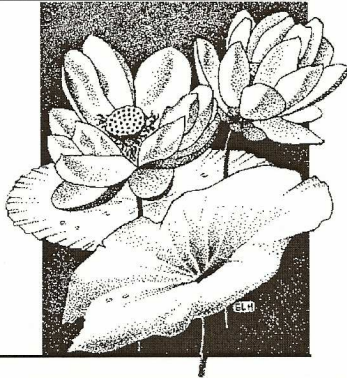


Lotus

NEWSLETTER
of the
NORFOLK FIELD NATURALISTS



June 2011



Meeting Notes

April 2011 Speaker

Our April meeting speaker was **Lesley Sampson** from **Coyote Watch Canada** who conducted her work on the "Urban Coyote" in the Niagara region. In addition to slides, she brought several mounts, including a 4-month-old coyote that had been hit by a car and a Great-horned Owl, whose scat is similar to the coyote's and may generate incorrect reports of coyote presence.

The objectives of Coyote Watch Canada are education about coyotes and increasing public awareness of these animals. The website is at: coyotewatchcanada.com

In mythology, native people revered wildlife and considered the coyote (ki - yo - tee) a "trickster". In our cultural heritage, who has not heard of "the big bad wolf"? And, too, we have Wiley Coyote (and the roadrunner). As habitat pressure increased with development and fencing, coyotes adapted and now can be found anywhere.

Coyotes range from 22-45 pounds in weight, usually mate for life, and are highly social, living in family units and packs. The pack size is determined by habitat, food availability and human impact. 60-70% of the pups die early, with heavy losses due to humans and vehicles. Coyotes are omnivores, eating rodents, rabbits, fruit, insects and goose eggs, etc. The den is often under a tree root. They use scent marking to define their territory and have been found to share territory with fox (Niagara-on-the-Lake area).

Their size and weight are often over-estimated. The coyote is normally 22-30 pounds, but the Eastern Coyote weighs 30-45 pounds as compared to the Eastern Wolf which is 45-75 pounds and the Gray

Wolf which weighs in at 70-100 pounds. Hair loss does not necessarily indicate mange; it could result from ticks.

Lesley showed a number of photos of different behaviours, i.e., calm, aggressive, etc. The most important thing to remember is that you should never feed a coyote. We were also advised to: 1) Never interfere with pups, even if injured; 2) Leash animals and obey leash laws; 3) Do not allow pets out unsupervised after dark; 3) Never run if you meet a coyote (will initiate a chase) but back off slowly or clap, shout or throw something (not at the animal!).

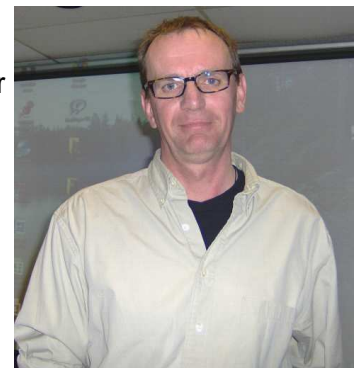
May Meeting Announcements

Gregor Beck had copies of the new 60-page publication from the Long Point Basin Land Trust entitled "Conserving Carolinian Reptiles" which is lavishly illustrated with colour photos. For information on how to obtain a copy, email Gregor Beck at nature@longpointlandtrust.ca.

We had guests with us from Germany, Thomas and Susanne Abe, who are in Canada for a year visiting the Biosphere locations in Canada.

May 2011 Speaker

We were extremely fortunate to have Trevor Herriot speak to us in May and read excerpts from his recent book "Grass, Sky, Song" (Promise and Peril in the World of Grassland Birds).



Travelling from his home in Saskatchewan to Ontario with financial assistance provided by the Canada Council through the Writers' Union of Canada, Trevor had spent a few days prior to our meeting at Pelee island with Graeme Gibson, who also joined us for the evening. Trevor began by telling us he had roots in Southern Ontario - his great-grandfather came from Scotland to the Galt area before later moving to the west.

Beginning with pictures of grasslands and native flora such as Prairie Crocus (Anemone), Yellow Umbrella Plant and **Gaillardia** (Blanket-flower), Trevor introduced us to his "Pippit Field".



For those who have his book at hand, his first reading was the Preface (pg 1 to the end of the second para on pg 2) and pg 9 (beginning "It would be easy") to the end of pg 13. We then saw a collection of photos of the birds whose environments are disappearing, such as the Swainson's Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk (the largest buteo), Sharp-tailed Grouse, Greater Sage Grouse (now reduced in number to 200), Upland Sandpiper, Burrowing Owl, Loggerhead Shrike and Horned Lark, whose decline was accelerated by "no till" practices. He described the song of Sprague's Pippit, now endangered, as "sunlight singing".

One of the major reasons the grasslands are disappearing is the emergence of the monster machinery now used with the prairie crops. Windbreaks are gone (to manoeuvre the huge machines) and ditches and fringe are lost as fields extend out to the roadsides.

Trevor's advice to us was to: 1) Join and support organizations protecting grassland and grassland species; 2) Choose grass-based animal products (vs. grain-fed); 3) Restore grasslands; 4) Talk to people, especially the policy-makers. He mentioned the request to the McGuinty government re a 3-year moratorium on early mowing (before July 15) to protect Bobolink nests in Ontario. (He would be disappointed to learn that, since his visit, it has been announced that the protection will not be in effect in the near future.)

Trevor closed with another reading from "Grass, Sky, Song" from the last para on pg 241 to the end of pg 245. It was a most enjoyable evening.

Baillie Birdathon: May 11 - 12, 2011

Mike McMillan

We were on the sand road leaving the Wilson tract when Ricky said, "Let's try Rowanwood because a couple of days ago there was a Cooper's Hawk there." A few moments later we were walking south on the track beside Rowanwood when a Cooper's Hawk glided silently across the trail right in front of us about fifty feet away. It perched in a tree for a few seconds before flying off. This was one of several highlights in this year's birdathon.

For the second year I had joined Ricky Dunn, David Hussell and their son, Jeremy. We began our birdathon at 6:00 p.m. on May 11 at campsite A419 in the New Provincial Park at Long Point. We had trekked into the park because a Kirtland's Warbler had been seen there during the afternoon. Shortly after 6:00 p.m. the first highlight occurred when we spotted the Kirtland's which stayed long enough for everyone to have a good look.

In addition to the Kirtland's, there were numerous other warblers in the pines including Nashville, Chestnut-sided, Palm, Magnolia, Yellow-rumped, Northern Parula, Common Yellowthroat and a Redstart. Other sightings here were a Least Flycatcher, an Eastern Kingbird, a Veery and a Red-breasted Nuthatch.

On our walk out of the park we spotted a Field Sparrow, a Brown Thrasher and a Baltimore Oriole.

For the remainder of the evening until dusk we checked out the BSC wetland and then walked on the dyke along the causeway. An interesting sighting from the viewing stand on the dyke was a Northern Harrier on the ground in the distance at the edge of some water. It was flapping its wings off and on as if it was tugging on a large prey. Sightings at BSC included a Hooded Merganser, a Great Blue Heron, two Green Herons, a Short-billed Dowitcher and five Least Sandpipers.

After dark, on the sand road north of the Forestry Farm we listened to several Whip-poor-wills calling, one in a tree about twenty-five feet way.

At 5:30 the next morning we were on our way. Our morning tour took us to the Timpf property, the Wilson Tract, Rowanwood, Pterophylla, Lake Erie Farms, and other nearby locations as well as Old Cut. One morning highlight was three Sand Hill Cranes across from Lee Brown's feeding in a field full of corn

stubble from last year's crop. Standing up to four feet in height these birds were a magnificent sight! Our warbler count continued to increase with the addition of a Black and White, a Blackpoll, a Black-throated Blue, a Wilson's, a Black-throated Green, a Canada, and a Hooded. Other species added were an Eastern Bluebird, a Blue-headed Vireo, a Red-eyed Vireo, a Swainson's Thrush, a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, a Scarlet Tanager and a Kingfisher. Another highlight for me was seeing my first Tennessee Warbler. It was a quick look and occurred during our lunch in the Old Provincial Park.

During the afternoon we traveled to the Townsend Sewage lagoons, our last stop. Along the way good sightings included a couple of Chimney Swifts over Port Rowan, a Meadowlark at Mud Creek, a Bald Eagle perched in a tree at Turkey Point, a Kestrel on a wire near Normandale, a Red-tailed Hawk flying at tree-top height at Fisher's Glen.

At the Townsend Sewage Lagoons I was able to add a Coot, a Blue-winged Teal, a Bufflehead, and a Lesser Yellowlegs to my list. It was fitting, however, that the day ended here with another highlight – five bobolinks sitting in an apple tree and two more on a nearby fence. Presumably they had just arrived on migration. Our birdathon ended at 6:00 p.m. Despite the rainy, cold spring we experienced pleasant weather for the duration of the entire 24 hours.

My total of 120 species identified was eleven more than my previous high. It was an honour to again be NFN's official birder. Thank you to all of you who sponsored me. BSC and NFN will both benefit from your generosity. When all the money is collected it should total in the neighbourhood of \$4,000.

Diane's Latest Backyard Visitors



Diane Salter took this recently in her yard. She sent it with the caption "A face only a mother could love".

NFN Field Outings Spring 2011

Audrey Heagy (Articles and trip photos)

NFN trip to the Long Point Bird Observatory's Old Cut Field Station, 14 May 2011

A group of 15 naturalists congregated at the Old Cut banding station at the base of Long Point at 8:30 on Saturday morning to look for spring migrants in the adjacent woodlot and provincial park. Included in the group were several visitors from Toronto, Guelph, and Mississauga. Rain was in the forecast but the weather conditions were good enough for the bird observatory to have the nets open so that our group was able to see them catching and banding birds. Jesse Pakkala the bander in charge that morning explained the banding process and described the migration monitoring research that has been carried out at Long Point Bird Observatory since 1960. Some of the group were so fascinated by seeing the birds up close in the hand that they decided to stay in the banding lab rather than come for the walk in the woods where the birds were much harder to spot.

Although the date of the trip coincided with the peak period for the spring warbler migration, weather conditions overnight hadn't been particularly favourable for migration. There weren't a lot of new arrivals so spotting birds in the trees and bushes wasn't very easy (the leaves on the deciduous trees were partly open which didn't help either). It had been much busier just a few days earlier when a wave of migrants had arrived.



Nonetheless our group did see and hear many different species including the brightly coloured **Yellow Warblers** which were getting ready to start nesting, and also some other colourful migrants including **Baltimore Orioles**, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and the ever popular Scarlet Tanager. It did indeed start to rain by about 11 am so we cut our walk short and headed back to Old Cut.



NFN members and the public are welcome to visit the Old Cut field station any morning (the earlier the better for seeing birds) during spring (April – May) or fall (mid-August – early November) migration. The

nets are operated daily for 6 hours starting 30 minutes before sunrise unless it is raining or too windy. Volunteers and staff are on hand to greet visitors and talk about the bird banding and research. It is well worth the visit. Old Cut field station is located on Old Cut Boulevard at the base of Long Point, close to the Long Point provincial park.

Evening Hike at Big Creek National Wildlife Area, 4 June 2011

The weather was very pleasant for the NFN evening hike along the dikes through the marshes at the Big Creek National Wildlife Area on the Long Point Causeway. The 7 participants in the outing included four NFN



members and 3 non- members, including a college student who had recently moved to Simcoe from Alabama and two ladies from London.

Marsh wrens were singing everywhere in the cattails but were very hard to spot as they would pop up briefly and then disappear. The noisy Black Terns were easier to spot as they flew overhead quite low. We were able to see two Black Tern nests quite close to the dike – with the female sitting on the nests built directly on low mounds of dirt and dead cattails just above the water level. Red-winged blackbirds were also common and we were amused to observe one bird that was hopping from lily-pad to lily-pad, quickly flipping each leaf over and inspecting the underside as it looking for some lost item.

While we walked we frequently heard the soft coo-coo-coo call of the Least Bittern. However, after a while we noticed that this call was always coming from the vicinity of a group of people who were circling around the marsh ahead of us. It turned out that this was a group of students from MacMaster University who were taking part in a study comparing how well novice volunteers did at identifying and counting marsh birds compared to an experienced birder. They were using the marsh monitoring survey protocol which involves playing the call of various marsh birds (including Least Bittern) to stimulate the real birds to sing in response. So I'm not sure if we heard any real Least Bitterns or just the tape.

In the water beside the trail we had good views of several muskrat, some large fish (some type of catfish?), some **Green Frogs with bright yellow throats**, and a large Bullfrog.



There were some groups of Canada Geese goslings (known as crèches) accompanied by a few adults along the trail but the young were getting to be a good size.



One of the ladies from London spotted a **Fox Snake** curled up on the edge of the dike and it stayed still for us to take photos.

Evenings in early June are usually a good time to see turtles along the dikes as they often dig nests in the soft dirt of the dike. Other years we have seen many Snapping Turtles and some Spotted Turtles along the dike but this year we didn't see any turtles (or any signs of turtle nests that had been dug up by skunks or racoons). Some of the people we met along our walk said they had seen a Snapping Turtle on the dike but it was gone by the time we got there. Turtle nesting this year was likely delayed due to the generally cool temperatures this spring.

The people from London said they saw a Spotted Turtle on the causeway and stopped to move it off the road. However, before they could do so another person had already come along to move the turtle off the road and to the safe side of the temporary barriers erected to keep turtles and frogs off the road. While the barriers have been very successful in preventing road mortality, they have had to be monitored daily to ensure that turtles that somehow make it under or over one of the barriers don't get trapped along the road. By next year, there should be three eco-passages in place under the causeway which will allow turtles and other wildlife to move freely back and forth from the marsh to the bay. More information about the Long Point Causeway project is available on the Internet at: <http://longpointcauseway.com/>

Bernie's Top Ten Nature Reads

Bernie Solymar

While reading through past issues of *The Cardinal*, Nature London's newsletter, I came onto a series of articles on the favourite nature writings of various executive members. Each month recounted the top 10 books from a director with short descriptions of the book.

I've borrowed that idea and below provide some of my favourite nature reads – from scientific, to philosophical, to humorous, to real-life detective stories set in the natural world. My descriptions are a weave of *amazon.ca* reviews and my own words. These ten books, by the way, are collectively available at *amazon.ca* for under \$200!

* * * * *

With this first article I invite past and present executive, directors and members to submit their top 10 nature writings in future issues of *The Lotus*.

* * * * *

A Sand County Almanac, Leo Aldopold (1949)
Published shortly after the author's death, *A Sand County Almanac* is a classic of nature writing, widely cited as one of the most influential nature books ever published. Writing from the vantage of his summer shack along the banks of the Wisconsin River, Leopold mixes essay, polemic, and memoir in his book's pages. His writings reflect what he calls his "land ethic" – today referred to as "conservation: and "land stewardship". Classic!

Spix's Macaw: The Race to Save the World's Rarest Bird, Tony Juniper (2002)

For the magnificent blue parrots of South America, beauty and intelligence have been a curse. These qualities, in addition to the birds' rare numbers, have made the animals highly attractive to human collectors. Despite a ban on endangered-parrot trading since 1975, smugglers have continued to trap and sell blue parrots-including the rarest, Spix's macaw-on the international market. By 1990, only one wild Spix's remained. Juniper, executive director of Friends of the Earth, recounts the riveting adventures of the team of specialists that finally documented the presence of this last wild bird in Brazil's remote northeast interior and launched efforts to try to protect it. Great detective story!

Snakebit: Confessions of a Herpetologist, Lesley Anthony (2008)

This fun and educational book traces the author's journey from a childhood fascination with snakes in suburban Toronto, through academic flirtation, to professional association with some of the world's greatest herpetologists. It leads the reader through desert, swamp, jungle, and lab to reveal the strange world of these cryptic creatures and the often stranger fraternity that pursues them. Anthony celebrates snakes with science, "hands on" knowledge, philosophy and a good dash of humour.

Mind of the Raven, Bernd Heinrich (1999)

Beyond croaking, "Nevermore," what exactly do ravens do all day? Bernd Heinrich, biology professor at the University of Vermont has spent more than a decade learning the secrets of these most intelligent of birds. He has observed startlingly complex activities among ravens, including strong pair-bonding, use of tools, elaborate vocal communication, and even play. Ravens are just plain smart and exhibit human-like behaviours, including affection, cranky, joyful, greedy, and competitive.

Swampwalker's Journal: A Wetlands Year, David M. Carroll (1999)

Wetland. The very word makes environmentalists swoon and real estate developers curse. In *Swampwalker's Journal*, Carroll transcends the political to find joy in the damp places he has loved since he was a boy. In chapters describing his favorite vernal pools, marshes, swamps, ponds, and bogs, he describes hours spent watching animals frolic in their moist, vegetated homes. Braving mosquito bites and the wrath of bears, he embarks on a journey through these mysterious, underappreciated ecosystems and provides natural history writing that keeps the reader reading.

Grass, Sky, Song: Promise and Peril in the World of Grassland Birds, Trevor Herriot (2009)

Facing the demise of the very creatures that he has always depended on for his sense of home, Herriot sets out to discover why birds are disappearing and what, if anything, we can do to save them. He takes us out to local pastures where a few prairie songbirds sing and nest, as well as to the open rangeland where doomed populations of burrowing owls and greater sage-grouse cling to survival. In a narrative that is at once profound, intimate and informative, the reader meets passionate bird researchers and travels in the footsteps of 19th-century botanist John Macoun, the last naturalist to see the Great Plains in its pre-settlement grandeur.

The Song of the Dodo, David Quammen (1996)
Natural history writing at its best - Quammen applies the lessons of island biogeography - the study of the distribution of species on islands and island-like patches of landscape - to modern ecosystem decay, offering us insight into the origin and extinction of species, our relationship to nature, and the future of our world. The author travelled extensively visiting many islands – big and small – providing insight into the travels of 18th and 19th century biologists who first documented these unique ecosystems.

Wintergreen: Reflections on Loon Lake, Monte Hummel (1999) Wintergreen is an intimate, intensely evocative story of a man and a very special place. Hummel, former executive director of the World Wildlife Fund, invites the reader to join him at his cabin on Loon Lake, a small lake in eastern Canada, where he takes the reader on some delightful trips through the adjoining woods and wetland. As season follows season, Monte Hummel shares his knowledge of living in a wilderness cabin, his experiences with the local inhabitants, both wild and human, and his love of birding, canoeing, fishing, and astronomy. His strong sense of conservation ethic is liberally interspersed throughout the book.

Wisdom of the Elders, David Suzuki & Peter Knudson (1992) The authors compare primitive, aboriginal modes of perceiving the natural world with "Western culture's ecologically destructive worldview." Chapters focused on humans' relationships with, for instance, animals, vegetation and the universe begin with brief summaries of scientific explanation and continue with relevant myths and accounts of daily rituals of such societies as the Chewong in Malaysia, Alaska's Inuit and the Kayapo of the Amazon. An eloquent plea for modern society to more considerably interact with nature.

A Walk in the Woods, Bill Bryson (1997)
Bryson, a reluctant adventurer if ever there was one, undertakes a gruelling hike along the world's longest continuous footpath—The Appalachian Trail. The 2,000-plus-mile trail winds through 14 states, stretching along the east coast of the U.S., from Georgia to Maine. It snakes through some of the wildest and most spectacular landscapes in North America, as well as through some of its most poverty-stricken and primitive backwoods areas. With his offbeat sensibility, his eye for the absurd, and his laugh-out-loud sense of humour, Bryson recounts his confrontations with nature at its most uncompromising over his five-month journey.

Have You Seen or Heard About This?
Reprinted from the National Post - Apr. 12, 2011
Steven Edwards, Postmedia News

Human rights proposed for birds, bees, trees

UNITED NATIONS . Bolivia will this month table a draft United Nations treaty giving "Mother Earth" the same rights as humans -having just passed a domestic law that does the same for bugs, trees and all other natural things in the South American country.

The bid aims to have the UN recognize the Earth as a living entity that humans have sought to "dominate and exploit" -to the point that the "well-being and existence of many beings" is now threatened.

The wording may yet evolve, but the general structure is meant to mirror Bolivia's Law of the Rights of Mother Earth, which Bolivian President Evo Morales enacted in January.

That document speaks of the country's natural resources as "blessings," and grants the Earth a series of specific rights that include rights to life, water and clean air; the right to repair livelihoods affected by human activities, and the right to be free from pollution

It also establishes a Ministry of Mother Earth, and provides the planet with an ombudsman whose job is to hear nature's complaints as voiced by activist and other groups, including the state.

"If you want to have balance, and you think that the only [entities] who have rights are humans or companies, then how can you reach balance?" said Pablo Salon, Bolivia's ambassador to the UN. "But if you recognize that nature too has rights, and [if you provide] legal forms to protect and preserve those rights, then you can achieve balance."

The application of the law appears destined to pose new challenges for companies operating in the country, which is rich in natural resources, including natural gas and lithium, but remains one of the poorest in Latin America.

But while Mr. Salon said his country just seeks to achieve "harmony" with nature, he signalled that mining and other companies may come under greater scrutiny.

"We're not saying, for example, you cannot eat meat because you know you are going to go against the rights of a cow," he said. "But when human activity develops at a certain scale that you [cause to]

disappear a species, then you are really altering the vital cycles of nature or of Mother Earth. Of course, you need a mine to extract iron or zinc, but there are limits."

Bolivia is a country with a large indigenous population, whose traditional belief systems took on greater resonance following the election of Mr. Morales, Latin America's first indigenous president.

In a 2008 pamphlet his entourage distributed at the UN as he attended a summit there, 10 "commandments" are set out as Bolivia's plan to "save the planet" -beginning with the need "to end with capitalism."

Reflecting indigenous traditional beliefs, the proposed global treaty says humans have caused "severe destruction that is offensive to the many faiths, wisdom traditions and indigenous cultures for whom Mother Earth is sacred.

It also says that "Mother Earth has the right to exist, to persist and to continue the vital cycles, structures, functions and processes that sustain all human beings." In indigenous Andean culture, the Earth deity known as Pachamama is the centre of all life, and humans are considered equal to all other entities.

The UN debate begins two days before the UN's recognition April 22 of the second International Mother Earth Day -another Morales-led initiative.

Canadian activist Maude Barlow is among global environmentalists backing the drive with a book the group will launch in New York during the UN debate: Nature Has Rights. "It's going to have huge resonance around the world," Ms. Barlow said of the campaign. "It's going to start first with these southern countries trying to protect their land and their people from exploitation, but I think it will be grabbed onto by communities in our countries, for example, fighting the tar sands in Alberta."

A partially constructed "Van Gogh's Bedroom" Pod



Van Gogh's Bedroom

Anne Davidson

This spring, I met Jim Casha whose project "Van Gogh's Bedroom" intrigued me. Jim lives in the Norwich area and works two weeks out of three in Vancouver. About two years ago I read of something similar in the U.K. but that had larger units and seemed to be geared to construction of very expensive homes. Jim's endeavour began originally as an agricultural project but the need for homes became apparent, so now it includes them as well.

The goal of the project is to provide, for those in need, both low cost, affordable, agricultural and food production enterprises, as well as energy efficient homes.

A unit will consist of a small-diameter round, concrete-walled 'pod' of 350-500 square feet.

Agricultural jobs will be modeled after the scalable, sustainable, environmentally and community friendly farming practices promoted by Joel Salatin's Polyface Farm which can be viewed at

www.polyfacefarms.com "Pods' can serve a variety of agricultural food-related needs, including farm labor housing, guest cottages, water-cooled walk-in coolers, freezers, milk houses and processing facilities. Ancillary food processing and food related enterprises will provide community members with additional jobs and income.

'Pods' can be clustered and/or connected to meet a variety of housing needs or be constructed as individual homes. Homes constructed using the Quad-lock system are solid, secure, healthy, sound-resistant, sustainable and energy efficient, with energy savings of up to 70% compared to traditionally built homes,

The small, round design affords unparalleled ease of installation, with walls up in a day, roof and floor the next day, and a completed 'pod' shortly thereafter, thus providing additional job opportunities for community members.

I was especially interested in the name of the project and asked Jim about it. The goal of the project is the same as the theme of Van Gogh's painting "Van Gogh's Bedroom" i.e., to give those who have nothing, especially the mentally ill and disabled, a sense of purpose and a home. Van Gogh himself maintained that the painting conveys "absolute restfulness".

If you wish to know more about the project, Jim's email address is: jim.casha@gmail.com

Next Meeting

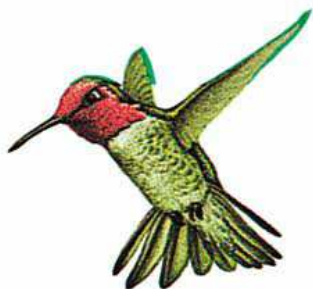
Tuesday, September 13, 2011

Upcoming NFN Events

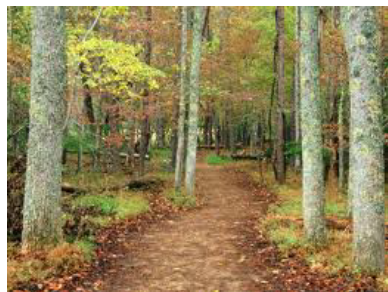
2011



Sat. July 2 All Day
Long Point Butterfly Count
Doug Timpf 519-586-9964



Sat. July 23 10:00 am
Hummingbirds and Butterflies
Audrey Heagy 519-586-9464



Sun. August 21 9:30 am
Lynn Valley Trail Outing
Audrey Heagy 519-586-9464

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 #119058691.

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 2011

Input cutoff date:

Fri. Sept. 30, 2011

Club Mailing Address

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2010 - 2011 NFN Directors with Contact and Project Information

		<u>all 519-</u>	
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Director-at-large	(position currently vacant)		
Director-at-large	(position currently vacant)		
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