

ATLANTIC PUFFIN - (Macareux  
moine) - 5th January - MSI - Ralph El-  
dridge

WHITE-WINGED DOVE - (Tourterelle  
à ailes blanches) - 5th January - Greens-  
borough Subdivision, Lower Coverdale -  
David Christie. On 9th January this dove  
became a meal for a Sharp-Shinned Hawk  
(Épervier brun) in Anne Marsch's back-  
yard in Lower Coverdale - (NMIL)

GREAT HORNED OWL - (Grand-duc  
d'Amérique) - numerous reports of this  
owl visiting people's yards

SNOWY OWL - (Harfang des neiges) -  
10 November - MSI - Ralph Eldridge

NORTHERN HAWK OWL - (Chouette  
épervière) - 7th December - Ciquart -  
Roy and Charlotte LaPointe

Great Horned Owl  
Photo by B. Noël





LONG-EARED OWL - (Hibou moyen-duc) - 8<sup>th</sup> January - at ferry landing in Lower Jemseg - Don Gibson

SHORT-EARED OWL - (Hibou des marais) - 21 November on Tantramar Marsh, Sackville Norm and Gisele Belliveau counted 6 individual birds, 1st January on Tantramar Marsh Julie Pellerin and Richard Leger noted 7 individuals.

BOREAL OWL (Nyctale de Tengmalm) - 8<sup>th</sup> January in Memramcook in Yolanda LeBlanc's yard. An excellent video taken by Alain Clavette took a video and placed it on YouTube.

NORTHERN SAW-WHET - (Petite Nyctale) - 3<sup>rd</sup> November - Sackville - Kathy Popma 16<sup>th</sup> December - Grand Manan XBC- Brian Dalzell

BELTED KINGFISHER - (Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique) - 7<sup>th</sup> January - Cape Tormentine - Stuart Tingley

BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER - (Pic à dos noir) - 1 December - Mechanic Lake - Catherine Johnson, 17th December - Fundy National Park XBC - NMIL

NORTHERN FLICKER - (Pic flamboyant) - many reports from people who have flickers at their feeders - common this winter from the number of reports

HORNED LARK - (Alouette hausse-col) - 3<sup>rd</sup> January Tantramar March, Sackville - Jules Cormier (NMIL), 3<sup>rd</sup> January - Sackville - Kathy Popma, 17<sup>th</sup> January - Fredericton - Ron Wilson

TUFTED TITMOUSE - (Mésange bicolore) - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Mactaquac XBC at Mactaquac Heights feeders - Moira Campbell and reported by Don Gibson

BROWN CREEPER - (Grimpereau brun) - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Roger Burrows - GMI

CAROLINA WREN - (Troglodyte de Caroline) - 2<sup>nd</sup> November St. Martins - Ted Sears 20<sup>th</sup> November - Hampton -

Harvey McLeod, 11 December - Caraquet - Rosita Benoit 16<sup>th</sup> January - Sackville - Kathy Popma

WINTER WREN - (Troglodyte mignon) - 29<sup>th</sup> November - Quispamsis - Jim Wilson 12 December - Ox Head, GMI - Stuart Tingley, Rose Alma Mallet, Norm, Gisele, Gilles Belliveau, 17 January - White Head Island GMI - Roger Burrows

MARSH WREN - (Troglodyte des marais) - 5<sup>th</sup> December - Cape Brule Sewage Lagoon - Stuart Tingley, 13<sup>th</sup> November Wilkins Field, Fredericton - Don Gibson

GOLDEN CROWN KINGLET - (Roitelet à couronne dorée) - 30<sup>th</sup> December Long Pond Bay - GMI - Roger Burrows, 17<sup>th</sup> December - Fundy National Park XBC - NMIL

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET - (Roitelet à couronne rubis) - 29<sup>th</sup> December Ingalls Head GMI - Roger Burrows, 22 January - Memramcook - Yolanda LeBlanc

BLUE GRAY GNATCATCHER - (Gobemoucheron gris-bleu) - 21<sup>st</sup> November - Mary's Point - David Christie

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE - (Solitaire de Townsend) - 12<sup>th</sup> November - Ashburton Head Trial GMI - Roger Burrows

HERMIT THRUSH - (Grive solitaire) - 6<sup>th</sup> November - GMI - Roger Burrows, 18<sup>th</sup> December Lepreau XBC - Joanne Savage, 21<sup>st</sup> December - St. Martins XBC - Ted Sears, 5<sup>th</sup> January - Lameque Island - Steeve Miousse

AMERICAN ROBIN - (Merle d'Amérique) several number of reports

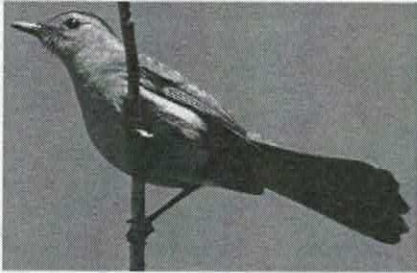
VARIED THRUSH - (Grive à collier) - 7<sup>th</sup> January at Civic #173 Civic #173



Marsh Wren  
Photo by H. Scarth



Route #960 in Cape Tormentine by Stuart Tingley. This bird caused a stir and many birders visited the back yard feeders of Ed and Marg Hammersley



Gray Catbird  
Photo by S. Miousse

GRAY CATBIRD - (Moqueur chat)  
- 4<sup>th</sup> November - GMI - Roger Burrows

6<sup>th</sup> December - Deep Cove - Grand Manan XBC - Brian Dalzell

NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD -  
Moqueur polyglotte - 7<sup>th</sup> November  
- Richibucto - Irene LeBlanc  
(NMIL), 2<sup>nd</sup> December -

Bouchouche - Roger LeBlanc, 18 December - Moncton XBC - NMIL, 19 December - Saint John - Grant Kelly, 26 December - Moncton - NMIL, 28<sup>th</sup> December - Bas-Cap Pelee - NMIL

BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS - (Jaseur boreal) - many sightings of birds gleaning remnants of fruit and berry bearing shrubs

NORTHERN SHRIKE - 3<sup>rd</sup> November - Riverview Marsh - Norm and Gisele Belliveau, NMIL, 29<sup>th</sup> December - Sackville - Kathy Popma - and several reports in January

YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER (Paruline à croupion jaune) - 11<sup>th</sup> November Norm and Gisele Belliveau observed 2 - 1 Route #960 and 1 at Cape Jourimain 2<sup>nd</sup> December - Sackville - Christopher Clunas

Palm Warbler  
Photo by S. Miousse



PINE WARBLER- (Paruline des pins)  
- 12<sup>th</sup> December - Saint John - Merv Cormier 15<sup>th</sup> December - Saint Charles - Jim Thompson (NMIL), 16<sup>th</sup> December - Grand Digue - Odette Pellerin (NMIL)

PALM WARBLER - (Paruline à couronne rousse) - 10<sup>th</sup> December Ingalls Head GMI - western - Roger Burrows

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER - (Paruline noir et blanc) - 5<sup>th</sup> Decem-

ber Cape Brule Sewage Lagoon - Stuart Tingley

COMMON YELLOWTHROAT - (Paruline masque) - 18<sup>th</sup> December - Dieppe Marsh - Moncton XBC - (NMIL)

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT- (Paruline polyglotte) - 3<sup>rd</sup> December - Saint John - Merv Cormier, 12<sup>th</sup> December - Ferry Terminal Parking Lot GMI - Rose-Alma Mallet, Stuart Tingley, Norm, Gisele and Gilles Belliveau

NORTHERN CARDINAL-(Cardinal rouge) - many reports of this bird visiting yards

DICKCISSEL- (Dickcissel d'Amérique) - On November 1<sup>st</sup> 4 individual repeatedly visited a ground feeder adjacent a cedar hedge at John Inman's 25 Mary's Point Road yard - Nelson Poirier -NMIL

EASTERN TOWHEE- (Tohi à flancs roux) - 28<sup>th</sup> November - Route #960 at Civic #166 - Rose Alma Mallet, Norm, Gisele and Gilles Belliveau - This bird was still present and seen on 27 January

CHIPPING SPARROW-( Bruant familier)  
- 1<sup>st</sup> January - Memel Road, Riverside Albert County XBC - Norm and Gisele Belliveau -( NMIL)

FIELD SPARROW- (Bruant des champs)  
- 22<sup>nd</sup> November - Trudel - Frank Branch -last report was on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 11 January - Salisbury - Jim Wilson

SAVANNAH SPARROW-(Bruant des prés) - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Jolicure - Julie Pellerin (NMIL), 7<sup>th</sup> January - 2 at Cape Tormentine - Stuart Tingley

SHARP TAILED SPARROW - 21 December - St. Martins XBC - Quaco Marsh - Ted Sears

FOX SPARROW - (Bruant fauve) - 3<sup>rd</sup> November - Alma - Doreen Rossier - (NMIL) 11 December - Ingalls Head Wharf (GMI) - Rose Alma Mallet, Stuart Tingley, Norm, Gisele and Gilles Belli-



veau, 27<sup>th</sup> December - Mary's Point - David Christie

SWAMP SPARROW - 8<sup>TH</sup> January - MSI - Ralph Eldridge

DARK-EYED JUNCO - (Junco ardoisé) - 29<sup>th</sup> December - Louis-Emile Cormier spotted a possible immature female sub species Oregon Dark-Eyed Junco (NMIL)

LAPLAND LONGSPUR-(Bruant lapon) - 3<sup>rd</sup> January Rockland Bridge area marsh (Memramcook area) - Jules Cormier (NMIL), 3<sup>rd</sup> January - Kathy Popma - Tantramar Marsh

SNOW BUNTING - (Bruant des neiges) - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Tantramar March - John Massey (NMIL), 2<sup>nd</sup> January - Rockland Bridge Marsh (Memramcook area) - Jules Cormier (NMIL), 9<sup>th</sup> January - Second North River - Paul Langelaan (NMIL)

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD- (Carouge à epaulettes) - 2<sup>nd</sup> November - St. Martins - Ted Sears, 1 December - 2 females - Fredericton - Don Gibson 1<sup>st</sup> December - Bouchouche - Jean-Paul and Stella LeBlanc - (NMIL) 2<sup>nd</sup> December - male - Dalhousie - Ken Reinsborough

EASTERN MEADOWLARK-(Sturnelle des prés) - 7<sup>th</sup> January - Cape Tormentine - Stuart Tingley

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD - (Carouge à tête jaune) - 10<sup>th</sup> November - GMI - Durlan Ingersoll

RUSTY BLACKBIRD-(Quiscale rouilleux) - Lepreau XBC -- Joanne Savage, 1<sup>st</sup> November - John Inman's 25 Mary's Point Road yard. 1<sup>st</sup> January - Ingalls Head GMI- Roger Burrows 16<sup>th</sup> January - Midgic - Kathy Popma

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD - (Vacher à tête brune) - 2<sup>nd</sup> December Ingalls Head GMI - Roger Burrows, 2nd December - Fredericton - Bev Schneider

BALTIMORE ORIOLE- (Oriole des vergers) - 29 November - 19 Joliculture Road - Andrew MacFarlane

PINE GROSBEAK - (Durbec des sapins) - 7<sup>th</sup> December - Edmunds ton - Roy and Charlotte LaPointe

RED CROSSBILL- (Bec-croisé des sapins) - 17<sup>th</sup> December - Alma - Doreen Rossiter, NMIF, 26<sup>th</sup> December - Fredericton - Don Gibson

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL- (Bec-croisé bifascié) - 17<sup>th</sup> December - Fundy National Park XBC - NMIL

EVENING GROSBEAK- (Gros-bec errant) - 2<sup>nd</sup> November - Stilesville - Jean Renton, NMIL, 7<sup>th</sup> January - Bocabec - Todd Watts

COMMON REDPOLLS - (Sizerin flame) - numerous reports of small numbers of individuals visiting the feeders

HOARY REDPOLL- (Sizerin blanchâtre) - 12 December - Miscou Island - Steeve Miousse, 17<sup>th</sup> December - Fundy National Park XBC - (NMIL), 29 December - Rothesay - Hank Scarth

HOUSE SPARROW- (Moineau domestique) - 2<sup>nd</sup> December - St. Leonard - Roy and Charlotte LaPointe, 22<sup>nd</sup> December - Second North River - Paul Langelaan (NMIL) 1<sup>st</sup> January - Joliture - Julie Pellerin

WILD TURKEY - 1<sup>st</sup> January - Rockport - John Massey (NMIL) Chockpish River - (NMIL) 4<sup>th</sup> January - McKees Mills - Cathie Beck (NMIL)



Swamp Sparrow  
Photo by S. Miousse



Eastern Meadowlark  
Photo by H. Scarth



House Sparrow  
Photo by S. Miousse



Warren Coleman  
Keswick Ridge

# Wintergreen Ferns

## How to Jumpstart Spring

Ferns are often viewed as fragile clusters of "pure leaves" or fronds and are frequently found as understory plants in mixed woods. Their delicate leafy appearance belies their resilient approach to New Brunswick winters. This may seem paradoxical at first. How can the fronds of seemingly delicate ferns overwinter under the extreme winter weather of New Brunswick? Ferns, it turns out, are great survivors.



Figure 1: *Dryopteris intermedia* under snow cover in early December near a trail in Mac-taquac Park.  
Photo by W. Coleman

### FERNS ARE OPPORTUNISTS

Ferns can trace their ancestry for over 400 million years when the first spore-bearing plants appeared in the fossil record of the Lower Silurian Period (<http://geology.er.usgs.gov/paleo/>). However, they came to prominence 286 to 350 million

years ago during the Carboniferous Period (Cobb, Farnsworth and Lowe 2005). When flowering plants began to expand their boundaries 100 to 140 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period (Schuettpelz and Pryer 2009), ferns adapted by diverse methods:

- 1) In tropical regions, they evolved the capacity to grow on trees as epiphytes;
- 2) In temperate regions, ferns became shade-tolerant understory plants in coniferous and deciduous forests. Ferns developed the capacity to carry out photosynthesis under tree canopies due to the evolution of a unique photoreceptor.
- 3) Growing in a northern environment, some ferns developed a highly successful trait by evolving into wintergreen plants, that is, plants that remain green throughout the winter and resume photosynthesis from last year's fronds during the early spring.

A check of Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre data on vascular plants reveals a number of groups or genera

### References

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containing wintergreen species in New Brunswick; they include the abundant Wood ferns (*Dryopteris*), Christmas and Holly ferns (*Polystichum*), Polypody ferns (*Polypodium*), Spleenworts (*Asplenium*) and the small and often overlooked Curly-Grass fern (*Schizaea pusilla*).

#### WOOD FERNS

If you thought you knew the meaning of the term “species”, Wood ferns will cause you to re-examine this basic biological “truth”. They are a complex genus with numerous deciduous and wintergreen species. Members of this genus are capable of interbreeding and forming at least 25 distinct interspecific hybrids. According to Xiang et al (2000), “*Dryopteris* is one of the most hybrid-prone plant genera in temperate regions”.

#### FINDING A FANCY FERN

Wander through most mixed woods and you will eventually encounter the evergreen Wood fern or fancy fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*). Considered a pioneer species (Flinn 2006), it is found in Mactaquac Provincial Park, where former farms are overgrown with post-agricultural forests (Figure 1).

In early spring, before deciduous trees leaf out, this species takes advantage of full sunlight. Last year’s fronds produce sugars that are transported through stipes into the uncoiling fiddleheads (Tessier and Bornn 2007). This adaptation allows the Wood fern to succeed and thrive in a challenging New Brunswick environment (Figure 2).

For a useful online review of hardy ferns, see <http://hardyfern-library.com/ferns/home.cfm>

The New Brunswick Museum provides an online database of almost 200 reports of *Dryopteris* dating back to the 1800s at <http://www.nbm-mnb.ca/>

The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre has described nine *Dryopteris* species and eight hybrids. Go to <http://accdc.com>

See <http://www.efloras.org/> for the relationships among species and hybrids of Wood ferns.

For descriptions of *Dryopteris*, go to <http://theplantlist.org/> or <http://plants.usda.gov/>

For a discussion of the “species” concept, see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Species>

Figure 2: New fronds of *D. intermedia* begin to emerge as coiled fiddleheads (arrow) in early spring. Last year’s fronds lay prostrate around the new growth but are photosynthetically active and are attached to the plant by functional stipes. Photo by W. Coleman





Leonel Richard  
Miramichi

## Ma rencontre avec une Gélinothe huppée

Une rencontre très bizarre est survenue en novembre dernier lors d'une promenade en auto. Je me trouvais en

besoin d'une toilette publique, mais n'en trouvant pas j'ai décidé de me rendre dans un chemin menant aux étangs d'épuration d'eau de la ville pour y regagner mon état de confort. Faire d'une pierre deux coups, j'en profite pour scruter les étangs à

la recherche de migrateurs inhabituels qui se reposent ici de temps en temps. Du coin de l'œil, j'ai cru percevoir un mouvement derrière moi. Détournant mon attention à une Mésange à tête noire, je découvre avec joie un Grimpereau brun qui l'accompagne. En ce moment, je sens quelque chose qui tire sur le bas de mon pantalon. Je me tourne vite pour voir que personne n'est là, mais au sol, à mes

pieds, j'aperçois une Gélinothe huppée qui me guette. Il m'a fallu quelques instants avant de réaliser pleinement l'absurdité de cette affaire. Je m'accroupis lentement et j'arrache quelques brins d'herbe qui paraissent où la neige a fondu.

J'étends la main et l'oiseau se met à picorer l'herbe, et aussi mes doigts et même mes chaussures. C'est à ce moment que j'ai eu l'idée de me rendre à ma voiture pour chercher mon appareil photo. Je me redresse et me mets à marcher vers l'auto qui est à quelques mètres. La gélinothe n'est pas perturbée, mais au contraire, elle me poursuit de plus près à chaque pas. Je viens de réaliser que son comportement que j'avais interprété comme étant une curiosité ou un intérêt n'est rien d'autre qu'une menace. Comme le coq qui garde jalousement ses poules, cette gélinothe est sans doute chargée de garder ses biens, que je soupçonne ne sont qu'à quelques pas dans la brousse. Je comprends bien que c'est le temps de déguerpir et de laisser cette volaille à sa culture.



Gélinothe huppée  
Photo par L. Richard

## Ruffed Grouse Encounter

As strange an encounter as I have ever had happened this past November. While away from home on a day trip I found myself in need of a comfort break but since I was nowhere near an establishment with public facilities I decided to pull into a quiet road which led to the local water treatment plant. This stop would do in a pinch and while I was there I would check out the ponds for

late migrant ducks. While having a look over the water for anything of interest I saw in the corner of my eye some small birds flying across the road which made me turn to see what kind of bird it was. As I was searching the trees with my binoculars I felt something tugging at the leg of my pants. I took a quick look back to see if someone had followed me there but there was no one, however on

Leonel Richard  
Miramichi



the ground standing six inches tall was a Ruffed Grouse staring at me. Being somewhat confused by this strange event, it took me a few seconds before I realized how bizarre this was. I slowly crouched down and the grouse didn't flee....instead it began pecking at my shoes. I pulled out a pinch of green grass from where the snow had melted and extended my hand. After a few seconds it began eating the grass out of my hand. I then decided to go get my camera out of the car to take a photo of this strange bird. I slowly got up and ambled towards the car and all the time I was being followed by the grouse. In fact it was more like I was being scorned. I got the camera and returned to take a few pictures of the grouse feeding

out of my hand and by now it was getting a little more aggressive. Thinking back to my childhood when we kept chickens, I remember roosters acting this way when hens were around. At first I had interpreted this behavior as curiosity or friendliness but by now as I am walking back to my car and being followed closely by an angry fowl I am left to feel like I am being shown the door. Time to make a break for it and head back.



Ruffed Grouse  
Photo by C. Clunas

## Tidal Phenomena At Quaco

Prof. A. Wilmer Duff

APPENDIX – REPORT ON THE  
SUMMER CAMP AT QUACO

HELD JULY 1-10, 1897

The point that the writer was chiefly interested in was the occurrence of those somewhat puzzling phenomena called "secondary undulations." Anyone who examines the record of the Kelvin Tidal Gauge at St. John will find that it gives a wave-shaped curve, the heights of which correspond with the time of high water and the hollows with the time of low water; but, in addition, he will discover that on this main curve there are smaller indentations, indicating minor risings and fallings of water level, the whole time from greatest of these minor undulations to the next greatest rise being, on an average, about forty minutes. These small and comparatively rapid oscillations of

level are the so-called "secondary undulations," and the time of forty minutes required for them to complete their cycle of changes of level is called their period.

The author had already shown\* that these secondary undulations could be explained as due to a long, slow oscillation of the whole body of water between the New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia coast, the vibrations being similar to these that are set up in a wash-basin full of water when it is disturbed. It became, then, an interesting point to determine whether the rest of the body of water in the bay partook of this same general motion, and whether the period was the same as at St. John. The author fully expected that it would be.

With this in view, the tide gauge described in a former communication†

**From our Past**

Selected by  
Mary Sollows  
Saint John





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(CONTRIBUTION FROM THE FREDERICTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.)

NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

to the Society was used at Quaco. On three different days the gauge gave clear records of "secondary undulations;" but, contrary to his expectations, the period in all cases was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. This was a somewhat puzzling result, until it occurred to the writer to examine the chart of the bay off the New Brunswick coast in the neighborhood of Quaco, when he found that the presence of a reef called the Quaco Ledges, and the two headlands that project into the bay above and below Quaco, respectively, marked out a smaller bay (open, it is true, to the east), in which the water would naturally oscillate in a period of its own, determined by its own dimensions. From the smallness of its dimensions these oscillations might be expected to be much quicker than those across the bay at St. John, although the irregularity in shape of this small bay precludes any attempt to calculate mathematically what the period of the oscillations of the water in it would be.

The author has thus been led to the view that a large body of water such as the Bay of Fundy is broken up into smaller areas of oscillations, each having its own characteristic period as determined by its dimensions. In a part of the bay where there is a comparatively free, unobstructed sweep from side to side, as between the general contour of the New Brunswick coast at St. John and that of the opposite Nova Scotia coast, the period of oscillation would be

that of the whole bay, or perhaps half that dimension, since such a large body of water might have itself a tendency to divide up into two halves each oscillating in half the period that the whole would take if set into free swingings to and fro.

The author hopes on future occasions to explore other parts of the bay in the same way, with a view to confirming or refuting this hypothesis.

It should be noted that the point here considered is merely the cause of the periods characteristic of these motions. How the motions themselves originate, what causes the initial disturbance, is a different question. The difference is similar to the difference between the enquiry, What disturbs a wash-bowl, and, the other enquiry, what determines the rate at which the water "wish-washes" when disturbed? It can, however, hardly be doubted, I think, that the first disturbance in the bay comes from the action of wind in a storm, since an examination of many cases of "secondary undulation" at St. John and at Quaco seems to show that they are only prominent when the sea has been disturbed by a gale. Thus there need be none of the mystery as to the origin of "secondary oscillations" which some writers delight in attributing to them.

\*See American Journal of Science, Vol. III, No. 17, 1897.

†See Bulletin XV of the Natural History Society of N.B., 1897



# Festival of de la Nature

Grand Manan 2, 3, 4 & 5 September 2011

The Board of Nature NB extends a warm welcome and invitation to attend its 4 day Festival of Nature (and AGM) which is being held on the scenic island of Grand Manan. With 28 outings to choose from ...



whales, birds of land and sea, seaweeds, butterflies, wildflowers, ferns,

dragonflies, geology, star gazing ... it is a chance to be charmed and enchanted by island nature. Please register early to aid us in ensuring all the events will be able to accommodate the number of participants.

**Getting There:** To get to the ferry, proceed along Hwy 1 to Exit 60, to Blacks Harbour, at Pennfield Corner. Take Hwy 176 to Blacks Harbour (~10 km) and follow the signs to the ferry terminal. (It takes about 45 minutes to get from Saint John to Blacks Harbour.) The ferry crossing is the beginning of the magic of Grand Manan as you can be on the look-out for whales and porpoises and numerous pelagic birds during the 1½ hour trip. The cost of the ferry is \$10.50 / adult, children 5-12 \$5.40, plus \$32.55 for passenger cars and pick-up trucks. Costs are subject to change. Up-to-date information about schedules and fees can be found at <http://www.coastaltransport.ca/schedule.htm>.

**Where:** Our headquarters for the weekend will be the Church Hall of St. Paul's Anglican Church in Grand Harbour. After arriving on the island, turn south (left) on Hwy 776 to Grand Harbour. The Church Hall is on your left at the corner of Hwy 776 and Ingalls Head Rd.

**Accommodations:** Although these are limited, there are a variety, including campgrounds. It is strongly suggested that you book accommodations early as some places are booked a year in advance. A brief list is available on our webpage under Festival of Nature, and a more detailed listing can be found at <http://www.grandmanannb.com/accomm.htm>. Other places are available but are not listed; you can check with Tourism at [gmtouris@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:gmtouris@nbnet.nb.ca).

**Field Trips:** All field trips will start from the Anglican Church Hall in Grand Harbour. Some will be limited to 15 participants, which will be booked on a first come basis. Early registration is strongly recommended. If you request a lunch, make sure that you pick it up in the morning. Items to bring with you include: warm coat and motion sickness remedies for boat trips, walking sticks, hats, sun screen, rain gear, appropriate foot gear, day pack, binoculars, handlens (magnifiers), field guides, refillable water bottle, note book and pen. Your registration fee covers the cost of most field trips. However, for those of you who sign up for boat tours, there are extra costs involved. Pelagic Birds and Whales tours on 'Sea Watch Tours' and 'Whales-n-Sails' Adventures can possibly be rescheduled for Monday morning if cancelled due to poor weather. Guests are welcome on any field trip, as long as space is available, and are encouraged to make a donation. A complementary Continental Breakfast of juice, coffee, muffins, and fruit will be available on Saturday to Monday mornings on a first come basis. Car pooling is encouraged for all trips, and for some with limited parking, it is a necessity.

**Banquet:** This year's banquet and silent auction will be held at the church hall from 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Meal choices are chicken, lobster or vegetarian. Our guest speaker is Alain Clavette an expert birder and naturalist who worked with Parks Canada as an interpreter before devoting himself to broadcasting work on radio and TV. Drawing on his extensive library of nature photographs, (birds in particular) and his detailed knowledge of Grand Manan, Alain's presentation is sure to be informative as well as a visual delight.

**Pre AGM Presentation** by Deborah Carr, author of the new biography, *Sanctuary: The Story of Naturalist Mary Majka*, will speak about the life and legacy of this great Canadian naturalist. Books will be available for purchase during the Friday meet and greet. [www.deborahcarr.ca](http://www.deborahcarr.ca)

## Schedule:

### Friday Sept 2

Registration, Meet and Greet 5 – 9 pm  
Evening field trip 7 – 10 pm

### Saturday Sept 3

Early bird outing 6 – 7 am  
Continental Breakfast 7 – 8 am  
White Head Is. outing (Jim Goltz) 7:30 am start  
Morning outings 8 am – 12 noon  
Afternoon outings 1 – 5 pm  
Full Day 8 am – 5 pm  
Banquet 6 – 9 pm

### Sunday Sept 4

Early bird outing 6 – 7 am  
Continental Breakfast 7 – 8 am  
White Head Is. outing (Roger Burrows) 7:30 am start  
Morning outings 8 am – 12 noon  
Afternoon outings 1 – 5 pm  
Full Day 8 am – 5 pm  
Presentation by Writer Deborah Carr 6:30-7:00 pm  
AGM 7 – 9 pm

### Monday Sept 5

Early bird outing 6 – 7 am  
Continental Breakfast 7 – 8 am  
Morning outings 8 am – 12 noon



## Field Trip Descriptions:

### FRIDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2011

1. Nature in the Evening. 7-10 pm. Start the Festival of Nature weekend with an evening field trip to Dark Harbour. Discover the nocturnal species and the night

skies of Grand Manan with Roy Lapointe and Don McAlpine. Bring a flashlight. Unlimited attendance. Degree of difficulty: Easy

### SATURDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 2011

2. Early Bird. 6-7 am. Jim Brown (No participation limit and no registration required).

#### Full Day Field Trips

3. White Head Island. 7:30 am -5 pm. Enjoy a walking tour of Whitehead Island with Jim Goltz. Be prepared to stop for sea-life, birds and butterflies. Almost certainly you will see an interesting plant or two such as the diminutive Rand's Eyebright or the famous white-flowered patch of Fireweed, and you are sure to learn more than just their name. The walk will not be strenuous or difficult, but will be an all-day ramble (8-10 km) around the island. Max: 15 participants

4. Introduction to Grand Manan Geology. 8am - 5 pm. Dr. Greg McHone. Grand Manan has a "split personality" when it comes to geology, with a great fault separating Mesozoic basalts on the west from ancient metamorphic rocks on the east. Access is easy to vast lava flows, agate beaches, curious folds and faults, and remnants of the Ice Age. Max: 15 participants.  
<http://earth2geologists.net/grandmanangeology/index.htm>  
Degree of difficulty: Moderate, some scrabbling.

5. Island Hopping 1. - Wood Island. 8 am-5 pm. (Cost: \$30, cash or cheque.) Visit one of the more remote islands of the Grand Manan archipelago with experienced birder and naturalist Roger Leblanc. Situated in plain sight of Grand Manan, this uninhabited island is seldom visited by naturalists as it has no ferry service. But that is exactly why you should want to go. Who knows what birds, plants and other natural treasures are there for the finding? That is what we will discover. Leaving from Seal Cove, this trip will be captained by Russell Ingalls whose family has worked and played on the outlining islands of the archipelago for generations. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate.

6. Birding Grand Manan. 8 am - 5 pm. If you have never been birding on Grand Manan or maybe are eager to learn where all the good "hot spots" are on the island, taking this tour with Normand Belliveau will be a good fit. Starting in Grand Harbour the group will head south to beautiful and "birdy" Southern Head and Bear's Den. On the drive back north, stops will be made at all the "musts" like Red Point, Anchorage, Castalia as well as the Whistle and Whale Cove roads. An experienced leader, Norm will not only help you find out where the birds are but also make sure everyone will have a chance of seeing them. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy.

#### Morning Field Trips

7. Pelagic Birds and Whales - Sea Watch Tours. 8 am - 12 noon. (Cost: \$63 HST included, cash, cheque or credit cards accepted.) Leaving Seal Cove aboard the "Days Catch", a modified fishing vessel, Captain Peter Wilcox and mate Durlan Ingersoll will take you off Grand Manan to view a variety of whales and pelagic seabirds, and possibly porpoises, basking sharks, seals, ocean sunfish and blue fin tuna. We will "chum" for sea birds on our way to the whales. Dress warm and bring a snack. Hot beverage included. [www.seawatchtours.com](http://www.seawatchtours.com). Max: 40 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy

8. Seaweed discovery walk, talk, cook and taste. 8 am - 12 noon. Explore and collect seaweed from the intertidal/beginning of subtidal zone with research scientist Thierry Chopin (bilingual). Make the Acadian pudding recipe, Blanc Mange, using Irish moss and enjoy a presentation about current seaweed research in the Bay of Fundy. Bring rubber boots and a walking stick (there will be some extras). Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate (slippery rocks)

9. Ross Island. 8 am-12 noon. Join Grand Manan resident Bob Stone as he leads you around Ross Island. This island, now uninhabited, was the site of the first European settlement in 1784. It is accessible by foot 2 1/2 hours before and after low tide. You will hike the south western section, visiting an early building, a gravestone and Fish Fluke Light, the most endangered lighthouse on the East Coast. During our walk, there will be ample opportunity to view both birds and flora and fauna. Hiking footwear or rubber boots an asset. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate (no big hills).

#### Afternoon Field Trips

10. Butterflies, Dragonflies. 1-5 pm. Join Gilles Belliveau in search of Butterflies, Dragonflies and Damselflies in a variety of habitats throughout Grand Manan. Learn how to find them, how to net them, how to identify them. Bring an insect net and field guides if you have them but they are not required. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy

11. Tagging Monarch Butterflies. 1-5 pm. Leader Jim Wilson is involved in a continental tagging program to track migrating Monarchs between here and Mexico. Early September is the peak migration and Grand Manan is one of our best places to find them. Jim will show how to capture and tag Monarchs and will also visit a certified





Grand Manan  
les 2, 3, 4 et 5 septembre 2011

Le conseil d'administration de Nature NB vous invite chaleureusement à venir assister à son Festival de la nature d'une durée de quatre jours (+ l'AGA) qui se tiendra sur la pittoresque île de Grand Manan. Avec un choix de 28 excursions ... baleines, oiseaux terrestres et maritimes, algues, papillons, fleurs sauvages, fougères, libellules, géologie, observation des étoiles... c'est votre chance de découvrir une île de charme et d'enchantements. SVP inscrivez-vous tôt, afin



que nous puissions faire tout en notre pouvoir pour que tous puissent participer aux événements choisis.

**Comment s'y rendre :** Pour arriver au traversier, prendre l'autoroute #1 direction Ouest jusqu'à Pennfield Corner où vous prendrez la sortie 60 pour Blacks Harbour. Ensuite, prenez la route #176 (10 km) en suivant les enseignes vers le terminus du traversier (il faut compter 45 minutes de Saint Jean à Blacks Harbour.) Et, c'est avec la traversée que débute l'aventure de Grand Manan. Soyez à l'affût des baleines, Marsouins et plusieurs espèces d'oiseaux pélagiques pendant l'heure et demi de la traversée. Les tarifs sont de 10.50 \$ par adulte et 5.40 \$ par enfant de 5 à 12 ans. A cela s'ajoute 32.55\$ par véhicule. Comme ces prix peuvent changer, vérifiez à l'avance les prix et les horaires au <http://www.coastaltransport.ca/schedule.htm>.

**Où :** Pour la fin de semaine, notre quartier général sera la salle paroissiale de l'église Anglican St. Paul's de Grand Harbour. À votre arrivée sur l'île, dirigez vous vers le Sud (gauche) en prenant la route 776 vers Grand Harbour. La salle paroissiale sera sur votre gauche à l'intersection de la route 776 et du chemin Ingalls Head.

**Logement :** Quoique en nombre limité, il existe une bonne variété d'options, dont des campings. Mais, il est fortement suggéré de réserver tôt puisque bien des endroits sont retenus un an à l'avance. Une courte liste est disponible sur notre site web (Festival de la nature). Une liste plus détaillée est aussi disponible au <http://www.grandmanannb.com/accomm.htm>. Pour d'autres possibilités, rejoignez l'Association touristique en écrivant au [gmtouris@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:gmtouris@nbnet.nb.ca)

**Excursions :** Toutes les excursions partiront de la salle paroissiale Anglicane de Grand Harbour. Certaines étant limitées à 15 participants, les places seront attribuées sur la base de premier venu, premier servi. Il donc est recommandé de s'inscrire le plus tôt possible. Si vous avez commandé un casse-croûte, vous devrez le ramasser le matin. Nous vous suggérons d'avoir avec vous : vêtements chaud et pillules contre le mal de mer pour les voyages en bateau, bâton de marche, chapeau, écran solaire, vêtement de pluie, chaussures de marche, sac à dos, jumelles, loupe, guides de terrain, bouteille d'eau réutilisable, carnet et crayon. Vos frais d'inscription couvre les coûts de la plupart des excursions. Toutefois pour les sorties en bateau, il y a des frais supplémentaires.

Les sorties aux oiseaux pélagiques et aux baleines de 'Sea Watch Tours' ainsi que de 'Whales-n-Sails' pourront, le cas échéant, être reprises le lundi matin si elles doivent être annulées en raison de mauvais temps. Les invités sont les bienvenus sur toutes les excursions où il y aura de la place et les dons sont encouragés. Un petit déjeuner continental complémentaire avec jus, café, muffins et fruits sera disponible du samedi au lundi matin. Premier arrivé, premier servi. Encouragé pour toutes les excursions, le covoiturage sera nécessaire pour certaines, où le stationnement est limité.

**Banquet :** Cette année, le banquet ainsi que l'encan silencieux se tiendront à la salle paroissiale de 18h à 21h. Vous aurez le choix entre un repas au poulet, au homard ou végétarien. Notre conférencier sera l'ornithologue et naturaliste d'expérience Alain Clavette. Après avoir travaillé pour Parcs Canada comme interprète, il s'est consacré à une carrière de communicateur en télévision, à la radio, et en film. À partir de photos prises sur l'île (en particulier d'oiseaux), il nous fera partager sa grande connaissance des beautés naturelles de Grand Manan. En plus d'être instructive, cette présentation promet d'être un délice pour l'œil.

**Présentation pre-AGA** par Deborah Carr, auteur de la toute nouvelle oeuvre biographique, Sanctuary: l'histoire de la naturaliste Mary Majka. L'auteur nous y parlera de la vie et de l'héritage de cette grand naturaliste canadienne. Des copies de l'oeuvre seront disponible pour achat lors de l'inscription vendredi. [www.deborahcarr.ca](http://www.deborahcarr.ca)

#### Grille horaire:

##### Le vendredi 2 septembre

Inscription et rencontre 17h – 21h

Excursion de nuit 19h – 22h

##### Le samedi 3 septembre

Excursion lève-tôt 6h – 7h

Déjeuner continental 7h – 8h

Excursion sur White Head (Jim Goltz) départ 7h30

Excursions du matin 8h-12h

Excursions d'après-midi 13h-17h

Excursions pleine journée 8h – 17h

Banquet 18h – 21h

##### Le dimanche 4 septembre

Excursion lève-tôt 6h – 7h

Déjeuner continental 7h – 8h

Excursion sur White Head (Roger Burrows) départ 7h30

Excursions du matin 8h-12h

Excursions d'après-midi 13h-17h

Excursions pleine journée 8h – 17h

Présentation par l'auteur Deborah Carr 18h30 - 19h

AGA 19h – 21h

##### Le lundi 5 septembre

Excursion lève-tôt 6h – 7h

Déjeuner continental 7h – 8h

Excursion du matin 8h – 12h



meilleurs endroits pour l'observer. Jim nous montrera comment capturer et marquer les Monarques. Il nous fera aussi visiter une halte migratoire certifiée, faisant partie d'un important réseau Nord-américain. Maximum 15. Degré de difficulté : facile.

## LE DIMANCHE 4 SEPTEMBRE, 2011

1. Sortie lève-tôt. 6hr-7hr. Durlan Ingersoll (nombre de participants illimités, inscription non requise).

### Excursion pleine journée

14. **Toute une journée sur l'île White Head.** 7hr-17hr. Joignez-vous à Roger Burrows pour une marche guidée sur l'île White Head. Les participants se rencontreront à l'église Anglican de Grand Harbour, et feront du covoiturage jusqu'à Ingalls Head pour prendre le traversier de 8:15. Stationnement disponible au terminal du traversier. Après un court voyage en traversier, vous aborderez l'île de White Head pour y chercher sauvagine, oiseaux de rivage, rapaces et oiseaux chanteurs en migration. Il s'agira d'une marche de 10km surtout en terrain plat. Une partie de la marche sera sur des routes, et une partie sur un terrain caillouteux et détrempé. Des bottes de randonnées imperméables sont suggérées. Le retour se fera sur le traversier de 16:00. Max. : 15. Degré de difficulté : modéré.

15. **Voyages aux îles #2 - Île Kent.** 8hr-17hr. (Coût : 45\$ comptant ou chèque). Explorez une autre île périphérique de l'archipel de Grand Manan avec l'observateur d'oiseaux et naturaliste d'expérience, Roger Leblanc. Son isolement (45km en bateau de pêche de Grand Manan) rend cette île spéciale, mais le fait que le Collège Bowdoin du Maine y maintient une station d'études biologiques depuis 1935, la rend extraordinaire. Les gens de la station d'études seront nos hôtes sur Kent et aideront à rendre exceptionnel ce voyage dans une des régions les plus isolées de la province. Nous partirons de Seal Cove, et notre capitaine sera Russell Ingalls, gardien de l'île à l'année, dont la famille a travaillé et joué dans ces îles éloignées de l'archipel depuis des générations. [www.bowdoin.edu/kent-island/](http://www.bowdoin.edu/kent-island/) Max. : 15. Degré de difficulté : modéré.

16. **Les oiseaux de Grand Manan.** 8hr-17hr. Voir excursion #6.

17. **Introduction à la géologie de Grand Manan.** 8hr-17hr. Voir excursion #4.

### Excursions du matin

18. **Excursion pélagique oiseaux et baleines – Whales-n-Sails Adventures** 8hr-12hr (Coût : 66\$ -10% d'escompte=58.50 plus taxe, comptant, chèques, ou cartes de crédit). Cet escompte est aussi applicable aux membres du 28 août au 10 sept. 2011. Nous partirons de North Head à bord de l'"Elsie Menota", un voilier à 2 mâts. La biologiste Laurie Murison et l'équipage nous mèneront au large de Grand Manan pour un voyage de 4 heures, nous permettant d'observer une variété de baleines et d'oiseaux pélagiques ainsi que possiblement des marsouins,

12. **Fleurs sauvages : 13hr-17hr.** Passez l'après-midi avec une résidente de l'île, Wendy Dathan tout en découvrant les fleurs tardives de l'automne que l'on retrouve dans les bois, prés, tourbières, dunes et en bord de mer à Grand Manan. Max. : 15. Degré de difficulté : facile.

pèlerin, phoques, poissons lune (môle) et thon rouge. De l'appât sera relâché en mer pour attirer les oiseaux pélagiques. Habillez-vous chaudement et apportez une collation. Une soupe au poisson et des breuvages chauds seront servis. [www.whales-n-sails.com](http://www.whales-n-sails.com). Max. de participants : 40. Degré de difficulté : facile.

19. **Promenade intertidale.** 8hr-12hr. Explorez les mares résiduelles et crevasses de la zone intertidale de Grand Manan avec Mary Sollows. Cherchez pour des éponges, mollusques, vers, crustacés, échinodermes, tuniciers et plus. La marche sera d'environ 1 km sur du sable, des cailloux et des roches glissantes. Apportez des bottes de caoutchouc et un bâton de marche (quelques uns disponibles sur place). Max. 15. Degré de difficulté : modéré.

20. **Photographie naturelle.** 8hr-12hr. Suivez sur la pittoresque Île de Grand Manan, le photographe professionnel Clarence Nowlan qui partagera avec nous certains des secrets qu'il a perfectionnés au cours de plusieurs décennies de photographie nature. Maître de la photo conventionnelle et plus récemment numérique, Clarence réalise aussi de magnifiques présentations audio visuelles. Cette session "de terrain" se concentrera sur l'usage de la "lumière ambiante comme effet" pour créer des photos épatantes et aussi "la création d'une meilleure composition". En d'autres mots, nous allons nous concentrer sur "quoi regarder avant de presser sur le déclic". Pour en savoir plus sur Clarence et sa compagnie, Unique Stock Images, visitez le [www.photoatlantic.com](http://www.photoatlantic.com) Max. de participants : 15. Degré de difficulté : facile.

### Excursions d'après-midi

21. **Papillons et libellules.** 13hr-17hr. Voir excursion #10

22. **Promenade fou-fougère : 13hr-17hr.** Est-ce que l'identification des fougères vous fait peur? Voici le temps de les confronter. Rick Fournier (bilingue) vous donnera des indices faciles à suivre pour identifier les fougères et leurs alliés, des plus petites aux plus grandes. Tout l'équipement pour l'identification sera fourni. Max. 15 participants. Degré de difficulté : modéré.

23. **La pêche et le peuple de Grand Manan: 13hr-17hr.** Sharon Greenlaw vous présentera son île et le mode de vie de ses habitants durant le dernier siècle. Sharon est descendante des Passamaquoddy et des premiers propriétaires terriens de Grand Manan. Elle vous expliquera comment les changements à la pêche ont aussi changé le mode de vie sur l'île. Max. 15 participants. Degré de difficulté : facile.



24. Excursion lève-tôt. Paul Mansz (nombre de participants illimités, inscription non requise).

Excursions du matin

25. Excursion pélagique oiseaux et baleines – Whales-n-Sails Adventures 8hr-12hr. Voir excursion #18

26. Promenade intertidale. 8hr-12hr. Voir excursion #19

27. La pêche et le peuple de Grand Manan. 8hr-12hr. Voir excursion #23

28. **L'observation d'oiseaux avec Jim Wilson** : 8hr-12hr. Passez la matinée avec Jim Wilson à chercher les nouveaux arrivants et/ou à poursuivre les oiseaux intéressants trouvés lors de la fin de semaine. Il s'agira d'une bonne opportunité de voir des espèces qui vous auraient échappées. Et surtout n'oubliez pas : La migration d'automne bat son plein et tout est possible. Max 15 participants. Degré de difficulté : facile à modéré

Formulaire d'inscription (SVP faites autant de copies que nécessaire pour soumettre des inscriptions individuelles pour chaque participant)

Nom \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse \_\_\_\_\_

Téléphone \_\_\_\_\_

Courriel \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (club) \_\_\_\_\_

Il n'est pas nécessaire de s'inscrire pour les excursions lève-tôt, ni l'excursion de nuit de vendredi.

Veuillez SVP encercler vos choix

	Premier choix	Second Choix
Samedi		
Pleine journée	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6
Matinée	7, 8, 9	7, 8, 9
Après-midi	10, 11, 12	10, 11, 12
Dimanche		
Pleine journée	14, 15, 16, 17	14, 15, 16, 17
Matinée	18, 19, 20	18, 19, 20
Après-midi	21, 22, 23	21, 22, 23
Lundi		
Matinée	25, 26, 27, 28	25, 26, 27, 28

SVP faire chèques payable à : Festival de la nature 2011  
et expédiez à : Festival de la nature 2011  
a/s Alison McArthur  
16 Pitt St. Sussex N.-B. E4E 1J1

Coûts:

Coûts d'inscription

Avant le 1 juin 30\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Après le 1 juin 40\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Moins de 12 ans Gratuit \_\_\_\_\_

Banquet

Poulet 20\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Homard 20\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Végétarien 20\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Casse-croûte [R= régulier, SV=sans viande]

Samedi R ou SV 8\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dimanche R ou SV 8\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Lundi R ou SV 8\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_

Coûts à être payés sur place:

Sortie baleines (comptant ou carte de crédit)

Samedi matin 63\$

Dimanche matin (chaudrée incluse) 58.50\$

Lundi matin (chaudrée incluse) 58.50\$

Wood Island (comptant ou chèque) 30\$

Kent Island (comptant ou chèque) 45\$

Pour toutes informations veuillez contacter Alison McArthur (506) 433-4994, alimarie@nbnet.nb.ca

La participation au festival est à vos risques. Nature NB ne peut être tenu responsable pour aucun accident, blessures ou dommage subit par les personnes participant aux activités du Festival de la nature 2011 les 2, 3, 4 et 5 septembre 2011



Monarch Waystation, part of an important North American network. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy

## SUNDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 2011

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13. Early Bird. 6-7 am. Durlan Ingersoll (No participation limit and no registration required).

### Full Day Field Trips

14. All-day field trip to White Head Island. 7:30 am-5pm. Join Roger Burrows for a walking tour of White Head Island. Participants meet at the Anglican Church in Grand Harbour and car-pool to Ingalls Head for the 8:15 am ferry. Parking is available by the ferry terminal. A short ferry ride will take us to White Head Island to look for waterfowl and shorebirds and walk a total of 10 km (6+ miles) flat in search of raptors and migrant songbirds. Half of the walking will be on roads and half on pebbles and wet ground, so waterproof hiking boots are suggested. We will return by the 4.00 pm ferry. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate

15. Island Hopping 2 - Kent Island. 8 am - 5 pm. (Cost: \$45.00, cash or cheque.) Explore another outlying island of the Grand Manan archipelago with experienced birder and naturalist Roger Leblanc. Its remoteness (45 minutes by fishing boat from Seal Cove) makes it special, but the fact that Bowdoin College of Maine has maintained a biological field station and nesting seabird sanctuary there since 1935 makes it extraordinary. The people of the field station will be our host on Kent, and help us make the most of this exceptional trip to one of the most remote spots of the province. Leaving from Seal Cove, this trip will be captained by Russell Ingalls, year round caretaker for Kent island, whose family has worked and played on the outlying islands of the archipelago for generations. [www.bowdoin.edu/kent-island/](http://www.bowdoin.edu/kent-island/) Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate

16. Birding Grand Manan. 8 am - 5 pm. See outing number 6.

17. Introduction to Grand Manan Geology. 8am - 5 pm. See outing number 4.

### Morning Field Trips

18. Pelagic Birds and Whales - Whales-n-Sails Adventures. 8-12 noon. (Cost: \$66 - 10% discount = \$58.50 plus tax, Cash, cheque or credit cards). This discount will be extended to members from Aug 28 to Sept 10/11.) Leaving North Head aboard the "Elsie Menota", a sailing ketch, biologist Laurie Murison and crew will take you off Grand Manan for a 4 hour tour to view a variety of whales and pelagic seabirds, and

12. Wildflowers. 1-5 pm. Spend the afternoon with Grand Manan resident Wendy Dathan exploring the late summer wildflowers found in the woods, meadows, bogs, dunes and seashore around island. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy

possibly porpoises, basking sharks, seals, ocean sunfish and blue fin tuna. The crew will "chum" for sea birds on our way to the whales Fish chowder and hot beverage included. Max: 40 participants. [www.whales-n-sails.com](http://www.whales-n-sails.com). Degree of difficulty: Easy

19. Intertidal Beachwalk. 8 am -12 noon. Explore the tide pools and crevices of the intertidal zone of a Grand Manan shore with Mary Sollows. Look for sponges, mollusks, worms, crustaceans, echinoderms, tunicates and more. Walk approximately 1 km over sand, gravel, and slippery rocks. Bring rubber boots and a walking stick (there will be some extras). Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate

20. Field Photography. 8 am - noon. Follow Clarence Nowlan on picturesque Grand Manan to share in some of the "tools of the trade" in photography that he has perfected over his several decades of conventional and more recently digital nature photography and presentations. This "in the field" session will concentrate on the use of "special existing light" to create stunning photos and also on "creating better composition". In other words we will concentrate on "What to look for before you press the shutter button". To learn more about Clarence and his company, Unique Stock Images visit [www.photoatlantic.com](http://www.photoatlantic.com). Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy

### Afternoon Field Trips

21. Butterflies and Dragonflies. 1 - 5 pm. Repeat of outing number 10.

22. Fern-tastic Walk. 1-5 pm. Does fern identification scare you? Now is the time to confront it! Rick Fournier will present participants with easy-to-use guides to help sort out ferns and fern allies, from the very small to the very big. All identification equipment will be provided. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Moderate

23. Fishing and the People of Grand Manan. 1 pm -5 pm noon. Sharon Greenlaw will introduce you to her island and the islanders' way of life during the past century. Sharon is a descendant of the Passamaquoddy and of the first land grant owners of Grand Manan. She will describe how changes in fishing have changed the island way of life. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy



24. Early Bird. 6-7 am. Paul Mansz (No participation limit and no registration required).

Morning Field Trips

25. Pelagic Birds and Whales - Whales-n-Sails Adventures. 8-12 pm. Repeat of session number 18.

26. Intertidal Beachwalk. 8 am -12 noon. Repeat of field trip number 19

27. Fishing and the People of Grand Manan. 8 am -12 noon. Repeat of field trip number 23.

28. Birding with Jim Wilson. 8 am -12 noon. Jim Wilson will spend the morning searching for new arrivals and "mopping up" – seeking out interesting birds found earlier in the weekend. This will be your chance to see some good birds you might have missed while on other field trips, or to discover something new. Fall migration will be in full swing and anything is possible. Max: 15 participants. Degree of difficulty: Easy to moderate

Registration Form (Please copy this form as necessary to submit separate registration information for each participant)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Club affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Registration for Early Bird events and Friday's Nature In the Evening is not required.

Please circle your choices.

First Choice Second Choice

Saturday

Full day 3, 4, 5, 6 3, 4, 5, 6

Morning 7, 8, 9 7, 8, 9

Afternoon 10, 11, 12 10, 11, 12

Sunday

Full day 14, 15, 16, 17 14, 15, 16, 17

Morning 18, 19, 20 18, 19, 20

Afternoon 21, 22, 23 21, 22, 23

Monday

Morning 25, 26, 27, 28 25, 26, 27, 28

Cheques payable to: Festival of Nature 2011,

Mail to: Festival of Nature 2011

% Alison McArthur

16 Pitt St. Sussex NB E4E 1J1

For inquiries contact Alison McArthur (506) 433-4994

[alimarie@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:alimarie@nbnet.nb.ca)

Participation in festival activities is at personal risk. Nature NB is not responsible for accidents, injuries or damages to persons participating in any activities of this Festival of Nature Weekend on the 2,3,4 and 5 September 2011.

Costs:

Registration Costs

Before June 1 \$30 \_\_\_\_\_

After June 1 \$40 \_\_\_\_\_

Youth under 12 free \_\_\_\_\_

Banquet

Chicken \$20 \_\_\_\_\_

Lobster \$20 \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetarian \$20 \_\_\_\_\_

Lunches [R= Regular, M=Meatless]

Saturday R or M \$8 \_\_\_\_\_

Sunday R or M \$8 \_\_\_\_\_

Monday R or M \$8 \_\_\_\_\_

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Costs to be paid on site:

Whale Watching (cash or credit card)

Sat am \$63

Sun am (inc. fish chowder) \$58.50

Mon am (inc. fish chowder) \$58.50

Wood Island (cash or cheque) \$30

Kent Island (cash or cheque) \$45



# Walking on Micro Worlds

Warren Coleman  
Keswick Ridge

Thoreau was an astute observer of nature as he wandered through New England forests during the 1800s. Today, when we walk in New Brunswick woods, we quickly realize we are walking on similar living green carpets that form beautiful micro worlds (Figure 1).

As major components of these micro worlds, mosses form a diverse “biotic crust” that teems with life. Mosses originated over 400 million years ago and were among the first plants to invade the land. Today, they play crucial environmental roles: mosses hold moisture, stabilize soil and control soil climate, affect nutrient cycling, inhibit seed germination of numerous vascular plants, and provide a crucial ecological niche for other life forms. The absence of well-defined vascular tissues for efficient water transport and the necessity for water during their sexual phase limits their size and affects their distribution (see Monthey and Dudzik 2010 for an online introduction to structure and identification of common mosses).

## MEET THE HAIRCAP UNDER YOUR FEET

Haircaps, members of the genus *Polytrichum*, are one of the mosses encountered in New Brunswick woods. “Haircap” de-

rives from the hairy covering of the spore capsule (from the Greek words ‘Poly’, many and ‘thrix’, hair). Plants in this genus are either male or female (dioecious; Watson 1981). There are approximately 70 species of *Polytrichum* distributed from the Arctic to the Antarctic although there may be only seven (<http://efloras.org>) to 17 (<http://plants.usda.gov>) species in North America. The lack of a definite number of species is due to an ongoing taxonomic debate among scientists - what is a distinct species and what is a variety? Genetic analysis at the DNA level may eventually solve the problem.

Haircaps are unique plants. Although they rarely grow beyond 10 to 20 cm in height, they are capable of growing up to heights of 40 to 50 cm in damp and shady locations (Monthey and Mollicone 2000). The presence of specialized water conducting cells called hydroids inside the stems of Haircaps and a thin cuticle or waterproof covering on the plant’s surface probably contributes to their capacity for greater vertical growth, relative to other mosses. These water handling features have caused Haircaps to be considered vascular plant “wannabes” (Glime 2007).

“The beauty there is in mosses must be considered from the holiest, quietest nook.”

Henry David Thoreau  
(1863). “Excursions”.

For the current definitive guide to mosses, see:

Flora of North America. 2007. Volume 27. Bryophyta, part 1. Oxford University Press. 713 pp.

Several additional field guides and less technical introductions to common mosses are also available:

Glime, J. 1993. The Elfin World of Mosses and Liverworts of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula and Isle Royale. Isle Royale Natural History Association. 148 pp.

Crum, H.A. 2004. Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest. University of Michigan. 4th edition.

McQueen, C. 1990. Field Guide to the Peat Mosses of Boreal North America. University Press of New England, Hanover & London. 138 pp.

If you prefer online guides, see <http://efloras.org> and <http://plants.usda.gov>





Figure 1. A green spongy carpet containing *Sphagnum* and *Polytrichum* moss species in the woods of Mactaquac Provincial Park. Photo by W. Coleman

For assistance with moss identification, Bruce Bagnell is a knowledgeable field bryologist who would be pleased to help you. He can be reached by email at [sbbag@nb.sympatico.ca](mailto:sbbag@nb.sympatico.ca)

Haircaps are integrated into their environment and perform multiple functions. Besides serving as a habitat for a variety of creatures, *Polytrichum* mosses provide a source of nutritious food. For example, slugs, ants, and spruce grouse have

been observed consuming the spore capsules (Monthey and Dudzik 2010).

#### LIFE AS A HAIRCAP MOSS

The active phase of the Haircap cycle begins in early spring after the snow melts when perennial shoots of *Polytrichum* make their appearance (Figure 2). A close examination of the shoot apices reveals early stages of "flower" formation. Subsequent fertilization of the ovule in female plants by sperm cells from nearby male plants results in a developing spore case (capsule) and supporting stalk (seta).

By the end of May, the capsule contain-

ing spores is elevated into the air on elongating stalks or setae (Figure 3). At this stage, the capsule is covered by a hairy cap called a calyptra. This cap protects the embryonic sporophyte from abrasion and desiccation. The cap may also control the capsule's early development (for example, shape) although the mechanism remains a mystery (Malcolm and Malcolm 2006; Glime 2007).

Numerous *Polytrichum* male plants, identified by their conspicuous modified leaves or bracts (perigonia) that form small "splash cups", are evident throughout the summer (Figure 4). During the spring, falling raindrops disperse sperm cells from these cups. Experimental evidence suggests that sperm cells disperse up to distances of 60 cm (Glime 2007; Porley and Hodgetts 2005).

By mid-summer, capsules containing maturing spores are sitting on top of rigid setae that project another 7 to 10 cm above the moss plants.

When the spores reach maturity inside the capsules during late summer, the capsule lid (operculum) opens at its outer edges. In Haircaps, there is a controlled release of spores by an elegant

#### References

- Glime, Janice M. 2007. Bryophyte Ecology. Volume 1. Physiological Ecology. Ebook sponsored by Michigan Technological University and the International Association of Bryologists. Accessed on December 2, 2010 at [www.bryoecol.mtu.edu](http://www.bryoecol.mtu.edu)
- Malcolm, B. and N. Malcolm. 2006. Mosses and Other Bryophytes. An Illustrated Glossary. (2nd ed.). Micro-Optics Press. 336 pp.
- Monthey, R. and M. Mollicone. 2000. Common mosses and liverworts of New England woodlots. The Biodiversity of a New England Woodlot Series, Number 2, USDA Forest Service, 12 pp. Accessed December 1, 2010 from [www.na.fs.fed.us/stewardship/](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/stewardship/)
- Monthey, R. and K.R. Dudzik. 2010. Learning about Mosses in Our Northeastern Woodlots: An Introduction. USDA Forest Service, 9 pp. Accessed December 1, 2010 from [www.na.fs.fed.us/stewardship/](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/stewardship/)
- Porley, R. and N. Hodgetts. 2005. Mosses and Liverworts. Collins. 495 pp.
- Watson, E.V. 1981. British Mosses and Liverworts. (3rd ed.) Cambridge University Press, 519 pp.



mechanism that is regulated by capsule structure, capsule movement, and humidity changes (Porley and Hodgetts 2005).

Mosses are crucial members of the earth's ecology and serve as early warning systems

for the health of our environment (Glime 2007). However, on an esthetic level, mosses such as the Haircaps exhibit features that support Thoreau's view of beauty in the micro world of mosses.

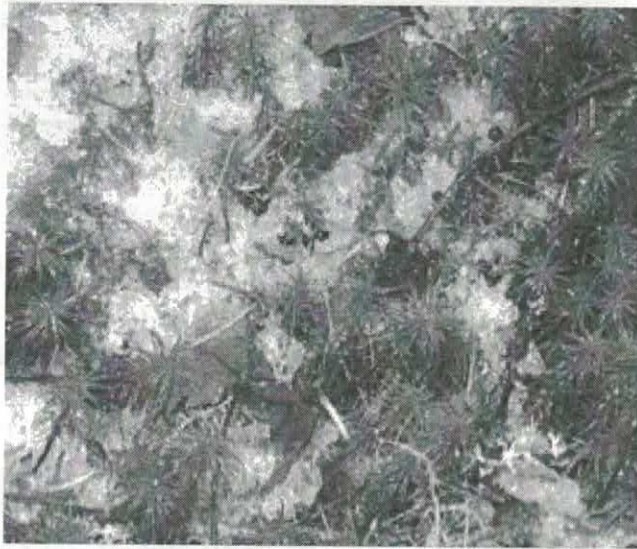


Figure 2. A small cluster of haircap moss plants (*Polytrichum commune*) growing in the Fredericton area during early spring.  
Photo by W. Coleman



Figure 3. A loose tuft of *Polytrichum* moss containing male (white arrows) and female plants (black arrows) in a blueberry plot in Fredericton (May 29, 2010). Capsules containing spores sit on top of elongated stalks (setae).  
Photo by W. Coleman

Figure 4. Male plants with unopened (black arrows) and opened (white arrows) terminal "splash cups" during late May. Vegetative shoots may grow subsequently from the empty cups.  
Photo by W. Coleman





Brigitte Noël  
Cambridge Narrows

## Sharp-shinned Hawk Attack



Sharp-shinned Hawk and prey  
All photos by B. Noël



On the 6<sup>th</sup> of February, in the afternoon at my place, I witnessed an attack from a Sharp-shinned Hawk on a Starling. I heard a bird hitting my window and I looked outside and saw this hawk on the ground. I grabbed my camera and went outside. I wanted to save that poor Starling but the hawk looked at me almost saying "if you want some pictures, leave my supper alone and don't move" so I just took some

shots. That broke my heart to hear that poor bird screaming and all the chickadees going nuts but nature is nature and as a wildlife photographer, I have to accept the concept. That was the first time I was witnessing an attack. Usually, prey are already dead and half eaten. Wow, I'm still shaking looking at them again.





# Birds of Canada

## Two Book Reviews

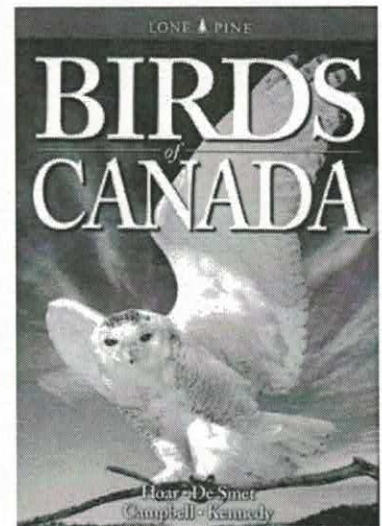
Greg Jongsma  
Fredericton

Lone Pine's *Birds of Canada* is a must for every Canadian, whether you've been birding all of your life or are simply curious about the birds that visit your backyard. Since Lone Pine Publishing concentrates on the birds of Canada versus all of North America (as is often done), they are able to contribute an entire page to each species. This allows for a detailed and interesting write up about each bird along with an illustration, photograph, life-history information (calls, size, nesting, diet, etc.) and up-to-date range maps. There is so much more rich information in *Birds of Canada* than found in Peterson or Sibley field guides. The easy to use illustrated reference guide at the beginning helps narrow down your search if you've seen an unidentified bird. Once you've narrowed down your search, you can easily find the bird you're looking

for by following the colour coded pages.

*Birds of Canada* is more than just a top quality identification guide. Its introduction to birding includes different techniques and equipment, a section on how to attract birds to your yard, as well as lists of some famous birding sites for each province. There is also a checklist at the back so that you can keep track of all the birds you have seen.

One thing that Lone Pine could have added to each bird description is the status of any federally listed species (i.e. endangered, threatened, special concern, not at risk, data deficient). The book does, however, include a description in its appendix of 40 rare and accidental species for Canada. All in all it's a phenomenal book that every Canadian should have, regardless of their birding skills.



As two inexperienced bird watchers, we can greatly value Hoar, De Smet, and Campbell for their extremely detailed *Birds of Canada* field guide. Upon coming across different species of birds we were unfamiliar with, this book (especially with the reference guide at the beginning in which all the birds are categorized for easy identification) makes identifying birds quite simple. One does not have to be an expert to match up a real bird to a picture accompanied with large summary and specific details. The range maps also

provide important information by helping to narrow down the bird's location. One rarely needs to do all of the reading because the drawings are extremely precise and the photographs are of very good quality. But, of course, who could stop reading the colourful and interesting descriptions! We felt as though we were getting to know the birds we were seeing for the first time. My partner and I were very much able to identify every species we came across, thanks to *Birds of Canada*.

Lauren Roberts and  
David Dzidzor  
Canada Youth Volunteers

Hoar, T., K. De Smet and  
W. Campbell. 2010. *Birds  
of Canada*. Lone Pine  
Publishing. 528 pp. ISBN  
978-1-55105-603-6.  
(Hardback).

For further information,  
see [http://www.lonepine-  
publishing.com](http://www.lonepine-publishing.com)



Peter Pearce  
Fredericton

## Wetland Wildlife at Wilkins Field

### *A Year of Surprises*

Wilkins Field is situated on the St. John River floodplain at Nashwaaksis, on Fredericton's "northside." Rectangular in shape (about 400 by 675 metres), it embraces a mosaic of habitats, as follows: an attenuated pond with scattered mats of cattail; a more continuous, expanding, cattail marsh; wet fields with shallow pans of water, sometimes ephemeral; hedgerows with scattered trees; copses; a riverbank fringe of trees; and a derelict area. A dirt road transects the privately-owned property, site of a study of nesting Willow Flycatchers I recently conducted (see *Naturaliste du NB Naturalist*. Vol. 37, No. 1, 2010).

The landscape has been subject to considerable change over the years, by natural forces but particularly by man's activities in the 15 years I have monitored birdlife at Wilkins Field. In the 1980s and '90s, for example, much of the area was scoured for topsoil, one consequence of which was the creation of habitat attractive to a wide variety of passing migrant shorebirds, but only for a few years until the site became re-vegetated. Further, the destruction in 2006 of roadside hedgerows resulted in the loss of important edge habitat favoured by breeding songbirds, including Willow Flycatchers. Finally, a change most relevant to the present discussion was caused by the plugging of culverts on a spring-fed runnel (or furrow) feeding into the Nashwaaksis Stream, which created the pond we see today and raised the water level in adjacent areas. Only a decade ago one could walk dry-shod across a field now occupied by the cattail marsh noted above, exemplifying how quickly a

productive wetland can be created – albeit inadvertently in this case – by a process of rapid release of nutrients, colonization by aquatic plants, and development of a rich invertebrate and then vertebrate fauna.

So it was that in 2010 my attention was diverted from Willow Flycatchers and hedgerows to the nearby pond and marsh where patient monitoring through three seasons revealed a surprising number of their more secretive denizens, presented here more or less in the sequence in which I encountered them. **Marsh Wrens** first gave me that new focus when, in mid-May, I repeatedly heard and saw one singing atop cattail spikes and in flight. That was when it was not carrying nest material to three different points where, presumably, a brood nest and two dummy nests were built. In due course a mate was attracted. I tried to follow developments over the following two months but was unable to come up with confirmatory evidence of breeding. However, other observers were more successful: Doug Jackson observed one of the wrens carrying food, and Scott Makepeace discovered an active nest. It seems likely that there were actually several breeding pairs in that marsh. Throughout much of the summer and autumn I nevertheless failed to re-connect with the wrens so I was pleased when in mid-November Don Gibson and I found two trailing each other about in the very place where nests were known to have been built.

There were probably half a dozen Soras within earshot at any given time during their breeding season at Wilkins Field in 2010, their various vocalizations being among the commonest bird sounds ema-



nating from the marsh, along with those of Red-winged Blackbirds and Swamp Sparrows. I saw adult Soras on many visits, and once noted very young birds – little balls of black down – accompanied by a parent. Later in the season I was able to study a juvenile which seemed quite out of place as it clambered about the dead twigs of a roadside alder, its so-long toes seeming to be more of an encumbrance than an asset in that particular milieu. Neither as common nor vocal as Soras, Virginia Rails were represented by at least two birds within hearing distance from the road, as in earlier years. By standing motionless at length I was rewarded several times by close views of adults shepherding offspring across the road. Curiously, it was always Virginia Rails, never Soras, that were so determined to gain the other side of that road. (While enjoying the rails, I couldn't help wondering why such fairly small species had such loud voices, concluding that being easily heard made up for the difficulty in being seen by competitors and potential mates in the densely-vegetated habitats they frequent.)

Constant peering into and scanning over the marsh to follow the comings and goings of wren and rail paid dividends in mid-June when I discovered a pair of **Least Bitterns** there, a species I had seen theretofore only twice in New Brunswick. Over the following month I saw either the female or the male frequently, the birds typically in short flights over the cattails, occasionally in longer flights to the far reaches of the marsh or "perched." I heard no vocalizations that I could attribute to Least Bitterns – perhaps because of an "untrained" ear – and despite all those observations I was unable to confirm breeding. However, it seems likely that at least one pair did nest in the marsh, Scott Makepeace having

come across an agitated bird towards the end of June. The last Least Bittern reported from there was a month later when one was flushed by Ron Hallett. What happened thereafter remained unknown to me despite intensive monitoring of the site until late autumn.

Early summer brought another surprise, however, when Bonnie Flynn reported a **Common Moorhen** in the same part of the marsh that had generated so much of interest. (That's a species with a controversial name, at least in North America, that I used to know as Florida Gallinule in my early bird-watching days in New Brunswick.) A week later what might have been the same bird was brought to my attention by the commotion caused by its slight disagreement with a Blue-winged Teal. Then I saw the moorhen with three chicks. They were quite large, so the parents must have been on site for some while before being discovered. A better familiarity with moorhen vocalizations on my part may have led to earlier detection. (In time, I did think I could recognize the "keek" alarm call – or was it a Sora's?) In early August, Joyce Trites photographed what presumably was the same adult with five young. Two months later, in early October, she got a good picture of a juvenile moorhen on the pond. The species is known to do well in artificially-created marshes in southern New Brunswick: 2010's breeding confirmation at Wilkins Field was the first for Fredericton.

By the middle of November the marsh and pond were showing signs of approaching winter. Just when I was beginning to think it was time to close my register of nature observations there for the year, yet another unexpected bird revealed itself – a visiting, immature, not-so-bald **American Coot** which I was able to study at leisure as it fed along the edge of a cattail mat. I saw



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it again later in more open water at the distant end of the marsh where it hung in with a brace of Mallard and a Hooded Merganser until the very eve of freeze-up.

In addition to the above star performers, many other birds contributed to a year so full of surprises. A pair of Pied-billed Grebes, for example, nested on the upper stretch of the pond, raising a family of seven or eight young which, although I saw them a number of times, usually kept a pretty low profile. Then, of course, there was a pair of Belted Kingfishers, their foraging usually more successful than not. One or two Great Blue Herons also visited the pond frequently and I was entertained by the way in which one caught, aligned and swallowed a large, yellowish fish. (A GBHE spotted there by Joyce Trites on the very last day of the calendar year must have been optimistic, given the apparently complete cover of ice by then.) American Bitterns were more readily heard than seen but I did observe three flying together several times and on one occasion stared for a long, long time at a motionless bird before concluding that it was a juvenile. Well represented were waterfowl, of which I noted one or more broods of Mallard (but not American Black Duck), Blue-winged Teal, Common Goldeneye, and Hooded Merganser. Wood Duck and Green-winged Teal were frequent visitors that probably bred in the vicinity.

Although the recent dearth of shorebirds at Wilkins Field is notable, it remains an excellent place to see Wilson's Snipe, the only site where I have noted them in migrating flocks. Each spring and well into the summer, the winnowing of displaying snipe is a common background sound, one might almost say a Wilkins Field signature tune. In 2010 one hardy individual stayed until

late November, reliably flushing from a boggy area each time I walked by.

Observations of various mammals added to my enjoyment of visits to Wilkins Field in 2010. Judging from the number of their conical lodges scattered about, the site must have harboured a good population of muskrats. Indeed, I saw individuals often, their presence betrayed by abrupt whistles when I happened to surprise them. In addition, a family of curious and playful otters had taken up residence in the pond. Once, after I had been observing them for a while, one came out of the water, approached me to within a few metres, and began unconcernedly to tear apart a fish it had caught, a procedure for which its quite-lethal-looking teeth appeared to be eminently suited. Finally, although there were few signs of beaver activity, a short distance off-site downstream beavers have been engaged in a major construction project, Wilkins Field just far enough removed that its water level does not seem to have been affected.

And so in the fullness of time the area succumbed to the embrace of winter. It was game over – again! But wait! – torrential rain in mid-December once more brought flooding to Fredericton and 2010's second inundation of Wilkins Field. With the return of spring-like conditions, could my year afield there end in one more final flourish? It did – in the form of a juvenile **Great Cormorant** which splashed down near some shrubbery where I happened to be skulking. It then swam up the road and walked out onto a muddy verge: a few metres away, it was the closest I have ever been to a Great Cormorant, and the sighting constituted my first Fredericton record of that species. (Obligingly enough, the bird turned up on the first day of the



Christmas Bird Count period.) And then I spotted five muskrats lounging about on top of one of their lodges, more distant in a vast expanse of flood water. It got more curious – their home was on the move, slowly drifting downstream and soon to pass beyond my view.

In conclusion, appreciation is expressed to landowner Elbridge Wilkins for welcoming people on foot to his property, which may be accessed at 200 Sunset Drive. To accommodate the particular interests of visiting naturalists he has raised a viewing mound by the marsh, anchored a picnic table overlooking the pond, and established trails to different parts of the site,

its marsh/pond component being one of only three comparable habitats within Fredericton's bounds. Those measures certainly facilitated close observation of a number of locally-rare birds in 2010, strengthening my belief that Wilkins Field has emerged as one of the city's finest bird-watching spots, one where 160 species have now been observed.

The high environmental value of wetlands is widely recognized yet they seem to be under siege everywhere. So it is to be hoped that the small, urban wetland that is Wilkins Field will be conserved and continue to receive the protection it deserves.

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## Making Waves

*On a blustery day, the impact:  
wind and rain, waves upon rocks,  
the shock of the elements,  
the sea surge as the waves roll up and in.  
The earth is an anvil to the waves' hammer.  
The cliffs slowly crumble, break down and  
dissipate  
to this bright red mud that clutters the bay.*

-Roger Moore  
Island View



David Christie  
Mary's Point

# Christmas Bird Count

## 2010 - 2011

This report summarizes the results of 44 Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) conducted in New Brunswick this winter. Unusually mild weather in late November and December and late ice formation had significant effects on the distribution of birds during the 23-day CBC period. Generally, the weather was good but a major storm on Dec. 27 forced postponement of some counts to the windy 28<sup>th</sup> or 29<sup>th</sup>. On average, however, count days had less wind, warmer temperatures, and significantly less snow and ice cover than usual.

Three counts, Hartland, Perth-Andover and Kedgwick dropped out this year because the compilers were no longer able to organize them. I thank Grant Milroy, Murray Watters, and Pat Émond for the contribution they have made to monitoring winter bird populations there and hope that others will soon be able to continue their work.

Approximately 800 participants reported a total of 146,419 birds of 141 species on count day (+5 additional species during the count period). The number of birds was a bit below average but the number of species just one less than the record 142 found in 2004-05.

Three species were found for the first time on New Brunswick CBCs, a EURASIAN WIGEON at Shediac, an AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER at Sackville, and a CASPIAN TERN at Cape Tormentine. Their presence in the Christmas season was at least partly due to the late freeze-up, as was the occurrence of various water birds in above average numbers, including a provincial total of 2470 CANADA GEESE, or farther to the north than usual, such as the first-ever BRANT on

the Miscou Island count. Dalhousie, always a hotspot for BARROW'S GOLDENEYES, recorded 575, a new high for New Brunswick CBCs.

Introduced WILD TURKEYS were reported at Woodstock, Campobello and Chipman-Minto, where a surprising 67 were counted. Someone has obviously been busy releasing a lot of the big birds in that area. Observers should record and report sightings of this introduced species and their behaviour as evidence of how self-sustaining they are in various locations. With a total of 73, the turkeys equaled the number tallied of the less conspicuous RUFFED GROUSE, currently at a low point in their population cycle.

It was a rather low season for northern raptors, with an average number of ROUGH-LEGGED HAWKS, one GYRFALCON, and only a single count-period record each of SNOWY OWL AND HAWK OWL. More southern owls, BARRED and GREAT HORNED were widely noted even though little effort was directed specifically at finding them.

AMERICAN CROWS, which have been slowly increasing for years, were this year the third most numerous land bird on our counts, particularly so around urban centres. The more rural COMMON RAVEN, on the other hand, is slowly decreasing in numbers.

Because of a scarcity of small seeds in northern forests, this is the winter for an incursion of redpolls, but their numbers did not increase as rapidly as they sometimes do. The provincial total of 4023 COMMON REDPOLLS was an average number, about halfway between the usual low and high extremes.



An above average seven, accompanying HOARY REDPOLLS were counted.

Except for an average 4600+ American GOLDFINCHES, all other finches were found in generally low numbers.

The supply of wild fruits was generally low but a moderate influx of BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS (average numbers) was well scattered about the province. AMERICAN ROBINS were below average and mainly concentrated in the south.

Numbers of ground-feeding songbirds were rather low this CBC season. The SNOW BUNTING total was average but the numbers counted of Am. TREE SPARROWS, DARK-EYED JUNCOS, and HORNED LARKS were below average, possibly because they were more dispersed and less easy to find in the very open conditions that prevailed.

Among our regular woodland birds, BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, and DOWNY, HAIRY and PILEATED WOODPECKERS were the widespread species found in above average numbers. As last year, WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCHES were much above average in the south but low in the north. GRAY JAYS and BOREAL CHICKADEES increased somewhat to average numbers.

MALLARDS continued to increase, to 82% of the BLACK DUCK total. BALD EAGLE numbers took a big upwards jump in southern N.B. this winter. In areas where this wide-ranging bird is numerous, it becomes more difficult to avoid counting some of them two or more times, and that may make the increase seem even larger than it actually is. NORTHERN CARDINALS increased slightly, their numbers high in the southwestern quarter of the province but with outliers north to St. Leonard and

Caraquet, which also had a rare count-period visit from a Carolina Wren.

HOUSE SPARROW, BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD and HOUSE FINCH remain very scarce compared to numbers recorded 10 to 25 years ago. EVENING GROSBEAKS increased a bit but are still very low compared to their population during the years of the last spruce budworm outbreak. PURPLE SANDPIPER increased from an exceedingly low count last year to a more normal number this winter.

Major fluctuations from winter to winter are typical for many birds, depending on weather conditions, availability of food, and breeding success during the previous year. For regularly counted species, in the tables of results, a symbol of plus and/or minus signs indicates how this winter's provincial totals compare to the average of the past two decades.

Results of the Miramichi, Dalhousie, Restigouche, and inland counts are presented in the first two pages of tables (party-hours included in the table):

#### Miramichi (Mir) 39th year

Dec. 27, 08:00-18:00. Overcast with heavy snow at start, 75% cloud cover at end, light snow; temp. -1° to -4°C; wind NW, 15 km/h. 30 cm snow cover; brooks mostly open, river c. 75% frozen with open areas throughout its length. 7 field observers in 4 parties, plus 30 persons at 26 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 417.5 (4.5 on foot, 413 by car).

Pam Watters (compiler), Darlene Allen, Margaret Adams, Cornelia Arnoldus, Florence Currie, Barbara Digdon, Peter & Deana Gadd, Gwen Geikie, Carl Gillis, Burton Godfrey, Eric Godfrey, Georgia Halavrezos, Mary-Alma Harrigan, Robert & Arlene Lisk, James MacKenzie, Theresa MacKnight, Dave McLeod, Phil McMack-



in, Karen Manderson, Betty Muzzeroll, Walter & Chris O'Toole, Frank Power, Vera Rice, Leonel Richard, Phil & Max Riebel, Mary & Melvin Ripley, Jim Saunders, Harry & Shirley Shaddick, Caroline Smythe, Pam Watters, David Woulds.

#### **Dalhousie (Dal)** 26th year

Dec. 30, 1:00-2:00. Clear a.m., becoming overcast p.m.; temp.  $-5^{\circ}$  to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; calm a.m., wind NE, light p.m. Light snow cover along coast, up to 30 cm inland; very little ice anywhere. 17 field observers in 6 parties, plus 7 persons at 7 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 122 (20 on foot, 102 by car).

Mike Lushington (compiler), Pat McGorlick (feeder compiler), Bob Acheson, Frances Acheson, Ruth Bulmer, Jim Clifford, Brian Dalzell, Bob Gillis, Kaleisa Gillis, Roger Guitard, Loretta Hamilton, John Kowtaluk, Roger LeBlanc, Francis LeTourneau, Guy LeTourneau, Irene Macnair, Ray MacNair, Don Mann, Ralph Mann, Duncan Reid, Ken Reinsborough, Shirley Sharpe, Pam Stewart, Sandra Thompson, Norm Webb, Jeanette Williams, Denyse Zyveniuk.

#### **Restigouche (Rst)** 21st year

Dec. 27-28 (By taking place on two days, this count does not comply with CBC rules; it had been scheduled for Dec. 27, but because of a major daylong snowstorm, the field observation was postponed till Dec. 28, but the feeder watchers still reported on the 27<sup>th</sup>. Ideally, all observation should have been postponed.) Dec. 28: 1:00-2:00; sunny with no precipitation; [wind at Charlo NW, 26-33 km/h; temp.  $-6^{\circ}$  to  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]; ground snow-covered; water open. 11 field observers in 9 parties, plus 26 persons at 24 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 223 (18 on foot, 205 by car).

Irene Doyle (compiler), Gilberte Belanger, Wallace Best, Lucien Bujold, Ruth Bulmer, Jean Caissy, Raymond

Chiasson, Alvin Clavette, Emilie Clavette, Exie Delaney, Gerry Doucet, Margaret Doyle, David Flynn, Doug & Faith Furlotte, Jean Gallant, Jim Katan, Flora Kelly, John Kowtaluk, Ann Lavoie, Jean Paul Lebreton, Alvina Levesque, Mike Lushington, Lucette Lyons, Mrs Allan Madden, Don Mann, Isabel Mann, Veronica McKinnon, Allan McNeish, Jean Myles, Marina Mills, Clarence Ouellette, Margot Richard, Ulysse Richard, Gilles Rioux, Dr Matt Swan, Sandra Thompson, Denise Zyveniuk.

#### **Sussex (Ssx)** 38th year

Dec. 18, 9:00 to 16:00. Clear; temp.  $-5$  to  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; no wind. Ground frozen; moving water open. 14 field observers in 7 parties; tot. party-km, 266 (19 on foot, 247 by car).

John Arisz (compiler), Wilma Arisz, Gart Bishop, Jim Brown, Anita Haliburton, Dianne McFarlane, Eldon Thorne, Stephen Peurimaki, plus others.

#### **Hammond River-Hampton (Htn)** 38th year

Jan. 2, 06:15-16:30. Overcast with slight showers, some drizzle and fog in late p.m.; temp.  $-1^{\circ}$  to  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind E, 0-5 km/h. Snow cover 5-15 cm; most large freshwater areas partly frozen, flowing water open. 34 field observers in 9 parties, plus 67 persons at 47 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 893 (17 on foot, 876 by car).

Jim Wilson (compiler), Beth Allaby, Mike Bamford, John Barnstead, John Batten, Todd Beach, Joyce Belyea, Gerry Black, Doug Black, Richard Blacquiére, Jean-Guy Boucher, Linda Boucher, Doris Calder, Ian Cameron, Mark Carr, David Christie, Paul Clark, Janet Coles, Bruce Coles, Merv Cormier, Katherine Dewar, Jean Dykeman, Mary Ellis, Ross Ellis, Barb Foster, Carl Foster, Jean Foster, Gordon Foster, Stuart Fraser, Rob Gallant, Bill Gentleman, Myrna Gentleman, Bill



Gentleman Jr., Gillian Gentleman, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Bruce Harding, Peggy Harding, Evelyn Hazlett, Kathy Hazlett, Lowell Henderson, Roberta-Ann Henderson, Durlan Ingersoll, Sally Jackson, Duncan Kelbaugh, Gretchen Kelbaugh, Peggy Kelbaugh, Nancy Ketchum, Ruth King, Austin Lamb, Nancy Lamb, Jean MacDonald, Tina MacIntosh, Shirley MacTavish, Mary Majka, Paul Mansz, Bonnie Massey, Jack Massey, Ann McAdam, David McCurdy, Ruth McLeese, Gina McLeod, Harvey McLeod, Gerry McMackin, Lynn McMackin, Judy McNab, Ann McPhail, Don McPhail, Doris McRae, Nancy Meech, Laurie Mills, Margaret Mills, Cindy Morrow, Beth Myles, Jean Northrup, Bill Nowlan, Juliette Nowlan, Mavis Nutter, Betty Prince, Fred Prince, Don Robinson, Sylvia Sampson, Barb Sands, Joanne Savage, Hank Scarth, Fran Scribner, Les Scribner, Allen Sproul, Shirley Sproul, Norm Tait, Sue Tait, Todd Watts, Bill Whalen, Judy Whalen, Dave White, Myrna White, Eunice Willar, Fred Willar, Peter Wilshaw, Jamie Wilson, Jean Wilson.

#### **Cambridge-Narrows (C-N) 41st year**

Dec. 31, 08:30. to 16:30. Sun and clouds; temp.  $-3^{\circ}$  to  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind S, 10 km/h. Ground snow-covered; lake skimmed over, brooks open. 11 field observers in 4 parties, plus 16 persons at 12 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 182 (1 on foot, 181 by car).

Joyce Robinson (compiler), Ken Appleby, Nancy Arnburg, Duncan Campbell, Deborah Carpenter, Marie Carpenter, Bill Crouch, Winnie Crouch, Marie Duffy, Howard Erb, Marilyn Erb, Gaila Friars, Wayne Friars, Kier Gigeroff, Andrew MacInnis, Mary Moss, Mildred Moss, Brigitte Noel, Nellie Perry, Janet Ratcliffe, Tony Ratcliffe, Doris Straight, Jackie Straight, Peter Thomas, Arthur Thorne, Joyce Thorne, Niven Thorne.

#### **Jemseg (Jem) 48th year**

Jan. 2, 7:00-17:00. Overcast except for a very narrow window on the horizon at dawn, intermittent light rain much of the day; temp.  $1^{\circ}$  to  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; almost no wind, very light breeze from west for brief period in p.m. 5-10 cm snow cover; extent of ice on standing water 90%, on running water 75%. 25 field observers in 13 parties, plus 11 persons at 11 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 551.5 (36.4 on foot, 515.1 by car).

James Goltz (compiler), Margery Acheson, Gilles Belliveau, Susan Blair, Nancy Blanchard-MacDonald, Bonnie Hamilton Bogart, Lance Boyd, Myra Boyd, Rod Currie, Anne Fawcett, Alison Juta, Don MacDougall, Lois MacDougall, Andrew MacInnis, Roberta MacKenzie, David Myles, Janet Ratcliffe, Tony Ratcliffe, Keith Reece, Joyce Robinson, Bev Schneider, Marc Schneider, Shirley Sloat, Cliff Thornley, Owen Washburn.

#### **Fredericton (Ftn) 55th year**

Dec. 19, 07:30-16:30. Overcast; temp.  $-7^{\circ}$  to  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NE, 15-17 km/h. 6 cm snow cover; open water (recent high water events). 48 field observers in 27 parties, plus 43 feeder reports; tot. party-km, 824 (89 on foot, 735 by car).

Ron Wilson (compiler), John Acheson, Margery Acheson, Megan Acheson, Evan Bernard, Laurel Bernard, Susan Blair, Elaine Bulmer, Linda Bulmer, Moira Campbell, Sabine Campbell, Eric Carr, Rod Currie, Lucy Dyer, Katie FitzRandolph, Bonnie Flynn, Graham Forbes, Don Gibson, James Goltz, Hannah Grant, Fran Harris, Doug Jackson, Gregor Jongsma, David Lounsbury, Alex MacDonald, Halli MacDonald, Cathy MacLaggan, Paul Nicholson, Jean Noble, Jim Noble, Janet Otorowski, Peter Pearce, Monique Pineau, Bev Schneider, Marc



Schneider, Bill Seabrook, Jane Seabrook, Shirley Sloat, Rudy Stoczek, Jane Tarn, Richard Tarn, Cliff Thornley, Glenda Turner, Kevin Tutt, Christina Veitinghoff, Owen Washburn, Heather Wilson.

#### **Mactaquac (Mac)** 31st year

Jan. 1, 1:00-2:00. Sunny with minimal clouds in a.m., cloudy p.m.; temp.  $-1^{\circ}$  to  $+7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; calm. Snow cover 6 cm in open, 20 cm in woods; river frozen but open below dam, fish hatchery and causeway. 12 field observers in 6 parties plus 2 persons at 1 feeder; tot. party-hours, 38.8 (3 on foot, 35.75 by car); tot. party-km, 473.5 (7.5 on foot, 466 by car).

Beverley Schneider (compiler), Moira Campbell, Barbara Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Ida DuPlessis, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, David Lounsbury, Jessica McPhee, David Myles, Marc Schneider, Shirley Sloat.

#### **Chipman/Minto (Ch-M)** 5th year

Dec. 29, 07:30-18:00. Clear; temp.  $-3^{\circ}$  to  $+6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NE, gusts to 30 km/h. Ground snow-covered, trees covered with frozen snow; open water. 2 field observers in 2 parties, plus 11 persons at 11 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 285.5 (3.5 on foot, 282 by car).

Elizabeth Mills (compiler), Dorothy Babinéau, Barbie Barton, Anne and Lauris Boucher, Carolyn Crawford, Edna DeMarsh, Steve and Elaine Gauthier, Esther LeBlanc, Mary Miller, Jim Mills, Matthew Mills, Jane Wasson, Wanda Wilson.

#### **Stanley (Sty)** 36th year

Dec. 18, 08:00-17:00. Sunny; temp.  $-12^{\circ}$  to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW, mild. Snow cover c. 15 cm, trees free of snow; water 100% open. 10 field observers in 5 parties, plus 14 persons at 8 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 338.5 (14.5 on foot, 324 by car).

Julie Singleton (compiler), Katherine & Gerald Bavis, Lorna & Peter Belyea,

Jimmy & Connie Campbell, John & Dena Correy, Dorothy & Tony Diamond, Jim & Marcy Emberger, Jim Goltz, Peter DeMarsh, Thelma Fairly, Gisele Gaudet, Joele & Stephen Gilbert, Isaac Gilbert, Avery Gilbert, Jeremy Gullison, John MacRae, Betty & John MacGillivray, Warren Merrill, David Myles, Michiko Nishijima, Andrew Ross, Shirley Sloat, Robert Whitney.

#### **Woodstock (Wsk)** 47th year

Dec. 26, 9:00-17:00. A sort of gray day, no precipitation; temp. ?; light wind. Snow cover scarce; ponds frozen, streams still running. 4 field observers in 2 parties, plus 9 persons at 9 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 190 (0.5 on foot, 189.5 by car).

Kathryn Campbell (compiler); Ford Alward, Judy Anderson, Sam Bridgeo, Duff Campbell, Lois Clark, Barb Grant, Brian Graves, Charles Graves, Eric & Jane Hadley, Roger Olmstead, John Shields, Paul Tayford.

#### **Florenceville (Flo)** 31st year

Dec. 26, 09:00-16:00. Cloudy; temp.  $-8^{\circ}$  to  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; calm. 10 cm snow cover; Saint John River open. 1 field observer in 1 party, plus 12 persons at 12 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 54.7 (by car).

Helen Lovely (compiler), Yvon Beaulieu, Catherine Bell, Ansel Campbell, Alison Davidson, Harry Ebbett, Mrs. Raymond Green, Aubrey Lamont, Lorna Maddox, Roy Milheron, Dean Prior, Joanne Upton, Mrs. Harry Wolverton.

#### **Glassville/Juniper (G-J)** 27th year

Dec. 26, 08:00-16:30. Overcast, light rain for a couple of hours in mid day; temp.  $-4^{\circ}$  to  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; calm; Snow cover 5 cm; 5% ice cover on standing water, none on running. 5 field observers in 3 parties, plus 3 persons at 3 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 111 (6 on foot, 105 by car).

Sally McIntosh (compiler), Jeff Butler,



Jennifer Clement, Garrett McIntosh,  
Wesley McIntosh, Fiona Stewart.

### **Nictau-Riley Brook (Nic) 38th year**

Dec. 31, 08:00-16:00. Overcast a.m., clear p.m.; temp.  $-6^{\circ}$  to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind SW, 4 km/h. Snow cover 15-20 cm; river fairly open. 2 field observers in 2 parties, plus 9 persons at 6 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 92.5 (2.5 on foot, 90 by car).

Roger Jenkins (compiler), Rose MacCullum, Ian McAskill, Blanchard & Leola McDougall, Bill Miller Jr., Joan Nevers, Ray & Betty Ross, Joe & Nita Yacovino.

### **Saint-Léonard (StL) 7ième année**

Le 3 jan., 9h00 à 17h30. Plutôt nuageux, neige 3 heures; temp.  $-5^{\circ}$  à  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; vent NO, 22-26 km/h. 8 cm de neige sur terre; glace, eaux calmes 90% eaux vives 10%. 6 observateurs en 4 groupes sur le terrain, plus 1 personne à une poste d'alimentation; tot. de km-groupe, 335.5 (5 à pied, 330.5 en voiture).

Roy LaPointe (compilateur), Daniel Boucher, Pierrette Mercier, Pauline Morneau, Gisèle Thibodeau, Martin Turgeon.

### **Saint-Anne-de-Madawaska (SAM) 6/7ième année**

Le 31 déc., 8h00 à 17h15. Plutôt nuageux, pluie 30 minutes; temp.  $-11^{\circ}$  à  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; calmes. 8 cm de neige sur terre; glace, eaux calmes 90% eaux vives 10%. 1 observateur sur le terrain; tot. de km-groupe, 179 (en voiture).

Roy LaPointe (compilateur).

### **Edmundston (Etn) 24ième année**

Le 18 déc, 8h à 15h15. Ensoleillé, quelques nuages en après-midi; temp.  $-19^{\circ}$  à  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; vent du O à 3-11 km/h. 10 cm de neige; glace eaux calmes 100%, eaux vives 20%. 14 observateurs en 7 groupes sur le terrain, plus 1 personne à 1 poste

d'alimentation; tot. de km-groupe, 604.5 (6 à pied, 598.5 en voiture)., Roy LaPointe (compilateur), Daniel Bouchard, Simon Bouchard, Gilberte Cyr, Charlotte LaPointe, Colette Lavoie, Pierrette Mercier, Pauline Morneau, Françoise Nadeau, Gene Nadeau, Bernadette Gagné-Sénéchal, Gisèle Thibodeau, Martin Turgeon, Gérard Verret.

### **Mount Carleton Provincial Park (MtC) 33rd year**

Jan. 5, 09:30-15:00. Cloudy, snow flurries; wind NW, 8 km/h; temp.  $-12^{\circ}$  to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW, 8 km/h. Snow cover 20-25 cm, running water fairly open. 1 field observer; tot. party-km, 93 (1 on foot, 92 by car).

Roger Jenkins (compiler).

### **Southeast Upsalquitch (SEU) 30th year**

Dec. 17, 08:12-16:24. Sunny, with some cloud cover by end; a trace of snow from light snow shower; temp.  $-13^{\circ}$  to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind W, 20 km/h to calm. Snow cover 0-5 cm; river open with high water level. 2 field observers in 2 parties; tot. party-km, 63 (16 on foot, 47 by car).

Rod O'Connell (compiler), Karl Branch.

### **Red Bank / Sunny Corner (RdB) 6th year**

Dec. 18, 08:30-16:45. Mainly sunny and clear, ca. 5% cloud cover at start and end, no precipitation; temp.  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW to N, c. 5 km/h. No snow cover; Northwest and Little Southwest Miramichi Rivers mostly open, and open brooks (5% ice cover), ponds mainly frozen (80% ice cover). 11 field observers in 3 parties, plus 7 persons at 5 feeder sites; tot. party-km, 284.5 (2.5 on foot, 282 by car).

David McLeod (compiler), assisted by Jim Saunders; Nelson Cloud, Wendy



Cloud, Julia Connell, Marie Engel, Holly Frazer Leda Porter, Ralph Porter, Lynn Pritchard, Leonel Richard, Phil Riebel, Andy Stewart, Cheryl Stewart, Jan Truka, Elizabeth Walsh, Pam Watters.

#### **Paquetville (Paq) 23ième année**

Le 29 déc., 8h à 16h. Très beau temps, ensoleillé; temp.  $-4^{\circ}$  à  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; vent NO, 40-50 km/h. 30-40 cm de neige sur le terrain; rivières et ruisseaux non gelé. 5 observateurs en 2 groupes sur le terrain, plus 3 personnes at 3 postes d'alimentation; tot. de km-groupe, 271 (en voiture).

Denise Godin (compilatrice), Frank Branch, Gilles Landry, Lucille Landry, Jolande St-Pierre.

Results of the following coastal counts are in the third to fifth pages of the tables.

#### **Machias Seal Island (MSI) xth year**

Jan. 5, 08:00-15:00. Clear; temp.  $-8^{\circ}$  to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind ? Snow cover ?; presumably no sea ice. 1 field observer; tot. party-hours, 4.5 (on foot); tot. party-km, ? (on foot).

Brian Dalzell (non-participating compiler), Ralph Eldridge.

#### **Grand Manan (GM) 40th year**

Dec. 19, 08:00-15:00. Sunny with a few clouds; temp.  $-5^{\circ}$  to  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW, 8-10 km/h. Snow cover 5 cm; ponds iced over lightly. 14 field observers in 8 parties; tot. party-hours, 52.5 (14.5 on foot, 38 by car); tot. party-km, 255.5 (35.5 on foot, 220 by car).

Durlan Ingersoll (compiler), Tracey Bagley, Richard Blacquiére, Roger Burrows, Merv Cormier, Brian Dalzell, Nathan Ingersoll, Andrew Maker, Elaine Maker, Roger Maker, Harvey McLeod, Laurie Murison, Carmen Roberts, Peter Roberts, Jim Wilson.

#### **Eastport-Campobello (E-C) 44th year**

Dec. 26, 07:00-16:15 EST. Overcast/

cloudy; temp.  $-2^{\circ}$  to  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NE-ESE, 25 km/h. No snow cover; inland water frozen, tidal water open. 10 field observers in 5 parties; tot. party-hours, 32 (8.25 on foot, 23.75 by car); tot. party-km, 335.4 (9.6 on foot, 325.8 by car).

Maurry Mills (compiler), Chris Bartlett, Ralph Eldridge, Erica Famous, Norm Famous, Steve Ftorek, Jennifer Multhopp, Ralph Multhopp, Barry Southard.

#### **St. Stephen (StS) 10th year**

Dec. 18, 8:30-14:00. Clear; temp.  $-12^{\circ}$  to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind none. 4 cm snow cover; St. Croix R. open with very high water volume. 12 field observers in 5 parties, plus 10 persons at 10 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 26.67 (6 on foot, 20.67 by car); tot. party-km, 332 (14 on foot, 318 by car).

Bill Nelson (compiler), Don Adams, Pat Bernier, Ray Brown, Melanie Caldwell, Jerome Connick, Katherine Dewar, Ken Downey, Rob Gallant, Peter Heelis, Bill Kolodnicki, Joanne MacCready, John Mallory, Ron McGuire, Maurry Mills, Judy Nelson, Gary Pomeroy, Tony Reader, Nellie Ross, Joy Ryan, Meg Scheid, Laraine Townsend.

#### **St. Andrews (StA) 50th year**

Dec. 18, 08:30-15:00. Partly cloudy; temp.  $-15^{\circ}$  to  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW, 5-10 km/h. No snow cover; Chamcook Lake mostly open, ponds & small lakes frozen, salt water open. 4 field observers in 3 parties, plus 5 persons at feeders; tot. party-hours, 13 (4 on foot, 9 by car); tot. party-km, 153 (8 on foot, 145 by car).

Tracey Dean (compiler), Blaine Chamberlain, Katherine Dewar, Rob Gallant, Bill Nelson, Ray & Dick Peterson, Helen Thomas.

#### **Blacks Harbour (BH) 48th year**

Dec. 16, 8:00-16:30. Cloudy a.m., clear p.m.; temp.  $-6$  to  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind NW, mod-



erate. Snow cover light; no ice (due to the flooding Dec. 13). 8 observers in 5 parties plus 3 feeder reports; tot. party-hours, 35 (13.5 on foot, 21 by car, 0.5 by boat); tot. party-km, 179 (13.7 on foot, 158.5 by car, 6.8 by boat).

Katherine Dewar (compiler), Mike Bamford, Roger Burrows, Merv Cormier, Ralph Eldridge, Robbie Gallant, John O'Connor, Jim Wilson.

#### **Lepreau (Lep)** 47th year

Dec. 18, 07:30-15:15. Sunny with occasional cloud cover; temp. -5 to -1°C; wind WNW, 10 km/h. Ground snow-covered; little ice. 7 observers in 2 parties; tot. party-hours, 15.5 (4 on foot, 11.5 by car); tot. party-km, 231 (8 on foot, 223 by car).

David McCurdy (compiler), Richard Blacquiere, Merv Cormier, Donald McPhail, Harvey McLeod, Janet Whitehead, Jim Wilson.

#### **Saint John (SJ)** 54th year

Dec. 27, 7:30-16:30. Clear, becoming partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. -7° to -3°C; wind NW, 20-35 km/h. Snow cover 2-10 cm; rivers mostly open, streams partly frozen, small ponds frozen. 34 field observers in xx parties, plus 16 persons at xx feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 83.75 (29.5 on foot, 54.25 by car); tot. party-km, 566.75 (57.25 on foot, 512.5 by car).

Richard Blacquiere (compiler), Mike Bamford, Curtis Baxter, Will Baxter, Ethel Bosence, Paul Clark, Barbara Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Merv Cormier, Mike Craig, Hank Deichmann, Joanne Deichmann, Jocelyn Deichman, Kirsten Deichman, Mark Deichmann, Olive Keith, Frank Kelly, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Charles Graves, Cecil Johnston, Denise Johnston, Grace Lee, Betty Lizotte, Don McAlpine, Fenning McAlpine, Dave McCormick, Eunice McElwaine, Harvey McLeod, Emily McVey, Paul Mansz,

Ngaire Nelson, John O'Connor, Rick Peacock, Joan Pearce, Samantha Perrin, Susan Petrie, Mackenzie Potter, Paul Potter, Ernestine Rooney, Eugene Roy, Mary Anne Roy, Joe Scott, Mitzi Scott, Marion Sherwood, Dave Smith, Jane Smith, Judy Whelan, Jim Wilson, Margie Wilson.

#### **St. Martins (StM)** 30th year

Dec. 21; 08:15. to 16:35. Cloudy to sunny; temp. 0° to 4°C; wind NE, 30 km/h, diminishing p.m. No snow cover, all waters open. 5 field observers in 3 parties; tot. party-hours, 16.3 (4.8 on foot, 11.5 by car); tot. party-km, 228.8 (25.8 on foot, 203 by car).

Ted Sears (compiler), Frank Kelly, Ed LeBlanc, Jane LeBlanc, Nancy Sears.

#### **Fundy National Park (FNP)** 46th year

Dec. 17; 08:30. to 16:30. Cloudy with sunny periods; temp. -5° to 0°C; wind, 5 km/h. Some snow at higher elevations; some ice in lakes and ponds. 36 field observers in xx parties; tot. party-hours, 70.67 (60.5 on foot, 10.17 by car); tot. party-km, 247.9 (126.9 on foot, 121 by car).

Dan Mazerolle (compiler), Anne Bardou, Jim Blewett, Nick Brake, Brenda Butland, Shirley Butland, Alain Caissie, David Christie, David Clark, Elizabeth Collins, Barb Curlew, Edouard Daigle, Helen Fillmore, Paul Gaudet, Leslie Grice, Karen Hine, Anna Holdaway, Robyn Jefferey, Eric Knopf, Pat Latimer, Beulah Michelin, Bronwyn Pavey, Alana Plummer, Nelson Poirier, Barb Sinclair, Daniel Sinclair, Ethan Sinclair, Isabelle Spencer, Becky Stewart, Angela Sullivan, Brian Townsend, Isabel Trueman, Gail Walker, Janet Wallace, Jane Watts, Renee Wisink.

#### **Riverside-Albert (R-A)** 42nd year

Jan. 1, 7:30-17:30. Variably cloudy, with occasional sunny breaks; temp. 0° to 6°C;



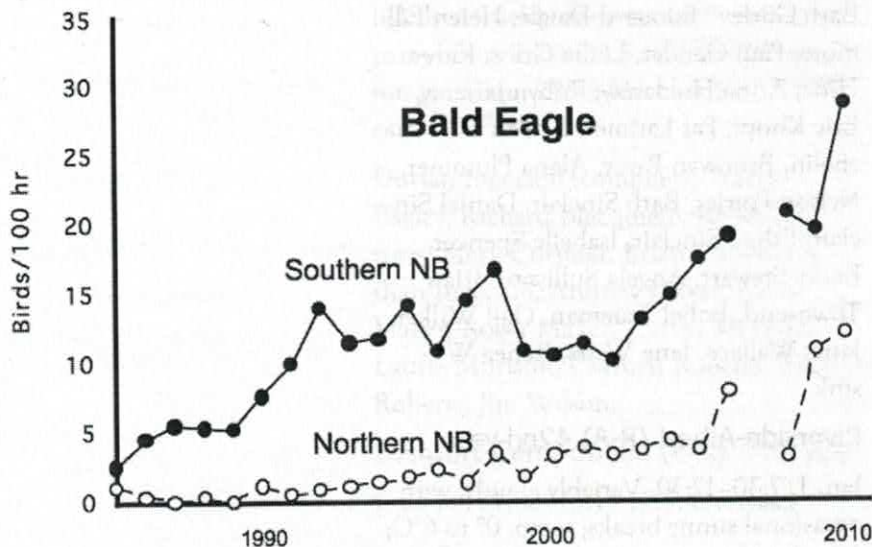
wind N to NW, 2-10 km/h. Snow cover 5-10 cm at coast to 60 cm in the hills; ponds & lakes mostly frozen, running water open, sea open with no shore ice. 11 field observers in 6 parties, plus 7 persons at 6 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 30.5 (18.5 on foot, 12 by car); tot. party-km, 238.7 (30.7 on foot, 208 by car).

David Christie (compiler), Gisèle Belliveau, Norm Belliveau, Clarence Cormier, Barbara Curlew, Rick Elliott, Lisa Erlich, Jennifer & Woody Gillies, John Inman, Shannon Inman, Mary Majka, Pat & Stuart Martin, Beulah Michelin, Dejah Morcom, Margot Morris, Juliette Pellerin.

#### **Memramcook-Hillsborough (Mem)** 18th year

Dec. 29, 1:00-2:00. Overcast to sunny; temp. -3° to -6°C; wind NW, 20 km/h. Ground snow-covered [likely 25 cm]; light ice on larger bodies of water, running water open. 10 field observers in 4 parties, plus 1 person at feeder site; tot. party-hours, 34.5 (3 on foot, 29.5 by car); tot. party-km, 360 (3 km on foot, 357 by car).

Increase of Bald Eagles since 1985, as number/100 party-hours, in southern N.B. (black circles) and in northern N.B. (open circles).



Yolande LeBlanc (compiler), Valmond & Ginette Bourque, Alain Clavette, Christian Cormier, Jules Cormier, Michel Cormier, Shirley Hunt, Francis LeBlanc, Kathy Popma, Wendy Sullivan.

#### **Moncton (Mtn)** 49th year

Dec. 18, 1:00-2:00. Clear; mean temp. -3°C; wind W, 10 km/h. No snow cover; freshwater 50% frozen, tidal water open. 34 field observers in 15 parties, plus 27 feeder reports; tot. party-hours, 86 (28 on foot, 58 by car); tot. party-km, 788 (45.5 on foot, 743 by car).

Roger Leblanc (compiler), Jane Aikman, Frank Beaumont, Gilles Belliveau, Gisèle Belliveau, Norm Belliveau, Judi Berry-Steeves, Bob Blake, Gilles Bourque, Mike Britton, Eunice Burns, David Cannon, Marc Chiasson, Bob & Shirley Childs, David Christie, Becky Cochrane, Carmel Constable, Marilyn Cunningham, Marg Fanjoy, Anne Franklin, Ina Freeman, Elaine Gallant, Elsie Gallant, Alice Garner, Cathy Golding, Aerolyn Greene, Shirley Hunt, Catherine Johnson, Myrna Lamoureux, Paul Langelaan, Linda Leclerc, Dyanne Leger, Rosemary MacAulay, Janet MacMillan, Sheila MacNeill, Anne & Don Marsch, Donna Moore, Norman Mulock, John Oldham, Cameron Patterson, Richard Perron, Nelson Poirier, Pat Poirier, Catherine Smith, Margaret Steven Wendy Sullivan, Ralph White, Bill & Margaret Winsor.

#### **Sackville (Sck)** 51st year

Dec. 18. 21 participants, 96 party-hours. Sean Blaney (compiler). [Full effort and environmental data are not available at publication time. Weather conditions were probably similar to those at Moncton.]

#### **Cape Tormentine (CT)** 50th year

Dec. 16, 07:30-16:30. Mostly overcast in the AM with sunny breaks by early PM. Very occasional periods of light mist and



snow flurries and a short period of hail in late afternoon; temp. 0° to 6°C; wind SE, 5-15 km/h, diminishing to SSE, 0-5 in early p.m. Ground bare; fresh water mostly open, salt water open. 22 field observers in 8-14 parties, plus 1 person at a feeder site; tot. party-hours, 63 (42 on foot, 21 by car); tot. party-km, 336 (60.5 on foot, 275.5 by car).

Al Smith (compiler), Karol Allard, Sean Blaney, Sandy Burnett, Greg Campbell, Tony Erskine, Bob Grant, Peter Hicklin, Helen Lines, John Klymko, Colin MacKinnon, Adam Macpherson, Ally Manthorne, Hugh Manthorne, Lionel & Linda McDonough, Nic McLellan, Matthew Mahoney, Ralph Stopps, Kate Robinson, Jen Rock, Becky Stewart, Kyle Wellbrand, Becky Whittam.

#### **Shédiac (Shd) 23ième année**

Le 19 déc., 08:00-16:00. Soleil avec quelques nuages; temp. -8° à +1°C; vent O, 10 km/h. 10 cm de neige au sol; glace avec un peu d'eau ouvert, mer glacée à presque 50%. 26 observateurs en 8 groupes sur le terrain; tot. d'heures-groupes, 63.25 (7.75 à pied, 55.5 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 569.5 (17.5 à pied, 552 en voiture).

Normand Belliveau (compilateur), Gilles Belliveau, Gisèle Belliveau, Gilles Bourque, Raymonde Chartier, Clarence Cormier, Donald Cormier, Louis Émile Cormier, Yvon Comeau, Anne-Marie Daigle, Donald Daigle, Réjean Godin, Irène Leblanc, Alfred Léger, Richard Léger, Rose-Alma Mallet, Onide Maurice, Donald Pellerin, Juliette Pellerin, Richard Perron, Daniel Richard, Francis Richard, Armand Robichaud, Denise Thériault, Stuart Tingley, Selma Zaiane.

#### **Bouctouche (Buc) 13ième année**

19 Dec., 07:00-20:00. Clear; temp. -10° à 0°C; wind W, 30-5 km/h. No snow cover;

inland rivers mostly frozen with patches of open water, coastal estuaries and strait free of ice. 8 field observers in 3 parties, plus 3 persons at 3 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 24 (12 on foot, 12 by car); tot. party-km, 300 (15 on foot, 285 by car).

Attila Fust (compilateur), Angéla AuCoin, Anise Boucher, Catherine Chisolm, Maria Gauvin, Denis Doucet, Olivia Doucet, Jean-Paul LeBlanc, Oscar LeBlanc, Roger LeBlanc, Stella LeBlanc.

#### **Kouchibouguac National Park (KNP) 39ième année**

Le 29 déc., 7:00-16:30. Ensoleillé; temp. -3° à -8°C; vent NO, faible en avant-midi et modéré en après-midi et plus encore en milieu ouvert. 20-30 cm de neige au sol (suite de la tempête du 27 déc.); rivières partiellement gelées; lagunes ouvertes près du goulet et détroit de Northumberland. 12 observateurs en 4 groupes sur le terrain plus 3 personnes à 3 postes d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupes, ? (? à pied, ? en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 222+ (22 à pied, 200+ en voiture).

Victor Savoie (compilateur) plus.

#### **Tracadie-Sheila (Tra) 23ième année**

Le 2 jan., 8h00-16h00. Partiellement ensoleillé, une averse de pluie; temp. -7° à +1°C; vent nulle. La terre enneigée; baies et rivières partiellement gelées; mer, eau libre. 9 observateurs en 4 groupes sur le terrain; tot. d'heures-groupes, 32 (1.5 à pied, 30.5 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 367.8 (2.2 à pied, 365.6+ en voiture).

Lucille Landry (compilatrice), Norbert Austin, Ivy Austin, Jeanne Benoit, Frank Branch, Nicole Ferron, Gilles Landry, Donald St-Pierre, Jolande St-Pierre.

#### **Ile Lamèque (Lam) 38ième année**

Le 26 déc, 8h00-16h00. Ciel couvert, avec précipitation fin de journée; temp. -1° à 0°C; vent NNE, 1-3 km/h. 1 cm de



neige au sol; mer et lac libre à 100%. 12 observateurs en 6 groupes sur le terrain plus 1 personne à une poste d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupes, 56 (12 à pied, 44 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 311 (12 à pied, 299 en voiture).

Émile Ferron (compilateur), Frank Branch, Hilaire Chiasson, Lisa Fauteux, Denise Godin, Jacques Guignard, Jocelyne Guignard, Gilles Landry, Rosita Lanteigne, Jude Larocque, Martin Mallet, Jolande St-Pierre, Aurore Savoie.

#### Ile Miscou (Mis) 24ième année

Le 18 déc., 08h00-16h00. Dégagé, aucune précipitation; temp.  $-9^{\circ}$  à  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; vent O, 30 km/h. Pas de neige au sol; pas de glace sur la mer. 7 observateurs en 3 groupes sur le terrain plus 3 personnes à 2 postes d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupes, 24 (8.5 à pied, 15.5 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 164 (31 à pied, 133 en voiture).

Michel Chiasson (compilateur), Frank Branch, Emile Ferron, Jacques Guignard, Rosita Lanteigne, Jude Larocque, Roland Robichaud.

#### Caraquet (Car) 25ième année

Le 19 déc., 08h00-16h00. Soleil, nuages; temp.  $-7^{\circ}$  to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; vent NO, 20-40 km/h. Aucune neige au sol, pas de glace à la mer. 4 observateurs en 2 groupes sur le terrain; tot. d'heures-groupes, 13 (5 à pied, 8 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 144 (5 à pied, 139 en voiture).

Rosita Lanteigne (compilatrice), Frank Branch, Luc Desjardins, Marcel Gallant, Benoit Lanteigne, Eloi Roy, Jolande St-Pierre.

#### Bathurst (Bst) 26th year

Jan. 2, 08:30-15:30. Overcast (sun out until 9 a.m.); temp.  $-3^{\circ}$  to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; wind SE, calm to light. 10-15 cm snow cover, Bay Chaleur all open, Bathurst harbour open except for new ice in sheltered areas. 6 field observers in 4 parties, plus 7 persons at 4 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 16 (10 on foot, 6 by car); tot. party-km, 54 (14 on foot, 40 by car).

Stuart Wells (compiler), Greg Ashe, Bob Fisher, Mary Gauthier, Terry MacDonald, Pat McLaughlin, Steve and June McCutcheon, Eldon and Nora McLean, Hanson and Hazel Miller, John and Lola Miller, Wendy Smith.



# Christmas Bird Count Tables

2010 - 2011

Inland+ 2010-2011	Mir	Dal	Rst	Ssx	Htn	C-N	Jem	Ftn	Mac	Ch-M	Sty	Wsk	Flo	G-J	Nic	StL	SAM	Etn	MtC	SEU	RdB	Paq
Canada Goose	5	cp	44	28	60	cp		15			135							cp			3	
Am. Black Duck	12	103	189	45	84			8	30	1		1	5					34			cp	
Mallard	41	50	107	337	263		1	386				29	53					39				
Ring-necked Duck		cp		2				cp														
Greater Scaup				32				1														
Black Scoter		3						1														
Bufflehead		25		2																		
Common Goldeneye	19	70	21	40			1	245	7			5	55					21				
Barrow's Goldeneye		575	21					3										1				
Hooded Merganser		cp		12			3	cp										1				
Common Merganser	18	cp	55	3	49		7	21										8			7	
Red-breasted Merganser		8	cp	4																	cp	
Ring-necked Pheasant		cp	6				1	1	2	6		15		1	1					2	cp	
Ruffed Grouse		cp		3						67		5										
Wild Turkey [r]																						
Common Loon		1		3																		
Double-crest Cormorant		cp						cp	1													
Great Cormorant		cp					1	cp														
Great Blue Heron	1	cp																				
Turkey Vulture				1																		
Bald Eagle	5	cp	8	3	5	3	10	30	7	4	2	2	5	1			7				4	
Northern Harrier					cp		1					1										
Sharp-shinned Hawk	cp			1	3	3	1	cp	cp			2	cp									
Cooper's Hawk								1								cp		cp			1	cp
Northern Goshawk				1	2		13	1	cp	1	1	1										
Red-tailed Hawk				3	1		17				cp	1										
Rough-legged Hawk									cp													
Merlin					cp																	
Purple Sandpiper		cp																				
Wilson's Snipe							cp															
Black-legged Kittiwake		cp																				
Ring-billed Gull		3	cp		7			44														
Herring Gull	4	125	20	1	162		1	146	57							cp	57	12				
Iceland Gull		8	2	166				1									1					
Glaucous Gull		2		1													1					
Great Black-back Gull	20	12	46	15			1	321	20								260					
Rock Pigeon	365	260	147	473	298	88	124	811	136	158	71	179				166	21	80			124	37
Mourning Dove	71	29	47	119	787	111	196	433	112	80	68	279				10		29			28	62
Great Horned Owl				3			3		cp	1												
Snowy Owl							cp															
Northern Hawk Owl																		cp				
Barred Owl	cp			1		cp	1		1									cp				
Belted Kingfisher																						
Downy Woodpecker	19	3	18	7	65	13	44	48	10	14	12	12	18		7	1	4	12	2		2	6
Hairy Woodpecker	22	2	28	8	44	25	44	68	22	13	15	26	14	4	16	9	8	21			1	8
Blk-back Woodpecker																			2			
Northern Flicker					2		2															



Inland+ 2010-2011	Mir	Dal	Rst	Ssx	Htm	C-N	Jem	Ftn	Mac	Ch-M	Sty	Wsk	Flo	G-J	Nic	StL	SAM	Etn	MtC	SEU	RdB	Paq
Pileated Woodpecker	3				10	10	14	3	9	1	4	3		1	cp			cp			cp	cp
Northern Shrike		1	cp		1			1	1		1	1						1				
Gray Jay	1		1	4	4	13	3	3	5	13	6	3	2	1	24		4	24		16	8	10
Blue Jay	51	7	144	108	230	183	250	114	88	43	65	170	73	31	53	42	27	117		cp	42	53
American Crow	44	14	14	135	568	78	116	3341	136	13	4	63	56			29	74	85			30	8
Common Raven	61	5	17	5	51	20	31	149	29	20	35	9	15	11	9	16	156	31	1	4	52	26
Horned Lark						1																
Black-capped Chickadee	238	96	403	176	1460	356	792	1007	604	191	332	201	158	37	91	88	217	329	19	95	214	
Boreal Chickadee		3			2						5			2	4	1	21	9	17		2	
Tufted Titmouse									1													
Red-breasted Nuthatch	34	4	39	7	52	19	28	30	21	8	43	8	18	8	23	7	24	29	21	17	31	
White-breasted Nuthatch	1			4	13	16	37	35	9	6	1	3		1				1				
Brown Creeper			1		3	cp	4	3	2	3	2					2	4	1		1	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	cp	2		4	37	4	52	37	21	2	15					1						
American Robin	cp	cp	1	1	5	1	2	6	1	1	cp				cp							
European Starling	436	95	383	393	1746	184	645	802	220	139	108	235	268	30	2	24	453	180		446	113	
Bohemian Waxwing	cp	cp	74		24		36	152	14		1		26			2		63				
Cedar Waxwing																		2				
Eastern Towhee					cp																	
Am. Tree Sparrow	29		cp		30	33	97	34	17	4	cp	26	17	6		cp					1	
Field Sparrow																						
Savannah Sparrow							cp			2	1											
Song Sparrow		cp		1	7	1	4	3	1													
White-throated Sparrow				2	31		1	8			1										2	
Dark-eyed Junco	4		3	8	98	15	11	82	3	2		4	3			cp				cp		
Snow Bunting	12	cp	8	30	8	394	261	52	58	53	500		147	150	1	69	18	375		cp	40	
Northern Cardinal	cp			3	78	1	2	9	4			4	3		1	1				cp	1	
Red-winged Blackbird		cp					1	2	1													
Rusty Blackbird																						
Common Grackle			cp				1															
Pine Grosbeak			48			1			3				2		13	6	11	25	5			6
Purple Finch		7	1		cp			5				2	13		1			3				
House Finch								7														
Red Crossbill									cp													
White-winged Crossbill	cp								cp		1					cp		cp				
Common Redpoll	278	21	5		263	234	343	237	147	48	113	56	167	1	1	149	8	125	32	11	45	
Hoary Redpoll						1										1	1					
Pine Siskin	9	20	11		62	cp		8	5	7		2	12	22		3	2	33		cp		
American Goldfinch	23	4	156	184	799	44	344	279	268	34	32	139	149	10	4	4	2	11		18	17	
Evening Grosbeak	58	cp	53		53	116	141	138	41	21	60	28	103	19	10	42		53		15	157	
House Sparrow			1	13	24	25		10	6		25	1		26		97		90				
Unidentified					3 a		4 b	73 c	41 d										12 e			
TOTAL BIRDS	1884	1567	2122	2103	7780	1997	3691	9215	2162	957	1659	1515	1619	445	261	770	1381	1845	18	115	905	840
TOTAL SPECIES	29	31	34	28	55	32	43	48	40	31	29	32	25	21	17	23	23	32	3	9	19	21
Add.spp. Count Period	8	17	5	0	5	4	3 q	7	4	0	3	0	1	0	2	5	0	6	0	1	8	2
Hours on foot	2.5	?	6	11	10	0.5	20.8	48	6.3	2.5	9.75	0.5		4	1.5	2.5	0	3	0.5	7	1	
Hours by car	19.5	?	17	25	53	21	53.8	63	35.25	15.5	19	14.5	2.17	5	7.5	15.75	9	37.75	5.5	3	14.5	8
TOTAL HOURS	22	18	23	36	63	21.5	74.6	111	41.55	18	28.75	15	2.17	9	9	18.25	9	40.75	6	10	15.5	8



Coastal 2010-2011	MSI	GM	E-C	StS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	FNP	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Sck	CT	Shd	Buc	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Brant	38																							118 ±
Canada Goose	2	94	2	4			86	1		cp	cp	1	498	160	703	306	219	cp	39	80		68	2470 +	
Wood Duck							14									1							15	
Gadwall # =																1							1	
Eurasian Wigeon																11							13	
American Wigeon																								
Am. Black Duck	1141	405		44	257	236	187	577	31	2	257	2	36	391	592	393	83	35	77	131	59	31	35	5514 ±
Mallard	32	50		8	8	6	4	838	1	5			1551	165	15	76	382	12	19	4		12	12	4506 +
Northern Shoveler								2						9		13	cp							24
Northern Pintail			1								1		1	2				cp						5
Green-winged Teal	3	1		1			3	3	2							cp								10
Ring-necked Duck																								2
Greater Scaup					48			4								487	12	2						586 +
Lesser Scaup								2								15								17 +
Common Eider	9	1426	1053		1410	3819	239		7	12					192	371	12		129	283	101	3		9066 +
Harlequin Duck	43	32					8																	83 +
Surf Scoter	80	7		38	17		19	11							18	3	1							194 +
White-winged Scoter	14	270		130			5								56	22	5		21	15	1	3		542 +
Black Scoter	8	355					1		4		7				56	27	9							513 ++
Long-tailed Duck	300	115	576		45	23	25								46	174	564	50	143	78	19	13	1	2175 ±
Bufflehead	73	194		45	100	37	62	160	3	7					6	2	2		1			cp		719 ±
Common Goldeneye	19	40		74	23	12	21	330	18				1	250		466	247	152	67	157	33	1	62	2457 ±
Barrow's Goldeneye				4	1		1								5	6	12	3	137				2	771 +
Hooded Merganser	6	10		6	5	1	4	2						cp					1					51 +
Common Merganser	2	1	2	59	2		7	93	9		27		80	5	14	107	247	68	38				13	942 ±
Red-breasted Merganser	18	111	239	1	22	30	24	79						1	202	303	271	50	21	97	124	22	12	1639 +
Ring-necked Pheasant	21									cp	26	20	71	103		32	2							290 ±
Ruffed Grouse				1		1			3	10	1		3	18	6	1	cp	1	1				2	73 -
Spruce Grouse											1									1				2 -
Wild Turkey [r]			1																					73
Red-throated Loon	1					1	7	2		7	3				9	3	3		3	17				56 ++
Common Loon	4	30	36		41	44	34		1						3	1	1		2					201 +
Pied-billed Grebe	1																							1
Horned Grebe	10	58		47	26		31		1						6	cp								179 +
Red-necked Grebe	95	75		9	62		83								1	cp	2							326 ±
Northern Gannet	5	1					1								1						3	1		12 ±
Double-crest Cormorant	1	7	5		2	4							1	1	1	3			1			1		26 +
Great Cormorant	6	48	75			7		3						2										142 ±
Great Blue Heron												cp	1			2		cp	1					6 ±
Turkey Vulture											cp				cp									3
Bald Eagle	2	24	58	7	4	21	5	12	1	4	6	4	63	11	5	28	10	5	1	1		2	2	372 ++
Northern Harrier											cp			9					1					14 ±
Sharp-shinned Hawk				1	5		1	2		4	4	cp	cp		cp	2		1						26 ±
Cooper's Hawk	cp	1								4	1		2	4		1		cp						4
Northern Goshawk																								17 ±
Red-tailed Hawk			cp				7	1	2		3	3	4	12	3	2	1							57 +
Rough-legged Hawk	cp	2			1		1	1				1			2									46 ±
American Kestrel							1																	2
Merlin									1	2			1			cp								5 +
Gyrfalcon	1													1										2
Peregrine Falcon	1					1		1																3 ±



[illegible]



Coastal 2010-2011	MSI	GM	E-C	StS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	FNP	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Sck	CT	Shd	Buc	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Golden-crowned Kinglet		28		6	7	10	5	9	4	38	18	10	22	61	80	16	10	14	7	12	12	4	1	556 ±
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		cp																					cp	2
Hermit Thrush							1	1																
American Robin		5	12	1	7	5	3	2		2	19	1	12	1	2	4							cp	96 -
Northern Mockingbird								cp					1		1	cp	1	2						5 -
European Starling		132	269	126	96	183	19	3776	129	14	247	321	1133	1544	207	1439	157	178	164	380	80	101	31	17628 ±
American Pipit								1																1
Bohemian Waxwing		cp		32	18	44		cp	6	35	48	36	171	170	17	32	15	cp	47	49	9	4		1125 -
Cedar Waxwing						1									1							cp	4 -	
Orange-crown Warbler			1		cp											1								cp
Yellow-rump Warbler		1													2	7	1							11
Pine Warbler								3								1								5
Common Yellowthroat													1											1
Eastern Towhee															1									1
Am. Tree Sparrow		18	12	24	8	14	8	25		3	86	96	34	67	10	4	5	5	5			2		719 -
Chipping Sparrow																								1
Clay-col. Sparrow # =		1									1													1
Field Sparrow																								1
Savannah Sparrow		1						1																2
Nelson's Sparrow																								1
Fox Sparrow											1													1
Song Sparrow		4	9	4	2	3	5	1	3	cp	1	3	15	4	4		1							80 ±
Swamp Sparrow		1											4	3										8
White-throat Sparrow			1		1	1	2	15		6	3													71 ±
Dark-eyed Junco		13	15	7	3	8	8	43	6	25	51	33	43	70	37	13	4	2						620 -
Lapland Longspur								2	1			8												11 -
Snow Bunting		5	4		2		20	3	2	96	176			44	390	35	cp	24	93	264	252	24	cp	3585 -
Northern Cardinal		8	1	13	7	7		45	4		cp	1	cp	2	1	cp		1				1		197 ++
Red-winged Blackbird		4					1							4	1									12 ±
Rusty Blackbird		cp																						4 ±
Common Grackle		7				1					13				1									23 -
Brown-headed Cowbird											cp													1 -
Baltimore Oriole											cp													1
Pine Grosbeak			9							3	6				4			1	9	3	16	4		175 -
Purple Finch			2			12	1	2					2				1	10						62 -
House Finch				8	6								54	cp		7	8							90 -
Red Crossbill		cp				3	5	9		cp														17 ±
White-winged Crossbill			13			2			cp	23	47		1	50	10		cp	cp		1	13			161 -
Common Redpoll		cp	7	47	10	25	72	50	1	21	30	61	97	359	515	55	65	47	101	109	40	26	1	4023 ±
Hoary Redpoll								1		1	1											1		7 +
Pine Siskin		2	4	5	6	90	1	41		9	49	15	12	11	2		1	7	5					456 -
American Goldfinch		62	87	361	52	57	5	382	12	33	84	244	233	206	84	80	21	83	cp	3		6		4616 ±
Evening Grosbeak			5	45					cp		20	20	11	85	2	29	cp	48	15			8		1396 -
House Sparrow			16		27			32				13	12	50		12						cp		480 -
Unidentified			1002 g	3 h	1 i			97 k		42 m	17 n		5 p											1300
TOTAL BIRDS	3128	7053	10550	2330	4332	7353	1847	12337	454	799	2023	2106	13628	6066	5341	8609	3502	3428	2124	2487	1554	995	2650	146419
TOTAL SPECIES	21	75	68	40	50	62	56	61	35	38	50	39	49	63	69	61	56	41	38	34	37	34		141
Add.spp. during period	0	11	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	5	7	5	2	2	2	8	6	11	3	1	0	3	6	5



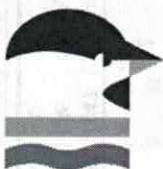
## Notes to the Christmas Bird Count Tables on the previous pages

Species boldfaced: new species on N.B. CBCs

Number boldfaced: record high, N.B. CBCs

# = Highest count equals N.B. CBC record

- ++ much above average numbers
- + above average numbers
- ± near average numbers
- below average numbers
- cp found during count period (14 Dec - 5 Jan.)
- cw found in count week (count day ± 3)
- a 3 hawks sp.
- b 2 gulls sp., 1 owl sp., 1 woodpecker sp.
- c 1 cormorant sp., 58 gulls sp., 14 waxwings sp.
- d 1 gull sp., 5 woodpeckers sp., 35 finches sp.
- e 12 small finches sp.
- f including a Catharus thrush sp.
- g 2 Mallard x Black Duck hybrids, 1000 gulls sp.
- h 3 large gulls sp.
- i 1 Mallard x Black Duck hybrid
- k 61 gulls sp., 22 scaup sp., 11 ducks sp., 3 sparrows sp.
- m 1 raptor sp. 2 gulls sp., 2 woodpeckers sp., 9 chickadees sp., 10 crossbills sp., 6 finches sp., 2 songbirds sp., 10 birds sp.
- n 15 gulls sp., 2 sparrows sp.
- p 5 ducks sp.
- q plus a half species (Mallard x Black Duck hybrid)
- r presumably recently released birds and their descendants
- t also in CBC period, but not counted, were 2-3 Chukar.



**Nature NB**

**Veillez renouveler votre adhesion 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 : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Téléphone : \_\_\_\_\_

Courriel : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Nature NB**

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	\$	_____

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Other family members \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

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Fees are payable to Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) and  
should be directed to Nature NB, 924 rue Prospect Street,  
Suite 110, Fredericton, NB E3B 2T9



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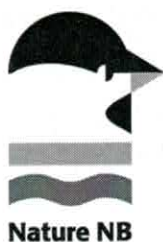
# Festival of de la Nature

## **Festival of Nature, September 2 to 5, 2011**

**Silent Auction**-We are looking for donations of items for the auction. This can be works of art, crafts, books, nature related items or other interesting objects. If you have an item to donate, please contact Pierrette Mercier at 418-737-1376 or at [petem@globetrotter.net](mailto:petem@globetrotter.net) If you don't plan on attending the Festival of Nature but have an item to donate, we will make arrangements to pick it up.

## **Le Festival de la nature, 2 au 5 septembre, 2011**

**Encan Silencieux**-Nous cherchons pour des articles pour cet encan. Ceci peut être des œuvres d'art, de l'artisanat, des livres, des articles reliés à la nature ou tous autres objets intéressants. Si vous avez un article à donner, s.v.p. contactez : Pierrette Mercier au 418-737-1376 ou au [petem@globetrotter.net](mailto:petem@globetrotter.net). Si vous ne pensez pas assister au Festival de la nature, mais avez un article à donner, nous ferons des arrangements pour aller le chercher.



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