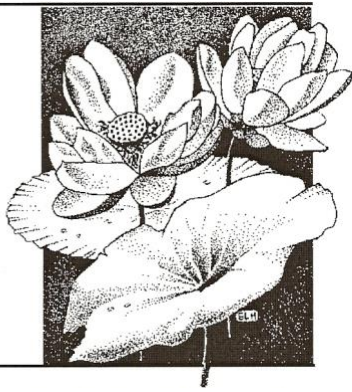


Lotus

NEWSLETTER

of the

NORFOLK FIELD NATURALISTS



SUMMER 2021



THE GREAT CANADIAN
BIRDATHON
BIRDING FOR CONSERVATION



George Pond's Report

Rick Dowson and I had chosen May 20 for "Birdathon". That was a big mistake for birding, but a good decision for being in the great out-of-doors. It was an incredibly hot and humid day and by 9.30 in the morning the birds were, for the most part, silent and lying low. Nevertheless, we persisted and managed to find 104 species by day's end. We had started out early in the morning in Backus Woods (my favourite place) finding Louisiana Waterthrush, Winter Wren and Eastern Wood Peewee in a known breeding area. Rick spotted a Broad-winged hawk sitting silently in a tall tree. In a different area of Backus, we found a Prothonotary warbler, a Pileated Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatchers, Rose-breasted grosbeaks, Scarlet tanagers, Red-eyed vireos, Yellow-bellied sapsuckers, Wood Thrush and Veerys. A few more common birds were also found here but there was no Northern Waterthrush and not the usual song that one hears in this forest at this time of day. A strange song was determined to be a Cuckoo; we put it down as a Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Rick, with his quick eyes was a great help. He added several birds that I would not have found on my own.



Bobolink

Photo by George Pond

A quick drive on the sand road of the St. Williams Forest found Chestnut-sided, Pine and Hooded warblers, a Blue-headed vireo, Indigo Buntings, Towhees and Field sparrows but little else. The Long Point causeway and viewing stand was good for Pied-billed grebe, Mute swan, and Great Blue heron — very disappointing. Then it was off to the old Long Point Provincial Park for the migrant birds that are usually there at this time of the year. Four or five days earlier I had walked out of the park with over 40 species including 16 warblers. This day, however, all we were able to find were Swainson's Thrushes and a single Gray-cheeked thrush as well as an American Redstart warbler and a Magnolia warbler — however, that was 4 more species to add to our list. Migration is a strange, but wonderful thing — here today and gone tomorrow — Where do they come from and where do they go?

We decided that it was much too hot to walk (actually, I was too tired) the newly restored wetland trail through the Crown marsh on Long Point, so we decided to visit known feeders and inland spots. Firstly, we drove along Hasting's Drive and the Lakeshore. All we found was a Kingfisher that Rick spotted and Ring-billed gulls. The Kingfisher can be a tough bird to find. The bridge at Port Royal was good for Rough-winged and Cliff swallows as well as Eastern Phoebe. Looking over the lake near Clear Creek we saw a pair of Red-breasted mergansers and a feeder nearby had both Baltimore and Orchard orioles as well as other common feeder birds and in a meadow across the road was a singing Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolinks. We were not doing well with migrants but at least we were finding some breeding birds. We visited a few other feeders but

Cont'd. p.2

were disappointed that there were no nuthatches or woodpeckers at them. However, we did get great views of a pair of Eastern Bluebirds — always a treat to see.

We had to make a quick stop in Simcoe but forgot to find the easy-to-spot pigeons, a usual “gimmie” bird. The Port Dover harbour, usually good for gulls and terns was birdless as was a drive along the lake, east of Dover. However, the Townsend lagoons bolstered our feelings as we found a Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral sandpipers, a Wilson’s Phalarope (a bonus bird), Blue-winged teal, Northern Shovelers, Ruddy ducks and Savannah sparrows.



Eastern Bluebird

Photo by George Pond

From Townsend it was back to Long Point with a stop at Turkey Point where we found Dunlin, Least sandpipers and Ruddy Turnstones feeding along the shoreline. From a lookout overlooking the Turkey Point marsh we heard American Bittern and Sandhill Cranes. The Canada Wildlife Area on the causeway was good for Marsh wren and a much-needed pit stop. From there we tried for displaying American Woodcock which usually perform in the new Provincial Park. They failed to do so this year, but we added one at our final stop about 9.45 pm when we listened to Whip-poor-wills singing in the distant forest.

Although I am disappointed with our 104 species, I am extremely happy with the generous donations from my many sponsors. You have given me a new personal “Birdathon” record of over \$11,000 and I’m still waiting to hear from several people.

Common Loon	Semipalmated Plover	Northern Flicker	Grey-cheeked Thrush	Scarlet Tanager
Pied-billed Grebe	Killdeer	Pileated Woodpecker	Swainson’s Thrush	Eastern Towhee
Dob-crest Cormorant	Ruddy Turnstone	Eastern Wood Peewee	Wood Thrush	Chipping Sparrow
Great Blue Heron	American Woodcock	Eastern Kingbird	Hermit Thrush	Field Sparrow
Green Heron	Spotted Sandpiper	Eastern Phoebe	American Robin	Savannah Sparrow
American Bittern	Greater Yellowlegs	Great-crested Flycatcher	Veery	Song Sparrow
Mute Swan	Pectoral Sandpiper	Least Flycatcher	Gray Catbird	Swamp Sparrow
Canada Goose	Least Sandpiper	Warbling Vireo	Brown Thrasher	Northern Cardinal
Mallard	Dunlin	Solitary Vireo	Eastern Bluebird	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Blue-winged Teal	Wilson’s Phalarope	Red-eyed Vireo	European Starling	Indigo Bunting
Northern Shoveler	Ring-billed Gull	Blue Jay	Blue-winged Warbler	Bobolink
Wood Duck	Mourning Dove	American Crow	Yellow Warbler	Red-winged Blackbird
Canvasback	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Purple Martin	Chestn-sided Warbler	Eastern Meadowlark
Bufflehead	Whip-poor-will	Tree Swallow	Magnolia Warbler	Brn-headed Cowbird
Ruddy Duck	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	N. Rough-wing Swallow	Pine Warbler	Orchard Oriole
Hooded Merganser	Belted Kingfisher	Cliff Swallow	American Redstart	Baltimore Oriole
Red-brstd Merganser	Red-bell. Woodpecker	Barn Swallow	Prothonotary Warbler	House Finch
Turkey Vulture	Yellow-bell. Sapsucker	Bank Swallow	Ovenbird	American Goldfinch
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Downy Woodpecker	Bl.-capped Chickadee	Louisiana Waterthrush	House Sparrow
Broad-winged Hawk		House Wren	Common	Total: 104
Bald Eagle		Winter Wren	Yellowthroat	
Wild Turkey		Marsh Wren		
Sandhill Crane				

Great Canadian Birdathon

Mike McMillan's Report

Again, this year and similar to last year, May started off cold with mainly northerly winds which is not what migrating birds want. So, when the forecast was for warming weather and southerly winds to begin about mid-month, we decided the time for birdathon was good. With the pandemic still with us Marilyn and I did the birdathon together.

At our first stop, in a hay field across the road from the Marburg Hall, it didn't take long to locate a bobolink. Then, behind the Hall we found a kingbird.

Port Dover was a disappointment because there were no ducks on Silver Lake and no gulls or terns on the breakwater. On the Port Ryerse Road just south of Hay Creek an eagle was perched on a branch near its nest. We found the resident kingfisher at Port Ryerse sitting on a branch above the creek.

Our next stop, Turkey Point, was productive. While driving along the beach road toward the marina we noticed some shore bird activity near the edge of the water. A close examination using a scope revealed three ruddy turnstones, a couple of semi-palmated sandpipers and a Bonaparte's Gull. A ruddy turnstone is a shorebird and in breeding plumage has a russet back and unique black patterning on its neck and face. These birds still had lot of migration ahead of them because they spend their summers in the Arctic. This was the first time I had seen a ruddy turnstone on birdathon.



Eastern Towhee

Photo by George Pond

We continued travelling west to check Audrey Heagy's bird feeders where we saw a chickadee, a downy woodpecker as well as a bluebird perched on a nearby wire. During a quick walk of the property, we spotted plenty of tree swallows and heard yellow warblers, a song sparrow and a Carolina wren. Next, we headed to Diane Salter's to have a look at her birdfeeders. After a short stay we had seen a red-

breasted nuthatch, a house finch, a gold finch, a red-bellied woodpecker and a song sparrow.

While on our way to Long Point we noticed three great egrets wading in the water on the bay side of the causeway. This was my first sighting of great egrets in Norfolk. It appears that these birds are expanding their range and will become more plentiful locally in the future.

We parked in the Old Cut visitor parking area but, because the bird banding property was closed to the public, we birded by walking along Old Cut Blvd. and around to Lighthouse Cres. Along Old Cut Blvd. we added a rose-breasted grosbeak, a white-throated sparrow and a chipping sparrow to our list. On Lighthouse Cres. we spotted a Swainson's thrush. A stop at the Old Provincial Park yielded a blue-headed vireo and a Lincoln's sparrow.

Along the causeway as we headed to Port Rowan for some supper we spotted a great blue heron, a Forster's tern and a pair of blue-winged teal. Later, as we sat on a bench outside the ice cream shop in Port Rowan enjoying our dessert and watching the sky for chimney swifts, a pair of swifts flew over.

Our evening began with a visit to the Port Rowan wetland hoping for ducks. Here we found several buffleheads and one canvasback. Next, we checked out the Birds Canada wetland from the road along the creek leading to the Port Rowan Cemetery. In the wetland was a ring-necked duck and a green heron. From here we headed once again to Long Point to a wetland on the bay side of the road shortly before the Old Park. Here there were several short-billed dowitchers. On our way back we spotted an American coot from the lookout on the causeway.

Our final stop for the day was at a grassy field at the junction of highway 24 and the Walsingham East Quarterline where we identified an eastern towhee sitting in a small tree. Then we waited in the car until dusk was turning to darkness and we were able to hear a whip-poor-will and catch the "buzz" of an American woodcock.

Early the following morning another trip to Port Dover proved fruitless because once, again, there were no birds on the breakwater. We headed to the Backus Woods entering on the 4th concession sand road. Here we did hear a red-eyed vireo and a prothonotary warbler. Another visit to Diane Salter's birdfeeders was profitable as we added a hummingbird, a pine siskin, a white-breasted nuthatch and an orchard oriole to our list. We then checked under the bridge over Big Creek on the 1st concession and were rewarded with a few pigeons. From there we stopped at the Concession A

Cont'd. p.4

bridge hoping to hear a common yellowthroat. There were no common yellowthroats to be heard but a hairy woodpecker did fly across the road and land on a nearby tree. On the road from concession A to the Lakeshore Road several sandhill cranes were standing in a field. At Port Royal we stood on the bridge and watched the cliff swallows gathering mud for their nests. We also spotted a singing house wren perched on a branch by the creek.

Another stop at the Old Provincial Park on Long Point produced a warbling vireo, a scarlet tanager, a ruby-crowned kinglet, a magnolia warbler, a black and white warbler and a Canada warbler. On a walk down Old Cut Dr. and Lighthouse Cres. we saw a veery and a cowbird. Our birdathon finished with a drive down Hasting Dr. where we spotted a couple of yellow-rumped warblers and almost got the car stuck in the deep sand.

My identified species count was 78, a dozen better than the two of us managed last year.

When all the money is in, I think there is a reasonable chance to exceed last year's total of \$4,690 which will help Birds Canada for its bird conservation programs and Norfolk Field Naturalists for its conservation efforts.



Great Blue Heron

Photo by Larry Monczka

Great Blue Heron	American Woodcock	Warbling Vireo	Veery	Song Sparrow
Great Egret	Bonaparte's Gull	Red-eyed Vireo	Swainson's Thrush	Lincoln's Sparrow
Green Heron	Ring-billed Gull	Blue Jay	American Robin	White-throat Sparrow
Turkey Vulture	Forster's Tern	American Crow	European Starling	Northern Cardinal
Mute Swan	Rock Pigeon	Purple Martin	Yellow Warbler	Rose-br. Grosbeak
Canada Goose	Mourning Dove	Tree Swallow	Magnolia Warbler	Bobolink
Mallard	E. Whip-poor-will	Cliff Swallow	Yel-rumped Warbler	Red-winged Blackbird
Blue-winged Teal	Chimney Swift	Barn Swallow	Bl-thr. Green Warbler	Common Grackle
Canvasback	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	Black-capped Chickadee	Palm Warbler	Brn-headed Cowbird
Ring-necked Duck	Belted Kingfisher	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Black&white Warbler	Orchard Oriole
Bufflehead	Red-bell. Woodpecker	White-breasted Nuthatch	Prothonotary Warbler	Baltimore Oriole
Bald Eagle	Downy Woodpecker	Carolina Wren	Canada Warbler	House Finch
American Coot	Hairy Woodpecker	House Wren	Scarlet Tanager	Pine Siskin
Sandhill Crane	Northern Flicker	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Eastern Towhee	American Goldfinch
Ruddy Turnstone	Eastern Kingbird	Eastern Bluebird	Chipping Sparrow	House Sparrow
Semipalm Sandpiper	Blue-headed Vireo			Total: 78
Short-billed Dowitcher				

Great Canadian Birdathon — Anne Wynia and Peggy McArthur's Report

There were perfect weather and foliage conditions. We started out on Wednesday, May 12 at 3:30 p.m. for a few hours. The next morning, we started out early and continued to 3:30 p.m.

The following are some of the highlights.: Caspian Tern, Great Egret, Kingfisher, Black-bellied Plover, Wood Duck, Rufus Sided Towhee, Bluebird, Lesser Scaup, Sandhill Crane, Sora Rail, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Goldeneye, Canvasback, Bald Eagle, Marsh Wren, Ruddy Duck, American Coot, warblers - Yellow, Common Yellow throat, Black-throated Green, Black Throated Blue, Nashville, Blackburnian, Yellow Rump. Also, saw a Ruby Crowned Kinglet, Solitary and Warbling Vireos, Swallows - Cliff, Barn, Rough-winged and Bank.

Other nice sightings were: Veery, Brown Thrasher and Green Heron.

Most colourful: Scarlet Tanager, and Northern Oriole but also an Orchard Oriole.

Total number of species is 78.

It struck us that so many more, even non-birders, were out searching for birds many with expensive cameras and huge lenses. One showed us what he had on his camera screen and asked what it was.

So, this pandemic is getting more people out. One said she usually goes away for the winter, but this year decided to find as many birds as she could while staying in Norfolk.

It's All About the Birds!

The Great Backyard Bird Count Joint Program of Birds Canada, Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Audubon.

The information from the Great Backyard Bird Count provides an historic snapshot into world bird populations. 2021 was another record-breaking year.

In an unprecedented year, the Great Backyard Bird Counts reminds us that thousands of people around the world are united in their enjoyment of watching birds. Turnout this year was incredible, albeit with many people understandably staying closer to home. Perhaps this gave us an even deeper appreciation for the beauty of the natural world in and around our homes and communities? Check out the [GBBC Summary](#) for more details. You can also use the ["Explore a Region" tool](#) to see the numbers of checklists and species reported in your province or county, or to view maps of species distributions.

Cliff Swallow

Busy flocks of Cliff Swallows often swarm around bridges and overpasses in summer, offering passers-by a chance to admire avian architecture and family life at once. Clusters of their intricate mud nests cling to vertical walls. These common, sociable swallows are nearly always found in large groups, whether they're chasing insects high above the ground, preening on perches, or dipping into a river for a bath.



Listen [here](#).

Cornell Lab of Ornithology Macaulay Library

There are now one million audio recordings in the Macaulay Library. The bird recorded is a [Blue-headed vireo](#) from New Hampshire. (We get this possible by 20,000 recordists and birdwatchers who have shared their audio recordings of birds, mammals, amphibians, and insects with the Macaulay Library over the past 92 years.)



American Crow

American Crows are familiar over much of the continent: large, intelligent, all-black birds with hoarse, cawing voices. But they are so much more!

The habitat includes woodlands, farms, fields, river groves, shores, towns. Crows live in a wide variety of semi-open habitats, from farming country and open fields to clearings in the woods.

Their diet shows them to be omnivorous. A crow seems to feed on practically anything it can find, including insects, spiders, snails, earthworms, frogs, small snakes, shellfish, carrion, garbage, eggs and young of other birds, seeds, grain, berries, fruit.

To learn more



Watch a great video with Leslie the Bird Nerd: [10 Fun Facts About the American Crow](#)

A Hawks poster from Cornell University is attached.

Ontario's Problem Pigs

By Noah Cole, Ontario Nature

Sightings of free-roaming feral swine in Ontario have risen in recent years despite the animals' tendency to travel at dawn, dusk and night. Some of these sightings have been made near Ottawa and Kingston. Diane Saxe, Ontario's Environmental Commissioner, has said that feral hogs are heading north from the United States into eastern Ontario. There have also been reports of wild boars that escaped from Ontario-based farms.

In the early 1900s, wild boars were introduced in many eastern U.S. states for hunting. Some of these boars bred with escaped farmed swine, adding combined genetics to the present-day population of feral hogs in the area.

By wallowing in and rooting around in forests and wetlands, these invasive hogs in Ontario can make damaging pigsties of local ecosystems. This behaviour can disturb habitats important to native species, many of which are already stressed by habitat fragmentation.

Feral hogs can also carry diseases, such as E. coli, giardia, rabies, foot-and-mouth disease, salmonella, anthrax and encephalomyocarditis, that are harmful to humans, wildlife and livestock. They can also damage farmed crops.

If you have a feral hog sighting, please contact the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry at 1-800-667-1940 and ask to be connected to the related district office.



Photo from *Ottawa Citizen* Newspaper

Further Information from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

The term "wild pig" refers to any pig "outside of a fence" and includes:

- domestic pigs that have become wild (or 'feral') and ownership cannot be determined;
- Eurasian wild boar; and
- hybrids of domestic pigs and Eurasian wild boar

It can be difficult to visually distinguish between the three.

Risks to the Environment

Wild pigs are not native to Ontario and can have a negative impact on native wildlife and ecosystems. They have high reproductive potential which means that populations can increase in number and spread rapidly, making their impacts more severe. Impacts to the natural environment include:

- preying upon native plants and wildlife
- competing with native wildlife for food, water, and space
- rooting into the ground with their tusks and snouts to dig for roots, tubers, bulbs, worms, insects, slugs, and snails
- trampling and wallowing habits can cause erosion, impact water quality, and degrade natural areas
- spreading disease to wildlife

Other impacts include:

- damage to crops and pasturelands
- spreading disease to livestock, pets and humans
- aggressive behaviour to humans or pets
- high costs to control wild pigs if they become established in parts of Ontario

If you see a wild pig (e.g. any pig outside of a fence) or have information about a sighting, please report it to:

wildpigs@ontario.ca

[iNaturalist Ontario wild pig reporting](#) (download the app on a mobile device or register an account using a desktop computer)

For more information, go to:

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/reporting-wild-pigs-ontario>

Audubon Livecams

A variety of Livecams are available on Explore. Check out different species from birds to African wildlife to oceans inhabitants to Aurora Borealis. See [Explore](#).

Yellow Spotted Salamander

Mary Gartshore

Four species of large mole salamanders occur in the Carolinian Zone of Ontario. These are Small-mouthed Salamander on Pelee Island and Blue-spotted, Jefferson and Yellow-spotted Salamanders on the mainland including Norfolk County.

To learn more about the Yellow Spotted Salamander from Mary Gartshore to [here](#).



Why Do Woodpeckers “Drum” on Metal?

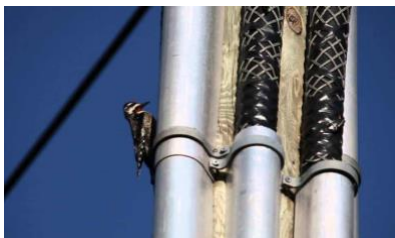
Some people with regularly visiting woodpeckers will tell you about the often-unconventional personality type of these feathered visitors! One of the woodpecker’s quirks is that of pecking metal. Listen to [this](#).

Birding experts believe that woodpeckers choose metal for their drumming antics for two reasons. The first is to attract mates. The second reason is to establish their territory.

The sound that reverberates off metal is extremely satisfying for these birds and has the most desired effect when compared to that of trees. This is simply because metal is louder than bark and wood!

The peak time for most woodpeckers to drum tends to be during the spring months.

Learn more [here](#).



Looking for a Rare Mushroom

Dr. Greg Thorn is a mycologist and naturalist at the University of Western Ontario and is looking for sightings of a very rare and special mushroom. The mushroom has the common names Pepper Pot or Many-mouthed Earthstar, and Latin *Myriostoma coliforme*. It is globally rare and on the Red Lists of 12 European countries, and has been collected in just three localities in Canada: Point Abino (in 1896), Point Pelee (1922 to the 1960s), and the Howard Watson Trail in Sarnia (2000). Unfortunately, all the collectors are deceased so we can’t ask for any collecting locality details, and the specimen labels are sparse. It is a large earthstar, about 10-12 cm across, and the most diagnostic character is the presence of multiple pores on the puffball part, instead of one central pore as in the earthstars *Geastrum* and *Astraeus*. More photos are available on iNaturalist, e.g.

<https://inaturalist.ca/observations/29170763> and <https://inaturalist.ca/observations/17623265>. As far as we know it is a decomposer, so it is not tied to any trees or other plants, but it has occurred in fore-dune and open tallgrass prairie habitats, and in Wisconsin is known from historic cemeteries on sandy soils under Red Cedars.

Dr. Thorn is part of a group currently assessing macro fungi for consideration as Species At Risk under Canadian and Ontario legislation, and the Pepper Pot appears to be a great candidate.

If you see this species, contact Dr. Thorn with photos and details. **DO NOT PICK IT.**

Dr. R. Greg Thorn

Associate Professor, Department of Biology



My Passion for Trees with Judi Dench

This documentary follows Judi Dench as she explores the lives of trees, discovering how they feel, how they communicate and how they fight off invading armies and extreme weather.

Watch the full [BBC One program](#).

See the Summer issue of ON Nature [here](#).

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

ontarionature.org



The NFN is looking for the following:

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

(no experience necessary)

Attends four Board Meetings and the AGM each year.

Contact Inga at:

519-875-5601 or daveinga@live.ca

The Norfolk Field Naturalists

wishes to recognize with gratitude
the participants in

The Great Canadian Birdathon
for their fundraising efforts on behalf of NFN.

Thank you!

Thank You!

From Norfolk Field Naturalists to

Will & Morgan Partridge

Guardian Computing

For hosting our website

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Finally! The Board of Directors had a long overdue(!) meeting on July 6 in Inga Hinnerichsen's front yard with everyone in attendance. Most of us are now fully vaccinated. It was great to see everyone again. Over the year, lots of items had piled up on the agenda. We decided to table a few of them requiring more lengthy discussions to a "Special Meeting" to be scheduled for later this summer.

Here are some highlights from this meeting:

- Our total assets stand at \$53,785.76, a good healthy bank balance. This year we haven't paid rent for a meeting hall and Len and Jan Grincevicius donated the cost for the Zoom app used for our on-line presentations. Thank you! We still have to pay for our insurance regardless of the absence of members' meetings and field outings. We couldn't separate the Directors' Liability from the rest of the package.
- The membership fees for the 2021-22 season will remain the same as before. You will receive the renewal form and 2021-22 program brochure by email or snail mail. We also have a new Life-Time Member. Welcome and thank you, Robert Stack!
- We developed a draft Policy/Procedure on Advertising. This will be finalized and sent to you with a proxy vote form about a month prior to the AGM to be held on September 21, 2021. The AGM will take the same format as last year.
- For now, we will schedule all guest speaker presentations on Zoom until further notice. We are contemplating a few field outings starting this Fall — restriction of the number of participants and possible pre-registration will be considered depending on the COVID developments.

Wishing you all good health and enjoy the summer!
Hoping to see you all again in the not-too-distant future.

Upcoming NFN Events

All events are postponed until further notice.



Fact or fiction: Debunking 4 common myths about ticks

Blooming flowers, chirping birds and long-awaited rays of sunshine: The first signs of spring are often greeted with joy. But soon comes the realization that with warm weather comes ticks.

With the climate warming, diseases caused by ticks are predicted to spread further into Canada. Infected ticks are transported by different host species that are expanding their ranges northward.

To learn more about the four myths and other information, go [here](#).

Status of Species at Risk in Ontario

There are seven new endangered species, two of which can be found in Norfolk County – Black Ash and Downy Yellow False Foxglove. Go [here](#) to see the Environmental Registry of Ontario report.

Bats are the only mammal species that can fly.

There are nine species of bats in Ontario. To see the full list and more interesting information, read [Mary Gartshore's article](#).



NFN Meetings

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

Meetings take place at the **Vittoria Community Centre, 35 Oakes Blvd., Vittoria**. The meetings are free and visitors are always welcome. Doors open at 7:15 pm, programs begin at 7:30 pm.

POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

NFN Mailing Address

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

Next Lotus Issue:

October 2021

Input deadline:

Friday, September 17, 2021

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

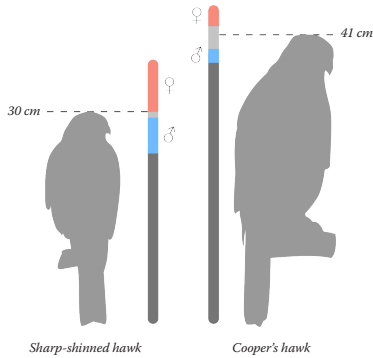
2020 - 2021 NFN Executive with Contact and Project Information

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Christmas Bird Counts (appointed)	Adam Timpf - Woodhouse Count	429-4147	
	Linda Thrower - Fisherville Count	905-774-1230	
Honorary President	George Pond		
Honorary Directors	Anne and Dolf Wynia		

Common Backyard Hawks and Falcons of North America



Sharp-shinned Hawk



Sharp-shinned hawk

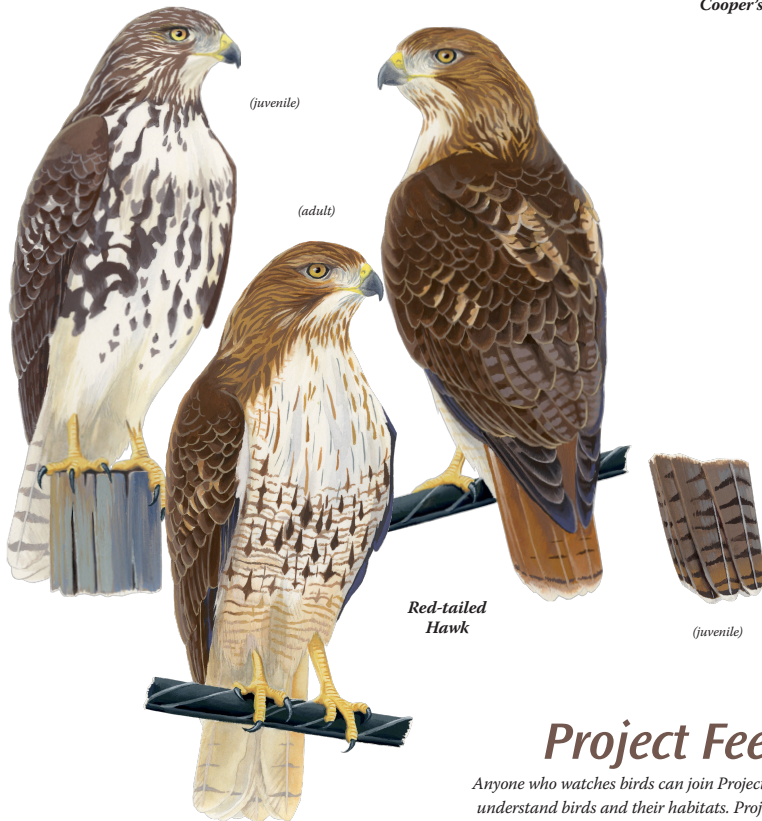
Cooper's hawk



Cooper's Hawk



Red-shouldered Hawk



Red-tailed Hawk



American Kestrel



Merlin



Peregrine Falcon*

Project FeederWatch

Anyone who watches birds can join Project FeederWatch to help researchers better understand birds and their habitats. Project FeederWatch is a joint research and education project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Bird Studies Canada.



The birds are shown at approximately 30% life size and were painted by Bartels Science Illustrator Jessica French (jifrenchillustration.com).

*less common in backyards