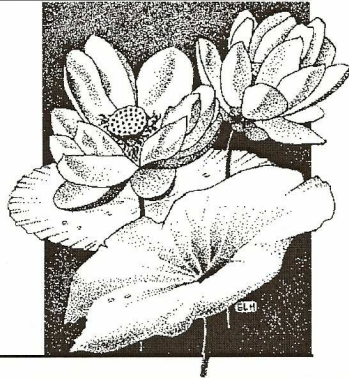


Lotus

NEWSLETTER
of the
NORFOLK FIELD NATURALISTS



June 2009



Meeting Notes

April 14, 2009 Meeting

Announcements

Audrey Heagy requested that any members interested in becoming Board Members contact her. Particularly needed are people to take on the planning of the NFN Field Trips.

Mike McMillan, the official NFN Birdathoner, requested support for his upcoming birdathon.

April sightings included 4 species of salamanders, many frogs, a towhee, a leukistic robin, a bluebird laying eggs and 2 Bald Eagles playing in a puddle. Audrey Heagy observed a Golden Eagle on several occasions flying over the heronry near her home and flushing as many as 70 herons off their nests at one time.

Reported instances of possible badger sightings are being investigated.

April Speaker

Andrew M. Gordon is Director of the Agroforestry Research and Development Program at the University of Guelph. He has spent considerable time developing and promoting agroforestry systems in temperate regions and has also been involved in a number of rehabilitation initiatives globally (e.g. in Nepal, Ghana, Argentina, etc.) as well as in Canada. His father had worked near Turkey Point so he was familiar with our area. Andrew spoke on Agroforestry Systems and how they provide ecological goods and services.

Agroforestry systems focus on the planned systemic integration of trees into farming systems and the benefits that can be derived from doing this. Andrew called it "Farming With Trees" and discussed it under six major headings:

- **Commodity**
- **Windbreak**
- **Silvopastoral**
- **Streambanks**
- **Intercropping**
- **Bioenergy**

We are all familiar with the **commodity** aspect of tree farming which includes producing maple syrup, Christmas trees, Shitake mushrooms, etc. Ground Hemlock is currently of interest to the pharmaceutical industry because of its anticancer potential, a good example of a forest product which may provide valuable non-timber benefits.

Similarly, **windbreaks** have been used for many years, but, often not to the best advantage. It was popularly believed that "thicker and deeper" was better than a thinly planted windbreak. In fact, a "leaky" windbreak is preferable because it prevents scouring of soil downwind.

Silvopastoral farming addresses animal welfare in conjunction with tree planting. A number of examples of low density plantings, used to control erosion and provide shade, were discussed, showing their advantages for cattle, sheep, and goats. About 100 trees per hectare are used for silvopastoral farming; illustrations showed its usefulness on steep slopes in New Zealand with Radiata Pine being used for sheep.

In France and Spain, cork oak and its acorns are used to provide shade and food for pigs.

Streambank planting offers buffers to protect our water supply (and is being recommended by ALUS with farmers in this area). This has become more and more important in recent years as the amount of chemical and waste residue in creeks and rivers has become of great concern. Andrew cited a situation he had worked on since 1985 in the Nith and Grand River areas. Initially, there was considerable sediment and a total lack of fish in the area where he did streambank planting. Poplar was used because of its fast growth and by 1990 a visible change was apparent. As the short-lived poplars began to die, they were underplanted with ash, oak and walnut to provide more permanent protection. By last year, fish were numerous in the restored area. Biomass is being measured to determine the amounts of carbon and CO2 being produced. Eventually a dollar value should be able to be placed on the benefits of streambank planting to provide incentives for doing it.

Intercropping was described as “the Cadillac of systems” but, in our society where we have spent 300 years removing trees from fields, this approach requires overcoming the perception that trees in the field are undesirable. With intercropping, several crop rows are planted between rows of trees. We saw examples of winter wheat that had adapted to the shadier field. An example of corn showed it to be less responsive to intercropping as shaded plants were shorter than those further away from the trees. However, there are benefits to the overall ecology of the area by having the deeper roots of the trees along with the shallow roots of a bean or wheat crop to further cleanse the soil and recycle carbons and nitrogen. About 7% of the land area becomes a “leave area” for the trees but the productivity of the crop rows between them can be maximized by keeping the tree crowns small to limit the shade produced. Crop area can also be increased by additional planting of, e.g., strawberries or Christmas trees, in the “leave area” between the trees which are positioned 40’ apart.

The Guelph studies are computerized: the position of every tree is known, shade patterns through the day have been studied, and yields of the various crops have been recorded. Additional benefits are achieved because of changed interactions in the fields. Birds of prey can perch and reduce the rodent population of a field; similarly, insect eaters can help reduce the use of pesticides. Earthworm density also increases and improves the soil although too many

earthworms can be harmful. In the changing climate, they are moving north and are expected to reach James Bay . This will be detrimental to forest floors.

Bioenergy plantings utilize plantings of willow, miscanthus, switchgrass, hemp, etc. on land no longer arable, in order to restore its nutrients. Such plantings are harvested on a planned schedule and then replanted. In this area, more knowledge of the dollar value of the results is being sought, so that “carbon credits” can be given as an incentive for undertaking bioenergy planting.

The most important factor in making these approaches attractive and viable is to be able to develop a method of putting dollar values on their environmental benefits, thereby making it possible to provide financial incentives to farmers who use them.

May 12, 2009 Meeting

Announcements and Sightings

Peter Carson reported that a Bald Eagle at the Jackson Gunn site is feeding young.

A roadkill Milk snake was reported and the Fox snake population is beginning to move out of winter quarters.

The University of Ottawa is putting transmitters on 24 Hognose snakes in Walsingham to obtain a better understanding off their habitat requirements.

Badger sightings have been reported and some have been confirmed.

On the April 26th Wildflower Walk at Rowanwood, 17 species were found.

Alex Landon told an interesting anecdote about digging worms and feeding them to frogs as he dug. The next time he dug, a frog came to be fed.

Mike McMillan and his group found 105 species on their Birdathon. Mike’s report is included in this issue of Lotus.

Audrey Heagy reminded the group that, although this is the last monthly meeting until September, field trips continue through the summer months. (*Ed. Note - they are listed on the back page of your newsletter.*) There will also be a special outing on Saturday, June 13 at 6:00 p.m. - a “Kids for Turtles” walk on the causeway.

May Speaker



Rick Levick, the Project Manager of the Long Point Causeway Improvement Project (LPCIP), is a Public Relations consultant and writer from Toronto who has a cottage at Long Point and was a founding member of the LPCIP committee.

NFN is one of 16 groups participating in the project; work done in 2008 was featured in the August 2008 Lotus. Rick displayed a large schematic of the proposed plan at the meeting, outlined the history of the causeway and discussed the progress the project committee has made over the last 2 years, the current status of the project and the plans and challenges for future improvements to reduce wildlife mortality, improve hydrological function and mitigate human safety concerns.

The original causeway, built around the beginning of the 20th century, was constructed manually with wagonloads of fill and shovels to provide access to Long Point by auto, rather than by boat or on foot. It was low and flooded frequently, having little impact on the flows of water between Big Creek Marsh and the Inner Bay. But, by the mid 1900s the southern connection to the Inner Bay had been closed by the more permanent structure we know today and the only connection to the Inner Bay now is the main channel of Big Creek. The higher, wider roadway greatly affects water flows and passage of wildlife between the marsh and the bay, with many wildlife fatalities occurring on the roadway. The Long Point Causeway, crossing the marsh which provides critical habitat for Species at Risk, is rated the fifth deadliest road in the world for turtles.

There are safety concerns as well. On busy summer weekends, 10,000 cars travel the causeway and there are no shoulders on which a car can pull off should a mechanical problem occur. There is very limited room for wildlife observers to park and bicycle and

foot traffic is simply not viable. Many of the original trees have aged (or died) and need to be removed and replaced, but at a greater distance from traffic lanes than they are at present.

Possible corrective measures are widening the road and building shoulders, restoring water flows between the marsh and bay with aquatic passages, creating funnel walls and conduits for wildlife protection from road traffic and initiating traffic calming measures.

Rick emphasized that the plan for causeway improvement is conceptual and definitely not final. One of the first things the plan calls for is a formal Environmental Assessment to clarify and quantify the benefits that can be achieved by making these changes. Another important aspect of proceeding with the plans is continuing to communicate what the plan is trying to do, to strive to make it a true community effort.

Currently, there is some opposition to the plan from area residents. One of the major concerns seems to be that taxes will be greatly increased by the cost (preliminary estimates for the project range from \$14 to \$17 million). But the intent is to obtain grants for the project - funding sources are available, especially from the provincial and federal government. The work to date has been accomplished with grant money and the work planned for summer 2009 is being funded by grants.

Other typical objections being encountered are "We don't want trees removed" or "We have property on the causeway and we want the road left alone". LPCIP members are hopeful that the project will be able to demonstrate that the proposed changes will be for everyone's good and to everyone's benefit.

Construction will give an economic boost to the area. Improved linkage between the mainland and the Point will be attractive for tourism and travel across the causeway will be safer for both humans and wildlife. The high numbers of roadkills now being experienced will be reduced or eliminated. And, last, but not least, the plan will stop the deterioration of the bay (the silting, etc.) and increase Norfolk County's "green reputation" recently enhanced by the 2-year Forest Capital of Canada designation.

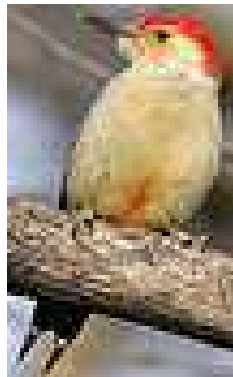
(Ed. Note - FYI - Your Lotus Editor has taken on the job of being the NFN representative to the LPCIP Steering Committee. The first meeting attended was May 11, the night before Rick spoke to the NFN.)

Baillie Birdathon 2009

Mike McMillan

This year I did the birdathon on B.S.C's birdathon day, Sat. May 9. As has been my custom in the past I joined Darlene and Jeff Sauder, Linda and Jack O'Donnell, and Diane Salter for an enjoyable day of birding.

We arrived early at Old Cut and joined the first group led by Ron Ridout for a walk around the bird banding station and into the Provincial Park. On this walk, the warblers, which are always exciting to see, included Northern Parula, Nashville, Black-throated Green Yellow-rumped, Chestnut-sided, Common Yellowthroat, Wilson's, Palm, Yellow, and Blue-winged. As we entered the park I managed hear a Kentucky Warbler that remained hidden in a thicket. Other good sightings were Blue-headed and Warbling Vireos, an Osprey flying over, a Chimney Swift a Pine Siskin, a Veery, a Scarlet Tanager, a Brown Creeper, a Red-bellied Woodpecker, and an Eastern Bluebird.



In addition to the bird feeders at Diane Salter's house and at Jeff and Darlene's we checked out the following locations during the day: Backus Woods, the Forestry Station, the pond by Big Creek on the 1st Concession, the Lee Brown Sanctuary, and the sand road near Rowanwood.

Sightings at these locations included a Broad-Winged Hawk, a Pine Warbler, a Bald Eagle, Widgeon, Gadwall, Blue-Winged Teal, Green-Winged Teal, Semi-Palmated Plover, Semi-Palmated Sandpiper, and a short-Billed Dowitcher.

At 5:00 o'clock we enjoyed a delicious chili dinner at B.S.C. compliments of the B.S.C. staff. This meal is always much appreciated by all the birdathoners.

Following dinner, on the walk around the B.S.C. property, I was able to add to the day's list. There were a couple of Willets, a Green Heron, a Lesser Yellowlegs, a Solitary Sandpaper, and a Kingfisher in the wetlands.



Out in the bay, through the scopes, we saw numerous ducks including Ruddy Duck, Redhead, Goldeneye, Greater and Lesser Scaup, and Canvasback.

By this time of day the wind was very gusty and the temperature had dropped considerably. We decided to skip the dike walk on the causeway and return to Darlene and Jeff's for a bit of relaxation before attempting some owling. Luckily at dusk the wind died down and the sky cleared. We were then fortunate enough to call in and see a Screech Owl at Jeff and Darlene's and a Barred Owl on the sand road behind the Wilson Tract. In addition, in the sand on the side of the road, we had a good look at a Whip-poor-will in the car headlights before it flew off.



Despite the windy conditions I was surprised when I totaled the day's sightings – 97 species. Also, I had heard another 8 bird species for a total of 105 identified. With the help of all my sponsors, many of whom are NFN members, just under \$4,000 will be raised for B.S.C. and NFN this year. This is up considerably from last year's total of \$3,263.

It was an honour and a pleasure to be NFN's official birdathoner for 2009.

Nature Watch

Nature Network News

Nature Watch is a citizen science initiative which engages Canadians in tracking changes in their natural world. It includes FrogWatch, PlantWatch, IceWatch and WormWatch. The programs are a great way to engage and educate adults and youth alike in better understanding environmental concerns while contributing meaningful data on ecosystem changes - a great pairing of learning and taking action. There are a number of resources available including:

- ♦ Senior FrogWatch Teachers Guide
- ♦ PlantWatch Teacher's Guide
- ♦ FrogWatch guide (available for download)
- ♦ PlantWatch guide (available for download) (*Ed Note: See PlantWatch - page 5*)
- ♦ FrogWatch and WormWatch posters available
- ♦ PlantWatch program field guides

For additional information and how to implement the programs please go to www.naturewatch.ca.

PlantWatch Ontario A Nature Watch Project

Hello nature watchers & nature enthusiasts!! Spring is here, the bird migrants are coming through, and flowers and early spring leaves are popping up everywhere! I am sure you are as excited as I am to spend more time out there and watch things change after our cold winter.

I'm writing because, as coordinator of the PlantWatch Program, I need your assistance to get this important phenology monitoring program blossoming here in Ontario. For those of you who have not yet heard of PlantWatch, it is a nation-wide program of the NatureWatch series that relies on volunteers, or "citizen scientists" to record flowering times of certain plants and report to researchers through the internet or by mail. The plants chosen bloom every spring, largely in response to rising temperatures. With the information collected from citizen scientists' to-date, it has been found that some species are flowering almost a week earlier than they were a few decades ago!

Ontario has the lowest number of PlantWatch participants across all other provinces and territories! We need your help to monitor plants and assist us in assessing how climate change is affecting blooming times across Ontario. Please pick a plant, pick a location and start recording and reporting data!

Everything you need to know can be found at www.plantwatch.ca including a list of the 22 plant species being monitored here in Ontario. If you have any questions at all please contact me.

Thank-you and happy plant-watching!

Natalie (Natalka) Iwanycki

Herbarium Curator & Field Botanist
Program Coordinator, PlantWatch Ontario

Royal Botanical Gardens
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Green Explorers Cuba Tour August 1 - August 8, 2009

Space is still available to join this year's Green Explorers Cuba Tour which is arranged by Cuban specialists to acquaint visitors with island accomplishments in the fields of forestry, organic agriculture, climate change, nature conservation and restoration, renewable energy, and sustainable urban development. Six very special rendezvouses take place with Cuban experts in these arenas

This innovative and exciting tour was inspired by Canadian naturalist Bernie Solymár, who will again lead the tour. He will be accompanied by expert Cuba guide and translator Onelio Rodrigues. Bernie and Onelio are known for their outgoing people-first approach to learning about and enjoying Cuba.

A day-by-day itinerary and costs are detailed at: <http://realcubatours.org/>

Long Point Basin Land Trust Charity Picnic August 14 - 16, 2009

Juno Award winning rock-folk-root musician, Fred Eaglesmith, will host his 15th annual charity picnic at Springwater Conservation Area August 14 – 16, with proceeds to benefit Long Point Basin Land Trust and conservation.

"Fred and his fellow musicians are great supporters and we're delighted to be participating again this year," said Gregor Beck, Land Trust Conservation Director. "The weekend is a great opportunity to enjoy the music of talented and diverse musicians and to support charities."

Long Point Basin Land Trust encourages conservation-minded music lovers to attend all or parts of the charity picnic this August. The Land Trust also encourages businesses to help sponsor the event. Event sponsorship will directly benefit Long Point Basin Land Trust.

Information about the Charity Picnic, including details on how to order tickets, will be available at www.fredeaglesmith.com or call 519-583-3878.

For information about Long Point Basin Land Trust, visit: www.longpointlandtrust.ca.

For sponsorship information, contact Gregor Beck at 519-586-9361 or email gregor.beck@xplornet.com

Big Creek Rainbows

Anne Davidson

My February move to a new house in Delhi meant major changes to daily routines. At Vanessa, with a fenced yard and doggie doors, my dog Scamp could go in and out as he pleased. In town, with no lawn (construction stage) and no fence, walks had to be scheduled. Being located close to Centennial Park (behind the arena) and Quance Park/Dam, we began to make daily visits there, crossing the bridge over the dam to use the paths on both sides of Big Creek.

Early in March we began stopping on the bridge to watch activity at the fish ladder; I had not realized one was there as it was only built in 1995. Every day, volunteers came to free the Rainbow Trout using the ladder to get to the top of Quance Dam (located behind the tobacco museum near the highway bridge on the west side of town). They checked to see that the fish were healthy, looked for signs of lamprey attacks (one I saw had a large circular mark on its side) and recorded numbers of males and females freed. What amazed me the most was the size of many of the Rainbow Trout I saw. They were big!

David Johnstone, President of the Delhi District Anglers' Association, was there at least once a day - twice when many fish were going through. He told me that they frequently get 15-pounders and in 2008 had seen trout weighing more than 20 pounds. Between March 9 and April 15, 2009, 830 fish were released with 70 being the highest day's count. David explained to me that the arrival of the fish at the ladder is weather-dependent and clearing the ladder can go from early March to mid-May. The water temperature needs to be 40-42 degrees for spawning.



The Quance Dam ladder has 7 steps with a plate in it to keep lamprey out. The ladder also stops suckers from moving upstream; they cannot jump the steps as the rainbows can. The Lehman Dam on the southwest edge of Delhi has 11 steps but has not been monitored for several years due to the shortage of volunteers. David had a young man helping him this year and is looking for more helpers.

In Big Creek more Rainbow Trout are being seen and released every year. In 1995, the big run was 143; since then, the highest count in a day at Quance Dam has risen to 194 (David released all of them!).

On April 15th I was shown a spawning pair on a shoal just above the dam which they had been watching since the 12th. By April 22nd, the year's count at Quance Dam was 971 and expected to exceed 1000.

Three species of trout are found in Big Creek. The scarcest are Brook Trout. The spring run is all Rainbow Trout and Brown Trout run in the fall. I'm looking forward to seeing them this fall, now that I know to watch for them.

If anyone is interested in volunteering for fish ladder duty, please contact me (see back page) and I will put you in touch with David Johnstone. He will be glad to have more help.

The Ontario Hummingbird Project

Nature Network News

Despite the high frequency with which we see Hummingbirds during the summer, relatively little is known about the species in Ontario. In fact, a number of beliefs and 'facts' often repeated by well-known biologists in our area are turning out to be incorrect.

Attempts to obtain simple bits of information about the biology and behavior of the species have determined there are huge gaps in our knowledge about the species.

To correct this, the Ontario Hummingbird Project was launched in 2005. You can obtain more information from the website at [www.ontariohummingbirds](http://www.ontariohummingbirds.com)

The goals of The Ontario Hummingbird Project include:

- ◆ Identify migration routes and peak migration dates
- ◆ Document spring arrival and fall departure dates
- ◆ Define the northern limits of the breeding range
- ◆ Locate concentration points
- ◆ Collect information on nesting locations, population estimates, reproduction rates and birds returning to the same locality each year

You are encouraged to participate in the Ontario Hummingbird Project by becoming a member of the Ontario Hummingbird Project and:

- Keeping track of the first date that you see hummingbirds at your feeders in the spring (April - May)
- Keeping track of the last date that you see hummingbirds at your feeders in the fall (September - October)
- Counting the highest numbers of hummingbirds seen at one time at your feeder each day during migration and the time of day
- Reporting nesting activity and numbers of hummingbirds visiting your feeders during the breeding season (June - August)

Information collected can be submitted to hummingbirds@bmts.com. As well as knowing that membership fees (\$20/year) go towards a worthwhile project, the benefits to members include three newsletters per year and a chance to participate in special events.

Causeway Improvement Plans For 2009

Excerpts from May 26, 2009 Letter to Mayor Dennis Travale and.. Norfolk County Council

I am pleased to report on the progress of the Long Point Causeway Improvement Project (LPCIP) on behalf of the sixteen local, provincial and federal organizations involved in managing this project as a committee of the Long Point World Biosphere Reserve Foundation.

In 2008,the LPWBRF successfully applied for a total of \$78,300 from the federal and provincial governments to carry out the following work last year.

- Install 2500 metres of barrier fencing to keep wildlife off the road
- Install six artificial turtle nest mounds to divert turtles from trying to access the road
- Monitor the effectiveness of these measures.
- Install an electronic message sign to alert drivers to wildlife crossing the Causeway and
- Community awareness including presentations, brochures, media relations

We would note that staff of Norfolk County's Roads and Forestry departments provided much appreciated in-kind assistance to enable us to do this work. The electronic message sign was purchased through a 50/50 partnership between the County and the LPCIP, with each party having use of the sign for six months of the year.

..... the LPWBRF applied to the federal and provincial governments earlier this year for additional funding to continue this work.....

This year's funding will be used to purchase additional barrier fencing, nest mound materials, and contracted services for installation. In addition these monies will help to fund the Norfolk Environmental Stewardship Team to assist with installation and monitoring. All of this work will be monitored over the next five months to study its effectiveness. The funding will also support the coordination of the overall project including the community relations activities. Whenever possible, these funds will be used to purchase supplies or hire workers locally.....

The existing fencing running on the west side of the Causeway from Long Point north to the viewing area parking lot (purple line) is being reinstalled and repaired as necessary..... We plan to install new fencing on the eastern side of the Causeway beginning at the northernmost marina and continuingto the area opposite the viewing area parking lotIn some of this area, a much stronger and more expensive type of barrier fencing will be used because of the possibility of wave action and flooding. This fencing meets the Ontario Ministry of Transportation specifications for reptile barrier fencing.

We also proposed to continue fencing on the west side of the road from the viewing area parking lot northward to Big Creek. Not much fencing would be required on the east side of the road because most of the cottage properties have steel retaining walls.....

We are also proposing to install 10 additional artificial nest mounds along the Causeway in both the fenced and non-fenced areas to divert turtles from trying to crawl across the road or lay their eggs in the gravel shoulders.

All of this work will be carried out in consultation with Norfolk County's Roads and Forestry Departments to ensure that the work is done safely and with minimal disruption to traffic and nearby cottage owners.....

Lastly, we would like to advise Council that the President of the Long Point World Biosphere Reserve Foundation, former Norfolk Councilor Peter Black, has spoken directly with the leadership of the Friends of the Causeway Association (FOCAS) and has invited them to meet with us to discuss their concerns. A date for this meeting will be established soon.

Peter Black
Chair
LPWBRF

Paula Jongerden
Chair
Steering Committee
LPCIP

Next Meeting

**First Meeting
of the 2009-2010 Season**

Tuesday, September 8, 2009

Upcoming NFN Outings

Sat. June 20 / 09
10 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
**Canoeing on
Big Creek**
Audrey Heagy
519-586-9464



Sat., July 4 / 09
All day
**Long Point
Butterfly Count**
Doug Timpf
519-586-9964



Sat., July 11 / 09
2:00 p.m.
**Butterflies
& Bluebirds**
Audrey Heagy
519-586-9464
Family-friendly



Sat., Aug 15 / 09
9:00 p.m.
**Katydid,
Crickets &
Moths**
Mary Gartshore
& Peter Carson
519-586-3985
Family-friendly



NFN Meetings

Norfolk Field Naturalist meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month from September to May. The election of Directors takes place at the September meeting.

Meetings take place at the Simcoe Seniors Centre on Pond Street. They are free and visitors are always welcome. Doors open at 7:15pm; program begins at 7:30pm.

About the NFN

Norfolk Field Naturalist members participate in meetings and frequent field outings, many of which are family-friendly. Membership fees, due in September, are \$20-Individual and \$30-Family; donations are eligible for income tax credits; Charitable Registration #0620070-52-14.

Guest speakers present programs on interesting and relevant natural history and conservation topics.

Club members receive the Lotus newsletter with articles on local natural history and club activities. It is published bi-monthly from October to June by volunteer club members. Copies of the Lotus are available at meetings but will be mailed (free of charge) to members if not picked up. Articles published in the Lotus reflect the views and opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NFN. Visit the NFN website at:

www.norfolkfieldnaturalists.org

Next issue of Lotus:
October 2009
Input cutoff date:
Fri. Sep. 25, 2009

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2008 - 2009 NFN Directors with Contact and Project Information			
		all 519-	
President	Audrey Heagy	586-9464	x243 aheagy@bsc-eoc.org
Past Pres. + Natural Areas	Peter Carson	586-3985	gartcar@kwic.com
Vice-President	Tara Crewe	586-3531 x232	tcrewe@bsc-eoc.org
Treasurer	Lynda Kosalle	426-0826	kosalle@amtelecom.net
General Secretary		(position currently vacant)	
Board Secretary		(position currently vacant)	
Membership	Diane Salter	586-7775	dianesalter@execulink.com
Field Events		(position currently vacant)	
Speaker Program	Bernt (Bernie) Solymar	426-7124	solymar@nornet.on.ca
Publicity	Nina Cameron	586-8785	ninac@execulink.com
Sanctuary	Matt Brock	586-9157	greenheron99@hotmail.com
Environment		(position currently vacant)	
Director-at-large	Colleen Dale	586-9726	cdale22@yahoo.ca
Director-at-large	Shirley Rothery	586-9535	shirleyrothery@hotmail.com
Dir. + Lakeshore 2ndary Plan		(position currently vacant)	
Honorary President: Al Robinson		Honorary Directors: Harry Barrett, Jim Harlow	
Lotus Editor + Causeway	Anne Davidson	582-4382	birdyanne@gmail.com
Butterfly Counts	Doug Timpf	586-9964	timpf@nornet.on.ca