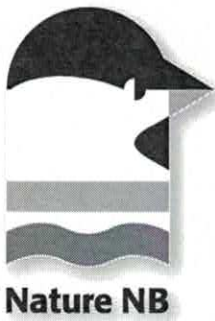


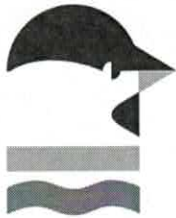
Vol. 36 No. 1 2009



Naturaliste du **NB**
Naturalist



2008-9 Christmas Bird Count • Lapland Longspurs •
When Snakes Dance



Nature NB

924 rue Prospect St.
Suite 110
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 (NBFN/FNNB) is the provincial affiliate of Nature Canada (formerly Canadian Nature Federation) and the Canadian Nature Network (CNN).

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

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Celebration of Birds Nature Club (Gagetown), c/o Bonnie Hamilton Bogart, 194 Tilley Road, Gagetown E5M 1H7, bonniehb@nb.sympatico.ca. Information evenings every 3rd Wednesday in February and March, and field trips in April and May.

Chignecto Naturalists' Club, c/o CWS, 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^{er} mercredi, sept. à juin; Le Gobe-mouche, mensuel.

Club de Naturalistes Vallée de Memramcook, a/s Valmond Bourque, 12 rue Desbarres, Memramcook, E4K 1E7, 758-1095, www.natureacadie.ca; réunions 2ième 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/com1; réunions à 19h00, 2ième mercredi, sept. à juin, Musée du Madawaska; Le Jaseur, trimestriel.

Club les Ami(e)s de la Nature du sud-est Inc., a/s Normand Belliveau, 54 Malakoff Road, Scoudouc, E4P 1B5, 532-4583, ligne d'information : 532-Buse; réunions alternant entre Dieppe et Shédiac, 1er mercredi du mois; excursions 3ième 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 Naturalists' Society, c/o Ms H. Folkins, 827 Main St., Sussex, E4E 2N1; meets St. Paul's United Church Hall, 7:30 pm, 4th Mon., Sept.-June; quarterly newsletter; www.naturesussex.ca

Miramichi Naturalist Club, President: Elizabeth Walsh, 836-7880; mailto@MiramichiNaturalistsClub.ca; www.miramichinaturalistsclub.ca; meets 7:00 pm, 2nd Mon. in the Friendly Neighbor Senior Citizen Centre.

Moncton Naturalists' Club, Box 28036, Highfield Square P.O., Moncton, E1C 9N4, 384-6397; www.monctonnaturalistsclub.org; meets Church of the Nazarene, 21 Fieldcrest Drive, 7 pm, 3rd Tues., Sept.-June; monthly newsletter.

New Brunswick Botany Club / Club botanique du Nouveau-Brunswick, c/o Richard Fournier, Faculty of Forestry, University of Moncton 165, boulevard Hébert, Edmundston (N.-B.) E3V 2S8 (506) 737-5050 ext 5258; organizes 5-8 outings per summer, with its AGM held in September. www.macbe.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, Rothesay, NB E2E 5S7; meets N.B. Museum at Market Square, 7:30 pm 2nd Mon., Sept.-May, elsewhere in June; monthly newsletter. www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org

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Cover Photo / page de couverture, Common Redpoll / Sizerin flammé, Photo by Christopher Clunas, January 2008

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Please submit articles for the next issue by **April 31, 2009**.
S.v.p. soumettre les articles pour le prochain numéro avant le **31 avril, 2009**.
To / à Gart Bishop, 16 Pitt St. Sussex, NB E4D 1J1
(506) 433-4994, gartali@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.

EDITORIAL TEAM FOR VOL . 36, NO. 1

Gart Bishop, Sabine Dietz, Roger LeBlanc, Connie Smith, Christopher Clunas, Mary Sollows, Janet MacMillan.

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NB Naturalist carries articles and reports pertaining to the natural history of New Brunswick. Articles are invited in either English or French, and will be printed in the language in which they are received. The opinions expressed are those of the authors. **Please send all submissions for the NB Naturalist to: Gart Bishop, 16 Pitt St. Sussex NB, E4E 1J1, 433-4994, gartali@nbnet.nb.ca.** Ask for details of computer compatibility. Advertising rates available on request.

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On peut lire dans **Le Naturaliste du N.-B.** des rapports touchant l'histoire naturelle du Nouveau-Brunswick. Les articles seront acceptés en français ou en anglais pour être reproduits dans la langue d'origine. Les opinions exprimées sont celles de leurs auteurs. Veuillez faire parvenir toutes les articles pour **Le Naturaliste du N.-B.** à : Gart Bishop, 16 Pitt St., Sussex, N.-B., E4E 1J1, 433-4994, gartali@nbnet.nb.ca. Demandez pour les détails de compatibilité d'ordinateur. Tarifs publicitaires sont disponibles sur demande.

 nature**nb.ca**

Naturaliste du NB 1

President's Message Mot du Président

Roland Chiasson

What's Wrong with Brown-headed Cowbirds?

What's wrong with Brown-headed Cowbirds depends on your point of view. Inately, there isn't anything wrong with Brown-headed Cowbirds. The fact that they are parasitic birds, as are cuckoos, isn't bothersome either.



Female Brown-headed Cowbird
Photo by R. LaPointe

The brown heads and black bodies of the males and bland grey plumages of the females aren't impressive, but that isn't the problem. What is wrong is that they are declining, along with

many other species.

Many species that were abundant years ago are now in serious decline or on the species-at-risk list. Such species include our well-known insect eaters: Common Nighthawks, Chimney Swifts, and Olive-sided Flycatchers. Even Barn Swallows' numbers have become frighteningly low. A big surprise occurred last spring when Canada Warblers and Rusty Blackbirds

were added to the list. Habitat destruction, pesticide use, and climate change are probably at fault.

Many of our members will be glad to know that Nature NB is taking the lead on educating New Brunswick youth about this problem. Our New Brunswick Species-at-Risk Education Kit explores this and more. Recent funding from the Wildlife Trust Fund will permit us to upgrade this kit.

In addition, the kit will be available for free on the web. Teachers will be able to access it through the Department of Education's web portal. Watch for it later this spring on our new web page. Be sure to tell others—especially educators—about this free New Brunswick environmental education resource. Education is the first step to protecting species at risk.

By the way, courtship among cowbirds is quite cool.

Quel est le problème avec les Vachers à têtes brunes?

Cela dépend de votre point de vue. De façon innée, il n'y a rien de mal avec les Vachers à têtes brunes. Le fait qu'ils sont des oiseaux parasites, de même que les coucous ne me tracasse pas non plus. Les mâles, avec leurs têtes brunes et leurs corps noirs et le plumage gris des femelles ne sont pas impressionnants, mais ce n'est pas le problème. Le problème est que leur population

diminue, comme bien d'autres espèces. Beaucoup d'espèces qui étaient abondantes sont maintenant soit en sérieux déclin ou sont sur la liste des espèces en péril, comme nos insectivores bien connus : L'engoulevent d'Amérique, le Martinet ramoneur, la Moucherolle à côté olive. Même la population d'Hirondelles rustiques est devenue extrêmement basse. De plus, le printemps passé, la Paruline

du Canada et le Quiscale rouilleux ont été ajoutés à la liste. La destruction d'habitat, le changement climatique et l'utilisation des pesticides en est probablement la cause. Plusieurs de nos membres seront heureux de savoir que Nature NB est avant-gardiste au niveau de la sensibilisation de nos jeunes sur les espèces en péril. Notre trousse sur les espèces en péril du Nouveau-Brunswick explore davantage ce sujet. Des fonds récemment reçus du fonds de fiducie de la faune du N.-B. nous permettront d'améliorer cette trousse. En outre, elle sera offerte gratuitement sur le Web, à

venir plus tard ce printemps, sur notre nouveau site. Les enseignants et les enseignantes pourront également y accéder grâce du portail d'Internet du Ministère de l'Éducation. N'hésitez pas de parler à d'autres, particulièrement aux éducateurs et les éducatrices afin de faire connaître cette ressource éducative gratuite au Nouveau-Brunswick. L'éducation est la première étape pour la protection des espèces en péril. D'ailleurs, la cour parmi les vachers est tout à fait extraordinaire.



Vacher à tête brune mâle
Photo R. LaPointe

News from Nature NB

YOUNG NATURALIST CLUB

The NB YNC held its annual winter carnival at Mactaquac provincial park on February 7th. Fifteen kids went snowshoeing, created some animal snow sculptures and enjoyed hot chocolate.

NATURE KIDS NB

Nature NB is always looking for articles for our Nature Kids NB magazine. Articles on a variety of nature-related topics are welcome. We are especially looking for French articles! If you are interested in submitting please contact the Nature NB offices.

FRENCH PROOFREADERS NEEDED

As a bilingual organization, Nature NB strives to provide all of our materials and publications in both languages. To ensure accurate translation, we are looking to form a pool of volunteers that would be interested in providing some feedback on French content. The more volunteers we have, the smaller the time commitment. Any help would be greatly appreciated and would help Nature NB reach a wider audience. Anyone interested in helping is asked to contact the Nature NB offices.

2009 NATURE NB CALENDAR

Nature NB would like to thank everyone who purchased a 2009 Calendar. We appreciate your support.

FROG POSTER AND ID GUIDE

We are in the final stages of the development of our "Frogs of New Brunswick" poster and ID guide. These free resources will be available at the end of March at our Fredericton office.

UPCOMING PROJECTS

Nature NB is hoping to receive funding for several upcoming (old and new) projects. These include:

- A bilingual birding basics kit
- Our Summer Youth Nature Camps
- A comprehensive provincial biodiversity monitoring kit and education campaign
- Leaders in Training program
- A youth engagement program

Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Executive Director
Nature NB, Fredericton



YNC Outing,
Decorating a tree for birds
Photo M. Fulton

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Ouaouaron / Bullfrog
Photo by A. Marsch



C CLUB DES JEUNES NATURALISTES
Le carnaval d'hiver annuel du CJN à eu lieu le 7 février au parc provincial Mactaquac. Quinze jeunes ont fait une randonnée en raquettes, créé des sculptures de neige et dégusté du bon chocolat chaud.

NATURE JEUNESSE N.-B.

Nature NB est à la recherche d'articles pour notre magazine Nature Jeunesse N.-B. Tous articles ayant trait à un sujet sur la nature sont appréciés. Nous recherchons sur-tout des articles francophones. Si vous avez un article à nous soumettre veuillez contacter Nature N.B.

RÉVISEURS FRANCOPHONES
DEMANDÉS!

Nature NB, en tant qu'organisation bilingue, s'efforce d'offrir tous ses services et publi-cations dans

les deux langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick. Pour maintenir la qualité de nos textes français, nous voulons assembler une banque de bénévoles disponibles pour vérifier les textes francophones. Le plus de bénévoles nous aurons, le moins chacun aura à faire. Toute aide sera vraiment appréciée et permettra à Nature NB de rejoindre plus de monde. Tous ceux intéressés sont priés de contacter Nature NB.

CALENDRIER NATURE NB 2009

Nature NB aimerait remercier tous ceux et celles qui ont acheté un calendrier 2009. Votre support est grandement apprécié.

AFFICHE ET GUIDE DE GRENOUILLES

Nous avons presque fini notre nouvelle affiche et guide d'identification « Les grenouilles du Nouveau-Brunswick ». Ces ressources seront disponibles gratuitement au bureau situé à Fredericton à la fin mars.

Roland Chiasson
Sackville



Welcome

Nature NB is pleased to announce that two new clubs have joined our Federation, The New Brunswick Botany Club (Rick Fournier President) and Carleton Victoria Nature Club (Grant Milroy President). On behalf of Nature NB board of Directors I wish to extend a warm welcome to these clubs and look forward to their participation in Nature NB activities in the future.

Roland Chiasson, President

Bienvenue

Nous sommes heureux d'annoncer que deux nouveaux clubs se sont joints à notre Fédération, le Club de botanique du Nouveau-Brunswick (président Rick Fournier) et Le Club de Nature de Carleton Victoria (président Grant Milroy). Au nom du conseil de Nature NB, nous vous souhaitons la plus cordiale des bienvenues et anticipons avec plaisir votre participation aux activités de Nature NB.

Roland Chiasson, Président

Observing Nature First

With spring fast approaching, Nature NB is looking for naturalists to help us collect first sighting data from across the province.

Nature NB, through financing from the New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund, has embarked on an exciting project to use local,

first sighting data to assess the long-term environmental trends related to climate change.

We are currently collecting first sighting information on the following species and events:

Spring Peeper	Groundhog	First snow
American Robin	Chipmunk	Last snow
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Tiger Swallowtail	First frost
Song Sparrow	Mourning Cloak	Last frost
Grackle	Coltsfoot	Ice in lakes (freeze and melt)
Yellow Warbler	Trout Lily	Fall leaves (first color change)
Tree Swallow	Shadbush	
Osprey	Bunchberry	

To learn more about this important initiative and how you can get involved, please visit our website www.naturenb.ca or contact us at 459-4209. A first sighting data sheet and species identification guide will soon be available on our website.

Without the dedication of naturalists, this project cannot be a success so we invite you to become involved.

Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Executive Director
Nature NB, Fredericton

Observons la nature

Le printemps approche à grand pas et Nature NB recherche des naturalistes pour nous aider à recueillir les premières observations à travers la province.

Nature NB, moyennant l'aide financière du Fonds en fiducie pour l'environnement du Nouveau-Brunswick,

s'est engagé dans un projet qui vise à utiliser les premières observations pour évaluer les tendances environnementales à long terme qui sont liées aux changements climatiques.

Nous compilons les informations sur le « premier signalement » des espèces et

Rainette crucifère	Marmotte commune	Première neige
Merle d'Amérique	Tamias rayé	Dernière neige
Colibri à gorge rubis	Papillon tigré	Première gelée
Bruant chanteur	Morio	Dernière gelée
Quiscale bronzé	Tussilage pas-d'âne	La glace des lacs (le gel et la fonte)
Paruline jaune	Érythron d'Amérique	Feuillage d'automne (début du changement de couleur)
Hirondelle bicolor	L'amélanchier	
Balbusard pêcheur	Cornouiller du Canada	

événements suivants:

Pour en apprendre plus sur comment vous impliquer dans ce projet important, veuillez visiter notre site web www.naturenb.ca ou nous contacter au 459-4209. Une feuille pour les observations,

ainsi qu'un guide d'identification seront disponibles sur notre site web bientôt.

Sans le dévouement des naturalistes, ce projet ne peut pas être un succès. Nous vous invitons à vous y impliquer.

Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Directrice générale
Nature NB, Fredericton

From our Past

Selected by
Mary Sollows
Saint John



The following is an excerpt from an article published in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick: 1901. Bulletin No. XIX, Article II pp. 287-292.

NOTES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

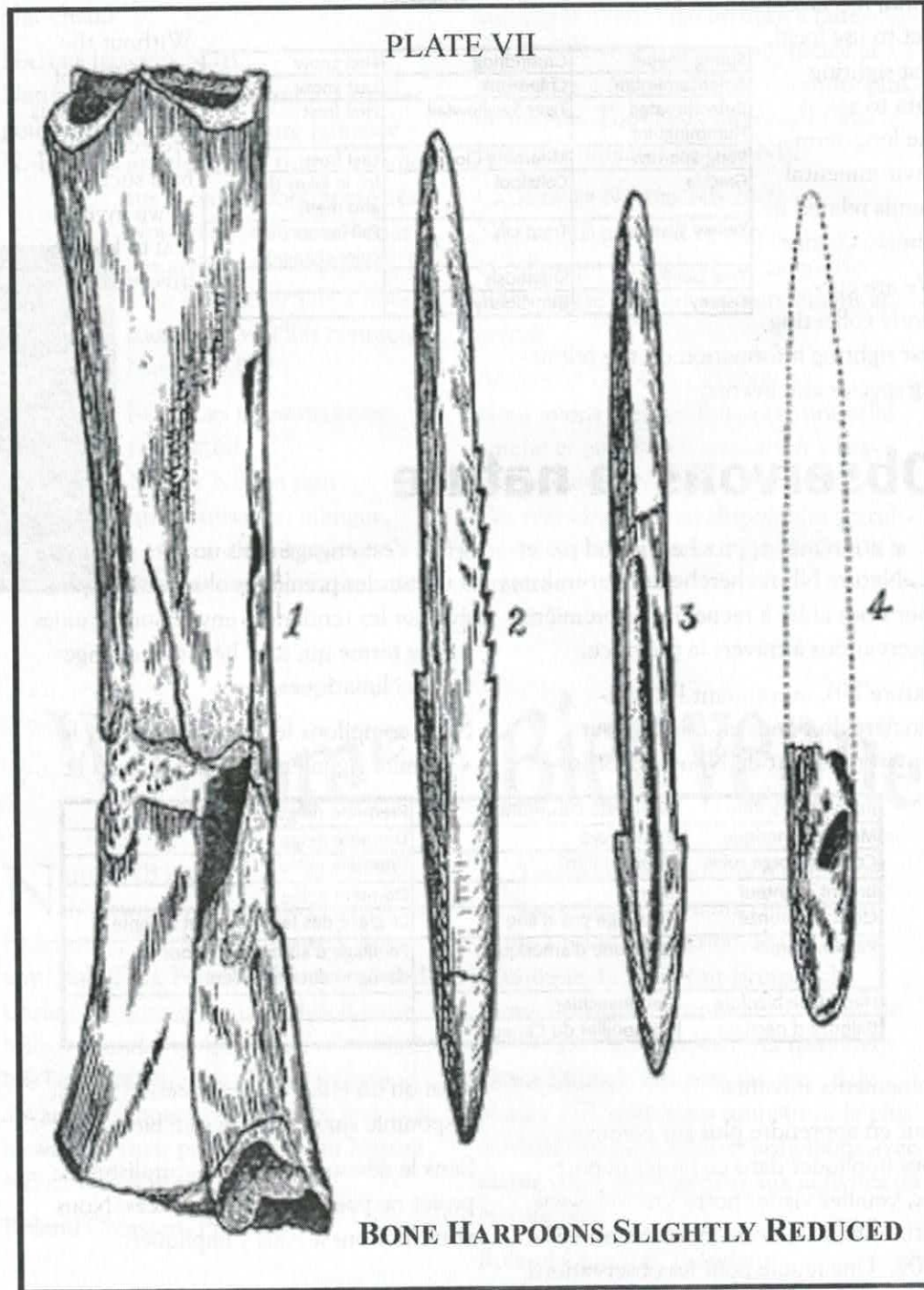
Read December 4, 1900. These notes on the archaeology of New Brunswick have been written for the members of this society.

Bone Harpoons

Samuel W. Kain

Implements of bone and ivory which have been used by men of the Stone Age are not common in America. This is probably due to the fact that bone is a

more perishable article than stone, and, unless protected from the weather, soon decays. In Europe a good many implements of this nature have been found



BONE HARPOONS SLIGHTLY REDUCED

in caves, but in America comparatively little has been done in that interesting field of exploration.

The implements of bone and ivory that have been found in this province have been for the most part recovered from the kitchen-middens of the southern coast, and do not exhibit any great variety. So far as I know, very few implements of bone have been found in the central or eastern parts of the province.

In 1869 Prof. Spencer F. Baird explored shell heaps in Charlotte County, and published,* in 1882 an account of his explorations that aroused local interest in this work; and at this time a fine set of harpoons was found on the farm of Joseph A. Simpson, Oak Bay, Charlotte County. These are the property of Miss Vroom, of St. Stephen, and she has very kindly placed them in my hands for study. When found, these implements were neatly stored in a bone case, which was struck and partly split by the ploughshare which turned it up. The case (PLATE VII fig. 1) is a moose bone, which after it had been stripped of its flesh, and the marrow extracted by its aboriginal owner was roughly squared at each end and used as a convenient receptacle for the three harpoons. This case is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and at its base shows tool marks, indicating a desire on the part of its owner to take off the rough edges. Five lateral cuts, which occur near the base, may have been marks of identity. When found the opening of the case was roughly square-ended, but two triangular pieces have since been broken off.

As I have said, when found, the three harpoons were contained in this case, but in withdrawing them for examination one (PLATE VII fig.4) was broken, and the larger portion of it has since been lost.

Figs. 2 and 3 (PLATE VII) represent the only two perfectly preserved harpoons that have been found in this province, and differ somewhat from others that are known to us.

In the case of fig. 2, we have a well-formed straight implement with eight barbs on one side and a single barb on the other. This harpoon is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and at its widest part measures half an inch. The barbs are about one-quarter of an inch apart, with the exception of the fourth, which is only one-eighth of an inch above its predecessor.

In fig. 3 we have a simpler implement, six inches long, with a single barb on each side, though not exactly opposite each other. A channel $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long occurs on the lower part of this harpoon.

Fragmentary remains of harpoons were found by Dr. G.F. Matthew in his excavations at Bocabec, but the specimens found there were barbed only on one side.

These harpoons were employed by the aborigines in the capture of fish, and were probably attached to a wooden shaft. We know from the records of the early explorers that to the natives of the Passamaquoddy region fish were an important article of food, a part of the province where indeed they still abound.

*Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum, 1882, p. 292. He says, "The examinations of the shell beds in New Brunswick and Eastern Maine were made mostly in the summer of 1869".

A.J. (Tony) Erskine
Sackville

Lapland Longspurs more common than suggested by reports?

Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) [hereafter Longspurs] are one of the four most common songbirds breeding on Canadian tundra. They winter south to Virginia, Texas, and California,

Lapland Longspur
Photo by H. Scarth



Lapland Longspur
Photo by H. Scarth



yet most of us detect them here only a few times each year.

Like the related Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) [hereafter Buntings], Longspurs at all seasons frequent extensive treeless areas (tundra or prairies). Longspurs are seldom detected here partly

because little suitable habitat exists in this forested region.

The New Brunswick – Nova Scotia border marshes (dykelands) are the largest treeless tracts in our region, but beaches, dunes, and fields here likely include more total area. Longspurs use both dykelands and shores, as do Buntings, but their seasonal use differs between habitats.

Buntings near Kingston, Ontario, used large farm fields from December through February (Erskine 1958). Buntings appeared there first on open shores in late October, and moved inland only when ice and snow restricted feeding coastally. The birds glean seeds from tall grasses (projecting above snow) until the supply runs out. Buntings then become nomadic, roaming the countryside in often vast flocks in search of exposed grass or weed seeds. Longspurs behaviour differs somewhat. Here, Longspurs never form large flocks, and they forage in atypical situations in late winter; for example at the Sackville (NB) town dump in March 1963, and at a Sackville feeder (see below*) in February-March 1993.

Longspurs breed a little farther south than the larger Buntings (Godfrey 1986). Longspurs appear in the Maritimes in the fall, two weeks earlier than Buntings, from October 6 on Cape Breton Island in the 1960s. On the New Brunswick – Nova Scotia border marshes, my records were fewer, from late October to mid-January; local Longspurs data were judged 'too sparse for detecting trends' (Erskine and McManus 2005).

Except on shores, Longspurs are detected mostly as individuals seen at a distance in Bunting flocks. The latter are recognized by flashing white in wings almost as far as they can be detected. Longspurs show no white in their wings, and in winter they have few distinctive field marks, except for their call-notes, which may be confused with Buntings.

Field guides describe Longspurs call-notes in winter as a 'rattle' (for example, 'Ticky-tick-tick', Peterson 1947), sometimes with a down-slurred 'teu' call. Few guides mention that the usual flight call of Buntings is also written as 'teu' ... With practice, by matching call-types to birds identified by sight – possible only for a small proportion of calls heard – some individuals of each species may be distinguished by voice.

Longspurs reports usually are of small numbers. In 55+ years of birding in the Maritimes, I identified flocks of more than 20 Longspurs only on seven dates, and a maximum of 35 birds. Four of those records were at a neighbour's feeder* in 1993, where I made 15 of my 50+ claimed sightings. Longspurs records in provincial bird reports by others suggest similarly few experiences. Yet Longspurs breed over an area in Canada as large as (and overlapping) that of Buntings. On my one visit to arctic breeding areas (Iqaluit and Coats Island, summer 1985), I noted similar numbers and frequency of each.

Field guides mostly emphasize the breeding plumage of Longspurs, which is colourful and easily distinguished. I saw Longspurs in breeding plumage in the Maritimes only twice, with small numbers in April. On May 16, 1970 near the Ontario-Quebec border (Abitibi region), about 50 summer-plumaged Longspurs were with 75 Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris* of a northern race). The same two species were in the same area on

May 19, 1971, but with so many Horned Larks present (estimate of 800, of three races) that I didn't get a count of the Longspurs.

Probably most Longspurs from eastern Canadian tundras migrate southward



2 Longspurs in a flock of Horned Larks feeding at the edge of a barn
Photo by K. Popma

farther west (see Kaufman 2008 re Ohio and Kansas). Given the scarcity of identifications of large numbers of Longspurs here, it is likely that many passing through our region are not detected.

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* The 'feeder' used by Longspurs in 1993 was a cardboard tube (from paper towels) rolled first in peanut butter and then in mixed 'birdseed', and hung by a string through the tube with both ends attached to a tree branch. Longspurs perched in the tree between feeding—unusual behaviour for this species.

Maryse Bourgeois
Programmes des zones
naturelles protégées
Ministère des ressources
naturelles
Fredericton

Désignation de 31 nouvelles zones naturelles protégées

Le réseau des zones naturelles protégées (ZNP) du Nouveau-Brunswick a récemment été élargi suite à la désignation de 30 nouvelles zones sur les terres de la Couronne et de la toute première zone naturelle protégée sur des terres privées dans la province. La superficie des nouvelles zones sur les terres de la Couronne varie entre deux hectares et 553 hectares, pour une superficie totale de 5 400 hectares. La zone sur les terres

privées comprend sept parcelles totalisant 811 hectares dans la région du havre de Musquash. Le terrain est la propriété de Conservation de la nature Canada.

Les nouvelles zones se situent à divers endroits dans la province, que ce soit du lac Glazier, au nord-ouest, à la Grande Plaine de l'île Miscou, au nord-est, ou du lac

Dowdall, au sud, au lac Williamstown, près de la frontière du Maine, dans le comté de Carleton.

La modification importante des dispositions législatives sur les zones naturelles protégées a permis de créer de nouvelles zones dont le but est de protéger les caractéristiques écologiques à une échelle plus spécifique que ne l'ont été celles

des 10 grandes zones naturelles protégées désignées en 2003. Étant donné que les 10 plus grandes zones originales ont été choisies afin de protéger les paysages terrestres représentatifs des écorégions de la province, la totalité des espèces, des communautés végétales et des habitats n'a pas été cernée par cette approche. Les nouvelles zones combleront des lacunes en termes de conservation et de représentativité

contribuant ainsi à mieux protéger la biodiversité.

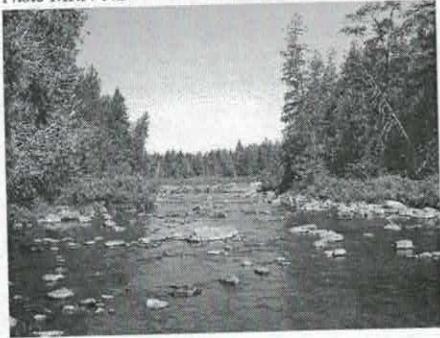
Dans un même temps, le ministère des Ressources naturelles a revu la désignation de nombreuses petites zones existantes pour les faire passer de la classe I à la classe II afin d'augmenter les possibilités de loisirs de plein air ainsi que le plaisir des visiteurs dans ces zones. Toutes les ZNP, à l'exception de quatre, sont maintenant de Classe II, permettant des activités comme le ski de fond (sur les sentiers désignés à cet effet), le camping, la chasse, la pêche et le piégeage. L'accès de véhicules est permis sur les chemins désignés. Les activités forestières et minières, ainsi que toute autre activité industrielle et commerciale, sont interdites dans toutes les zones à moins qu'une entente à cet effet n'ait été conclue avant la désignation de la ZNP. Les quatre zones naturelles protégées de Classe I, où l'accès est interdit à moins de posséder un permis à cet effet, sont l'île Whitehorse (importante aire de nidification d'oiseaux marins) dans la région de la baie de Fundy, la colline Hovey (communautés végétales sensibles) dans le comté de Carleton, le ruisseau Wilson (falaise de gypse et communautés végétales sensibles) dans le comté d'Albert et Bu Pasture Bog (plantes et insectes rares) dans le comté de Sunbury.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick compte maintenant plus de 158 000 hectares de terres de la Couronne et de terres privées qui sont protégées en vertu de la Loi sur les zones naturelles protégées. Ces terres constituent d'importantes réserves pour la flore et la faune indigènes de notre province de même que pour les écosystèmes dont ils dépendent. Ces zones, qui font par

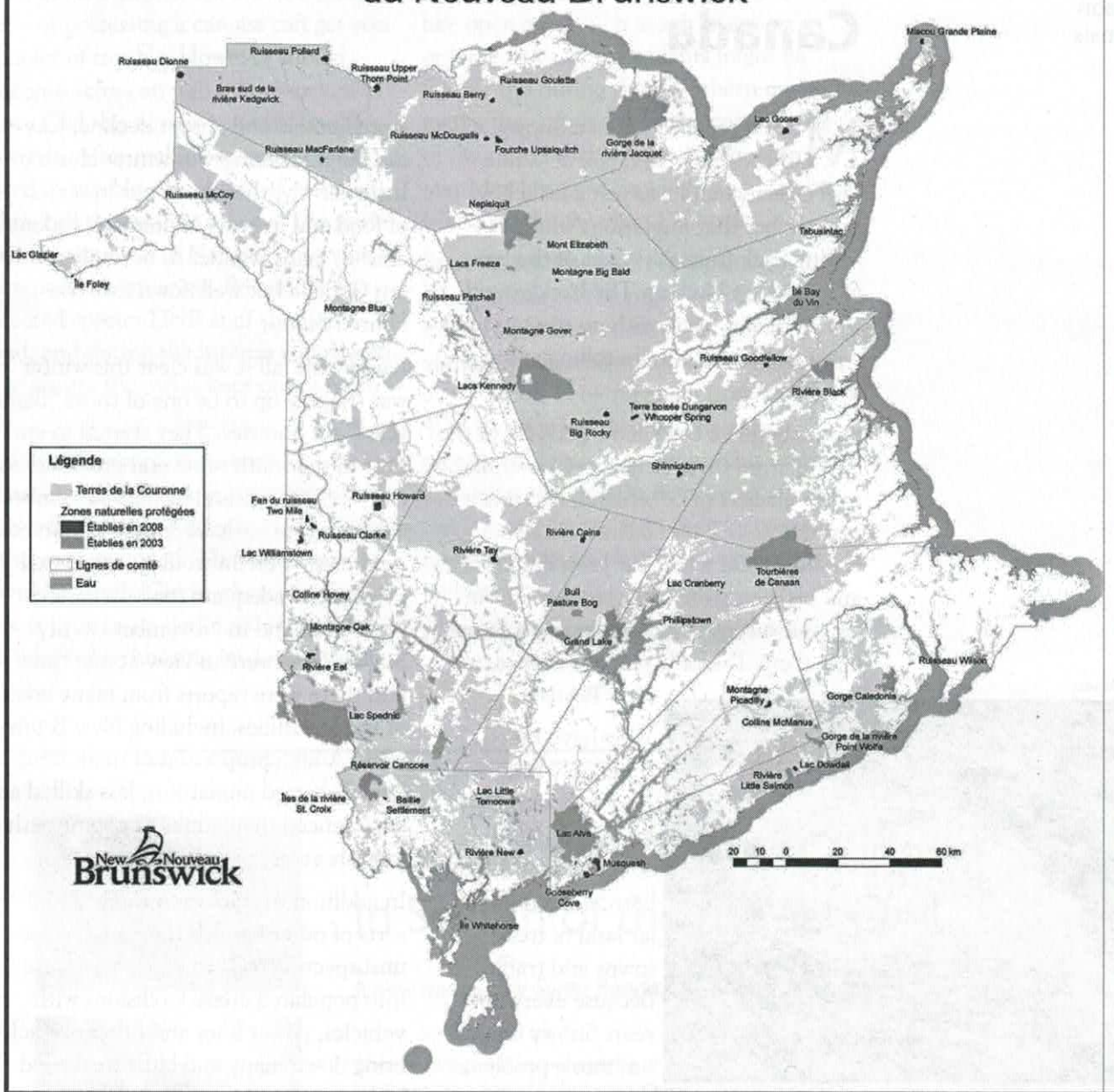
Anse Gooseberry
Photo NB MRN NB



Rivière Neu,
Photo MRN NB



Zones naturelles protégées du Nouveau-Brunswick



Ruisseau McFarlane,
Photo MRN NB

Ruisseau Patchell,
Photo MRN NB

de notre patrimoine naturel, nous donnent aussi, à nous ainsi qu'aux générations à venir, la possibilité de profiter du milieu sauvage de la province et de l'apprécier à sa juste valeur.



Jim Wilson
Quispamsis

Snowy Owls Invade Southern Canada

My first recollection of a Snowy Owl came from a box of White Owl cigars when I was just a little boy. I remember that mysterious white owl staring back from the cover of the box in someone's kitchen. The background was stark and bleak with no trees in sight – just the Arctic tundra rolling away in the distance.

Since then I've travelled a good bit of the Arctic, from the tree line in Churchill to the glaciers of Greenland, and to the permafrost of Baffin Island and remote Beechy Island where Sir John Franklin and his men spent their last fateful winter. But surprisingly, I never saw a Snowy Owl there. I've only seen them here, in

New Brunswick.

Why have I seen them only here, well over a thousand kilometers south of where they were born, in an unfamiliar land of trees, towns and traffic? Because every few years Snowy Owls run into a problem back at home – there

are just too many owls compared to the population of their staple food, small rodents, especially lemmings.

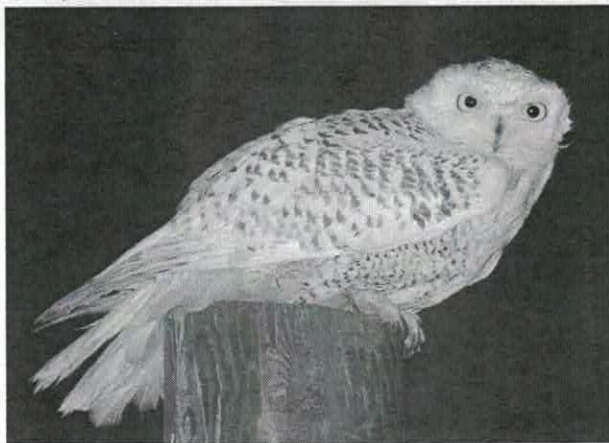
Most predator-prey relationships revolve in periodic cycles, and that of Snowy Owls and rodents is no different. The Arctic rodent population rises over a period of several years and so does that of the owls, a year or two behind. All is well until the rodent numbers go into

a predictable and abrupt decline, leaving the birds hungry as winter closes in. Instinctively, they move out in search of food and in years of dramatic rodent crashes many wander to not only southern Canada but well down into the United States.

Earlier this fall it was clear this winter was shaping up to be one of those "fright years" for Snowies. They started to appear in the south of several provinces as early as October and by mid-November the big white birds were here in numbers. And many were in trouble, emaciated by a lack of adequate food. In eastern Newfoundland in November twenty Snowy Owls were in view at one time and there were reports from many areas of the Maritimes, including New Brunswick. A high proportion of them were heavily barred immatures, less skilled and experienced than adults at coping with food shortage.

In addition to starvation there are all sorts of other hazards that befall these unsuspecting owls when they venture into populated areas. Collisions with vehicles, power lines and other obstacles bring down many and birds weakened by hunger are more susceptible to four-legged predators or the occasional trigger-happy hunter. I know of two in Saint John that likely died after an impact with a vehicle and of another with a broken wing on Grand Manan, where three have been seen together days before. It's been estimated the vast majority of Snowy Owls irrupting south never make it back home the following spring. Seems tragic but it's all part of Mother Nature putting things back into balance.

Snowy Owl
Photo by P. Mansz



It's important to know that all birds of prey, including owls, are strictly protected in New Brunswick and the killing of one or possessing a carcass can get you into a lot of trouble. However should you come across an injured or weakened Snowy Owl this winter you may be able to save it. After making sure the bird is indeed in trouble (incapable of sustained flight), call the nearest office of the provincial Department of Natural Resources and report the situation. Because it's a protected species DNR staff should respond, and during the interim you should try to ensure the owl is kept out of harm's way.

But hopefully you'll see a healthy one. Snowy Owls are magnificent raptors and are North America's largest owl once the feathers are removed. They normally live above the Arctic Circle where in summer there is little or no darkness, so they are well adapted to hunting by day as well as at night.

To see one in New Brunswick, it helps to know they're often active on overcast afternoons or as the sun is setting. They like open areas such as salt marshes or large fields where rodents might be found, and during their southern movements they often follow the coast. Some of the most reliable spots are the Tantramar Marshes near Sackville and Miscou Island on the Acadian Peninsula.

Snowies tend to perch conspicuously for long periods on the top of a pole, a building, a hay bale or some other elevated vantage point and are therefore quite easy to spot. Look for them from about 4:30 PM onward through the winter months and remember that many come into cities or towns in flight years where the hunting for rodents and pigeons is better than in much of the surrounding countryside.

Best of luck with seeing a Snowy Owl this winter!



A Sound Like Water Dripping: In Search of the Boreal Owl

A new memoir by Soren Bondrup-Nielsen

After receiving his B.Sc. in the spring of 1974, Bondrup-Nielsen travelled by train to the logging camps north of Kapuskasing, Ontario, in search of the tiny, elusive Boreal Owl. His search resulted the first nesting record for this species in Ontario. This book is his personal account of his experience, research, and tracking and recording methods (including telemetry, homemade traps, and a recording device fashioned out of an alarm clock, some tinfoil and a sewing needle). Bondrup-Nielsen's inquiring mind and passion for both winter and the outdoors bring an infectious sense of adventure to his fieldwork, capturing its importance to ornithology and the study of ecology.

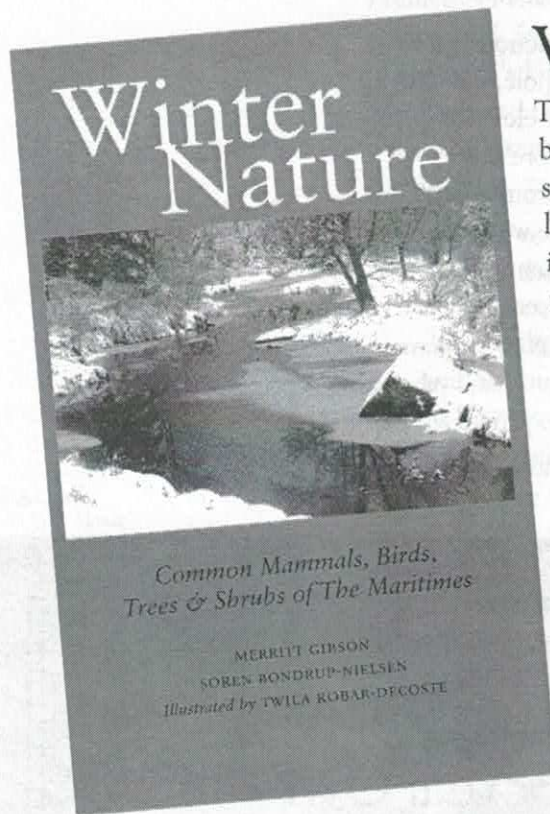
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Book Review
Mira Dietz Chiasson

Winter Nature Common Mammals, Birds, Trees and Shrubs of the Maritimes

by Merritt Gibson, Soren Bondrup-Nielsen
Illustrated by Twila Robar-DeCoste



Winter Nature

Common Mammals, Birds, Trees and Shrubs of the Maritimes, by Merritt Gibson, Soren Bondrup-Nielsen, Illustrated by Twila Robar-decoste
2008, 222 pages. Gaspereau Press, 47 Church Avenue, Kentville, NS B4N 2M7

Winter is a hard time in the Maritimes.

These eastern provinces are bombarded by wind, hail, snow, and rain, and at times life outdoors seems nearly impossible. That's when the best thing to do is sit by the fireplace with a mug of hot chocolate and a good book.

However, if one is courageous enough and willing to brave the storms, there are still wonders to be found, even in the depths of such a cold winter as this one is turning out to be.

Ring-necked Pheasants seeking shelter under tents formed by spruce tree branches are only some of the animals hardy enough to survive a cold Canadian winter.

This is where Merritt Gibson and Soren Bondrup-Nielsen come in with their new book, *Winter Nature*, published by Gaspereau Press. The authors provide us with a guide to the mammals, birds, trees, and shrubs found here during the year's coldest months, accompanied by excellent illustrations by Nova Scotia artist Twila Robar-DeCoste.

This book is easy to use and is divided into three parts: mammals, birds, and trees and shrubs. An accurate description of several species, with illustration for each, is followed by details such as how to identify animal tracks in the snow, or tips for feeding birds in the winter. For each species the book describes how they adapt to cold temperatures and what their lifestyle is like during the winter. The authors also give some interesting facts that might not be found in other guides.

The book concludes with ideas for winter activities, a reference guide, and a useful index for easy navigation of species groups. It is an easy to read book and has obviously been written by people with experience and knowledge about wildlife.

This book is proof that there is still life out there in winter, and it's up to us to go out into the cold and find it. And nearly every time, we will be rewarded with something special -- whether it's coyote tracks in the snow, a hawk flying overhead, or simply the familiar sound of a Black-capped Chickadee -- to remind us that spring is never far away.

Christmas Bird Count 2008-2009

David Christie
Mary's Point

I would like to dedicate this year's report in memory of Enid Inch, Gertrude St-Pierre and Doug Whitman. Long-time compilers of Christmas Bird Counts, they passed away during the last year.

Enid initiated the Cambridge-Narrows count in 1971 and compiled its results through 2006. Gertrude served as compiler for Tracadie-Sheila from 1995 to 2006. Doug was a CBC observer from 1957 and was responsible for the Moncton count in 1966-77, 1987 and 1991-93. These unassuming, knowledgeable folks gave of themselves in many ways to support, respectively, the Celebration of Birds at Gagetown, the Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne, and the Moncton Naturalists' Club. Their friendship and contribution is much appreciated by their fellow naturalists.

This report summarizes the results of 44 Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) conducted in New Brunswick this winter. The Fundy National Park count was not available for inclusion.

Approximately 900 participants reported a total of 144,698 birds of 138 species on count day (+9 additional species during the count period). These figures fluctuate considerably from year to year. This winter's total of birds was below the 15-year average, but the number of species, was among the higher results we've had.

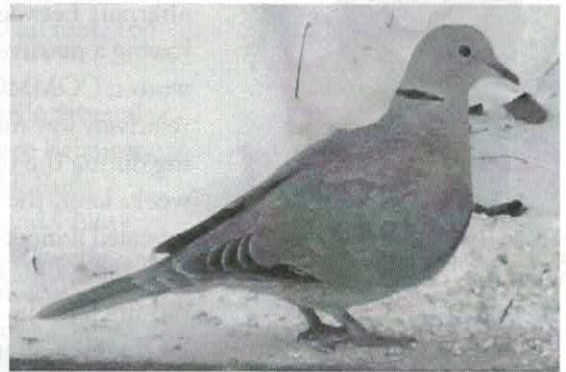
The weather during the count period was colder than usual and the snow cover was average. On the whole, the counts had acceptable weather, although disturbances hampered observers to varying degrees on Dec. 27 and Jan. 1.

There were two first occurrences for New Brunswick CBCs, the EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE at Riverside-Albert and a male PAINTED BUNTING at Grand Manan. Both had appeared during November and continued through January at bird feeders.

A SPOTTED SANDPIPER at Grand Manan was the second CBC report in the province (the first at Machias Seal Island in 2007). Other unusual species mentioned include a VARIED THRUSH at St. Martins, 10 WILD TURKEYS at Woodstock, and a MEW GULL during count period at Bathurst. Information about the location and status of the turkeys is not yet available nor is full documentation of the gull and some other species.

Many winter birds fluctuate considerably in abundance from year to year, depending on weather conditions, availability of food, and breeding success during the previous year. For regularly counted species, a symbol of plus and minus signs indicates how this winter's provincial totals compare to the average of the past two decades.

A strong southward flight of SNOWY OWLS had been noted in November following a productive breeding season for the owls and a subsequent crash of the lemming population in arctic regions, but our CBCs found only an average number, more than seen in an off-year but fewer than a typical peak. On the other hand,



Eurasian Collared Dove, Harvey Bank,
23 November 2008
Photo by John Inman

Author's Note:

Other demands on my time kept me from completing a report on the 2007-08 CBCs. I'm sorry; it will eventually be done.



Northern Hawk Owl
Waterside, 20 Nov 2008
Photo by David Christie,

the boreal NORTHERN HAWK OWL, although numbering only 5, clearly exceeded earlier years.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, which shares much of its arctic breeding grounds with the Snowy Owl, was found in just average numbers, but some of the more southern hawks, particularly NORTHERN GOSHAWK, were in high numbers.

Mostly dependent on the cyclic seed crops of tree and shrubs, finches often alternate between highs and lows. Following a massive flight the previous winter, COMMON REDPOLLS were in relatively low numbers but were increasing during the CBC period. If held 3 weeks later, the counts would likely have revealed a moderately strong flight. As it was, PINE GROSBEAK was the numerous finch in the north and AMERICAN GOLDFINCH in the south. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS were found in moderate numbers in central and southern areas.

A large flight of BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS was noted across the province, but was concentrated at Shediac and in our three largest cities, locations where suitable small fruits were evidently most numerous. A moderate number of AMERICAN ROBINS were found, mainly in the south.

Ground-feeding birds are most affected by snow depths, which were just average this CBC season. SNOW BUNTINGS, although counted in the thousands, were in lower than average numbers (deeper snow brings more). In the southern third of the province WHITE-THROATED and SONG SPARROWS and DARK-EYED JUNCOS were more numerous than usual but AMERICANTREE SPARROWS were down.

Among our widespread woodland birds, DOWNY and HAIRY WOODPECK-

ERS continued to do well, but PILEATED WOODPECKER was down this year. BLUE JAY numbers were up. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEES were above average, but BOREAL CHICKADEES were at their lowest level in 25 years. Also notably low this winter were GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET and BROWN CREEPER.

Some birds show sustained trends over a period of years, for instance the increase of MALLARDS (now up to 60-65% of the BLACK DUCK count), a slower increase of BALD EAGLES, and a sharp increase of NORTHERN CARDINALS in southwestern and south-central N.

A species that may join that trend in future years is the formerly unusual RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. An influx during the fall registered as a total of 10 on our counts but paled in comparison to 2004, when more than 40 were counted.

Going in the opposite direction, HOUSE SPARROWS reached their lowest point in many years at only 15-20 per 100 hours of effort. The declining trend of EVENING GROSBEAKS during the 1980s and 1990s now seems to be entering a period of low-level ups and downs, this year at around 100 per 100 hours. BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD has gone so low on the CBCs that it is now a rarity that just barely surpassed the number of HAWK OWLS!

Results of the Miramichi, Dalhousie, Restigouche, and inland counts, are presented on the first two pages of tables:

Red Bank / Sunny Corner (RdB) 4th
Dec. 14, 08:15-16:50. Mainly sunny with scattered cloud (c. 10% cover); temp. -15° to -9°C; wind NW, 5 km/h; 10-20 cm snow cover; ponds and rivers frozen except for an open fast-water section, some open areas on brooks. 8 field observers in 3 parties, plus 8 persons at feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 15.25 (C

on foot, 14.75 by car); tot. party-km, 285 (1 on foot, 284 by car).

David McLeod (compiler), assisted by Jim Saunders; Howard Augustine, Nelson Cloud, Geraldine Fitzpatrick, Paul Forsythe, Angie Haas, Leda Porter, Ralph Porter, Leonel Richard, Phil Riebel, Yvonne Trites, Elizabeth Walsh, Jude Walsh, Pam Watters.

Miramichi (Mir) 37th year

Dec. 20, 08:00–17:00. 60-80% cloud cover; temp. -16° to -8°C ; wind NW, 15 km/h. 15 cm snow cover; ponds frozen, river almost entirely frozen except for a few very small open areas, some brooks open. 7 field observers in 3 parties, plus 35 persons at 32 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 19.75 (1.75 on foot, 18 by car); tot. party-km, 457 (1.5 on foot, 455.5 by car).

Pam Watters & Harry Walker (co-compilers), Darlene Allen, Margaret Adams, Cornelia Arnoldus, Joyce Atkins, Eileen Bransfield, Mathieu Carroll, Julia Connell, Florence Currie, Barbara Digdon, Joe Donaher, Holly Frazer, Carl Gillis, Burton Godfrey, Eric Godfrey, Robert & Arlene Lisk, James MacKenzie, Theresa MacKnight, Dave McLeod, Phil McMackin, Karen Manderson, Betty Muzzeroll, Walter & Chris O'Toole, Frank Power, Leonel Richard, Phil & Max Riebel, Irene Roach, Eldon Rogers, Theresa Ross, Jim Saunders, Brenda Savoy, Harry Shaddick, David Smythe, Delta Steeves, Hayward Sturgeon, Winnie Walker, David Woulds.

Dalhousie (Dal) 24th year

Dec. 30, 08:15–16:30. Clear; temp. -14° to -8°C ; wind NW, 0-10 km/h. Ground 100% snow-covered; 100% ice, except on bay. 14 field observers in 4 parties, plus 6 persons at 5 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 20 (7 on foot, 13 by car); tot. party-km, 147 (17 on foot, 130 by car).

Mike Lushington (compiler), Pat McGorlick (feeder compiler), Bob Acheson,

Fran Acheson, Ruth Bulmer, Jim Clifford, Bob Gillis, Loretta Hamilton, Guy LeTourneau, Ray MacNair, Don Mann, Isobel Mann, Ralph Mann, Irene McCormick, Shirley Sharpe, Karen Smith, Sandra Thompson, Lorraine Webb, Norm Webb, Denise Zyveniuk.

Restigouche (Rst) 19th year

Dec. 27, ? :00–? :00. Snow flurries; temp. -10°C ; wind E, barely any; ground frozen; water frozen. 10 field observers in 8 parties, plus 26 persons at 24 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, ? (5.5 on foot, ? by car); tot. party-km, 175 (10 on foot, 165 by car).

Margaret Doyle & Irene Doyle (compilers), John Archibald, Gilberte Bélanger, Wallace Best, Lucien Bujold, Ruth Bulmer, Jean Caissy, Raymond Chiasson, Alvin Clavette, Emilie Clavette, Exie Delaney, Odile Doiron, David Flynn, Doug Furlotte, Jeanne Gallant, Flora Kelly, Jean Paul LeBreton, Alvina Levesque, Mike Lushington, Lucette Lyons, Lan Madden, Don Mann, Veronica McKinnon, Allan MacNeish, Jean Mills, Marina Mills, Clarence Ouellette, Margot & Ulysse Richard, Shirley Sharpe, Gladys Swan, Dr. Mat Swan, Sandra Thompson, Denyse Zyveniuk.

Sussex (Ssx) 36th year

Dec. 14, 9:00. to 16:00. Mostly sunny; temp. -14 to -10°C ; wind N, 10 km/h. Ground snow-covered; water frozen except fast-running Trout Creek. 11 field observers in 7 parties; tot. party-hours, 36 (4.5 on foot, 31.5 by car); tot. party-km, 305 (15 on foot, 290 by car).

John Arisz (compiler), Wilma Arisz, Gart Bishop, Jim Brown, Darren Byers, David Hughes, Dianne McFarlane, Eldon Thorne, Stephen Peurimaki

Hammond River–Hampton (Htn) 36th year

Jan. 3, 06:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -7° to -4°C ; wind N-W, 15-20 km/h. Snow

cover 10-15 cm; most water frozen, few open patches. 34 field observers in 9 parties, plus 61 persons at 46 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 80 (15 on foot, 65 by car); tot. party-km, 811 (23 on foot, 789 by car).

Jim Wilson (compiler), Beth Allaby, Mike Bamford, John Batten, Todd Beach, Joyce Belyea, Doug Black, Geraldine Black, Richard Blacquiere, Jean-Guy Boucher, Bill Brittain, Mark Carr, David Christie, Bruce Coles, Janet Coles, Merv Cormier, Jennifer Day-Elgee, Jean Dykeman, Mary Ellis, Ross Ellis, Lloyd English, Linda Ewart, Nancy Forbes, Gordon Foster, Jean Foster, Lorna Fowler, Stephen Fowler, Stuart Fraser, Bill (Jr) Gentleman, Gillian Gentleman, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, John Hanson, Katheryn Hanson, Bruce Harding, Peggy Harding, Evelyn Hazlett, Kathy Hazlett, Lowell Henderson, Roberta-Ann Henderson, Mike Jackson, Sally Jackson, Gretchen Kelbaugh, Peggy Kelbaugh, Nancy Ketchum, Ruth King, Austin Lamb, Nancy Lamb, Judith LeClue, Cathy Leveille, Pierre Leveille, Jean MacDonald, Tina MacIntosh, Bill Mackay, Shirley MacTavish, Mary Majka, Paul Mansz, Jack Massey, Ann McAdam, David McCurdy, Ruth McLeese, Gina McLeod, Harvey McLeod, Lynn McMackin, Nancy Meech, Laurie Mills, Margaret Mills, Cindy Morrow, Beth Myles, Jean Northrup, Bill Nowlan, Juliette Nowlan, Mavis Nutter, Suzanne Pelletier, Betty Prince, Fred Prince, Eugene Roy, Joanne Savage, Hank Scarth, Fran Scribner, Les Scribner, Allen Sproul, Shirley Sproul, Norm Tait, Sue Tait, Rob Ward, Judy Whalen, Dave White, Myrna White, Janet Whitehead, Eunice Willar, Fred Willar, Peter Wilshaw, Jamie Wilson, Jean Wilson.

Cambridge-Narrows (C-N) 39th year

Dec. 30, 08:30. to 16:00. Clear; temp. -11° to -2° C; calm. Trace amounts of snow; lakes frozen, brooks open. 9 field

observers in 4 parties, plus 21 persons at 17 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 22.5 (17 on foot, 20 by car); tot. party-km, 211 (4.5 on foot, 207 by car).

Joyce Robinson (compiler), Nancy A. Robinson, Eleanor Belyea, Susan Belyea, John Bolton, Jean Carpenter, Marie Carpenter, Bill Crouch, Marie Duffy, Howard Erb, Marilyn Erb, Iris Ferris, Drummond Fraser, Gaila Friars, Wayne Friars, K. Gigeroff, Norma Gilchrist, Rhoda Innes, Andrew MacInnes, Dot McConnachie, Nancy McConnachie, Mary Moss, John Nisbet, Nellie Perry, Janet Ratcliffe, Tom Ratcliffe, Doris Straight, Jackie Straight, Joyce Thorne, Niven Thorne.

Jemseg (Jem) 46th year

Dec. 27, 8:15-16:30. Overcast all day with steady light snow in early a.m., light intermittent snow rest of the day; temp. -11° to 0° C; wind S, 0-10 km/h. Maximum snow cover 10 cm in fields, 25 cm in woods, frequent bare patches in the open; lakes and ponds frozen, rivers mostly frozen, c. 95%, many streams in woods open. 18 field observers in 18 parties, plus 18 persons at 18 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 42.6 (13.8 on foot, 28.8 by car); tot. party-km, 384.1 (34.3 on foot, 349.8 by car).

James Goltz (compiler), Margery Anderson, Susan Blair, Nancy Blanchard-MacDonald, Rod Currie, Kier Gigeroff, Gilles Leclerc, Don MacDougall, L. MacDougall, Andrew MacInnis, David L. Myles, Margie Pacey, Bev Schneider, Shirley Sloat, Owen Washburn, Heide Wilson, Ron Wilson.

Fredericton (Ftn) 53rd year

Dec. 14, 08:00-17:00. Sunny a.m., cloudy p.m.; temp. -16° to -4° C; wind NE, 10 km/h. 5 cm snow cover; ponds and lakes frozen, river open. 60 field observers in 29 parties, plus 36 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 222 (71 on foot, 151 by car); tot. party-km, 904 (128 on foot, 792 by car).

Don Gibson (compiler), Erin Acheson, Margery Acheson, Megan Acheson, Rob Acheson, Diane Allain, Laurel Bernard, Alain Bulmer, Moira Campbell, Eric Carr, Fred Carson, Mike Casey, Christine Cornell, Merlene Crawford, Stanley Crawford, Rod Currie, David DeKoeyer, Vicky DeKoeyer, Lucy Dyer, Graham Forbes, Don Fowler, Bonnie Flynn, Angélique Gloss, Jim Goltz, Doug Jackson, David Lounsbury, Alex MacDonald, Halli MacDonald, Cathy MacLaggan, Milda Markauskas, Gwen Martin, Barry Monson, Heather Neilson, Murray Neilson, Paul Nicholson, Jean Noble, Jim Noble, Janet Otorowski, Peter Papoulidis, Peter Pearce, Monique Pinot, Bev Schneider, Marc Schneider, Bill Seabrook, Jane Seabrook, Shirley Sloat, Rudy Stoczek, Jane Tarn, Richard Tarn, Cliff Thornley, Glenda Turner, Kevin Tutt, André Vietinghoff, Christina Vietinghoff, Leon Vietinghoff, Susan Gavin-Vietinghoff, Suzanna Vietinghoff, Owen Washburn, Heather Wilson and Ron Wilson.

Mactaquac (Mac) 29th year

Jan. 1, 08:00–17:00. Cloudy with slight snow flurries a.m., then sunny; temp. -16.6° to -12.7°C ; wind NW, 40-65 km/h. Snow cover 10-15 cm in open, 10% blown clear, 25 cm in woods; head pond frozen, river open below dam to Crocks Pt., some open areas at fish hatchery. 11 field observers in 6 parties; tot. party-hours, 40 (0.75 on foot, 39.25 by car); tot. party-km, 559.8 (4 on foot, 555.8 by car).

Beverly Schneider (compiler), Moira Campbell, Barbara Clayden, Gerry Clayden, Stephen Clayden, Don Gibson, Jim Goltz, David Lounsbury, David Myles, Marc Schneider, Shirley Sloat.

Chipman/Minto (Ch-M) 3rd year

Dec. 27, 08:00–18:00. Clear; temp. -12° to -10°C ; wind 0-3 km/h; Hard-packed snow cover 5 cm; water frozen. 9 field

observers in 5 parties, plus 10 persons at 9 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 34 (5 on foot, 29 by car); tot. party-km, 201 (5 on foot, 196 by car).

Jim Mills (compiler), Aaron Baiely, Anne Boucher, Lauris Boucher, Janet Crawford, Edna DeMarsh, Terry Fulton, Lionel Girouard, Esther LeBlanc, Mary Miller, Liz Mills, Olivia Stack-Mills, Ross Welling, Wanda Wilson.

Stanley (Sty) 34th year

Dec. 14, 08:00–17:00. Sunny; temp. -17° to -3°C ; wind moderate NW, gusting to 30 km/h. Snow cover c. 30 cm, trees free of snow; water 50% open. 6 field observers in 3 parties, plus 11 persons at 5 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 19.5 (3 on foot, 16.5 by car); tot. party-km, 252 (5 on foot, 247 by car).

Julie Singleton (compiler), Katherine & Gerald Bavis, Lorna & Peter Belyea, Connie & Jimmy Campbell, John & Dena Correy, Dorothy and Tony Diamond, Jim Goltz, John & Betty MacGillviray, David Myles, Julie Singleton, Beth Torren, Robert Whitney.

Woodstock (Wsk) 45th year

Dec. 27, 10:00–17:00. Snow; temp. -16° to -10°C ; wind NE. Frozen ground, snow-covered; streams open, rest frozen. 11 field observers in 4 parties, plus 5 persons at 4 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 18.5 (mostly by car); tot. party-km, 209 (almost all by car).

Kathryn Campbell (compiler), Ford Alward, Leona Avery, Clarence Campbell, Dawn Forbes, Charles Graves, Karen Guest, Ki Guest, Adam Hadley, Eric & Jane Hadley, James Hadley, John Shields, John Speer, Robert Speer, Martin Speer.

Hartland (Hrt) 28th year

Dec. 18, 07:30–17:00. Sunny; temp. -8°C ; wind light. Snow cover 14 cm; river above Hartland & most streams open, head pond & local ponds frozen. 4 field observers in 3 parties, plus 10 persons at

10 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 12 (by car); tot. party-km, 150 (by car).

Grant Milroy (compiler), Ross Belyea, Peter Culberson, Susan Culberson, Diane Clark, Ernest Clarke, Gerald Davis, Cindy Dersksen, Jonny Livingstone, Dr. MacDonald, Andrew Page, Muriel Smith, Roy Smith, Lillian Warne.

Florenceville (Flo) 29th year

Dec. 26, 09:00–16:00. Clear; temp. -5° to -4°C ; calm; Ground snow-covered; open sections in Saint John River. 4 field observers in 2 parties, plus 19 persons at 19 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 2.25 (by car); tot. party-km, 68 (by car).

Helen Lovely (compiler), Ronald Ball, Yvon Beaulieu, Catherine Bell, Ann Brennan, Ansel Campbell, Marie Campbell, Allison Davidson, Keith Demerchant, Robert Derrah, Harry & Anna Ebbett, Rose Ebbett, Lorena Green, David Hatt, Mrs. William Kennett, Aubrey Lamont, Rod MacInnis, Lorna Maddox, Mrs. Lloyd McNair, Roy Milheron, Isabel Morton, Harry Wolverton.

Glassville/Juniper (G-J) 25th year

Dec. 14, 08:00–?:00. Clear a.m., light snow p.m.; temp. -20° to -8°C ; wind W, 0-5 km/h; Snow cover 30 cm; 50% ice cover on brooks, lakes frozen. 1 field observer, plus 12 persons at 12 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 7 (3 on foot, 4 by car); tot. party-km, 103 (5 on foot, 98 by car).

Sally McIntosh (compiler), Hazel Brooks, Edith Buxton, Wanda Delong, Bobbi Gascoigne, Myrtle Hemphill, Valerie Lewis, Carol Ann McBrine, Elsie McIntosh, Marion Pearson, Alison Shurvall, Fred Welsh, Marina Wiley.

Perth-Andover (P-A) 40th year

Dec. 18, 08:00–16:00. Sun & cloud; temp. -19° to -2°C ; wind NW, <5 km/h. Snow cover 20-30 cm; water frozen except rapids. 2 field observers in 2 parties, plus 18 persons at 15 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 8 (4 on foot, 4 by car); tot.

party-km, 70 (5 on foot, 65 by car).

Murray Watters (compiler), Archie Boone, Gary Burns, Ellsworth DeMerchant, Joyce & Jack DeMerchant, John Farquhar, Corinne Fitzherbert, Glen Shirley Furge, Valerie Furge, Roy & Grierson, Judy & Dale Hansen, Joan & Gary Hatchard, Roy Leach, Pam Phail, Fred Tribe.

Nictau-Riley Brook (Nic) 36th year

Jan. 2, 08:00–16:00. Clear; temp. -2 to -15°C ; wind W, 5-10 km/h. Snow cover 25-30 cm; still water and some running water frozen, ice jamming causing a flooding along river. 3 field observers in 2 parties, plus 9 persons at 8 feeder sites; tot. party-hours, 13 (4 on foot, 9 by car); tot. party-km, 56 (7 on foot, 49 by car).

Roger Jenkins (compiler), Juanita B. Rose Diamond, Gail Hatheway, Erv Landauer Diane McAskill, Blancha Leola McDougall, Bill Miller, Wilmer, Joan Nevers, Joe Yacovino.

(StL) 5ième année

Le 4 jan., 9h00 à 17h25. Ciel variable; aucune précipitation; temp. -11° à -1°C ; vent O, 20-40 km/h. 6-18 cm de neige sur terre; glace, eaux calmes 100% vives 100%. 6 observateurs en 3 groupes sur le terrain, plus 1 personne à un poste d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupe, 15.75 (0.25 à pied, 15.5 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 291 (0.5 à pied 290 en voiture).

Roy LaPointe (compilateur), Sonia Boucher, Xavier Boucher-Veillette, Charlotte LaPointe, Pauline Mornet, Gisèle Thibodeau, Jocelyn Veillette.

Edmundston (Etn) 22ième année

Le 14 déc, 8h à 15h00. Plutôt nuageux; neige 3 heures; temp. -29° à -12°C ; vent du SE à 4-16 km/h. 15-45 cm de neige; glace eaux calmes 100%, eaux vives 90%. 18 observateurs en 8 groupes sur le terrain, plus 2 personnes at 2 postes d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupe,

41.35 (2.75 à pied, 38.6 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 462.4 (0.5 à pied 290.5 en voiture).

Roy LaPointe (compilateur), Jean-Pierre Beaulieu, Rose-Marie Beaulieu, Pasquale Bossé, Daniel Bouchard, Simon Bouchard, Denys Bourque, Gilberte Cyr, Carmon Dubé, Colette Lavoie, Jacqueline Lavoie, Manon Leblanc-Clavet, Pauline Morneault, Françoise Nadeau, Gene Nadeau, Gisèle Thibodeau, Martin Turgeon, Suzanne Turgeon, Gérard Verret

Kedgwick (Ked) 17ième année

Le 3 jan., 8h00 à 17h00. Nuageux; temp. -20 à -15°C; vent NO, 15 km/h. Neige au sol 35 cm; lacs et rivières gelées. 8 observateurs en 5 groupes sur le terrain, plus 12 personnes at 9 postes d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupes, 33 (12 à pied, 21 en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 293 (10 à pied 283 en voiture).

Pat Émond (compilateur), Kathleen Aikens, Mariette April, Roger Boudreau, Fleurette Castonguay, Suzanne Castonguay, René Cimon, Arthur Desjardins, Cécile Desjardins, Paul Desjardins, Jean-Claude Dupèré, Marie-Pier Dupèré, Paquerette Dupèré, Ginette Emond, Yvon Emond, Monica MacDonald, Diane Paré, Jean Plourde, Wilfrid (ti-Will) Roy, Jean-Paul St-Pierre.

Mount Carleton Provincial Park (MtC) 31st year

Dec. 29, 08:00-15:00. Mostly sunny; temp. -5° to -3°C; wind NW, 15-20 km/h. Snow cover 20-25 cm, icy roads; still waters just beginning to freeze. 4 field observers in 2 parties; tot. party-hours, 12 (5 on foot, 7 by car); tot. party-km, 118 (13 on foot, 105 by car).

Roger Jenkins (compiler). Derek Burgoyne, Erwin Landauer, Jeff Landauer.

Southeast Upsalquitch (SEU) 27th year

Dec. 23, 08:50-15:30. Sunny, with some cloud at end; temp. -21° to -17° C; wind

NW, 20+ km/h. Snow cover 50+ cm; river 90% frozen. 2 field observers in 2 parties; tot. party-hours, 7.5 (5 on foot, 2.5 by car); tot. party-km, 79 (9 on foot, 70 by car).

Rod O'Connell (compiler), Karl Branch.

Paquetville (Paq) 21ième année

Le 29 déc., 8h à 16h. Nuageux; temp. -8° à -5°C; vent NO, 30 km/h. Près de 25 cm de neige sur le terrain; la plupart des ruisseaux glacés. 7 observateurs en 3 groupes sur le terrain, plus 2 personnes at 2 postes d'alimentation; tot. d'heures-groupes, 24 (en voiture); tot. de km-groupe, 333 (en voiture).

Roland Robichaud (compilateur), Frank Branch, Claude Godin, Jude Larocque, Bruno St-Pierre, Donald St-Pierre, Jolande St-Pierre.

Results (including party-hours & party-km) of the following coastal counts are in the third to sixth pages of the tables.

Grand Manan (GM) 38th year

Dec. 14, 08:00-17:00. Clear; temp. -4° to 0°C; wind NW, 3 to gusts of 39 km/h. No snow cover; ponds lightly frozen, bay calm. 10 field observers in 7 parties, plus 1 person at 1 feeder site. [Count included some owling after dark.]

Durlan Ingersoll (compiler), Bessie Bass, Richard Blacquièrre, Roger Burrows, Merv Cormier, Brian Dalzell, Durlan Ingersoll, Harvey McLeod, Laurie Murison, Carmen Roberts, Peter Roberts, Jim Wilson.

Eastport-Campobello (E-C) 41st year

Dec. 26, 08:30-17:00. Clear; temp. -11.7° to -6.1°C; wind NW, 3 to gusts of 39 km/h. Snow cover 0-45 cm; still water frozen, moving water at places partly open; ice in some tidal areas. 6 field observers in 3 parties. (Tot. km. includes 0.96 by boat.)

Maurry Mills (compiler).

St. Stephen (StS) 8th year

Dec. 20, 8:30–14:30. Clear; temp. -11° to -8°C ; wind 5 km/h. 8 cm hard crusted snow cover; St. Croix R. almost completely frozen below Ferry Pt.; where open the river was higher than participants had seen before in winter. 8 field observers in 5 parties, plus 5 persons at 5 feeder sites.

Bill Nelson (compiler), Jerome Connick, Miles DeLong, Bill Kolodnicki, Joanne & John MacCready, Ken MacIntosh, Ron McGuire, Maurry Mills, Judy & Bill Nelson, Gary Pomeroy, Tony Reader, Nellie Ross

St. Andrews (StA) 48th year

Dec. 15, 08:30–16:00. Clear a.m., clouding over p.m.; temp. -8° to -3°C ; wind SW, 0.5/10 km/h. No snow cover; Chamcook Lake open, ponds & small lakes partly frozen, salt water open. 4 field observers in 3 parties, plus 8 persons at 5 feeder sites.

Tracey Dean (compiler), Sandra Cooper, Debbie Harmon, Vince & Ceal Macdonald, Ken MacIntosh, Ray & Dick Peterson, Helen Thomas, Todd Watt, Willi & Max Wolfe.

Blacks Harbour (BH) 46th year

Dec. 29, 08:00–16:00. Clear; temp. 0° to 3°C ; wind SW, 0-20 km/h. Patchy snow with crust to 7 cm; small ponds frozen, larger lakes partly frozen, streams mostly open. 11 field observers in 6 parties. (Tot. km. includes 5 by ferry.)

Ken MacIntosh (compiler), Mike Bamford, Roger Burrows, Merv Cormier, Tracey Dean, Ralph Eldridge, Paul Mansz, Harvey McLeod, John O'Connor.

Point Lepreau (Lep) 45th year

Dec. 20, 08:00–16:00. Clear; temp. -16 to -8°C ; wind N, 13-17 km/h. Light snow cover; freshwater frozen. 8 field observers in 3 parties.

David McCurdy (compiler), M. Bamford, R. Blacquiere, M. Cormier, E. Donovan, H. McLeod, J. Whitehead, J. Wilson.

Saint John (SJ) 52nd year

Dec. 27, 06:00–17:00. Cloudy, changing to snow; temp. -7° to 0°C ; wind SE, 10-20 km/h. Snow cover 5-30+ cm; small ponds frozen, some streams open; sections of rivers open. 42 field observers in 20 parties, plus 19 persons at 19 feeder sites.

Richard Blacquiere (compiler), Louise Armstrong, Mike Bamford, Curtis Baxter, Will Baxter, Faye Black, Heather Black, Ethel Bosence, Wayne Brown, Ian Cameron, David Christie, Antoine Clark, Paul Clark, Merv Cormier, Hank Deichmann, Joanne Deichmann, Ella Donovan, Frank Kelly, Marta Kelly, Cheryl Gass, Allen Gorham, Janet Gorham, Charles Graves, Holly Haines, Kelly Honeyman, Cecil Johnson, Denise Johnson, Greg Johnson, Olive Keith, Grace Lee, Betty Lizotte, Ken MacIntosh, Amy MacPherson, MacPherson, IdaDon McAlpine, David McCormick, Harvey McLeod, Yulin McNeil, Paul Mansz, Evan Miller, Derrick Mitchell, Gary Mittleholtz, Rick Peacock, Joan Pearce, Samantha Perrin, Susan Petrie, Mark Pokorski, Andrew Potter, Paul Potter, George Sabeau, Joe Scott, Allison Scovil, Marion Sherwood, Dave Smith, Jane Smith, Peter Smith, Wendy Smith, Judy Whelan, Jim Wilson, Margie Wilson, Mitzi Withers.

St. Martins (StM) 28th year

Dec. 16; 05:30. to 16:30. Cloudy; temp. $+7^{\circ}$ to -1°C ; wind W to NW, 17-19 km/h. Ground bare, fresh water open. 6 field observers in 3 parties.

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

Riverside-Albert (R-A) 40th year

Jan. 2, 07:30–17:45 and 18:45–20:15. Overcast, becoming clear by mid-morning; temp. -12° to -6°C ; wind WNW 30 to SW, 10-20 km/h. Snow cover variable, fresh drifted snow above hard



Nature NB Annual General Meeting

5 – 6 – 7 June 2009

WELCOME NB NATURALISTS & GUESTS



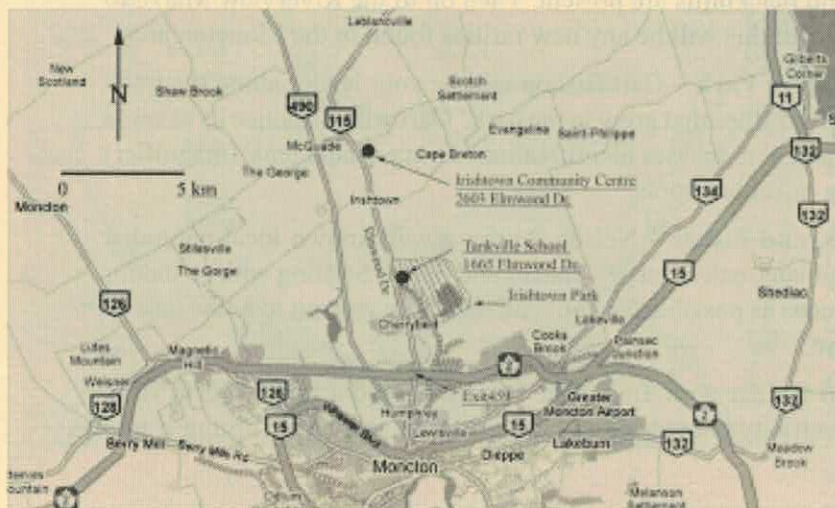
Nature Moncton welcomes everyone to our part of New Brunswick. It is an honour for our club to hold the Annual General Meeting in the Greater Moncton area. We are surrounded by forests, peaceful farmland, river valleys, lakes, bogs and beautiful coastal areas. Running through Moncton is the Petitcodiac River – nicknamed the “chocolate river” because of its colour. In the Metro Moncton area we are blessed with nature parks and trails within our city limits – Mapleton Park, Centennial Park, Bell Street Marsh, Irishtown Nature Park and the Dobson Trail. The eastern boundary – the Northumberland Strait with its stretches of sandy beaches backed by dunes has a great variety of coastal habitat. Across the river into Albert County you can follow the Petitcodiac as it empties into the Upper Bay of Fundy or Shepody Bay. The Bay of Fundy is noted for its extreme daily high tides and dramatic rocky coastline. There is a network of natural unspoiled salt water marshes, estuaries and mud flats that support a variety of plant and animal life. Approximately 40 kilometers to the south of Moncton in Albert County is Mary’s Point Bird Sanctuary. Mary’s Point juts out into Shepody Bay. It is one of the major stop-over points for millions of shorebirds and in particular Semipalmated Sandpipers on their southerly migration each year. Visit the interpretation centre, walk the trails and go down to the beach viewing area. We hope you will enjoy this weekend in the south eastern corner of New Brunswick.

WHERE: The Irishtown Community Centre and the Tankville School will serve as our bases for the weekend activities. The Irishtown Community Centre was chosen for all our gatherings due to its central location and easy access. The Irishtown Community Centre is located close to the Irishtown Nature Park and the Trans Canada Highway with its motels and routes to all the field trips.

DIRECTIONS TO GET THERE: Both the Irishtown Community Centre and Tankville School are located on Irishtown Road/Route 115. From the Trans Canada Highway #2 if you are eastbound take Exit #459A and if you are west bound take Exit #459B. Turn onto the Irishtown Road/ Route 115 towards Notre Dame/Saint Antoine. Continue on Route 115 north. The Irishtown Community Centre it is 9.8 km from the exit. You will pass the Tankville School which is 3.4 km from this exit. The Irishtown Community Centre is across from the Maplewood Golf Course and on the corner of Route 115 and Scotch Settlement Road.

THINGS TO NOTE: If you ordered a bag lunch remember to pick it up each morning at the Irishtown Community Centre before leaving on your outings. All field trips will be filled on a “first come, first served” basis until the maximum is reached. Most of our field trips will leave from the Irishtown Community Centre at the times indicated. Meeting locations for field trips, directions and maps for the field trips will be provided at the registration desk.

ITEMS TO BRING: Bring sturdy waterproof shoes/boots, insect repellent, field guides, binoculars, sun screen and any additional items suggested in the field trip description. A small backpack would be handy. Nature Moncton supports environmental efforts so water will not be available in plastic bottles. Water will be available at the Irishtown Community Centre for everyone, but you will need to bring your own container for water.



PLACES TO STAY:

Future Inns, 40 Lady Ada Blvd at TCH exit 454 – (506)852-9600 or 1-800-565-0700, Recommended by Nature Moncton, ask for Nature NB group rate.

Holiday Inns, 100 Dieppe Blvd – (506)388-5050

Super 8, 370 Dieppe Blvd, Dieppe – (506)858-8880

Hampton Inns, TCH Exit 454 – (506)855-4819

Atlantic Baptist University – Colburne House - Gorge Rd at TCH Exit 452, call Ramona Mitchell – phone (506)863-6445

Campgrounds

Camper’s City – Mapleton Rd – (506)384-7867

Stonehurst Camp Grounds – 47915 Homestead Road (506)852-4162

For a complete listing of available accommodations in the Moncton area visit:

<http://new-brunswick.net/new-brunswick/tourism.ntm>

Schedule:

Friday, June 5th 2009

5 – 7 p.m. Registration & Meet & Greet

7 – 9 p.m. Nature NB AGM

9 -10 p.m. Night Sounds & Sights

Saturday, June 6th 2009

6 – 7 a.m. Early Bird Outing

7 – 8 a.m. Breakfast, Registration & Lunch Pick Up

8 – 12 a.m. Half Day Outings

8 - 4 p.m. Full Day Outing

1 – 4 p.m. Half Day Outing

4 – 5 p.m. Free Time

5 – 7 p.m. Social Hour

7.00 p.m. Banquet

Sunday, June 7th 2009

6 – 7 a.m. Early Bird Outing

7 – 8 a.m. Breakfast, Registration & Lunch Pick Up

8 – 12 a.m. Half Day Outings

8 – 4 p.m. Full Day Outings

1 – 4 p.m. Half Day Outing

4.00 p.m. Depart For Home

For a detailed description about these field trips visit Nature Moncton's web site at www.naturemoncton.org

(1, 17) Birding along the Northumberland Strait – Discover some of the best birding locations along the Northumberland Strait with Stuart Tingley. Stuart is an excellent field trip leader with many years experience and knows this birding route so well. First stop will be Shediac. From here you will travel along the coast through a variety of coastal habitat where you can expect to see ducks, gulls, shorebirds, raptors, warblers, sparrows – 60 species or more.

(2, 18) Birding the Forests, Lagoons and Marshes – Normand Belliveau will be your leader to the Memramcook, Dorchester and Sackville areas' marshes, fields and mudflats to look for ducks, shorebirds, raptors, warblers and sparrows. There will be stops in Dorchester in the area's blueberry fields in hopes of finding the nesting sites of the Vesper Sparrow and in Sackville to look for the Black Tern.

(3) Discover Scenic Albert County – David Christie will lead this field trip. First stop Crooked Creek, which is part of the Caledonia Gorge Protected Natural Area. Then on to the Harvey Bank Shipyard site and Larsen Marsh to look for nesting waterfowl and birds that inhabit this marshland. The final stop will be Mary Point Shorebird Reserve.

(4) Dragonflies and other Insects – Denis Doucet will be your leader as you visit New Scotland Bog and Bell Street Marsh for dragonflies and insects. Bring an insect net if you have one, lunch, camera and waterproof footwear. **NOTE: Start time is 9.00 a.m.**

(5, 19) Irishtown Nature Park's Biodiversity – Roland Chiasson will lead you on a guided tour of this 220 acre large urban park within the City of Moncton. The park is home to over 100 species of birds, 8 species of amphibians, 1 species of reptile, 12 species of mammals and more. Please wear sturdy foot wear. There are no hills but terrain can be bumpy and damp. Rubber boots are not required.

(6, 20) Birding "hot spots" in Moncton – Join Roger Leblanc in an early June morning exploration of Crawley Farm Road to visit an active Bald Eagle's nest, Warbler's Trail, Bell Street Marsh where Warbler, Vireo, Baltimore Oriole, March Wren, ducks, and blackbirds are present. Then on to the Riverview Marsh to see the Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows. Added to all this will be any new rarities found in the Moncton area.

(7) Ferns & Club Mosses in the Irishtown Nature Park – Gert Bishop will be your leader along the trail to point out some of our more common ferns and fern allies that grow in the park. Gert will introduce us to some of the common terms and features used in ferns and club mosses identification. Bring a hand lens (magnifying glass) if you have one. Wear sturdy waterproof shoes or rubber boots.

(8) Our Amphibians, Native Turtles, Snakes, and Fishes – Nelson Poirier a well known local naturalist will lead this trip for a look for some of our amphibians, native turtles, snakes and fishes. Starting with an indoor workshop style session with as many live specimens as possible Nelson will then take you out to a few nearby sites where live traps have set to see who's there.

(9) Let the Winds Blow Clean Energy – Matt Holder with TransAlta Wind will lead a tour of Kent Hill Wind Farm. Visit this wind farm to see how electricity is made from harvesting the wind and turning it into electrical energy.



Assemblée générale annuelle de Nature NB

5 – 6 – 7 juin 2009

BIENVENUE AUX NATURALISTES DU N.-B. ET À LEURS INVITÉES



Nature Moncton désire vous souhaite la bienvenue dans notre coin du N.-B. C'est un honneur pour nous de recevoir l'assemblée générale annuelle de Nature NB. Le Grand Moncton profite de la proximité d'une nature riche et abondante. Nous sommes entourés de forêts, de terres agricoles, de vallées et de rivières, de lacs, de tourbières et de magnifiques zones côtières. La Petitcodiac coule au beau milieu de la ville, et plusieurs la surnomment, affectueusement la « rivière chocolat », à cause de sa couleur. La région métropolitaine profite aussi d'un système de parcs urbains extensif. Les Parcs Mapleton et Centenaire, ou encore, le Parc naturel d'Irishtown, ainsi que le Marais de la rue Bell, et le sentier Dobson, sont tous accessibles en quelques minutes. À l'Est, le Détroit de Northumberland abonde en plages sablonneuses et en systèmes de dunes abritant de nombreux habitats côtiers. En traversant la Petitcodiac vers le comté d'Albert, vous suivez le cours de la rivière alors qu'elle se jette dans l'arrière baie de Fundy (ou Baie de Shepody). Cette baie est bien connue pour ses hautes marées, mais aussi pour ses magnifiques falaises rocheuses. On y retrouve aussi d'extensif systèmes de marais salé qui, par leur interaction avec les estuaires et les vasières, favorisent une importante biodiversité. À environ 40 kilomètres au sud de Moncton, la Pointe Mary's qui s'étire dans la Baie de Shepody, abrite le Sanctuaire d'oiseaux de la Pointe Mary's. Il s'agit d'une des haltes migratoires automnales les plus importantes pour les oiseaux de rivage, et en particulier les Bécasseaux semipalmés. Un centre d'interprétation, et un sentier menant à la plage, vous y attendent. Nous vous souhaitons beaucoup de plaisir et de découvertes lors de votre fin de semaine dans la nature du Sud-Est du Nouveau-Brunswick.

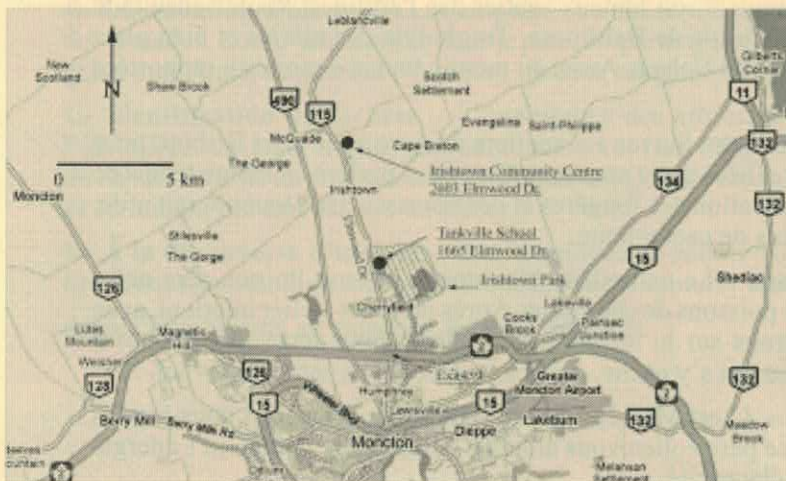
Où ça ce passe: Le centre communautaire d'Irishtown, et l'école historique de Tankville serviront de plaques tournantes aux activités de la fin de semaine. Ils ont été choisis à cause de leur positionnement central et de leur accès facile. Le centre communautaire d'Irishtown est tout près du Parc naturel d'Irishtown et de la route transcanadienne, ainsi que de plusieurs motels. Il servira de point de départ à toutes les excursions.

Comment s'y rendre : Le centre communautaire d'Irishtown et l'école de Tankville se trouvent sur la route 115. De la transcanadienne, ou route # 2, si vous arrivez de l'Ouest, empruntez la sortie #459A, ou si vous arrivez de l'Est, la sortie #459B. Prenez ensuite le chemin d'Irishtown (la route 115) direction Nord, vers Notre Dame/Saint Antoine. L'école de Tankville sera sur votre droite à environ 3.4 Km de l'intersection avec la transcanadienne, et le Centre communautaire d'Irishtown encore à droite, à 9.8 Km. Le Centre communautaire d'Irishtown est situé juste en face du Club de Golf Maplewood à la jonction de la Route 115 et du chemin Scotch Settlement.

À noter: Si vous avez commandé un casse-croûte, rappelez-vous que vous devrez le ramasser avant le départ du matin au Centre communautaire d'Irishtown. Toutes les places pour les excursions seront assignées selon le principe de premiers arrivés, premiers servis, jusqu'au maximum prévu. La plupart des excursions partiront du Centre communautaire d'Irishtown à l'heure de départ indiqué. Pour tout ce qui concerne le point de départ, les directions et les itinéraires des excursions vérifier à l'accueil-inscriptions.

Équipement à prévoir: Des souliers ou bottes solides et imperméables, de l'insectifuge, vos guides de terrain, vos jumelles, de l'écran solaire et toute autre pièce suggérée dans la description de la sortie. Un petit sac à dos pourrait être utile. Par souci pour l'environnement, Nature Moncton n'offrira pas d'eau en bouteille, mais apportez votre bouteille réutilisable et de la bonne eau fraîche sera disponible au Centre communautaire d'Irishtown.

OÙ LOGER:



Future Inns, 40 boul. Lady Ada, transcanadienne sortie 454 – (506)852-9600 ou 1-800-565-0700. Recommandé par Nature Moncton, demandez pour le prix de groupe de Nature NB.

Holiday Inns, 100 boul. Dieppe – (506)388-5050

Super 8, 370 boul. Dieppe – (506) 858-8880

Hampton Inns, transcanadienne sortie 454 – (506) 855-4819

Atlantic Baptist University – Maison Colburne - Chemin Gorge, transcanadienne sortie 452, parlez à Ramona Mitchell – (506) 863-6445

Campings

Camper's City – Chemin Mapleton – (506) 384-7867

Camping Stonehurst – 47915 Chemin Homestead (506) 852-4162

Pour une liste complète du logement dans la région de Moncton, visitez le:

<http://new-brunswick.net/new-brunswick/tourism.html>

Grille horaire:

Le vendredi 5 juin 2009

17h – 19h Enregistrement et rencontres
19h – 21h AGA de Nature NB
21h – 22h « Entendre et voir la nuit »

Le samedi 6 juin 2009

6h – 7h Excursions lève-tôt
7h – 8h Petit déjeuner, inscription + ramasser votre casse-croûte
8h – 12h Excursions demi-journée
8h – 16h Excursions pleine journée
13h – 16h Excursions demi-journée

16h – 17h Temps libre
17h – 19h Rencontre sociale
19h Banquet

Le dimanche 7 juin 2009

6h – 7h Excursions lève-tôt
7h – 8h Petit déjeuner, inscription + ramasser votre casse-croûte
8h – 12 h Excursions demi-journée
8h – 16h Excursions pleine journée
13h – 16h Excursions demi-journée
16h Retour à la maison

Pour une description plus complète des excursions visitez le site web de Nature Moncton : www.naturemoncton.org

(1, 17) Observer les oiseaux le long du Déroit de Northumberland

Découvrez certains des meilleurs sites d'observations aviaires de la côte avec Stuart Tingley. Stuart, un excellent guide avec bien des années d'expérience, connaît cette région comme la paume de sa main. Premier arrêt à Shédiac. Nous filerons ensuite, le long de la côte, en visitant une variété d'habitats où vous pouvez vous attendre à voir : canards, goélands, oiseaux de rivage, rapaces, parulines et bruants. – 60 espèces ou plus.

(2, 18) Les oiseaux des forêts, étangs et marais – Normand Belliveau sera notre guide vers les marais, champs et vasières de Memramcook, Dorchester et Sackville. Des observations de sauvagines, d'oiseaux de rivage, de rapaces, de parulines et de bruants sont à prévoir. Nous ferons des arrêts dans les champs de bleuets entourant Dorchester, dans l'espoir d'y observer les Bruants vespéral qui y nichent, et à Sackville pour les Guifettes noire.

(3) Découvrir le magnifique comté d'Albert – David Christie nous guidera dans cette région qu'il connaît si bien. De Crooked Creek dans la Zone naturelle protégée de la gorge Caledonia, au site de construction navale d'Harvey Bank, et au Marais Lars Larsen : oiseaux de forêts, sauvagine en nidification, et autres oiseaux de marais seront au rendez-vous. Le tout se terminera à la Réserve d'oiseaux de rivage de la Pointe Mary's.

(4) Libellules et autres insectes – Denis Doucet nous guidera lors de cette visite de la tourbière New Scotland et du marais Bell à la recherche de libellules et d'insectes. Vous avez un filet à papillons? Amenez-le, ainsi qu'une casse-croûte, votre caméra et des bottes. **NB: Le départ sera à 9h.**

(5, 19) La biodiversité du Parc naturel d'Irishtown – C'est Roland Chiasson qui nous servira de guide dans ce parc urbain de 2200 acres qui abrite plus de 100 espèces d'oiseaux, 8 espèces d'amphibiens, 1 espèce de reptile, 12 espèces de mammifères et bien plus. Des chaussures solides sont recommandées. Il y a de nombreuses buttes et le terrain peut être accidenté et humide. Des bottes de caoutchouc ne sont pas obligatoires.

(6, 20) Destinations aviaires de Moncton – Joignez-vous à Roger Leblanc dans une quête aviaire au Chemin Crawley Farm, avec son nid actif de Pygargue et son fameux sentier des Parulines. Visitez ensuite le Marais de la rue Bell, où nichent Viréo mélodieux, Oriole de Baltimore, Troglodyte des marais et bien plus. Enfin, visitez le Marais de Riverview, pour le Bruant de Nelson. Aussi au menu : toutes « raretés » rapportées dans la région urbaine.

(7) Fougères et mousses du Parc naturel d'Irishtown – Suivez les sentiers du parc avec Gart Bishop, pour y découvrir les fougères les plus communes et leurs alliées qui y poussent. Gart nous parlera en même temps de la terminologie et des techniques générales d'identification des fougères et des mousses. Une loupe serait utile, ainsi que des chaussures imperméables ou des bottes de caoutchouc.

(8) Nos amphibiens, tortues, serpents et poissons – Le naturaliste bien connu Nelson Poirier, sera notre guide au monde des amphibiens, tortues, serpents et poissons de chez nous. Après un court atelier intérieur, avec autant de spécimens vivants que possible, nous irons sur le terrain avec Nelson, pour lever des trappes dans quelques endroits des environs, et ainsi découvrir ce qui s'y cache, grâce aux spécimens capturés vivants.

(9) Que le vent nous amène de l'énergie propre – C'est Matt Holder de TransAlta Wind, qui nous servira de guide au parc éolien de Kent Hills. La visite de ce parc éolien vous aidera à comprendre comment l'énergie du vent peut être capturée pour la transformer en électricité.

(10) Les fleurs du printemps dans le Parc naturel d'Irishtown – Une occasion d'explorer le parc à la recherche de fleurs sauvages avec Jim Goltz. Partageant ses grandes connaissances en botanique, Jim vous guidera le long des pistes du parc, où vous ferez l'observation d'une grande variété de fleurs sauvages allant de l'humble pissenlit jusqu'à, qui sait, peut être une orchidée rare. Quoique l'excursion sera axée d'abord sur la botanique, Jim ne manquera pas de vous indiquer le nom des oiseaux entendus au passage.

(11) Les cavernes blanches de Hillsborough – Richard et Kathy Faulkner seront vos guides dans les cavernes de Hillsborough. Cette « aventure » est une randonnée de 3 heures à l'intérieur d'un système naturel de caverne de gypse, plus 15 minutes de marche à l'aller et au retour sur un sentier de forêts. Deux passages rampés font partie de l'excursion. Se salir un peu fait partie du plaisir. Pantalon, manteau, casque, lumière et gants vous seront fournis. Une dispense devra être signé par tous les participants.

(12) Les papillons et libellules de la tourbière New Scotland – Jim Edsall sera votre guide lors de cette visite à la tourbière New Scotland. Jim est un entomologiste qui est aussi passionné d'oiseaux et de photos. La tourbière New Scotland est un endroit fascinant à explorer, où Jim mettra l'emphase sur les papillons et les libellules qui y vivent. Cet habitat unique pourra aussi vous permettre d'observer plusieurs espèces de plantes et de mammifères. Souliers imperméables ou bottes de caoutchouc recommandés.

(13) Les oiseaux autour de Hillsborough – Gilles Bourque vous emmène dans ses endroits favoris pour observer les oiseaux dans la région de Hillsborough. Premier arrêt, l'étang d'épuration de White Birch Estates. Ensuite, visite au Chemin Grays Island, ainsi qu'au Parc des terres humides de Hillsborough, et enfin au Marais Gray Brook. Tous sont populaires avec les observateurs d'oiseaux à cause de la variété d'espèces qu'on y trouve.

(14) Les lichens – Cette excursion dans le Parc naturel d'Irishtown s'attachera à l'histoire naturelle, la diversité et l'identification, des lichens. Vos guides, Stephen Clayden et Kendra Driscoll du Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick, vous initieront au monde des lichens de nos forêts. Vous ferez l'observation de lichens poussant sur des arbres et des arbustes, sur le tapis forestier, et dans les clairières. Si possible, apportez une loupe. La marche sera modérée, mais de bons souliers solides sont recommandés.

(15) Fleurs sauvages du Parc Mapleton – Sean Blaney sera votre guide lors de cette randonnée de découverte des fleurs sauvages du Parc Mapleton. Sean partagera avec vous ses grandes connaissances des plantes sauvages, tout en parcourant les sentiers du parc, à la recherche de fleurs sauvages. Même si les fleurs sont l'objectif principal de l'excursion, tout aspect naturel intéressant qui captera son oeil sera aussi commenté.

(16) À la découverte des mousses de tourbière et autres bryophytes du Sud du Nouveau-Brunswick – Notre guide, pour cette excursion, sera Bruce Bagnell. Grâce à sa grande connaissance de mousses, Bruce pourra nous faire mieux connaître la Sphaigne et quelques autres mousses, hépatiques et plantes vasculaires que l'on trouve dans ce type d'habitat. Apportez une loupe et des bottes de caoutchouc.

Activités familiales lors de l'AGA 2009

A – Geocaching – Le Géocaching est une “course au trésor”, où un GPS est utilisé afin de découvrir des géocaches (contenants remplis de « petits trésors”). Les employés de Nature NB enseigneront aux jeunes à utiliser un GPS, qu'ils utiliseront ensuite pour trouver des géocaches dans les bois.

B- Observation d'oiseaux – Les employés de Nature NB enseigneront aux observateurs en herbe, l'utilisation des jumelles. Lors d'une marche dans le parc, les participants mettront en pratique cet apprentissage en identifiant, grâce aux “traits de terrain”, quelques oiseaux communs et leur chant.

C- Identification des arbres – L'importance des arbres, la signification de “feuillus” et de “résineux”, et l'identification des arbres les plus communs seront des thèmes abordés lors d'une sortie guidée par les employés de Nature NB. Ils en profiteront pour donner aux jeunes des informations intéressantes sur les arbres. L'activité se terminera par une chasse au trésor.

D- À la découverte d'insectes – Les employés de Nature NB guideront une sortie à la recherche d'insectes. Les jeunes entomologistes apprendront comment capturer et identifier quelques ordres d'insectes ainsi que des détails intéressants au sujet des insectes capturés.

Nom	
Adresse	
Téléphone	
Courriel	

Encerclez vos choix	
Le samedi 6 juin 2009	
Premier choix	excursion choisie
Pleine journée	1 2 3
Demi-journée (matin)	5 6 7
Demi-journée (après-midi)	9 10 11 12
Second choix	
Pleine journée	1 2 3
Demi-journée (matin)	5 6 7
Demi-journée (après-midi)	9 10 11 12
Activités familiales	
Matin	A
Après-midi	B
Le dimanche 7 juin 2009	
Premier choix	
Pleine journée	4 17 18
Demi-journée (matin)	8 19 20
Demi-journée (après-midi)	13 14 15 16
Second choix	
Pleine journée	4 17 18
Demi-journée (matin)	8 19 20
Demi-journée (après-midi)	13 14 15 16
Activités familiales	
Matin	C
Après-midi	D

COÛTS	
Inscription	Total
Jusqu'au 30 avril	\$25
Après le 30 avril	\$35
Étudiants	\$10
Moins de 12 ans	gratuit
Casse-croûte	
Samedi	\$8
Dimanche	\$8
BANQUET	
Poulet	\$15
Végétarien	\$15
TOTAL	

SIGNATURE: _____

Faites votre chèque à l'ordre du : Club des naturalistes de Moncton pour AGA Nature
 NB – et l'envoyer à: Sharon Blake, 47 Chemin Silas Lewis, Second North River, N.B.
 E4J 3B8 Téléphone #506-372-4668 courriel: sblake@unb.ca

Numéro	Destinatoire	Description	Heure de départ	Jour	Guide
	Excursions lève-ôdt	oiseaux	6h	sam et dim	Roger LeBlanc
	Entendre et voir la nuit	soirée	21h	vendredi	
1 & 17	Détroit	oiseaux	pleine journée	sam et dim	Stuart Tingley
2 & 18	Northumberland	oiseaux	pleine journée	sam et dim	Normand Belliveau
3	Région Memramcook, Dorchester, Sackville	oiseaux	pleine journée	samedi	David Christie
4	Comté d'Albert	flore et faune	pleine journée	dimanche	Denis Doucet
5 & 19	Tombière New	Libellules et autres insectes	9h		
6 & 20	Scotland/Marais rue Bell	la biodiversité du parc	8h	sam et dim	Roland Chiasson
7	Parc naturel d'Irishtown	oiseaux	demi-journée	sam et dim	Roger LeBlanc
8	Parc naturel d'Irishtown	Fougères et mousses	8h	samedi	Gart Bishop
9	École de Tankville	amphibiens	demi-journée	dimanche	Nelson Poirier
10	Parc éolien Kent Hills	tortues serpents	matin	samedi	Matt Holder
11	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	électricité venant du vent	demi-journée après-midi	samedi	Jim Goltz
12	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	fleurs sauvages	13h	samedi	Richard & Kathy Faulkner
13	Hillaborough	cavernes blanches	demi-journée après-midi	samedi	Jim Edsall
14	Tombières New	papillons	demi-journée	samedi	Gilles Bourque
15	Scotland	oiseaux	demi-journée après-midi	dimanche	
16	Région Hillsborough	oiseaux	demi-journée	dimanche	Stephen Clayden & Kendra Driscoll
A	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	Lichens	demi-journée après-midi	dimanche	
B	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	fleurs sauvages	demi-journée après-midi	dimanche	Sean Blaney
C	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	mousses et bryophytes	demi-journée après-midi	dimanche	Bruce Bagnell
D	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	Geocaching	demi-journée matin	samedi	Melissa Fulton
	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	oiseaux	demi-journée après-midi	samedi	Melissa Fulton
	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	Identification d'arbres	demi-journée matin	dimanche	Melissa Fulton
	Parc Naturel d'Irishtown	découverte d'insectes	demi-journée après-midi	dimanche	Melissa Fulton

Nature NB et Nature Moncton ne peuvent pas être tenus responsable pour tout accident, blessure ou dommage encourus par les personnes participant aux activités de l'AGA qui se dérouleront les 5, 6 et 7 juin 2009.

(10) Spring Wildflowers in the Irishtown Nature Park – Come and explore the park and look for wild flowers with Jim Goltz. With his great knowledge of botany he will guide you on a ramble along the park trails observing an incredible variety of wild flowers from the ordinary dandelion to perhaps a rare orchid. Although the outing will focus on wild flowers, Jim's keen ear for songbirds will likely hear some worthy warbling to point out.

(11) White Caves in Hillsborough – Richard and Kathy Faulkner will lead this outing in the caves of Hillsborough. The "White Caves Adventure" is a 3 hour guided tour of an undeveloped and "wild" gypsum cave system in Hillsborough. It is a 15 minute walk to and from the caves along ski and hiking trails. Two short crawls are required to do the entire tour. Getting dirty is all part of the fun. Cave pants, jacket, helmet, headlamp, and gloves will be provided to participants. Waivers must be signed by all participants.

(12) Butterflies and Dragonflies at the New Scotland Bog – Jim Edsall will take you to the New Scotland Bog. Jim is an entomologist who is also an avid birder and photographer. The New Scotland Bog area is a fascinating place to explore, with Jim's main focus being to point out the many butterflies and dragonflies that live in the bog and around its edge. This type of habitat also provides an opportunity to observe many unique species of plants and mammals. Wear sturdy waterproof shoes or rubber boots.

(13) Birding in the Hillsborough Area – Gilles Bourque will lead birding enthusiasts to his favorite spots in the Hillsborough area. First stop will be the White Birch Estates Lagoon, and then on to Grays Island Road, Hillsborough Wetland Park and Gray Brook Marsh Wildlife Habitat. All these spots are very popular with birdwatchers as they offer an excellent opportunity to view many different species of birds.

(14) Lichens – This outing, in Irishtown Nature Park will focus on the natural history, diversity, and identification of lichens. Leaders Stephen Clayden and Kendra Driscoll from the New Brunswick Museum will help you discover the world of lichens as found in a range of woodland habitats. You will examine lichens growing on trees and shrubs, on the forest floor, and in open clearings. Bring a hand lens or other magnifier if you have one. Minimal walking. Bring sturdy footwear.

(15) Wild Flowers in the Mapleton Park – Sean Blaney will be leading this wild flower walk in the Mapleton Park. Sean will share his great knowledge of plants with us as you walk along the main trails and take some of the numerous rustic side trails in search of a variety of wild flowers. On this outing we will be looking mainly for wild flowers but as always, any aspect of nature catching our attention will be shared.

(16) Discovering Bog Mosses & other Bryophytes in Southern New Brunswick – Our leader for this field trip will be Bruce Bagnell. With his vast knowledge of mosses, Bruce will introduce us to Sphagnum and other mosses, liverworts and some vascular plants that may be found in this type of habitat. Bring a hand-lens and wear rubber boots.

FAMILY ACTIVITIES FOR AGM 2009

A – Geocaching – Geocaching is a "treasure hunt" where a GPS unit is used to find registered geocaches (containers filled with little "treasures"). Nature NB staff will teach young explorers how to use the GPS. The group will then follow GPS directions to find geocaches hidden in the woods.

B- Bird watching – Nature NB staff will teach beginning birders how to use binoculars and then lead a hike through the park looking for birds where they can practice what they have learned. Participants will learn about "field marks" and how to identify some common birds and their songs.

C- Tree Identification – Young naturalists will learn why trees are important, what "coniferous" and "deciduous" means, and how to identify some of NB's most common trees during a guided hike. Nature NB staff will point out interesting facts about trees. The activity will end with a scavenger hunt.

D-Exploring for Insects – Nature NB staff will lead a hike searching for various different types of insects. The young entomologists (bug lovers) will learn how to catch insects and how to identify some different insect orders as well as some interesting facts about the insects discovered.

Registration Form

Name	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR PREFERENCES	
SATURDAY June 6th 2009	
First Choice	Trip selection
Full Day Trips	1 2 3
Half Day Trips (morning)	5 6 7
Half Day Trips (afternoon)	9 10 11 12
Second Choice	
Full Day Trips	1 2 3
Half Day Trips (morning)	5 6 7
Half Day Trips (afternoon)	9 10 11 12
Family Activities	
Morning	A
Afternoon	B
SUNDAY June 7th 2009	
First Choice	
Full Day Trip	4 17 18
Half Day Trip (morning)	8 19 20
Half Day Trip (afternoon)	13 14 15 16
Second Choice	
Full Day Trip	4 17 18
Half Day Trip (morning)	8 19 20
Half Day Trip (afternoon)	13 14 15 16
Family Activities	
Morning	C
Afternoon	D

COSTS		
Registration	\$	Total
Until April 30	\$25	
After April 30	\$35	
Students	\$10	
Under 12 years	free	
Bag Lunch		# Total
Saturday	\$8	
Sunday	\$8	
BANQUET		
Chicken	\$15	
Vegetarian	\$15	
TOTAL		

No.	Where	Description	Start Time	Day	Leader
	Early Morning Walk Sights & Sounds of the Night	Birding Evening	A.M. P.M.	Sat & Sun Friday	Roger LeBlanc
1 & 17	Northumberland Strait	Birding	Full Day	Sat & Sun	Stuart Tingley
2 & 18	Memramook/Dorches ter/ Sackville Area	Birding	Full Day	Sat & Sun	Normand Belliveau
3	Albert County	Flora & Fauna	Full Day	Sat	David Christie
4	New Scotland Bog/Bell Street	Dragonflies & Other Insects	Full Day	Sunday	Dennis Doucet
5 & 19	Irishtown Nature Park	Biodiversity of the park	Half Day/Morn	Sat & Sun	Roland Chausson
6 & 20	Greater Moncton Area	Birding	Half Day/morn	Sat & Sun	Roger LeBlanc
7	Irishtown Nature Park	Ferns & Club Mosses	Half Day/Morn	Sat	Gart Bishop
8	Tankville School	Amphibians, Fish Turtles, Snakes	Half Day/Morn	Sun	Nelson Poirier
9	Kent Hills Wind Farm	Electric Energy from wind power	Half Day/after	Sat	Matt Holder
10	Irishtown Nature Park	Wild Flowers	Half Day/ after	Sat	Jim Goltz
11	Hillsborough	White Caves	Half Day/after	Sat	Richard & Kathy Faulkner
12	New Scotland Bog	Butterflies	Half Day/after	Sat	Jim Edsall
13	Hillsborough Area	Birding	Half Day/after	Sun	Gilles Bourque
14	Irishtown Nature Park	Lichens	Half Day/after	Sun	Stephen Clayton & Kendra Driscoll
15	Mapleton Park	Wild Flowers	Half Day/after	Sun	Sean Blaney
16	Bog in Southern New Brunswick	Bog Mosses & Bryophytes	Half Day /after	Sun	Bruce Bagnell
A	Irishtown Nature Park	Geocaching	Half Day/morn	Sat	Melissa Fulton
B	Irishtown Nature Park	Birdwatching	Half Day/after	Sat	Melissa Fulton
C	Irishtown Nature Park	Tree Identification	Half Day / morn	Sun	Melissa Fulton
D	Irishtown Nature Park	Exploring for Insects	Half Day/after	Sun	Melissa Fulton

SIGNATURE: _____
 Make your cheque payable to: Moncton Naturalists Club for Nature NB – AGM
 and send to: Sharon Blake, 47 Silas Lewis Road, Second North River, N.B. E4J 3B8
 Telephone #506-372-4668 email: sblake@unb.ca

Nature NB and the Moncton Naturalists Club cannot be held responsible for any accident, injury or damages to persons participating in any activities for this AGM held June 5, 6 and 7, 2009.

old snow, nearly bare in windswept areas, mostly 12-15 cm at the coast and 50 cm in the hills; fast-running freshwater open, rest frozen; considerable buildup of shore ice on the bay. (Tot. km. includes 15 owling after dark.)

David Christie (compiler), Barbara Curlew, Brian Dalzell, Jim Edsall, Rick Elliott, John Inman, Shannon Inman, Mary Majka, Pat Martin, Stuart Martin, Beulah Michelin, Margot Morris, Nelson Poirier.

Memramcook-Hillsborough (Mem) 16th year

Dec. 27, ?:00-?:00. Cloudy, 3 hours of snow flurries; temp. -13° to -4°C ; wind SE, 13-15 km/h. Ground frozen, snow cover 3-4 cm; water partly frozen, fast running water and salt water open. 16 field observers in 8 parties, plus 2 persons at 2 feeder sites.

Yolande LeBlanc (compiler), Alain Clavette, Michel Cormier, Pamphile Leger, Lomer & Carmella LeBlanc, Ron Arsenault, Valmond & Ginette Bourque, Hank Scarth, Brian Dalzell, Roger & Diane LeBlanc, Kathy & Harold Popma, Shirley Hunt, Judy Berry-Steeves, Edith Gillcash.

Moncton (Mtn) 47th year

Dec. 20, ?:00-?:00. Overcast, snow flurries; mean temp. -15° to -13°C ; wind NW, 15 km/h. Snow cover 13 cm; freshwater 90% frozen. 36 field observers in 15 parties, plus 24 feeder reports.

Roger Leblanc (compiler).

Sackville (Sck) 49th year

Dec. 16, 05:00-06:00 and 07:30-17:00. Clear; temp. -14° to -4°C ; wind: 0-12.4 km/h; No snow cover; still water frozen moving partly open. 25 field observers in 10-19 parties. (Tot. km includes 8 owling after dark.)

Sean Blaney (compiler), Ron Arsenault, Paul Bogaard, Kate Bredin, Sandy Burnett, Greg Campbell, Roland Chiasson,

Chris Clunas, Micky Comeau, Malcolm Elliot, Richard Elliot, Tony Erskine, Jason Hudson, Andrew Kennedy, Marilyn Lerch, David Lieske, Andrew Macfarlane, David Mazerolle, Harold Popma, Kathy Popma, Kate Robinson, Al Smith, Becky Stewart, Angela Thibodeau, Becky Whittam.

Cape Tormentine (CT) 48th year

Dec. 16, 07:30-16:30. Cloudy, with light drizzle early a.m., sunny breaks p.m.; temp. $+8^{\circ}$ to $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$; wind NW, 10-15 km/h, diminishing to NW 10 in early p.m. Ground bare; fresh and salt water open. 20 field observers in 5-14 parties.

Al Smith (compiler), Sean Blaney, Paul Bogaard, Sandy Burnett, Greg Campbell, Bob Grant, Peter Hicklin, Barb Hully, Jason Hudson, Andrew Kennedy, Helen Lines, Andrew Macfarlane, Colin MacKinnon, Nic McLellan, Julie Paquet, Dayton Skei, Kate Robinson, Becky Stewart, Kyle Wellbrand, Becky Whittam.

Shédiac (Shd) 21ième année

Le 14 déc., 08:00-16:30. Ensoleillé avec quelques nuages; temp. -15° à -4°C ; vent O, 10 km/h. Aucun neige et eau pas gelée. 25 observateurs en 7 groupes sur le terrain.

Normand Belliveau (compilateur), Gilles Belliveau, Gisèle Belliveau, Anna-Michelle Boudreau, Gilles Bourque, Raymond Chartier, Yvon Comeau, Daniel Caissie, Donald Cormier, Léona Cormier, Louis-Émile Cormier, Oscar Duguay, Irène Leblanc, Angela Léger, Fred Léger, Richard Léger, Rose-Alma Mallet, Onide Maurice, Donald Pellerin, Juliette Pellerin, Richard Perron, Francis Richard, Armand Robichaud, Denise Thériault, Stuart Tingley.

Kouchibouguac National Park (KNP) 37ième année

Le 28 déc., 7:00-16:30. Ensoleillé, petites averses de neige sporadiques entre 9h00 et 10h00; temp. -9° to -3°C ; vent

NO, 15 km/h. Neige (10-15 cm) au sol; rivières glacées; peu de glaces en mer, par contre les estuaires et lagunes étaient assez bien gelées. 7 observateurs en 5 groupes sur le terrain plus 2 personnes à 2 postes d'alimentation.

Victor Savoie (compilateur), Gérard Hébert, Anne LeBlanc, Irene LeBlanc, Leophane LeBlanc, Claude Richard, Daniel Richard, Pierrette Robichaud, Barry Spencer.

Tracadie-Sheila (Tra) 22ième année

Le 23 déc., 08:00–15:00. Ensoleillé; temp. -15° à -10°C ; vent NO, 5-30 km/h. Enneigé; baies et rivières gelées, la mer n'était pas gelée. 11 observateurs en 5 groupes sur le terrain.

Lucille Landry (compilatrice), Frank Branch, Émile Ferron, Denise Godin, France Laforge, Nathalie Laforge, Réjean Laforge, Jean-Yves Lagacé, Rosita Lanteigne, Jude Larocque, Roland Robichaud.

Ile Lamèque (Lam) 36ième année

Le 26 déc., 8h00–16h00. Ciel clair; temp. -12° à -9°C ; vent NO, 20 km/h. Beau sur terre et sur l'eau. 14 observateurs en 6 groupes sur le terrain plus 8 personnes à 8 postes d'alimentation.

Émile Ferron (compilateur), Denise Benoit, Gérard Benoit, Frank Branch, Hilaire Chiasson, Rose-Aline Chiasson, Guy Clément, Jacynthe Clément, Lucille Degrace, Denise Gauvin, Denise Godin, Jacques Guignard, Jocelyne Guignard, Stéphane Guignard, Jude Larocque, Martin Mallet, Serge Power, André Robichaud, Roland Robichaud, Aurore Savoie, Jolande St-Pierre.

Ile Miscou (Mis) 22ième année

Le 20 déc., 08:00–16:00. Nuageux; temp. -15° à -10°C ; vent O, 25 km/h. Neige au sol; mer gelé à 75%. 7 observateurs en 3 groupes sur le terrain.

Michel Chiasson (compilateur), Frank Branch, Michel Chiasson, Emile Ferron, Denise Godin, Jean-Yves Lagacé, Jude Larocque, Roland Robichaud

Caraquet (Car) 23ième année

Le 21 déc., 08h00–16h00. Nuage et soleil; temp. -10° to -6°C ; vent ?. Neige au sol; l'eau glace. 6 observateurs en 3 groupes sur le terrain plus 2 personnes à 2 postes d'alimentation.

Rosita Lanteigne, (compilatrice), Luc Blanchard, Frank Branch, Alfréda Chiasson, Denise Godin, Benoit Lanteigne, Jude Larocque, Roland Robichaud.

Bathurst (Bst) 24th year

Jan. 1, 08:30–16:00. Overcast with light snow; temp. -14° to -11°C ; wind NW, 30 gusting to 45 km/h. 25-35 cm snow cover; Bathurst Harbour over 90% ice covered with small lead of open water in main channel and at water treatment plant outflow, open water at mouth of the estuary extending into the bay, which had snow-covered ice rafts, new ice pans and slush as far as could be seen; open area at the points widened with the NW winds. 4 field observers in 3 parties, plus 12 persons at 7 feeder sites.

Stuart Wells (compiler), Glen & Sue Crowther, Mary Gauthier, Terry MacDonald, Eldon & Nora McLean, Hanson & Hazel Miller, John & Lola Miller, Wendy Smith, Pat & Liz Traynor.

Coastal, 2008-09	GM	E-C	SIS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Sck	CT	Shd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Red-tailed Hawk	1			1	2		3		4	6	6	8	3	5	1						54 +
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1				1	1		1	2	1	17	3				1				35 ±
American Kestrel										1											1
Merlin		1				1	1				1	1		1	*						6 +
Peregrine Falcon	2						*	2	*												4 +
Spotted Sandpiper	1																				1
Sanderling	5																				5
Purple Sandpiper	24	19				200		6						*							249 ±
Wilson's Snipe	3																				3
Black-headed Gull		67					*							*			1				*
Bonaparte's Gull																				*	68 --
<i>Mew Gull</i>																					*
Ring-billed Gull	15	51	8	14	8	2	55	*			3	85	44		*					1	399 ±
Herring Gull	3219	2249	43	832	1149	375	2801	191	12	27	2312	217	141	1667	34	10	16	2	10	15681 ±	
Iceland Gull	1	32			30	6	93	2	2	53	45	29	28	63		24	139	12	56	8	637 -
Lesser Black-bk. Gull		1								1											2
Glaucous Gull		4				1				2	7	1	1			1	6	2	1	*	34 -
Great Black-bk. Gull	254	691	8	20	433	103	191	3	*	67	1061	98	50	211	46	51	177	18	8	49	4082 -
Black-leg. Kittiwake	304	534			221	1															1060 -
Dovekie					4		4									2					10 -
Common Murre					5		4														5 ±
Thick-billed Murre					7																7 ±
Razorbill	37	2			1	10															50 --
Black Guillemot	31	23			1	15		1								1	33	11			116 -
Rock Pigeon	63	80	300	55	78	17	582	17	*	249	1063	186	58	541	56	63	48	127	33		7893 ±
Eur. Collared-Dove							*		1												1
White-winged Dove																					*
Mourning Dove	134	30	65	100	83	50	188	77	94	220	325	147	36	244	69	82	104	11	73	24	4964 ±
Great Horned Owl		1					*	2	*	*	*	*	1	*		1	3	1	*		3 -
Snowy Owl		1									3	3	1	*		1	3	1	*		10 ±
N. Hawk Owl									1	*		1			*	2			*		5 +
Barred Owl																					6 ±
Long-eared Owl	2																				2
Short-eared Owl										*				*							*
Boreal Owl																					*
N. Saw-whet Owl	12								2												14 +
Belted Kingfisher					1				1												2 -
Red-bellied Wdpkr.	3			*			2	1	1	2	3	3	1	1		2					18 +
Downy Woodpkr	8	4	10	11	9	1	18	5	10	19	58	23	3	28	2	12	13	2	8	5	598 +
Hairy Woodpkr	5	3	14	12	4		17	3	11	20	48	20	6	11	7	16	11	3	12	5	622 +
Am. 3-toed Woodpkr													1	1		1					3 ±
Black-back. Woodpkr.															*						1 -

Coastal, 2008-09	GM	E-C	StS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	SIM	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Sek	CT	Shd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Snow Goose																					
Canada Goose	11	80							*	*	96	100	571	239						*	1511 +
Brant	12																				12 -
Am. Black Duck	1113	262		249	258	300	886	58	48	4	57	150	232	383					5		4208 ±
Mallard	49	39		4	17	4	395	2	15		1252	141	2	52		16			1		2647 +
Northern Pintail	1						1		1			7									13 +
Green-winged Teal							3							1							5 -
Ring-necked Duck							1							*							1
Tufted Duck							1														1
Greater Scaup	59	35		60	1		12	1					2	61							231 +
Lesser Scaup	9						*														9
King Eider		1																			1
Common Eider	1734	1993		4200	1621	499	1	9	*		300		59	652			*				1
Harlequin Duck	26					3										75	336	13			11492 +
Surf Scoter	59	3		12	43	29							17	3							29 ±
White-winged Scoter	2	41		57	42	5							67	3							166 ±
Black Scoter	55	3				13			*				28	1							217 +
Long-tailed Duck	149	96		107	38	41							131	224	51	80	9	2	5		100 ±
Bufflehead	53	139	3	230	71	62	166	15					7								933 -
Common Goldeneye	61	108	83	90	21	63	118	10	4				380	708	5	43	57	5	6	12	746 +
Barrow's Goldeneye	8						1						2	16		60	2	8		3	1970 ±
Hooded Merganser	43	1		9	6	6	3	2						3							352 +
Common Merganser	11	22		17	23	24	30	1	25	54	9		16	600	41	11	7		16		68 ++
Red-br. Merganser	191	75		16	29	24	36						139	140		13	29	1			1104 ±
Ring-neck Pheasant	12													40							696 ±
Ruffed Grouse	3	2	1	1	3		4	4	4	1	179		9	4	1	1	*		*		395 ±
Spruce Grouse											8		1	1	1	3					131 ±
Wild Turkey																					5 ±
Red-throated Loon	2								*				14	1							10
Common Loon	34	9		27	24	12		3					1								17 +
Horned Grebe	19	22		26	4	17															110 ±
Red-necked Grebe	227	31		113	34	38							1	*							89 ±
Northern Gannet	56	1											4								447 +
Double-cr. Cormorant	35	3					1							*							57 +
Great Cormorant	35	38		4			1														39 +
Great Blue Heron	3						1	1	1												78 -
Turkey Vulture																			1	*	8 +
Bald Eagle	12	13	7	7	19	4	3	4	6	4	50	19	9	13	*				*		5
Northern Harrier	2										3	1									269 +
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1		*	3		2	*	3		1	4	1	4	1	1	*		*		6 -
Cooper's Hawk							*				1										36 +
Northern Goshawk	2						2		2	3	5	6	1	1	1	2	*				3 ±
Broad-winged Hawk																					29 ++

Coastal, 2008-09	GM	E-C	StS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Sck	CT	Shd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	6	6	8	3	5	1						54 +
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1				1	1	1	1	2	1	17	3			1					35 ±
American Kestrel										1											1
Merlin		1				1	1					1		1	*						6 +
Peregrine Falcon	2						*	2	*												4 +
Spotted Sandpiper	1																				1
Sanderling	5																				5
Purple Sandpiper	24	19				200		6						*							249 ±
Wilson's Snipe	3																				3
Black-headed Gull		67					*							*		1				*	* 68 --
Bonaparte's Gull																				*	*
<i>Mew Gull</i>																					
Ring-billed Gull	15	51	8	14	8	2	55	*	*	2	7	3	85	44	*					1	399 ±
Herring Gull	3219	2249	43	832	1149	375	2801	191	12	27	2312	217	141	1667	34	10	16		2	10	15681 ±
Iceland Gull	1	32			30	6	93	2	2	53	45	29	28	63		24	139	12	56	8	637 -
Lesser Black-bk. Gull		1									1					1					2
Glaucous Gull		4				1				2	7	1	1			1	6	2	1	*	34 -
Great Black-bk. Gull	254	691	8	20	433	103	191	3	*	67	1061	98	50	211	46	51	177	18	8	49	4082 -
Black-leg. Kittiwake	304	534			221	1										2					1060 -
Dovekie					4		4														10 -
Common Murre					5																5 ±
Thick-billed Murre					7																7 ±
Razorbill	37	2			1	10															50 --
Black Guillemot	31	23			1	15		1								1	33	11			116 -
Rock Pigeon	63	80	300	55	78	17	582	17	*	249	1063	186	58	541	56	63	48		127	33	7893 ±
Eur. Collared-Dove							*		1												1
White-winged Dove																					*
Mourning Dove	134	30	65	100	83	50	188	77	94	220	325	147	36	244	69	82	104	11	73	24	4964 ±
Great Horned Owl		1					*	2	*	*	*	*				1	*			*	3 -
Snowy Owl		1										3	1	*		1	3	1		*	10 ±
N. Hawk Owl									1	*		1			*			2	*		5 +
Barred Owl																				*	6 ±
Long-eared Owl	2																				2
Short-eared Owl											*										*
Boreal Owl																					*
N. Saw-whet Owl	12								2												14 +
Belted Kingfisher					1				1												2 -
Red-bellied Wdpkr.	3			*			2	1	1		2	3	3	1	2	2					18 +
Downy Woodpkr	8	4	10	11	9	1	18	5	10	19	58	23	3	28	2	12	13	2	8	5	598 +
Hairy Woodpkr	5	3	14	12	4		17	3	11	20	48	20	6	11	7	16	11	3	12	5	622 +
Am. 3-toed Woodpkr													1	1		1					3 ±

Coastal, 2008-09	GM	E-C	SIS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	R-A	Mem	Mtn	Skc	CT	Shd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB	Total
Northern Flicker				*																		13 ±
Pileated Woodpecker			1	1	1		1					2	1	4					1	*	*	57 -
Say's Phoebe										2	1		1	1	*							*
Northern Shrike	2	2		1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	*	*	1	1	6	*	*	*	51 ±
Gray Jay	46	14	87	70	27	11	1	3	1	3	12	15	10		4	8			12	1	1	212 -
Blue Jay	222	355	112	177	245	205	82	19	60	145	185	267	57	201	28	48	85	24	55	17		4205 +
American Crow	66	8	9	6	27	11	1035	95	142	332	2488	798	219	491	19	57	85	11	47	16		14090 +
Common Raven							76	12	33	113	71	103	36	18	23	25	46	11	10	5		1404 -
Horned Lark							3	4														
Black-cap. Chickadee	306	228	204	240	647	381	714	148	146	342	598	861	313	430	167	265	310	123	293	41		12 ±
Boreal Chickadee	6			3			3	1		1	1	15	6		*	2	16	9	4	2		14233 +
Tufted Titmouse				3																		91 -
Red-br. Nuthatch	92	7	10	10	133	84	27	42	8	7	19	16		15	1	5	16	1	7	*		3 ±
White-br. Nuthatch	1	1	1	1	1	1	*															779 ±
Brown Creeper	2				1	1	3		*			2	3	1					*			87 ±
Carolina Wren				1																		17 -
Winter Wren	1									1												4 +
Golden-crown. Kinglet	23	2	2	13	13	4	7	5	8	5	21	67	55	7	4	4			2			1
Hermit Thrush	1																					302 -
American Robin	25	3	7	13	12		48	45	34	22	17	16	4	75	1	1	7			*		1
Varied Thrush							1	1														485 ±
N. Mockingbird	2									1	*		1									1
European Starling	84	204	83	138	231	31	3387	47	153	261	1445	570	487	560	36	113	252	35	349	23		5 -
American Pipit										1												13968 ±
Bohemian Waxwing	148	75		26	78		772	*	23	160	1018	95	303	2336	25	43	60	38	*			7213 ++
Cedar Waxwing	20	1	1											1		3						42 -
Orange-cr. Warbler	1													1								2
Yellow-rump. Warbler	2																					6 -
Pine Warbler													4	*	*							*
Palm Warbler																						*
Com. Yellowthroat	1																					4
Eastern Towhee				1																		1
Am. Tree Sparrow	26	3	40	12	4	11	70	6	81	95	92	54	21	3	3	1						3
Chipping Sparrow	2									1						3	6		1			916 -
Field Sparrow							*				*											4
Savannah Sparrow	1									1												1
Fox Sparrow							1															4
Song Sparrow	41	4	2	12	1	2	2	2		3	16	8	4	3	1							1
Swamp Sparrow	2																					2
Wh-throat. Sparrow	8	2	2	19	6	1	61	*	6	1	5	13		1		1			1	2		3
Dark-eyed Junco	98	17	18	20	3	5	92	4	62	97	102	134	10	52	9	2						159 +
Lapland Longspur							15									11			1	*		1372 ±

Coastal, 2008-09	GM	E-C	StS	StA	BH	Lep	SJ	StM	R-A	Mcm	Mfn	Sec	CT	Shd	KNP	Tra	Lam	Mis	Car	Bst	NB Total
Snow Bunting	20	20		1			15	8	100	30	181	327	88	19	23	93	344	172	134	30	3227
Northern Cardinal	8	3		18	1		39					1									186
Painted Bunting	1																				1
Red-wing Blackbird	1	1		*		1		2		8							1				15
Rusty Blackbird										5							3	1			9
Common Grackle	2			2	1	1	1	*		2	2			1					*		19
Brown-hd. Cowbird	1			1				1		1											6
Baltimore Oriole				*			1														1
Pine Grosbeak	3	12	36	8			1	5	3	15	96	72	131	3	27	16	28	34	53	32	1437
Purple Finch	12			16			7	2	1	*	1										75
House Finch	3	6		31			13			73	2			13							150
Red Crossbill							4														4
White-wing Crossbill	317	29	5	85	72	8	69	22	32	89	27	267	40	15	232						1408
Common Redpoll	2			38			1	25		296	146	264	211	100	206	33	22		4	1	2402
Hoary Redpoll										1											
Pine Siskin	2			*	29		19	56		10	1	2	150	1	1	1					1
Am. Goldfinch	151	68	266	140	150	3	1088	128	198	429	357	302	39	92	4	*	4			*	574
Evening Grosbeak	2	30					*			45	79	97	1		3	10	*	4	9	6	7255
House Sparrow	7			28			145			10	55	24	3								2285
Unidentified			7 a		12 c		81 d	1 e	* f	38 g											453
TOTAL BIRDS	9712	8034	1569	7389	5998	2672	13509	1038	1451	3291	13666	6082	4313	10412	1129	1293	2310	563	1288	342	144698
TOTAL SPECIES	82	74	34	56	57	47	67	46 e	47	48	54 g	58	67	61	32	39	46	30	30	23	138 e
Add spp. in period	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	4	15 f	3	3	3	0	10	8	1	7	0	6	15	9
Hours on foot	24	2	12.4	4	14.8	2	45.6	5	11.5	8	32.1	70	49	9.9	23	4.5	13.3	8	2	6	513.2+
Hours by car	22.5	17.3	12.2	10	20.8	16	80.8	18.4	13	45.5	62.7	39	15	44.0	25	35.5	28	16	18.5	5	1126.7+
Hours otherwise		0.25 b			0.5 b				1.5 n												3.3
TOTAL HOURS	46.5	19.5	24.6	14	36.1	18	126.3	23.4	26	53.5	94.8	109	64	53.8	48	40	41.3	24	20.5	11	1661.2+
Km on foot	41	4.3	20.6	11	23	4	65.0	16.5	20.5	15.5	48.5	132	70	14.8	17	15.1	30	13.5	2.5	12	877.3+
Km by car	145	180.6	275.6	160	241	257	661	232.4	185	456	801	540	257	481.6	119	521.2	433	191	302	50	13121.7+
TOTAL KM	186	185.9	296.2	171	269	261	726.0	248.9	220.5	471.5	849.5	672	327	496.4	136	536.3	463	204.5	304.5	62	14036.9+ v

Footnotes to the tables

Species boldfaced: first record, N.B. CBCs

Number boldfaced: record high, N.B. CBCs

Number in italics: few or no details received

++ much above average numbers

+ above average numbers

± near average numbers

- below average numbers

-- much below average numbers

* found during count period (14 Dec. - 5 Jan.)

a 7 gull sp.

b by boat

c 1 Black Duck x Mallard, 11 murre sp.

d 3 Black Duck x Mallard, 15 scaup sp., 1 hawk sp., 8 gull sp., 14 sparrow sp., 40 small finch sp.

e including 1 bluebird sp.

f incl. a small goose (Cackling/Brant?) with Canadas in flight

g including 38 scoter sp.

h 1 Black Duck x Mallard

i 2 sparrow sp., 7 finch sp.

j 1 hawk sp (falcon-like), 1 sparrow sp., 170 small finch sp.

k including small falcon-like hawk

m 2 Black Duck x Mallard, 1 accipiter sp., 1 woodpecker sp.

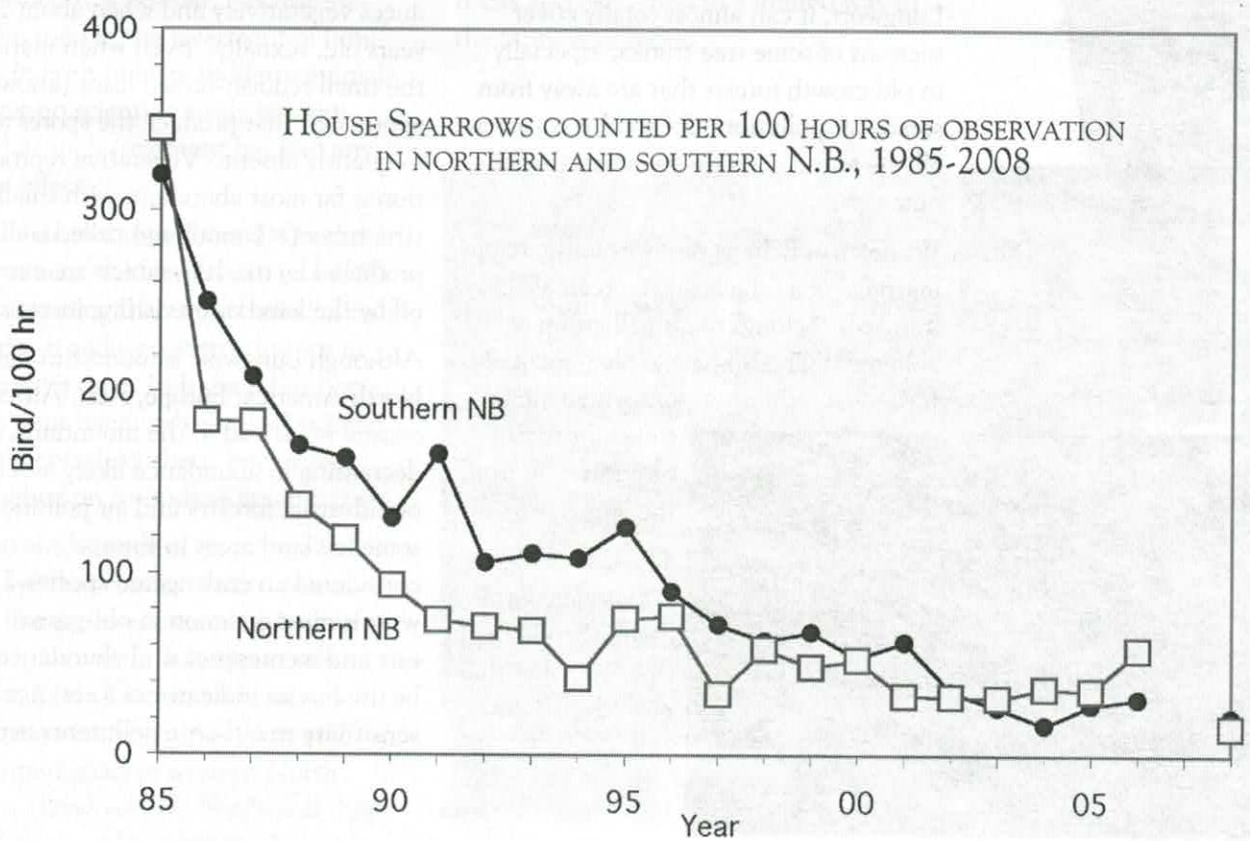
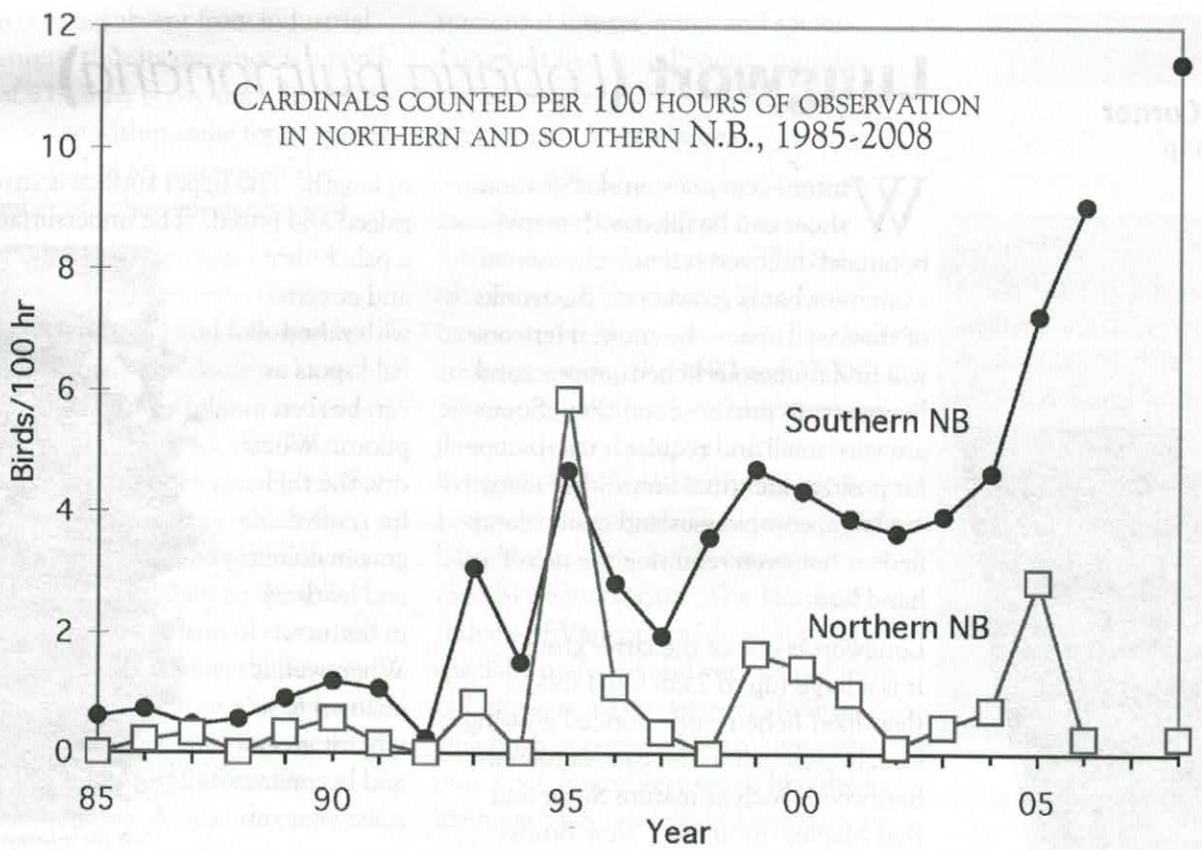
n nocturnal, for owls

p including 1 accipiter sp.

r including 12 small finch sp.

t including a different gull sp.

v including km by boat or nocturnal



Lungwort (*Lobaria pulmonaria*)

Winter excursions on skis or snowshoes can be filled with many botanical discoveries if one chooses to examine what is growing on the trunks of trees well above the snow. Here one will find numerous lichens, mosses and liverworts in pristine condition. Some are very small and require a microscope for positive identification ... but many are large, conspicuous and easily identified ... not even requiring the use of a hand lens.

Lungwort is one of the latter group. It is a large (up to 7 cm long) foliose (leaf-like) lichen easily noticed growing loosely attached to the bark of tolerant hardwoods such as mature Sugar and Red Maples throughout New Brunswick. Also called Tree Lungwort, Lung Lichen, Lung Moss, Oak Lungs or Oak Lungwort, it can almost totally cover sections of some tree trunks, especially in old growth forests that are away from steady air pollution. It can also occasionally be found growing on moist, shaded outcrops.

While most lichens result from the happy marriage of a fungus and a green alga, Lungwort belongs to a small group of lichens which also have a blue-green alga (cyanobacterium) present which allows the plant to capture nitrogen from the air.

The leafy portion is called a 'thallus' and has squarish lobes that may reach 3 cm

in length. The upper surface is strongly ridged and pitted. The undersurface is a pale brown and covered with raised bald spots as can be seen in photo. When dry, the thallus is olive gray in colour and leathery in texture. When wet, it changes to a vibrant green and becomes somewhat rubbery.

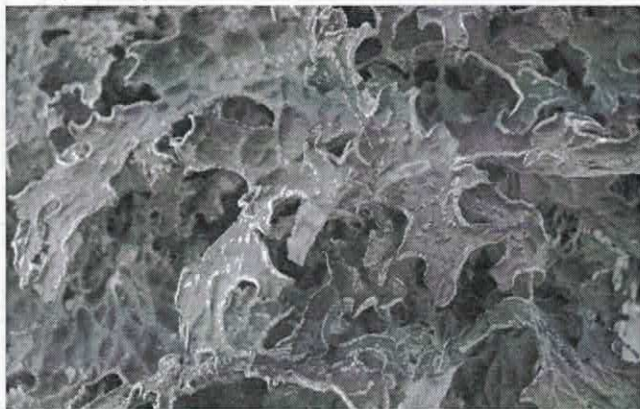
Lungwort reproduces vegetatively and when about 25 years old, sexually. Even when mature, the small reddish-brown discs (known as apothecia) that produce the spores are frequently absent. Vegetative reproduction is far most abundant, with small structures (<1 mm long) called isidia produced by the 100s which are carried off by the wind or by visiting insects.

Although Lungwort is found throughout North America, Europe, Asia, Africa in coastal areas and in the mountains, it is decreasing in abundance likely as a result of industrial forestry and air pollution. In some lowland areas in Europe it is now considered an endangered species. Lungwort is most common in old-growth forests and its presence and abundance may be used as an indicator of forest age. Its sensitivity to airborne pollutants usually



Lungwort
Growing on Red Maple
Photo by G. Bishop

Upper surface of Lungwort Thallus
Photo by G. Bishop



Underside of Lungwort Thallus
Photo by G. Bishop

results in it being absent from industrial urban centers, thus its presence is a good marker of a healthy ecosystem. Its relative abundance within some forest stands has been linked to an increase of the total number of lichen species present.

During the late Middle Ages (15th and 16th centuries) the Doctrine of Signatures was developed and followed by European doctors. The doctrine loosely states that all creatures (plants and animals) were put on earth for the benefit of human use, and that they resembled that part of the human anatomy which they would benefit most. Based primarily on the similarity of this lichen to the lobes of a lung, and a comparison of the raised areas on the underside of its thallus to the saclike alveoli of a lung, this lichen was named "Lungwort" and was used in the treatment of respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis. A mixture prepared by adding ethanol (type of alcohol) to a portion of the plant that has been dried and crushed to a powder, has historically been used in the treatment of lung disease in both human and farm animals. However no scientific study has indicated that such treatment has had any positive effect.

Other medicinal uses abound. On the internet there was a reference to a 2005 study suggesting that a methanol extract of Lungwort reduced gastric lesions in the digestive tract. In India it has been used to treat haemorrhages and eczema, while in central-southern Italy it has been rubbed on wounds as an antiseptic.

It is a natural source of an orange to brown dye that can be used to colour wool. The dye is extracted by boiling the lichen in water. It is apparently a favourite food of moose and caribou in northeastern North America, and of mountain goats in western North America (Brodo et al). Snails and slugs do feed on it, and it provides shelter for

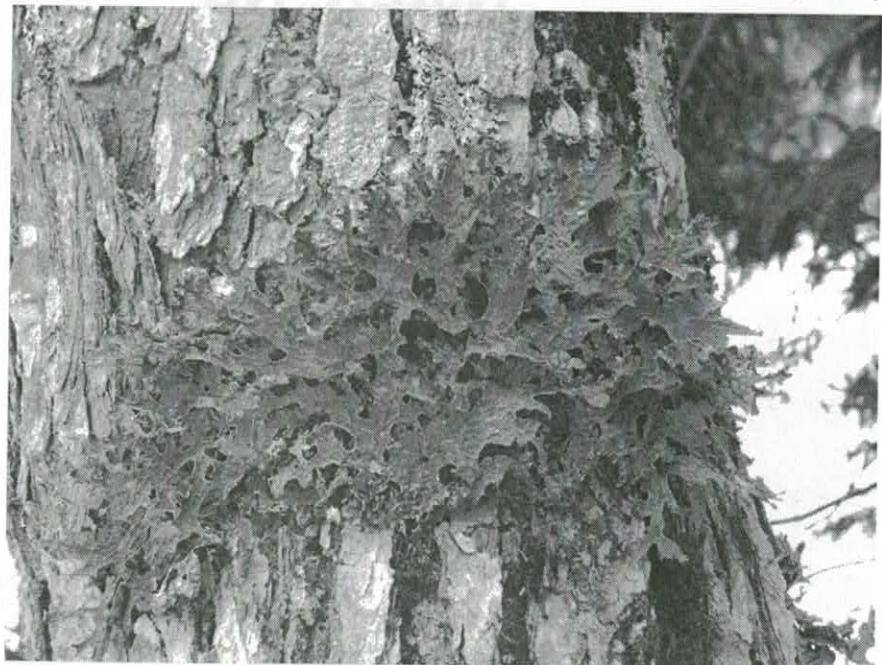
numerous insects, mites and spiders.. Lungwort like most lichens, contains bitter compounds that discourage feeding by many invertebrates.

Sylvia and Stephen Sharnoff have an excellent webpage which lists many further uses for Lungwort. The Salish natives of Vancouver Island may have eaten it or at least used it in their cooking. During the 1600 and 1700s Siberian monks produced a bitter beer flavoured with Lungwort. In India, men living in the hills of Darjeeling used Lungwort as a powder for cleaning their hair. As recently as 50 years ago it was used to treat arthritis. The Hesquiat Indians of Vancouver Island applied a specially prepared and very sacred form of Lungwort to the faces of children, which when removed left a light-coloured patchiness very much like the lichen itself. A mixture of Lungwort has been used in the production of perfume, but other lichens are usually preferred. It has also been used in a limited way in the tanning of hides.

References

- Brodo, I.M, S.D. Sharnoff & S. Sharnoff. 2001. Lichens of North America. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.
- Hinds, J.W. & P.L. Hinds. 2007. The Macrolichens of New England. The New York Botanical Garden Press, Bronx, NY 10458-5126
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Lungwort
Growing on Red Maple
Photo by G. Bishop



Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Executive Director
Nature NB, Fredericton



Our Executive Director on the Water
Photo by S. McDougall

Nature NB Kayaking Adventure Fundraiser

Through the generous support of Baymount Outdoor Adventures, Nature NB is proud to offer an exciting kayaking adventure at Hopewell Rocks. This unique, guided sea-kayaking tour encourages visitors to discover, first hand, the awesome might and beauty of the Bay of Fundy's giant tides as they paddle by spectacular sea stacks at "The Flowerpot Rocks" of Hopewell Cape.

Date: June 27th 4:30pm-6:30pm

Price: 55\$/adult, 45\$/youth (12-16)

Tour Length: 1 ½ to 2 hours. Paddling distance is approximately 4 Km.

Experience: No previous paddling experi-

ence is required. Basic instruction is provided.

This tour requires a low to moderate level of physical activity.

To register please contact Nature NB (nbfn@nb.aibn.com) or call 506-459-4209 (Space is limited! So register early)

All the proceeds from this event will be generously donated by Baymount Outdoor Adventures to Nature NB and will go towards supporting our various educational and conservation programs.

Come join us for a fun day on the water!

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Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Directrice générale
Nature NB, Fredericton

Aventure en Kayak – Une campagne de financement pour Nature NB

Grâce au support généreux de « Baymount Outdoor Adventures », Nature NB est fière de vous proposer une sortie en kayak au Rochers Hopewell. Cette excursion guidée en kayak de mer amènera les visiteurs à découvrir et à observer la force et la beauté des marées de la Baie de Fundy tout en pagaillant parmi les « pots de fleurs » de Hopewell Cape.

Date : Juin 27 4:30pm-6:30pm

Coût : 55\$/adulte, 45\$/jeune (12-16 ans)

Durée : 1,5 à 2 heures. Distance approximative de 4 km.

Expérience : Aucune expérience requise. Les instructions de bases seront fournis.

Difficulté : Demande un effort physique faible à modéré.

Pour s'inscrire, SVP contacter Nature NB (nbfn@nb.aibn.com) ou téléphoner 506-459-4209. (Le nombre de places est limité alors inscrivez-vous vite!)

Tout les profits seront généreusement offert par « Baymount Outdoor Adventures » à Nature NB pour appuyer nos programmes d'éducation et de conservation.

Joignez-vous à nous pour une journée sur la baie!

Pour plus d'information sur Baymount :
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Nature News: Birds

October 19, 2008 to January 12, 2009

Don Gibson
Fredericton NB

The rapid range expansion of the EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE in North America is well known; thus, the appearance of the first for the province was somewhat anticipated. A co-operative PAINTED BUNTING allowed itself to be added to many lists, and an elusive AMERICAN AVOCET became more predictable once the tide levels were considered. SNOWY OWLS steadily trickled in from the north; RED-BELLIED WOODPECKERS spilled in from the south; and for a few days in mid-November, CAVE SWALLOWS were found at various places in southern New Brunswick.

A lone SNOW GOOSE (Oie des neiges) was found among a large flock of Canada Geese at Moncton on Oct 26 (Dale Gaskin), and an immature bird was seen by many observers at Riverview on Nov 11. A late flock of 14 Snow Geese was spotted flying over Edmundston on Jan 5 (Carmen Dubé).

Late dabblers included four AMERICAN WIGEONS (Canard d'Amérique) and eight NORTHERN SHOVELERS (Canard souchet) at Saint John on Dec 2 (Jim Wilson) and a male NORTHERN PINTAIL (Canard pilet) at Grand Harbour on Dec 4 and again on Dec 13 (Roger Burrows).

Roger Burrows found a male REDHEAD (Fuligule à tête rouge) at Great Pond, Grand Manan, on Nov 13. Stu Tingley discovered a male RING-NECKED DUCK (Fuligule à collier) at Cap Brulé on Dec 16.

On Dec 27 David Christie struggled with the identity of a distant resting duck at Saint John and finally concluded it was

an immature male TUFTED DUCK (Fuligule morillon).

Roger Burrows spotted an immature male KING EIDER (Eider à tête gris) from the White Head Island ferry on Nov 20; and Norm, Gisèle, and Gilles Belliveau found an adult male at Cape Tormentine on Jan 11.

Four HARLEQUIN DUCKS (Arlequin plongeur) were seen at Cap Pelé on Nov 13 (Norm and Gisèle Belliveau and Rose-Alma Mallet), and Bill and Marguerite Winsor reported seeing four there again on Dec 6.

Norm and Gisèle Belliveau and Rose-Alma Mallet found two RUDDY DUCKS (Érismature rousse) at Cap Brulé on Nov 13.

Roger Burrows reported seeing a PACIFIC LOON (Pongeon du Pacifique) from the White Head Island ferry on Nov 6 and again on Nov 17.

Durlan Ingersoll saw six NORTHERN FULMARS (Fulmar boréal) south of Grand Manan on Dec 9 and two on Jan 5.

Roger Burrows tallied a MANX SHEARWATER (Puffin des Anglais) from the Grand Manan ferry on Oct 31.

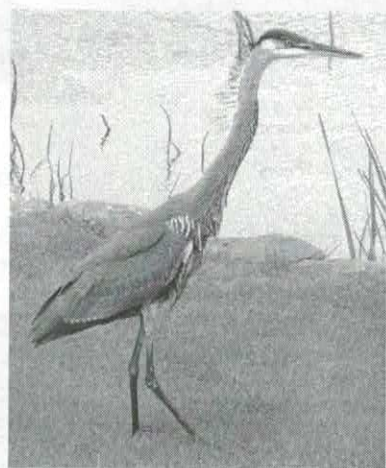
Clifford Hartley saw a GREAT BLUE HERON (Grand Héron) at Fredericton on Nov 30; Jim Wilson spotted one at Jemseg on Dec 10, and Peter Pearce recorded one at Fredericton on Jan 5.

A CATTLE EGRET (Héron garde-boeufs) was found at North Head on Oct 30 (Robert Moses).

A juvenile BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (Bihoreau gris) was found at



Snow Goose
Photo by R. LaPointe



Great Blue Heron
Photo by C. Clunas

Sackville on Dec 26 (Kathy Popma).

A BLACK VULTURE (Urubu noir) was reported at McKees Mills in early December (fide Stu Tingley).

Late December TURKEY VULTURE (Urubu à tête rouge) sightings included four birds at Hillsborough on Dec 27 (Roger LeBlanc), one sick bird (died later) at Mary's Point (David Christie), one at Riverview (Dawn Miller-Cormier), and four at Hillsborough on Jan 12 (Dale Gaskin).

Brian Dalzell found an AMERICAN KESTREL (Crécerelle d'Amérique) at Bancroft Point on Dec 4.

A SORA (Marouette de Caroline) was discovered at Fundy National Park on Nov 6 (Jim Wilson and Merv Cormier).

Roger Burrows found four AMERICAN COOTS (Foulque d'Amérique) at Long Pond, Grand Manan, on Nov 2 and two at the Grand Manan Bird Sanctuary on Nov 20. An American Coot was also seen at Saint John on Dec 18 (Merv Cormier).

An AMERICAN AVOCET (Avocette d'Amérique) was found at Harvey, Albert County, on Oct 29 (John

Inman).

A SPOTTED SANDPIPER (Chevrier grivelé) was found at Bouctouche Lagoon on Oct 19 (Stu Tingley et al.).

Merv Cormier reported seeing a WILSON'S SNIPE (Bécassine de Wilson) at Grand Manan on Dec 14.

A light-morph GREAT

SKUA (Grand Labbe) was seen from Grand Manan ferry on Oct 20 (Roger Burrows).

Roger Burrows saw a LITTLE GULL (Mouette pygmée) from the Grand Manan ferry on Oct 31.

Jim Wilson found a BLACK-HEADED GULL (Mouette rieuse) at Saint John Dec 6, and Ken MacIntosh saw one there on Dec 25.

A BONAPARTE'S GULL (Mouette Bonaparte) was seen at the Mactaquac Dam on Nov 18 (Peter Pearce).

Durlan Ingersoll rescued a grounded DOVEKIE (Mergule nain) at Seal Cove on Dec 13.

The first EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (Tourterelle turque) for New Brunswick was seen at Harvey, Albert County, on Nov 15 (John Inman).

Peter Smith identified a WHITE-WINGED DOVE (Tortterelle à ailes blanches) at his feeder in Saint John Dec 5.

A YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (Colicou à bec jaune) was found at Mary's Point on Oct 30 (Woody Gillies).

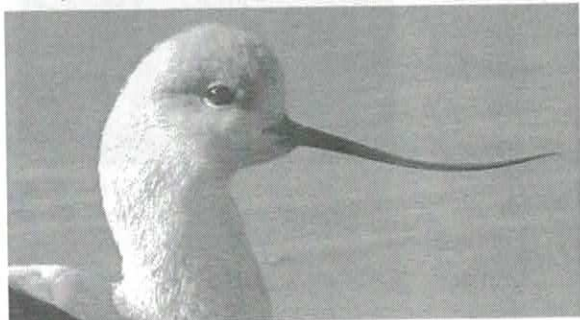
SNOWY OWLS (Harfang des neiges) came south in good numbers, with a thirty being tallied—the first reported on Oct 19. Six birds were seen at Bouctouche on Nov. 12 (Felix Branch, Jolande St-Pierre, Denise Gauthier and Jean-Yves Lagace), and three were found at Grand Manan on Nov 23 (Brian Dalzell). Norm and Gisèle Belliveau tallied three at Tantramar Marsh on Dec 2.

NORTHERN HAWK OWL (Chouette épervière) reports included one at Waterside on Nov 20 (David Christie) and one again on Dec 26 (Gisèle and Norm Belliveau), one at Midway, Albert County, on Nov 25 (Shannon Inman).



Eurasian Collared Dove
Mary's Point, 24 January 2009
Photo by J. Wilson

American Avocet
Photo by M. Cormier



one at Wilson Point on Dec 3 (Frank Branch and Roland Robichaud), and one at Fredericton on Dec 14 (Rod Currie)

A SHORT-EARED OWL (*Hibou des marais*) was found at Southwest Head on Dec 5 (Brian Dalzell). One was seen at Riverview on Dec 12 (Nelson Poirier), and two were seen there on Jan 3 (Roger LeBlanc).

A BOREAL OWL (*Nyctale de Tengmalm*) was found at Grand Barachois on Dec 20 (Silva Williams), another at Mechanic Settlement on Jan 7 (Catherine Johnson), and one at Keswick Ridge on Jan 11 (Gregory Gilmore).

Using a recording, Brian Dalzell was able to hear and see 15 NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWLS (*Petite Nyctale*) at Grand Manan Road on Nov 24.

A BELTED KINGFISHER (*Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique*) was seen at Fredericton on Dec 6 (Jeremy and Margaret Forster).

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKERS (*Pic à ventre roux*) showed up in good numbers during the recording period. Reports of about thirty different birds were noted, the first being on Oct 21, and the majority being tallied before the end of November. As might be expected, almost all were observed in the southern half of the province; however, one was recorded at Miramichi. Kathy Popma noted that there was a male and female within one kilometre of each other at Sackville, raising the possibility that they may find one another during breeding season.

Roger Burrows reported a NORTHERN FLICKER at Ingalls Head on Jan 12.

A SAY'S PHOEBE (*Moucherolle à ventre roux*) was first observed at Lower Jemseg about Nov 18 (Andrew MacInnis). It was seen periodically over the next few weeks and then found dead

near the end of December.

A WESTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyran de l'Ouest*) was discovered at Welch Cove on Nov 12 (Eileen Pike et al.).

A vocalizing SCISSOR-TAILED FLY-CATCHER (*Tyran à longue queue*) caught the attention of Norm Belliveau in his snow-covered yard at Scoudouc on Nov 23.

An adult WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Viréo aux yeux blancs*) was found at Black Beach Road on Oct 27 (Merv Cormier). Roger Burrows reported immature birds at North Head on Oct 31 and at Harrington Cove on Nov 5.

A BLUE-HEADED VIREO (*Viréo à tête bleue*) was seen at Fredericton on Nov 10 (Jeremy Forster).

Mary Majka and David Christie saw five swallows at Mary's Point on Nov 10 and suspected they were CAVE SWALLOWS (*Hirondelle à front brun*). The following day, Cave Swallows were positively identified nearby. Roger Burrows found one at White Head Island on Nov 11; Jim Wilson reported two at Point Lepreau on Nov 12, and Norm and Gisèle Belliveau and Rose-Alma Mallet saw one at Shemogue on Nov 13. Four swallows were discovered at Cormierville on Nov 13 (Louis-Émile Cormier and Donald Pellerin), and the next day at least three Cave Swallows were documented.

A BARN SWALLOW (*Hirondelle rustique*) was found at Shemogue on Nov 13 (Norm and Gisèle Belliveau and Rose-Alma Mallet).

Tracey Dean reported that there were at least four TUFTED TITMICE (*Mésange bicolore*) at St. Andrews on Dec 14.

Margery Acheson had a CAROLINA WREN (*Troglodyte de Caroline*) at Fredericton from mid-November until



Say's Phoebe
Photo by M. Cormier



Blue-headed Vireo
Photo by M. Cormier

Cave Swallow
Point Lepreau, 12 November 2008
Photo by J. Wilson



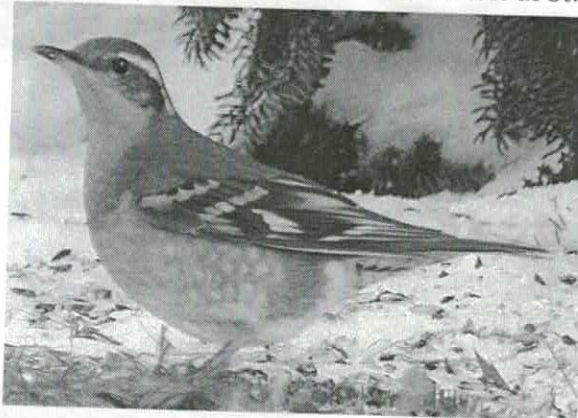
the end of December, and Dawn Miller Cormier had one at her feeder at River-view for a few days beginning Dec 21. Owen Washburn reported one at Fredericton in late December.

A BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Gobemoucheron gris-bleu*) was found at Point Escuminac on Oct 19 (Stu Tingley et al.), another at Alma on Nov 6 (Doreen Rossiter), and one at Lambertville on Nov 15 (Saint John Nature Club).

A very late HERMIT THRUSH (*Grive solitaire*) was seen near the feeders of John Oldham at Moncton on Jan 10.

A bright male VARIED THRUSH (*Grive à collier*) appeared at the feeder of Ted Sears at St. Martins on Dec 13.

Varied Thrush
Photo by H. Scarth

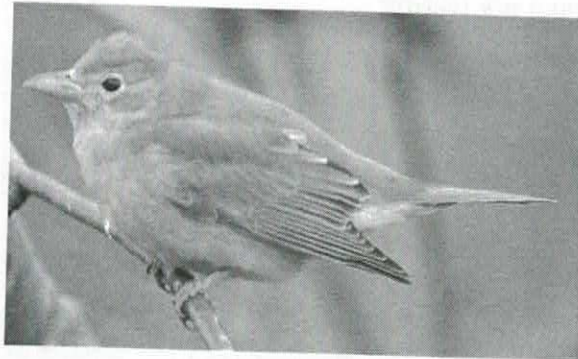


A NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD (*Moquer polyglotte*) was seen at Saint John on Nov 10 (Frank Kelly); two were found at Cape Tormentine on Nov 13 (Norm and Gisèle Belliveau and Rose-Alma Mallet); one was reported at North Head on Nov 13 (Roger

Burrows), and another was seen at Saint John on Dec 5 (Merv Cormier).

Two ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLERS (*Paruline verdâtre*) were found at Fundy National Park on Nov 6 (Jim

Summer Tanager
Photo by H. Scarth



Wilson and Merv Cormier), one at Mary's Point on Nov 6 (David Christie), and one at Saint John on Dec 5 (Merv Cormier).

A NORTHERN PARULA (*Paruline à collier*) was seen at

Fredericton on Nov 20 (Ron Wilson and a BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Paruline à gorge noire*) discovered at Mary's Point on Nov 6 (David Christie).

Jean and Jim Wilson and Merv Cormier found a YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (*Paruline à gorge jaune*) at Ha on Nov 16.

A PALM WARBLER (*Paruline à couronne rousse*) was found at Alma on Nov 6 (Jim Wilson and Merv Cormier) one at White Head Island on Nov 17 (Roger Burrows), and two at Memramcook on Nov 18 (Yolande LeBlanc).

A BLACKPOLL WARBLER (*Paruline rayée*) was found at the Anchorage Provincial Park, Grand Manan, on Nov 2 (Brian Dalzell). A WILSON'S WARBLER (*Paruline à calotte noire*) was seen at St. George on Nov 21 (Ralph Eldridge).

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Paruline polyglotte*) sightings included one at Alma on Oct 30 and again on Nov 8 (Doreen Rossiter), one at Black's Harbour on Oct 31 (Roger Burrows), one at Mary's Point on Nov 6 (David Christie) and one again on Nov. 11 (Mary Majka and David Christie), and one at Saint John on Dec 5 (Merv Cormier).

A SUMMER TANAGER (*Tangara vermillon*) visited the feeder of Imelda Wilmot at Astle for a few days beginning Nov 9.

A SCARLET TANAGER (*Tangara écarlate*) was seen at Alma on Oct 30 and one at Granite Hill (near Nackawic) on Nov 1 (Ernie MacLean); one was also spotted at Tide Head on Nov 2 (fide Margaret Gallant Doyle).

EASTERN TOWHEE (*Tohi à flancs roux*) sightings included one at Fredericton on Oct 31 (Ellen and Harry

Fallon), a male and female at Pointe-Verte on Oct 31 (John Kowtaluk), one on the Acadian Peninsula Nov 1 (Frank Branch), a female at Tide Head on Nov. 2 (fide Margaret Gallant Doyle), a female at Mary's Point on Nov 4 (David Christie), a female at Fundy National Park on Nov 6 (Jim Wilson and Merv Cormier), a male at Fredericton on Nov 12 (Carol Randall), one sighting at Edmundston on Dec 11 (Carmen Dubé), and one at St. Andrews on Dec 14 (Tracey Dean).

A CHIPPING SPARROW (*Bruant familiaris*) was seen at Fredericton Junction on Nov 18 (Frederica and David Givan), one at Alma on Nov 22 (Doreen Rossiter), and two at North Head on Nov 23 (Brian Dalzell).

Merv Cormier found a CLAY-COLORED SPARROW (*Bruant des plaines*) at Lorneville on Oct 28, and Roger Burrows discovered one on Nov 24 at North Head.

A FIELD SPARROW (*Bruant des champs*) was found at Douglas on Nov 5 (Bev Schneider), and one was seen at Fredericton Junction on Nov 18 (Frederica and David Givan).

An immature LARK SPARROW (*Bruant à joues marron*) was found at White Head Island on Nov 10 (Brian Dalzell).

A SAVANNAH SPARROW (*Bruant des prés*) (Ipswich subspecies) was found at Point Lepreau on Nov 5 (Jim Wilson). A Savannah Sparrow was also seen at Waterside on Dec 3 (Woody Gilles) and another spotted at Alma on Dec 20 (Doreen Rossiter).

A GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (*Bruant sauterelle*) was found at Southwest Head on Oct 23 (Stu Tingley et al.).

Jean and Jim Wilson found a NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW (*Bruant de Nelson*) at Fundy National Park on

Oct 24.

A SWAMP SPARROW (*Bruant des marais*) was seen at Saint John on Dec 5 (Merv Cormier), and another was found at Ingalls Head on Dec 13 (Roger Burrows).

Pat McLaughlin reported a LAPLAND LONGSPUR (*Bruant lapon*) at Brunswick Mines on Dec 12.

Roger Burrows saw a ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK (*Cardinal à poitrine rose*) at North Head on Nov 24; another was at the feeder of Dianne Gray-Irvine for a few days at Cardigan beginning Dec 12.

A BLUE GROSBEAK (*Guireca bleu*) was seen at Cocagne on Nov 7 (Louis-Émile Cormier).

A stunning male PAINTED BUNTING (*Passerin nonpareil*) arrived at the feeder of Bessie Bass at North Head on Nov 29 and stayed throughout the reporting period.

Jim Wilson and Peter Pearce have maintained feeders for many years but until last fall had not recorded a DICKCISSEL (*Dickcissel d'Amérique*) among their many visitors. On Oct 27 Jim tallied his first. Not to be outdone, Peter observed one enjoying his seed the following day.

Other Dickcissel sightings included two at Fundy National Park on Oct 24 (Jean and Jim Wilson), one at Mary's Point on Oct 24 (David Christie), two at



Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Saints Rest Marsh, 25 July 2007
Photo by J. Wilson



Clay Colored Sparrow
Photo by M. Cormier

Riverview on Nov 1 (Jane Wood), one at North Head on Nov 4 (Brian Dalzell), one at Harvey on Nov 18 (Merv Cormier), one at Lower Jemseg in late November (Andrew MacInnis), and one at Alma on Dec 5 (Doreen Rossiter).

David Christie found a brightly coloured EASTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnelle des prés*) at New Horton on Jan 10.

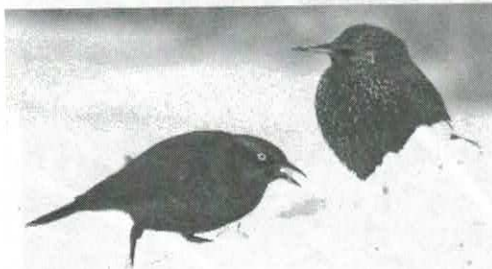
A RUSTY BLACKBIRD (*Quiscale rouilleux*) was seen at Harvey on Nov 18 (John Inman), one at Scoudouc on Nov 23 (Norm Belliveau), and four at Dorchester on Dec 27 (fide Nev Garrity).

Roger Burrows reported a BREWER'S BLACKBIRD (*Quiscale de Brewer*) at

Grand Manan on Nov 30.

Two male and one female BALTIMORE ORIOLES (*Oriole de Baltimore*) were found at Alma on Nov 6 (Jim Wilson and Merv Cormier), one bird at Ingalls Head on Nov 9 (Roger Burrows), one at Alma on Nov 22 (Doreen Rossiter), two birds at Salisbury on Nov 23 (Evelyn Short), one at North Head on Nov 24 (Roger Burrows), and one at St. Andrews on Dec 14 (Tracey Dean).

Robert Doiron reported two male HOARY REDPOLLS (*Sizerin blanchâtre*) at Balmoral on Jan 12.



Rusty Blackbird (with European Starling)
Photo by H. Scarth

The Macrolichens of New England

Book Review
by G. Bishop



The Macrolichens of New England, by J.W. Hinds & P. Hinds. 2007. 584 pages. The New York Botanical Garden Press, Bronx, New York. \$65 US

Jim and Patricia Hinds have produced a fine reference book that can appeal to those who are just beginning to be aware of lichens, as well as experienced researchers. What is a macrolichen you may wonder? These are the larger and more noticeable lichens ... things like British Soldier, Old Mans Beard and Lungwort. The wonderful photos taken by Patricia Hinds are attractive and captivating ... even if you never even read the text.

Many naturalists know little about lichens, and in the past there have been few enticing field guides which could introduce these life forms to us. While this book is not one you are likely to want to take into the field, as it is too

heavy and too big, it is easy to slip a small sample of a lichen into a paper bag and then try to discover the identity of your prize from the comfort of home. Macrolichens of New England has a detailed 70 page introduction to lichens starting with "What is a Lichen?", then discussing how they take nitrogen from the air and 'fix' it into the soil. There is an informative section on "Human Uses of New England Lichens" followed by "How to Collect and Identify Macrolichens".

If you were thinking about starting to learn a new aspect of nature, and thought lichens might be an interesting subject, you'd be all set for a new adventure with a handlens and this book.

Editor's Note:

Each issue will no longer be identified by season. The volume number will change every year as of January, and the issue number will be from 1-4, with approximate mail out times of:

issue 1 – mid March

issue 2 – mid June

issue 3 – mid September

issue 4 – mid December

As a result of this change, it will appear as though last year there were only 3 issues published, but that is because the starting date of that Volume was the issue mailed out in June.

Note du rédacteur :

Les numéros du magazine ne seront plus identifiés par saisons. Le numéro de volume changera chaque année en janvier, et les numéros seront de 1-4.

Les dates approximatives de sortie seront:

numéro 1 - mi-mars

numéro 2 - mi-juin

numéro 3 - mi-septembre

numéro 4 - mi-décembre

En conséquence de ce changement, il

apparaîtra comme si, l'an dernier, nous n'avions publié que 3 numéros mais c'est simplement parce que cette nouvelle approche n'a été mise en place qu'avec le numéro de juin dernier.

A Bouquet of Spring Violets

After the slumber of the year,
The woodland violets reappear;
All things revive in field and grove,
And sea and sky; but two, which move
And form all others, life and love

P.B. Shelley



Marsh Violet
New Brunswick Provincial Flower
Photo by J. Novak

Gwen Martin
Yoho

When Snakes Dance

The following story belongs in the category of: If it hadn't happened to me, I wouldn't believe it. You, gentle reader, have thus been warned.

Near the end of August 2008, I took my morning coffee outside to walk around the perimeter of my woodland home near Yoho Lake, southwestern New Brunswick. I needed some fresh air to clear the brain before launching into a large editing job for a brilliant, but inarticulate, client.

As I reached the southeast corner of the cabin, I sensed, then saw, movement on the ground. It was a small garter snake,

about one foot long. He or she slithered off at my approach to huddle beside the cabin foundation, likely hoping I would go away.

Usually I just observe, enjoy, leave alone, and move on. Wild animals who know they're being watched are not happy animals. For no particular reason, this time I remained in place and started to sing. Not to sing, exactly, but to chant along three or four notes in the

middle range. I kept the vibrato fairly steady.

For about a minute, the snake did nothing. Then it pivoted its head slightly from the foundation to look in my direction. I kept chanting. It slowly moved away from the cement toward me and raised its head about two inches, flicking its tongue. I intensified the sound a bit, keeping in the same range.

What happened next took me utterly by

surprise. The snake started to wave its head from side to side, keeping its eyes fixed on mine. At first I thought it had seen a frog or other prey and was doing its luring thing. But no. As soon as I stopped singing (which I did), it stopped moving and just stared. When I started singing again, the head continued swaying.

I did this several times (once a scientist, always a scientist) and, sure enough, evoked the same response. The longer I remained, the closer it moved. The head stayed upright but the tongue stopped flicking. The swaying continued as long as the singing continued.

After about ten minutes of this, I noticed a grasshopper moving toward the snake from a short distance away. It hopped closer. "Oh," I thought, "THAT'S what's going on. The snake is trying to lure the grasshopper." The insect kept approaching the snake. I waited for the snake to strike. The snake shifted its head to observe the grasshopper, then turned back and continued to sway.

Here's the part where I risk being accused of holding a rich fantasy life. The grasshopper came right up to the snake, CLIMBED ON ITS BACK...turned toward me, and stared over the snake's head. I found myself facing a swaying snake being straddled by a calm, bare-back-riding grasshopper. It quite took my breath away. After 15 minutes or so, my voice grew weary, and I gently moved off to return indoors.

Snakes apparently do not hear as we do but, instead, receive vibrations through their jaws. Is this somehow related to the swaying response? Or was the snake just



Sketch by G. Bishop

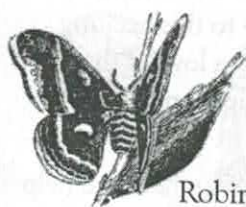
moving to what it perceived as music of the spheres? Who can say?

When it comes right down to it, perhaps no explanation is needed. Put plainly, the event took place. Any more complex response than that reflects a puny human need to deconstruct and analyze. Instead,

I'll gratefully accept the gift of simply being present with that snake, that grasshopper, on that August day, in this most blessed of places called New Brunswick. And that is enough.

Well-known Spring Moths and their Cocoons

J.A. Partridge



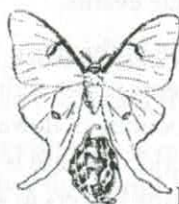
Robin Moth

cocoon long spindle-shaped, attached along twig



Promethea Moth

small cocoon hangs rolled in a leaf



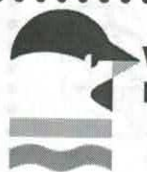
Luna Moth

cocoon oval, brown, papery



Polyphemus Moth

cocoon oval, nearly white, often partly wrapped in fallen leaf



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

Ci-inclus mon don à :

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

Cotisation (non-éligible pour un reçu) :

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

Chèque inclus : _____ \$

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

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

Nom du receveur : _____

Adresse : _____

Nom : _____

Autres membres de la famille : _____

Adresse : _____

Téléphone : _____

Courriel : _____

La cotisation doit être payée à Nature NB (NBFN/FNNB) et envoyée à : Nature NB, 924 rue Prospect Street, Suite 110, Fredericton, NB E3B 2T9

Vanessa Roy-McDougall
Executive Director
Nature NB, Fredericton

PlantWatch

PlantWatch is a nationwide phenology survey program which monitors changes in the environment. Phenology comes from the Greek "phaino" (to appear or show) and "logos" (to study). It simply means the study of seasonal appearances and timing of the life cycle events.

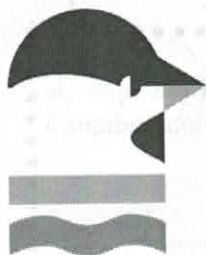
One of the most obvious events in the spring is the blooming of flowers. As the world's climate is changing, spring flowers in some regions of the world are beginning to

bloom at different times, while in other areas there is little change. PlantWatch NB hopes to discover where New Brunswick fits into this pattern.

Not all scientists wear white coats!

PlantWatch requires no technical equipment and very little experience allowing everybody, from students to Grandmothers, to contribute to this exciting project. All you need is a love of the outdoors, a pen and paper and a lot of enthusiasm

Join our team of PlantWatchers and help us to make history!



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

Included my donation for:

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

Membership (not eligible for a receipt):

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

Cheque enclosed \$ _____

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#89017971RR0001. Please ask for a receipt for donations
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This is a **gift membership** (A note will be sent
announcing your gift and welcoming the new member.)

Recipient: _____

Address _____

Name _____

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E-mail _____

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

AGM

Don't forget our AGM in Moncton at the Irishtown Community Centre, June 5,6, and 7th 2009. See insert in this issue for details.

N'oubliez pas l'AGA qui se tiendra au Centre communautaire d'Irishtown, à Moncton, les 5, 6 et 7 juin prochain. Pour les détails, voir l'encart dans le présent numéro.

AGA

Nature News

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

Info Nature

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

Invertebrates / Invertébrés - Dwayne Sabine, 450-7302, dlsmejas@netscape.net

Plants / Plantes - Sean Blaney, 364-2658, sblaney@mta.ca

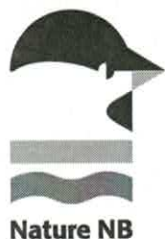
Birds / Oiseaux:

November to January / novembre à janvier - Don Gibson, 454-3261, gibsondg@nbnet.nb.ca

February to April / février à avril - Gilles Belliveau, 455-6480, belliveg@nbnet.nb.ca

May to July / mai à juillet - Ken MacIntosh, 693-6799, coopers@nbnet.nb.ca

August to October / août à octobre - Pierrette Mercier, (418) 737-1376, petem@globetrotter.net



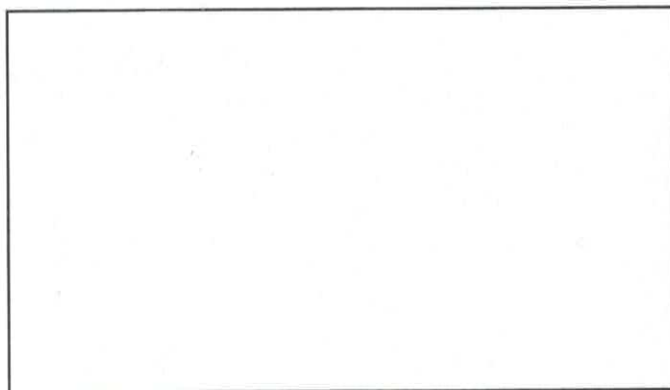
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Please check your mailing label to make sure your membership is up-to-date. Unfortunately if your membership dues have not been received before the next issue is published, you will not receive any further issues of the NB Naturalist/Le Naturaliste du N.-B.



Local but global

PlantWatch projects are taking place across the globe from Japan and China to Europe and North America. However, within Canada each province has its own carefully tailored list of flowering plants to monitor and its own local co-ordinator. The aim of PlantWatch is to achieve great things by working at the local level.

Volunteers from all over Canada send in their observations to their local co-ordinator to be recorded in a central data-bank. You can even register your results



Dandelion
Drawing by F.S. Mathews

online and view the results for the whole country. Visit <http://www.naturewatch.ca/english/plantwatch/> to register.

So, how do I get started?

Just follow these simple steps

1. Pick a location which you like to visit regularly, preferably on a relatively flat open area (avoid buildings and shady areas as they will influence temperatures and the flowering of the plants!).
2. Look for one or two of the 12 species of plants on the PlantWatch Survey. Some are easier to find than others.

3. Mark the plants with some kind of tag so that you can easily find them again.

4. When you visit your area, look at your plants. Are they flowering? How many flowers are there? One or many? Record your observations on the PlantWatch Survey.

5. Send us your results by August 1st or register online at <http://www.naturewatch.ca/english/plantwatch/>.

Our New Brunswick plant species...

Purple lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)

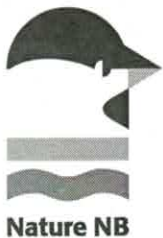
Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)

Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*)



Bunchberry
Drawing by F. S. Mathews

Lilac



Nature NB

Membership Card
Carte de membre

924 rue Prospect St.
Suite 110
Fredericton, NB
E3B 2T9