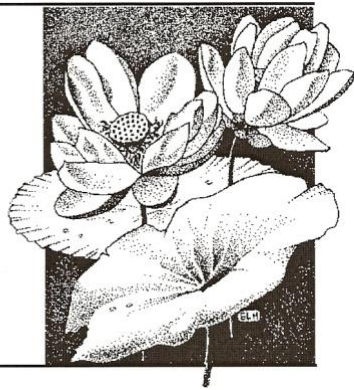


Lotus

NEWSLETTER

of the

NORFOLK FIELD NATURALISTS



DECEMBER 2019



An Alaskan Cruise Adventure

Article by Jan and Len Grincevicius

We had talked about going on an Alaska Cruise since we retired almost 10 years ago. This year, we decided it was time. Since we had never been on a cruise before, we decided to just do one that was seven days. The cruise left from Vancouver, so we arrived a few days before and hit some spots such as Granville Island, Stanley Park (English Bay, Siwash Rock, Prospect Point and the Lions Gate Bridge), and a beautiful classical Chinese garden created by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Unfortunately, the rain and heavy cloud cover didn't allow a visit to Grouse Mountain or Vancouver Lookout.



Our cruise took us from Vancouver to Juneau, Skagway and Ketchikan and back to Vancouver. Alaska's Inside Passage is a protected network of waterways that wind through glacier-cut fjords and lush temperate rain forests along the rugged coast of Southeast Alaska.

The program on the ship focused on education. Every day there were presenters and videos explaining where we were and what to expect to see in terms of wildlife. There was an environmental educator on board who spent four hours each day on the upper deck helping passengers spot wildlife. In

addition, she gave a presentation each evening regarding some aspect of the natural history, the wildlife of the area or the environment and the effects of global warming.

Our first port of call was Juneau which is the capital of Alaska. The city is remote and can't be accessed by road — you have to arrive by cruise ship, ferry or plane. The area of Juneau became what it is thanks to the Gold Rush in the 1880s. And, mining remains an important aspect of this location.



Rain Forest - Mendenhall Glacier

Photo by Jan

While in Juneau, we went on an excursion titled "Mendenhall Glacier Trail and Whales".

We learned about the interdependence of species and the many connections between the land and sea. Our guide shared stories and identified many plants as we travelled on a one and a half kilometre-long hike through a moderate rain forest along a wooded path. The area was once completely covered by the Mendenhall Glacier which is 22 kilometres long,

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located in Mendenhall Valley, and about 19 kilometres from downtown Juneau. It is the largest glacier accessible by road in southeast Alaska. The glacier is fed by the 3,000-square-kilometre Juneau ice field. We saw salmon, signs of black bears, many indigenous plants and fungi in this small corner of the Tongass National Forest. On the shore of the inland lake, which is fed by the Mendenhall Glacier, was a piece of glacial ice. Because the ice is greatly compacted, it was surprisingly heavy for its size.

Later in the afternoon, we boarded a custom-built vessel to look for whales and other marine wildlife in Stephens Passage, a renowned whale watching and wildlife refuge. We saw humpback whales, orcas, sea lions, seals and many kinds of sea birds.



Humpback Whale

Photo by Jan

The next centre we visited was Skagway which served as a starting point for prospectors on their quest for gold in the late 1800s. This city retains its charms and gives visitors a chance to glimpse into this chaotic time in Alaska's past.

While in Skagway, we went on the "White Pass Rail and Yukon Expedition".

Our adventure began on the docks of Skagway, but after a short bus ride we boarded the White Pass and Yukon Route Railroad for an unforgettable ride up the historic and breathtaking narrow-gauge track. At the end of the rail line, we boarded another bus and were soon climbing the South Klondike Highway to the top of the White Pass — 1,004 metres above sea level — with views of majestic peaks, waterfalls, and glaciers.

Leaving White Pass behind, we entered Canada and the unspoiled and untamed beauty of the Yukon Territory. We passed through the chain of lakes that form the headwaters of the Yukon River, and explored the rustic town of Caribou Crossing (Carcross). We saw the world's smallest desert and listened to tales of the Klondike Gold rush provided by our guide. We stopped at Caribou Crossing Trading Post for a great lunch. At the Dog Musers' Village, we visited with Iditarod dog mushers and interacted with some puppies who were bred to become sledding dogs.



Tagish Lake, Yukon

Photo by Len

As much fun as we had up to now, the highlight of our week on the cruise ship was the full-day cruising around Glacier Bay. Because our ship was of medium size (capacity of 1,918) and our cruise was in September (after seal birthing), it was able to enter inlets that other ships could not. The fjord is very deep, averaging 304 metres. More than 3.2 million acres of forest, mountain peaks rising over 4,500 metres, and glaciers surround the eight-kilometre-long bay. Tidewater glaciers are rivers of ice that flow to the sea and calve large chunks of ice into the ocean. We got up close to several glaciers, including Composite, Reid, Lamplugh, John Hopkins and Margerie.



Margerie Glacier

Photo by Len

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There was regular on-board commentary from early morning until mid-afternoon about the various glaciers and the area, in general, by National Parks rangers. As well, we saw a cultural presentation by a local indigenous person, a member of the Wolf Huna Tlingit clan. The Tlingit enjoy a complex, socially organized matrilineal society. Through their mother, children inherit their clan. These people have always had a strong connection to the sea.

Our last port was Ketchikan which is the most southeastern city located on the Inside Passage in Alaska and is known as the 'Salmon Capital of the World'. Most of the city's revenue is based on tourism and fishing. The town is named after the Ketchikan Creek that flows directly through town. The location features an oceanic climate moderated by its maritime location, offering mild summers with temperatures averaging in the mid 60s but lots of rain year-round.

We certainly enjoyed this trip as there were lots of activities and we learned and saw so much that was of interest to us, being people who enjoy nature.

Wildlife Responds to Phragmites Control

By Monte Sonnenberg simcoereformer.ca/Postmedia (with permission)



Researchers are seeing signs that wildlife will rebound in Long Point and elsewhere in the aftermath of phragmites control. Last week, Bird Studies Canada in Port

Rowan reported the results of a monitoring program that took place this year in Long Point, Rondeau Provincial Park, and in wetlands managed by the Kettle Creek Conservation Authority in Elgin County.

In all cases, marsh-nesting birds rebounded. As well, frogs and toads returned to their traditional habitat.

Dr. Doug Tozer, BSC's program scientist in Ontario, shared the findings during a presentation Friday at the Long Point World Biosphere's seventh annual research and conservation conference in Simcoe.

"There is extra bird-for-your-buck by investing in phragmites control," Tozer said. "Frogs especially – when you add up the potential biomass – are huge.

"They serve as food for minks, marsh-nesting birds, bitterns, rails, snakes and predatory fish. If phragmites control benefits frogs, it's just going to ricochet up the food chain."

The findings are significant because phragmites – also known as common reed – sterilize habitats in the Great Lakes wherever they grow.

The giant reed can grow 15 feet tall or more. Phragmites eliminate standing water, trap sediment, emit toxins that kill native plants, and are so dense that stands are impenetrable to wildlife that gets around on foot. In recent years, conservationists have organized aggressive campaigns to eliminate phragmites in the most sensitive habitats.

Phragmites have been an issue for so many years that scientists were unsure traditional bird and wildlife species would re-populate areas where they have been eliminated.

Rare birds such as bitterns and rails have returned. Also responding positively are common yellow-throat, marsh wren, marsh swallows and red-winged blackbirds.

Tozer says more research is needed to gauge the effect on amphibians. Eight species in all were noted, including leopard frogs, green frogs, spring peepers, bull frogs and American toads. While these species are re-populating treated areas, Tozer and others lack good data on abundance.

Tozer told the crowd at the Simcoe Recreation Centre that the Great Lakes basin will never be totally free of phragmites, which is native to Asia.

However, he said eradication "makes sense in places like Long Point. Places like Long Point are a powerhouse for the production of marsh-breeding birds. Marshes in Long Point are huge."

For the complete article go to:
simcoereformer.ca/news/local-news/wildlife-responds-to-phragmites-control

A Throwback to Working in Backus Woods

By Nicholas Armstrong (with permission)

I had the pleasure of working for the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for the summer of 2019 as a conservation technician out of the Norfolk County, Ontario, office. When I first came to Norfolk, I was expecting to see mostly farmland and fields with a few plantations. But I was surprised to find lots of forest cover. One of these forested areas is NCC's Backus Woods.

I had previously spent a lot of time in forests while I was a student at Sault College and now Lakehead University; mind you, these were in the boreal forest and Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forests, but I thought I had seen both big and old trees. However, the first time I stepped into Backus Woods, I was dumbfounded! I had never seen such large and old trees in my life. This was the moment when I realized that Backus Woods is a unique and special forest that needs to be protected.

Backus Woods is an older-growth Carolinian forest that is home to many rare and at-risk species, as well as a number of abundant but equally interesting species, such as ghost pipe and chicken of the woods mushroom.



Ghost Pipe Mushroom

Photo by NCC

It is evident how this kind of older-growth forest benefits wildlife and plants; you can see it in the diversity from the forest floor to the tops of the trees. One abundant resource that is very apparent when you walk through Backus Woods is the dead, standing trees. These trees, usually marked with many holes in their trunks excavated by woodpeckers, provide shelter and food for other wildlife. Even after these dead trees fall to the forest floor, they still provide resources to wildlife and plants, with saplings and moss growing on top of the trees and insects sheltering and foraging under its bark.

Some of the tasks I completed this summer while working for NCC to help protect and manage such a forest might seem small, but they were not easy. I assisted with trail maintenance, invasive species control, property management plan updating and surveys for species at risk. These involved long days working in hot weather and in areas teeming with insects. They also required lots of hiking, learning about new species and acquiring new skills. These tasks were much harder than they sound, but even the little actions can have huge rewards.

Each of these tasks ultimately helped with the protection and conservation of Backus Woods. While updating a property management plan, I and conservation staff in Norfolk looked for and recorded any dump sites that needed to be cleaned up, searched for rare and at-risk species and classified the different types of forest present to better plan its management in the future. All this work is crucial for the long-term management of Backus Woods.

I think the trail maintenance that I completed is very important, as it will allow nature lovers (including myself) to explore this amazing location with ease. Clearing and maintaining trails is also helpful for protecting both plants and animals because it prevents people from stepping on plants and disturbing the wildlife that lives in Backus Woods.

With Backus Woods being such an old and awe-inspiring forest, I realized that without the help of our donors, partners, the community and NCC staff, this forest might have been lost forever. With an amazing network of trails and interpretive signs throughout the property, Backus Woods is a great place for the whole family to learn about nature and see an amazing example of older-growth Carolinian forest. When you visit, though, don't forget to bring bugspray!

About the Author

Nicholas Armstrong is a former conservation technician with NCC's Ontario Region and is currently studying environmental management at Lakehead University.



This content was originally published on the Nature Conservancy of Canada's blog, LandLines.

I have always had a passion for nature, like many people in the conservation field. Growing up, I was always outside, surrounded by nature, observing the plants and animals around me. It wasn't often you would find me without my eyes glued to a wildlife documentary, nose buried in a book about the species of North America or tugging at my grandfather's sleeve, pestering him with my endless questions of "What bird is that?" or "What kind of tracks are those?" As I grew older, I accumulated a strong knowledge base of species found near me and across the world. I quickly became the go-to person for my family and friends whenever there was a mystery creature to be identified.

I was always confident in what I knew, and, having the ability to identify animals has certainly helped me in my career so far. Animals were always my strong suit. Plants, however, were not. When I started as a conservation technician at the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) this past summer in Norfolk County, Ontario, I quickly realized how much more I had to learn. For the first time in my life, I wasn't the go-to man for answers on what made up the environment we were in. At first it was overwhelming, but it quickly took me back in time; back to being a curious little boy eager to learn!



Backus Woods Canopy Photo by Neil Ever Osborne

Coming in on a short-term contract as a summer intern, I was thrown into the action within the first few days. I remember joining in on a hike on one of the restored fields NCC maintains and being amazed at how easily my co-workers and leaders could identify the plant species all around us. Much like when I was younger, I began asking, "What is this flower?" or "What kind of plant is that?" and, importantly, "How can you tell?" My companions were happy to teach me,

and that was my introduction to a new skill set: plant species identification.

Over the next few weeks, I slowly picked up some tricks to identify more plants with greater ease. However, nothing could have prepared me for the daunting task of monitoring over 100 permanent vegetation plots, which were established to help NCC determine how restored fields transition over time.

We had to go out into a restored field and find a two-by-two metre plot that had been in place for over 10 years. Every year, interns like me march out to find these plots and record every species of plant found within them. They also look at overall ground and canopy coverage. This is something that needs to be done efficiently and accurately. Being able to correctly identify which species are there is crucial in ensuring the data collected is useful. With the help of some very knowledgeable people, I quickly learned how to identify and properly record the species names into data sheets. This rigorous on-the-go training was an amazing opportunity to learn and possibly the best way for me to increase my familiarity with plants found in my local environment.

Now that I knew the names of the plants found in the area that I was working in (the Southern Norfolk Sand Plain), I had a chance to expand my understanding further. One of the main responsibilities I was tasked with this summer was invasive species control. Once I got a grasp on which of the many species didn't belong here in southern Ontario, I could be of much greater help in the recognition and removal of them. The more I learned, the more often I seemed to spot species such as autumn olive, multiflora rose, wild carrot and scots pine. I even began to notice invasive species along the roadside on my way to work, on walks with my family and in my own backyard. It was satisfying to know that every time I removed one of the invasive plants, I made room for native and potentially at-risk species in our natural areas. This sparked the fire that is my passion for conservation, and it has pushed me to learn more about how I can improve the natural world I live in.

Gaining the ability to identify native, invasive and at-risk species was the skill that improved the most for me this summer. Not only has it increased my confidence and experience within my future field of study, but it has also given me a massive boost in my overall ability, which will stick with me for the rest of my life.

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I wish I had more time with NCC to continue my study, but I'm looking forward to continuing to learn more about these species and their impact on the environment. This experience has shown me how a relatively simple skill like plant identification can have a profound effect on conservation efforts.

About the Author

Brock Hussey was the summer 2019 conservation technician intern at the Nature Conservancy of Canada's Norfolk office.



This content was originally published on the Nature Conservancy of Canada's blog, LandLines.

Rowanwood Sanctuary

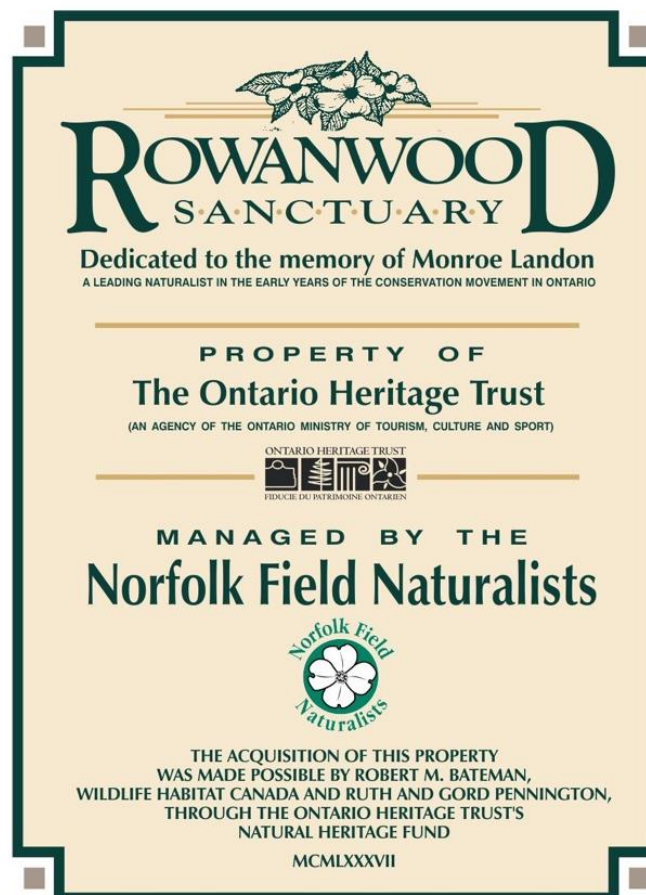
The Rowanwood Sanctuary was acquired from Ruth and Gord Pennington in 1987 by the Ontario Heritage Foundation through a donation of \$25,000 from renowned artist Robert Bateman, a donation from the Penningtons and a grant from the Natural Heritage Fund of the Ontario Heritage Foundation (OHF). The Norfolk Field Naturalists have a custodial agreement with the OHF to manage the property. It is dedicated to the memory of Monroe Landon who was an extremely knowledgeable naturalist and pioneer conservationist and a founding member of our club.

\$10,000 of NFN funds, separate from all other monies was invested. Only the accrued interest is to be used for general maintenance. A Director of Sanctuaries position was created, along with a Scientific Advisory Committee. Many scientific monitoring studies have been completed and several maintenance chores carried out by volunteers. A logo which was designed by Ross Bateman is on the sign. Mary Gartshore and Peter Carson were instrumental in

the choice and acquisition of the property as well as being involved in every aspect of the operation. Jim Harlow was the original chair of the Sanctuary Management Committee and the plan was written by Mary, Don Kirk and Dolf Wynia.

The sanctuary is in the Big Creek floodplain and the South Walsingham Sand Ridges. There is a mixed deciduous forest on the sandy uplands, a plantation of white pine about 12 meters tall and an area planted with native tree species as well as an open grassy area. When visited in the spring there is an ephemeral stream making its way to Big Creek and, amazingly, often trilliums are in bud and bloodroot is in flower in March. Birds such as woodpeckers and rough grouse can be heard or seen. There still remain remnants of an old log slide that, at one time, used to take logs to Big Creek and on to Lake Erie. All that is left of the old cabin is the bright orange metal roof lying on the ground.

Every season has its own beauty and all our members should be encouraged to take a hike there.



Twice a year the member clubs under the umbrella of Ontario Nature, Carolinian East Region, meet to update their activities and discuss other current issues. The member clubs take turns hosting these meetings — this time the Fall Meeting was hosted by the Norfolk Field Naturalists in the Walsingham Community Centre.

Ontario Nature was represented by Lisa Richardson, Nature Network and Communications Coordinator. Representatives from eight groups were present: Niagara Falls Nature Club, Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club, Hamilton Naturalists' Club, Peninsula Field Naturalists, South Peel Naturalists' Club, Norfolk Field Naturalists, The Long Point Biosphere and Nature's Calling Environmental Education.

Discussion highlights include:

Halton/North Peel Naturalists Club

- The Bees and Beyond — A Pollinator and Biodiversity Workshop was well attended. Participants learned about the importance of pollinators and native plants. Each participant received six native plants.
- Members participate in monarch and bird counts.
- A waste management program and workshop has been spearheaded by Fiona Reid.
- Member, Don Scallen, has written several articles for the ON magazine.

Hamilton Naturalists' Club

- A book celebrating the Club's centennial year has been published.
- The club is involved in campaigns to encourage provincial government to not deregulate.
- A member has been appointed to the Niagara Conservation Authority. The hope is to develop a partnership.

Long Point Biosphere

- Lake Erie's water levels are very high which has necessitated the rebuilding of fencing and some underpasses along the causeway into Long Point. This fencing prevents animals from crossing the road, but the underpasses allow them to move from one side to the other.
- A conference is planned for November 8th. Topics of discussion include: phragmites, snakes, butterflies, etc. There will be presentations by students working on their Master's theses. It is a good networking opportunity. The cost is \$25.

- Have an e-library of videos aimed at children on the website.
- Important to develop a relationship with young people through social media using Facebook (aimed at older persons), Twitter and Instagram (both aimed at younger persons). These tools can be used to video and post events to reach and educate people.
- Can use the iNaturalist app to identify animals and insects in the field.
- Two students have been doing presentations at schools regarding conservation of turtles and have written a book on the subject.

Nature's Calling Environmental Education

- The focus is connecting children to nature. Three opportunities are in place: (1) Forest School (held at Ryerson Camp) for ages 3 to 5 which is an alternative to the traditional kindergarten program; (2) ages 6 to 11 attend a program (held at Ryerson Camp) one day a week for home-schooled children; and (3) Circus in the Trees (held near Scotland) which is an opportunity for home-schooled children to attend one day a week. The biggest issue is finding a suitable location.
- Offer outdoor based education opportunities for students enrolled in traditional schools.
- Hold a number of hikes each year for the general public.
- Is self-sufficient because of donations and program participant fees.

Niagara Falls Nature Club

- Hold Wednesday evening walks from May to September.
- Partners with Niagara Parks and the Butterfly Conservatory.
- Concern with wetlands not being evaluated and, therefore, disappearing.
- Interested in green burials where the plot is planted with native plants. This can protect the land and pollinators.
- Working on policy development with the municipality.

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Norfolk Field Naturalists

- The Harry B. Barrett Fund has surpassed its goal of \$10,000 required to match a donation from an anonymous donor. This fund has been designated to provide bursaries to biology students. The next step is to develop criteria.
- NFN financially supports Nature's Calling Environmental Education.
- Members participate in butterfly and Christmas bird counts as well as the Great Canadian Birdathon.

Peninsula Field Naturalists' Club

- Had a booth at the last conference of the Ontario Federation of Ornithologists and were able to get some new members.
- Have held several walks with OFO.
- Members participate in bird counts in Buffalo.

South Peel Naturalists' Club

- Members participate in a Christmas bird count as well as the Great Canadian Birdathon.
- Participant in swift watching walks with Halton/North Peel
- Have been doing outreach to community groups for the purpose of increasing membership. Hoping to attract younger persons to the club.
- Have a website, Facebook page and distributes its newsletter electronically.
- Concern that the current provincial administration is apparently eroding natural heritage

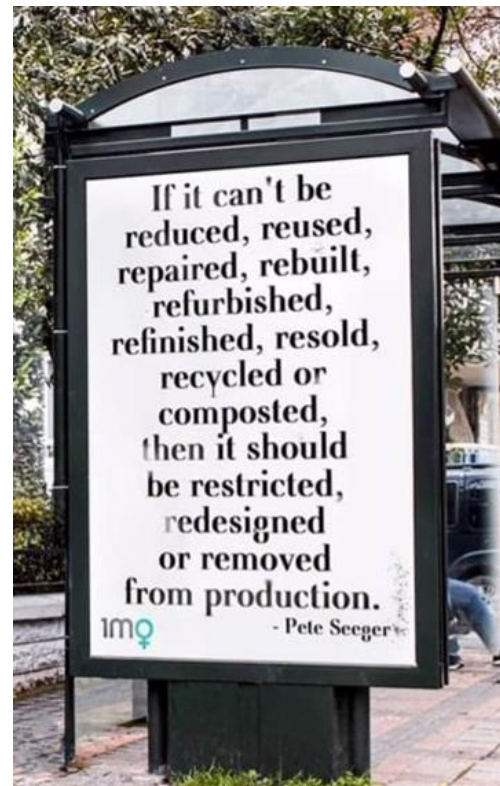
General Points of Discussion

- Strategies to attract new members include Facebook (aimed at older persons), Twitter and Instagram (both aimed at younger persons).
- Regarding the use the iNaturalist app, some felt using a field guide teaches persons to determine the species by comparison to other species, thus teaching educational skills.
- Concerns with development which is not protecting natural areas. There are not large enough buffer zones. Nature Conservancy of Canada is active in Norfolk with over 3,000 acres protected.
- Concern with the eroding of conservation authorities.

Ontario Nature

- 10th Annual Youth Summit for Biodiversity was held at Geneva
- A prescribed burn was undertaken at the Stone Road Alvar Nature Preserve.

- New groups admitted to Ontario Nature are: (1) Lakeshore Eco-Network (Carolinian West) which plants trees and protects nature to fight climate change on the Lake Huron coast; and (2) Haldimand Stewardship Council (Carolinian East) which provides resources regarding responsible stewardship to farmers, woodlot owners and business owners.
- Restoration at the Sydenham River Nature Reserve included: creation of two vernal pools, planting of a tallgrass prairie and tree planting.
- Protocols regarding American ginseng, vernal pool and snake monitoring are available
- Annual Meeting is scheduled for June 5-7 at the Evergreen Resort on the South Bruce Peninsular. Following the meeting, participants went for an enjoyable walk in Backus Woods.



Welcome New NFN Members

2019 - 2020 Season

Lorraine Brown-Joyce, June Chithalen, Kaji and Marilyn Kado, Kerry Kennedy

We look forward to meeting you and hope you will participate in and enjoy all the NFN indoor presentations and field outings.

Victory for Piping Plovers

After a 30-year absence, endangered piping plovers returned to nest at Sauble Beach in 2007. In March of 2018 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry charged the Town of South Bruce Peninsula (the Town) under Ontario's Endangered Species Act for bulldozing the plovers' habitat in 2017 and issued a Stop Work Order that the Town attempted to appeal. Last month, the Town of South Bruce Peninsula was convicted of two counts of damaging endangered piping plover habitat. This was a big win for the piping plovers and endangered species in Ontario!



Photo by
Jan Grincevicius

To receive selected information by email, you can
sign up:
ontarionature.org

Thank You!

From Norfolk Field Naturalists to
Will & Morgan Partridge
Guardian Computing
For hosting our website



To All NFN
Members
and Friends:



**HAPPY
NEW YEAR!**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The NFN Board of Directors met on October 22, 2019. The following are highlights from this meeting.

Financial: Barb Hourigan, Acting Treasurer, reported that when the General GIC matures on November 15 we will issue a cheque for \$10,566 to the Norfolk Community Foundation/Harry B. Barrett Fund. Inga will follow up.

Environment: Bernie noted that roadside mowing was just done last week - better than last year - although the first cut was done too early enabling ragweed to invade.

Cindy outlined the proposed zoning changes for a condo development in Port Rowan, and how this could potentially affect the Port Rowan wetlands. There was also a brief discussion about the plans for the Causeway roadway development.

Other reports: Nature's Calling Environmental Education thanked the NFN warmly for the \$2,000 donation helping them with high insurance costs, facility rents, etc.

Ontario Nature Carolinian East held their fall meeting in Walsingham on October 19 hosted by NFN. 21 delegates from other member clubs were present. See a more detailed report in this Lotus issue.

Membership: The Board of Directors discussed membership issues based on extensive research done by Lisa Timpf. A Student/Youth membership was proposed at a discounted fee of \$10 a year to attract younger members. We will be contacting high schools and colleges in the area. More on this subject to follow.

Fund raising for the NFN and reducing expenses to offset higher insurance costs, etc. was also discussed. A Silent Auction was proposed for the December Members' Social for last minute Christmas shopping.

The next Board of Directors' meeting will be on January 28, 2020. The report from this meeting will be posted in the February issue of the Lotus.

Upcoming NFN Presentations

- **Tuesday, January 14, 2020**
St. Williams Conservation Reserve
Audrey Heagy, one of our members, will bring us up to date about happenings at the Reserve.
- **Tuesday, February 11, 2020**
Astronomy and the Night Skies
Bernie Mueller, Norfolk Field Naturalists member, astronomer and photographer will talk about and show us marvelous photos of our night skies.



From Long Point Basin Land Trust

For information on the Jackson-Gunn Old Growth Forest – Go to <http://longpointlandtrust.ca/our-lands/jackson-gunn-old-growth-forest/>



NFN Meetings

Norfolk Field Naturalist meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month from September to May.

Meetings take place at the **Simcoe Seniors Centre, 89 Pond Street.**

The meetings are free and visitors are always welcome. Doors open at 7:15 pm, programs begin at 7:30 pm.

NFN Mailing Address

Norfolk Field Naturalists
PO Box 995, Simcoe, ON
N3Y 5B3

Next Lotus Issue:

February 2020

Input deadline:
Friday, January 17, 2020

About the NFN

Norfolk Field Naturalists members participate in meetings and field outings, many of which are family-friendly. **Membership fees are \$20 Individual and \$30 Family.**

Donations are eligible for income tax credits. Charitable registration # 11905869RR00001

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. Copies of the Lotus are available at meetings, by mail or by email and posted on the NFN web site. Articles published in the Lotus reflect the views and opinions of the authors, but not necessarily those of the NFN.

www.norfolkfieldnaturalists.org

2019 - 2020 NFN Executive with Contact and Project Information

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Honorary Directors:	Anne and Dolf Wynia		