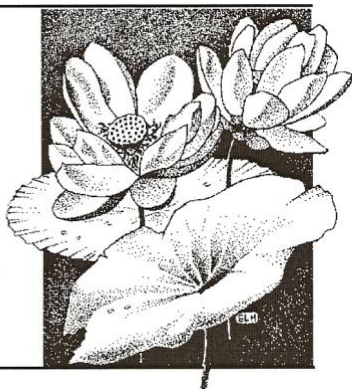


Lotus

NEWSLETTER

of the

NORFOLK FIELD NATURALISTS



SUMMER 2022



George Pond's Report

The sky was blue, there was no wind, and the lake was mirror smooth. A perfect day. Well not so perfect for birding. It was too darn hot; but we had started and were determined to finish our 2022 Birdathon. Oh! There were birds around. The ducks had left but there was still a good smattering of migrants and breeding birds on territory — but by 10 a.m. they were inactive and silent. It was tough going. A few days earlier this Black-necked Stilt was found in a flooded field, but the field had dried up and the bird was gone. I think it was only the second record of this species in the Long Point area. A week or so before that this Kentucky warbler, rare at Long Point, was easy to find, but it too had departed.



Black-necked Stilt

Photo by George Pond

— Ovenbirds, Yellow, Hooded and Pine warblers, Eastern towhee, indigo bunting, Field sparrow, etc. From there it was off to Backus woods where a Prothonotary warbler patrolled its territory. Pileated and Hairy woodpeckers, Red-eyed vireos, Wood thrush and a Winter wren also performed but neither Northern nor Louisiana waterthrush let us know they were there. The Port Rowan wetlands were empty save for Bufflehead, Mallards, Canada geese and a multitude of Tree swallows. The causeway viewing stand yielded Coots, Great Blue Heron, Sandhill cranes and Mute swans but little else. We had planned a late evening visit.



Kentucky Warbler

Photo by George Pond

We had started our birdathon just before 7 am driving the sand road through the St William's Forest and hearing a few of the common breeding birds found there

Cont'd. p.2

Most of our songbirds were found either in the wood lot behind the Old Cut banding lab or at the old Long Point Provincial Park. The birds were quiet and not very active, and we found ourselves standing, or sitting on the Park's picnic tables for long periods at a time. We let the birds come to us. We added a number of warblers, as they slowly made their way along the Point to continue their migration northward, as well as White-throated, White-crowned and Lincoln's sparrows. A trip to the end of Hasting's Drive was good for cormorants, a Kingfisher, and Red-breasted Mergansers but little else as people on the beach had flushed any hoped-for shore birds. By this time, I was too tired to walk and decided to spend the rest of our time birding within sight of the car.

We visited known birding hotspots and feeders adding such birds as Orchard Orioles, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Bobolinks, Cliff and Bank Swallows, Bluebirds, Gold and House finches, etc. We finished

our birdathon sometime around 6:30 pm on the Turkey Point beach where we found Dunlin Least Sandpipers, Sanderlings and Caspian terns. Whether it was age or the inactivity of the past couple of years I'm not sure, probably the former, but I'm not yet ready to admit it. Anyway, I told Rick that I was finished. We had tallied exactly 100 species, not particularly good but respectable. We were very short on waterfowl, shorebirds, and marsh birds some of which we could have identified with a later evening stroll on the Long Point marsh dykes.

Although my bird list is lower than hoped for, the donations received have been fantastic. I've already collected over \$9,000 and still hope to hear from a number of usual sponsors. Thank you for all your donations over the years and know that they have been used for some type of bird related project that will help to make this world a better place, not only for us but for all future generations.

Dob-crest Cormorant	Rock Dove	Tree Swallow	Yellow Warbler	Eastern Towhee
Great Blue Heron	Mourning Dove	Cliff Swallow	Chestn-sided Warbler	Chipping Sparrow
Great Egret	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Barn Swallow	Magnolia Warbler	Field Sparrow
Mute Swan	Ruby-throated.	Bank Swallow	Black-throated Blue	White-crowned Sparrow
Canada Goose	Hummingbird	Common Crow	Warbler	White-throated Sparrow
Mallard	Belted Kingfisher	Bl.-capped Chickadee		Lincoln's Sparrow
Bufflehead	Pileated Woodpecker	White-brstd Nuthatch	Yellow-rumped	Song Sparrow
Red-brstd Merganser	Red-bell. Woodpecker	Brown Creeper	Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
Turkey Vulture	Downy Woodpecker	House Wren	Black-throated Green	Grasshopper Sparrow
Bald Eagle	Hairy Woodpecker	Winter Wren	Warbler	Northern Cardinal
Turkey	Yellow-bell. Sapsucker	Carolina Wren	Blackburnian Warbler	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruffed Grouse	Eastern Wood Peewee	Swainson's Thrush	Bay-breasted Warbler	Indigo Bunting
Sandhill Crane	Eastern Kingbird	Wood Thrush	Pine Warbler	Bobolink
American Coot	Great-crested	American Robin	American Redstart	Red-winged Blackbird
Killdeer	Flycatcher	Veery	Prothonotary Warbler	Common Grackle
Least Sandpiper	Warbling Vireo	Gray Catbird	Hooded Warbler	Brn-headed Cowbird
Dunlin	Solitary Vireo	Eastern Bluebird	Ovenbird	Orchard Oriole
Sanderling	Red-eyed Vireo	European Starling	Common	Baltimore Oriole
Herring Gull	Blue Jay	Black-and-White	Yellowthroat	House Finch
Ring-billed Gull	Purple Martin	Warbler	Scarlet Tanager	American Goldfinch
Bonaparte's Gull		Tennessee Warbler		House Sparrow
Caspian Tern		Northern Parula		Total: 100

Tour of Ron Casier's Chestnut Plantation

This farm is in Elgin County. Ron Casier manages an American Chestnut tree plantation that is part of the Canadian Chestnut Council's breeding for resistance program. Neil Dunning (OWA Brant Chapter member) has created a video of his own woodlot and Ron's farm. This video takes us on a journey of many years of American Chestnut restoration.

To watch the video, go [here](#).



Great Canadian Birdathon

Mike McMillan's Report

At 6:30 a.m. I backed out of my garage and headed to downtown Simcoe. After a slow drive down Robinson, Kent and Peel Streets I had counted about half a dozen pigeons. Then I was on my way to Port Dover to pick up Barry Jones who had graciously offered to help me with this year's birdathon. As I was about to turn off the Cockshutt Road into Barry's subdivision I spotted a pair of mallards walking along the side of the road.

Once Barry joined me, we went directly to the Townsend sewage lagoons where we had a productive start to the day. We found four duck species – blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, lesser scaup and bufflehead. Shorebirds spotted were two dunlins, a least sandpiper, a spotted sandpiper and both lesser and greater yellowlegs. Of the numerous swallows feeding over the water, we were able to pick out three species – barn, tree, and rough-winged. At one point, when we disturbed a kildeer, two tiny cute little chicks scurried through the grass. They were probably only a day or two old.



Eastern Bluebird Photo by Audrey Hagey

A little further west on the sewage lagoon's road we stopped at a low spot where we had a quick look at a red-headed woodpecker as it flew from a tree. A few moments later I spotted a red-tailed hawk flying across a field. Here we also saw a couple of yellow warblers flitting around in some bushes.

We then drove directly back to Port Dover. On the breakwater mixed with the numerous ring-billed gulls we spotted a herring gull and a couple of Bonaparte's gulls. At Silver Lake I saw a kingbird but unfortunately missed the kingfisher that Barry spotted.

We made a quick stop at Hay Creek where we heard the "weep" of a great-crested flycatcher. At Port Ryerse, I heard a phoebe. Just west of Port Ryerse we stopped at a hay field where we waited hoping a

bobolink would make an appearance. Luck was with us. After just a couple of minutes we spotted one fly up out of the grass, travel a short distance and then dive right back down into the grass. While casing the field across the road from the hay field we spotted a Baltimore oriole, an indigo bunting and heard a pileated woodpecker.



Orchard Oriole

Photo by Larry Monczka

At our next stop, the old Turkey Point Golf Course, we spotted a white-crowned sparrow, a chipping sparrow and heard a Carolina wren. Along the beach close to the Turkey Point marina was a sanderling. Two wood ducks flew from a marshy pool of water at the marina parking lot.

From Turkey Point we continued west on the Front Road and made a stop which overlooked the Turkey Point marsh. Down below were a mute swan, a great blue heron and a couple of sandhill cranes.

Our next stop was to check out a small pool of water across the road from the Blueberry Farm and Winery on the front road just east of St Williams. We knew that a black-necked stilt had been seen there several days earlier. Again, luck was with us because among a number of Canada geese in this pool of water was the black-necked stilt. This bird was much further north than it should have been. However, in my field guide there was a note saying that this stilt is occasionally seen in Ontario. This was definitely the best bird of the day.

At Audrey Heagy's there was a downy woodpecker at her feeders and a bluebird on a nesting box. We continued on to the Backus Woods which we entered off the 3rd concession. Here I heard a house wren and a red-eyed vireo. Barry was also hearing a blue-winged warbler which I was not able to hear. After about a 15 minute chase we managed to have a good look at this bird.

Cont'd. p.4

From here we headed to Long Point. At the viewing stand on the causeway there were several coots and a savannah sparrow with the most yellowish eyebrow stripe I have ever seen. Just after entering the Old Provincial Park on Long Point we heard a warbling vireo singing. In a very tall spruce were a number of warblers. The birds were up very high but I was able to identify an American redstart, a yellow-rumped warbler, a bay-breasted warbler, a magnolia warbler and a Blackburnian warbler. In the park I was also able to add a catbird, a veery and a white-throated sparrow to my list.

The martin house at Old Cut was full of martins. A walk down Lighthouse Cres. produced a flicker. We continued walking into the New Provincial Park where we saw a least flycatcher. About the same time a chimney swift flew overhead. On our way out of the park we were able to identify a ring-necked duck out in the bay. As we walked back to Old Cut we spotted a house finch at a birdfeeder.

Once back at Old Cut we were surprised to find an ovenbird on the ground at one of the feeders. As we left Old Cut a green heron flew by.

From Long Point we headed to Port Royal to look under the bridge for cliff swallows. There were a good number of swallows along with a couple of pigeons. On the Walsingham West Quarter Line, we made several stops along the Timpf property and the Nature Conservancy property where we identified a vesper sparrow and a field sparrow. At one point a pair of towhees flew across the road and into a bush. Since Barry knew the Timpfs we stopped at the house and spotted a white-breasted nuthatch and rose-breasted grosbeak at the feeders. As we were chatting with

Matthew Timpf, he heard a grasshopper sparrow in a nearby grassy field. Barry and I then headed to the field and soon found this sparrow perched on a small bush.

Our final stop was at Diane Salter's feeders where I added an orchard oriole and red-bellied woodpecker to my tally. By now it was late afternoon. So we drove back to Port Dover where I dropped off Barry.

Since the evening was still available, I decided to go back to Long Point. After eating some take out food I headed to the causeway. Here I had a good look at a common yellowthroat. Then I stopped at the road by Dedrick Creek that leads up to Bayview Cemetery. After spending some time walking this road I managed to spot a Philadelphia vireo. My next stop was on the Walsingham East Quarter Line just north of the Front Road where there was an eagle's nest. In the nest were two eaglets with the larger one busy exercising its wings.

My final stop was on the East Quarter Line at Highway 24 where I waited until it was dark enough to hear a whip-poor-will and a woodcock. After identifying both birds I called it a day.

My identified species total of 90 was less than the 100 I was hoping for. The unusually hot weather made the birds less active and silent. I am truly indebted to Barry for his help. Without his knowledge and spotting skills my species count would have been considerably lower.

When all the money is in the total raised should surpass \$6000 which will be the most I have ever raised. This money will help both Birds Canada for its bird conservation programs and the Norfolk Field Naturalists for its conservation efforts.

Great Blue Heron	Spotted Sandpiper	Gr. Crested Flycatcher*	Veery	Grasshopper Sparrow
Green Heron*	Sanderling	Eastern Kingbird	American Robin	Song Sparrow
Turkey Vulture	Least Sandpiper	Warbling Vireo*	Gray Catbird	White-throat Sparrow
Mute Swan	Dunlin	Philadelphia Vireo	European Starling	White-crown Sparrow
Canada Goose	American Woodcock*	Red-eyed Vireo*	Blue-wing Warbler	Northern Cardinal
Wood Duck	Bonaparte's Gull	Blue Jay	Yellow Warbler	Rose-br. Grosbeak
Mallard	Ring-billed Gull	American Crow	Magnolia Warbler	Indigo Bunting
Blue-winged Teal	Herring Gull	Purple Martin	Yel-rumped Warbler	Bobolink
Green-winged Teal	Rock Pigeon	Tree Swallow	Blackburnian Warbler	Red-winged Blackbird
Ring-necked Duck	Mourning Dove	N. Rough-wing Swallow	Bay-breasted Warbler	Common Grackle
Lesser Scaup	E. Whip-poor-will*	Cliff Swallow	American Redstart	Orchard Oriole
Bufflehead	Chimney Swift	Barn Swallow	Ovenbird	Baltimore Oriole
Red-tailed Hawk	Red-hd. Woodpecker	Black-capped Chickadee	Common Yellowthroat	House Finch
Bald Eagle	Red-bell. Woodpecker	White-breasted Nuthatch	Eastern Towhee	American Goldfinch
American Coot	Downy Woodpecker	Carolina Wren*	Chipping Sparrow	House Sparrow
Sandhill Crane	Northern Flicker	House Wren*	Field Sparrow	Total: 90
Killdeer	Pileated Woodpecker*	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Vesper Sparrow	
Black-necked Stilt	Least Flycatcher	Eastern Bluebird	Savannah Sparrow	*heard bird
Greater Yellowlegs	Eastern Phoebe*			

Species in Focus

House Finch

House Finches are among the most widespread and common birds in North America. They are small-bodied finches with fairly large beaks and somewhat long, flat heads. The wings are short, making the tail seem long by comparison. They are about the same size as a House Sparrow.

They can be found brightening backyards and chowing down at seed feeders. This pre-existing penchant for urban areas likely helped them thrive when they were introduced to new areas. Once limited to the Western United States and Mexico, House Finches are now found from coast to coast in the U.S., and as far north as southern Canada.



Photo from Macaulay Library (All About Birds)

House Finches can look very different depending on where they live. The birds come in 11 officially recognized subspecies. Body and bill size, shape, wing length, tail length, and coloring can all vary regionally. For instance, on Guadalupe Island off the coast of Baja California, Mexico, the finches have heftier bill than those found on the mainland. And eastern finches have longer and pointier wings than their western counterparts. Songs can also differ depending on region.

House Finches are among the strictest avian vegetarians: Seeds, buds, fruit, and foliage comprise 97 percent of their year-round diet. Most seed-eating birds switch it up in the spring and summer when insects become abundant, but House Finches rarely do. The biggest exception is that parent finches will feed their nestlings soft and squishy fly larvae as an early life protein boost.

The species has been dealing with its own pandemic for decades. House Finch eye disease, a form of conjunctivitis, was first detected in 1994. Since then, the bacterial illness has expanded continent-wide and caused big declines in House Finch numbers. The disease is spread through social contact, so keeping your bird feeders and baths clean is important.

Replanting One Type of Tree Is Not Enough to Stop Clearcutting Harm, Study Finds

CBC News

Planting trees to replace clear-cut forests is not good enough to protect the ecosystem, according to a new study focused on forests in the Maritimes.

Matt Betts, a professor of forest ecology at Oregon State University, is studying the decline of bird species caused by deforestation in the Maritimes and the replacement of diverse Acadian forests with one type of tree.

The study shows some species have seen a population decline of up to 70 per cent since 1985. More common species have seen a decline of 50 per cent.

To read more, go [here](#).



Blackburnian Warbler Photo from Oregon State University

The Third Season of Song

Article by Mary Gartshore (NFN Member)

As the chorus of frogs and birds begins to wind down, singing insects begin to command the night airwaves. Singing insects include katydids, crickets and cicadas. Today I will focus on katydids. Most have grown to adulthood in one season and are ready to find mates. One of the loudest singing insects is the Northern True Katydid, a species whose Canadian range is confined to the Carolinian Zone but in the US it extends as far as Texas. Its “rant-rant” or “rant-rant-rant” is locally known in Norfolk as “back-ache bug” or “tree-frog”. It hides chameleon-like in tree foliage and its large wings have been retooled for sound amplification, not flight. The distinct “squeeze-it” call is Oblong-winged Katydid often found sitting in full view on top of shrubs or tall flowers. The coneheads are found in grassy fields and roadside verges. The Sword-bearing Conehead sounds like maracas in August. The large, rare Robust or Crepitating Conehead (not the one that raids the fridge at midnight) has a loud buzz that is one of the fastest muscle contractions (224 pulses/sec) of any living animal and is of interest to nano-technologists. In late September the Round-coned Conehead takes the stage with its quiet buzz in native grasslands in Norfolk County.



Third Season Crepitating Conehead



Female Two-spotted Tree Cricket

The background chorus on a warm August night consists of six small tree crickets: Pine, Snowy, Temperature, Black-horned, Four-spotted, and Two-spotted. Two-spotted is pale russet not green like other tree crickets. It arrived in Ontario en masse in 2013 and is one of the commonest katydids attracted to lights. Its song is a low “drrrrrrrr”. You can measure the night temperature using the song of Temperature Crickets. Groups of males synchronize their bell-like chirps. Count the chirps in 15 seconds and add 40 to get a reading in Fahrenheit. Male tree crickets sing to attract females and offer a liquid treat from two nipples under their wings. Females climb on top of the male to test the quality of his offering before deciding to mate.

With a flashlight, camera and patience you can enjoy the spectacle of singing insects in Norfolk County’s natural areas.

Elliott, L. and W. Hershberger. 2007. The Songs of Insects. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston. 228 pp, and CD. [Website.](#)
[Cicada Mania](#)

Wildflower Walk in Backus Woods

On Sunday, May 15th, local naturalist and NFN President, Bernie Solymar, led two leisurely strolls through the south tract of Backus Woods to identify and learn about the diversity of spring ephemeral

flowers. Along the wooded trails, we found Trout Lily, Red and White Trillium, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Foamflower, Wild Blue Phlox and many other species. We learned about their importance to forest ecology



Photo by Inga Hinnerichsen



Star Flower: Photo by Len Grincevicius



Wild Blue Phlox: Photo by Jan Grincevicius



Wild Geranium & Crab Spider: Photo by Jan Grincevicius



Wild Ginger: Photo by Jan Grincevicius



Red Baneberry: Photo by Len Grincevicius

Photo by
Len Grincevicius



Bambi Has a Dark Side

Article by Don Scallen & Photo by Yves Scholten

Deer pull at our heartstrings with their grace and beauty – peaceful herbivores living lightly on the landscape, deserving of admiration and protection.

A cherished childhood memory of mine was hand-feeding a deer (I think we gave it digestive cookies) along the highway 60 corridor in Algonquin Park in the late sixties. My brothers and I were thrilled if a trifle ignorant of a deer's dietary needs.



But Bambi has a dark side. And, with apologies to deer lovers, it's worth exploring. Consider, for example, that parasitic worms live in deer brains. Having evolved with deer, these brain worms seldom hurt them, but they kill moose.

When deer were common in Algonquin Park – the 1960's for example – these brain worms, brought to the park by deer, decimated the moose population.

Deer are considered an invasive species in Algonquin, having arrived in the twentieth century because of land clearing and because we shot, trapped and poisoned their wolf predators.

Fortunately, wolves have rebounded in Algonquin, and they are again fulfilling their ecological roles which includes killing deer. The larger, stronger moose, better able to fend off hungry wolves, are once again common in the park.

Bambi is precious and beguiling, but too many Bambis can spoil the ecological broth.

Along with more photos, the full story can be found [here](#).

The Difference Between Native, Non-native and Invasive Plants

Article by Gabriella Sotelo on National Audubon Society

Research shows that native plants can help create a healthier ecosystem that supports a higher diversity of wildlife. The plants we choose for our yards, gardens, and public spaces have a huge impact on birds, yet so much of ornamental landscaping is dominated by non-native species.

How do we know what to replace? Differentiating between native plants, non-native plants, and invasive plants can be both simple and nuanced.

Learn more about alternatives to plants you may already have or that you find in big box stores by going [here](#).



White Turtlehead: Photo by Inga Hinnerichsen

It's Turtle Time Again on Norfolk's Roads

New reptile road crossing signs, a pilot stewardship study, and a continuation of the Watch 4 Turtles lawn signs and turtle nest covers programs: it must be spring! Warm temperatures have brought our turtle friends out of dormancy, or “brumation”, to bask on logs and forage along shorelines. Soon they will begin moving through their habitat again, as will our non-venomous snakes, which means many will have to crossroads as they search for summer wetlands and nesting sites.

Local conservation organizations and the Long Point Walsingham Forest Priority Place Road Ecology Working Group, funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada, and in cooperation with Norfolk County staff, are implementing some exciting strategies to help protect and recover our declining turtle and snake populations. These species are at risk because roads fragment their habitat and they do not avoid traffic so are at high risk of being accidentally hit by cars and trucks. You can help protect our community's wildlife on roads, and on your own properties.

1. Watch for new signage along our roadways that alert motorists to drive cautiously in areas where turtles and snakes are known to cross. Sign locations are based on road monitoring data.

2. Register to be a part of a local network of volunteers recording and helping protect turtles and snakes from roads. Here's the link:

<https://wildlifeonroads.com/subscribe/>

3. Upload your wildlife/road sightings to iNaturalist: <https://inaturalist.ca/projects/wildlife-on-roads-in-ontario>

3. Order a Watch 4 Turtles sign for your lawn (a project of the Long Point World Biosphere Region), if turtles cross roads near your home. A small donation of \$10 helps to cover the cost of the sign. Contact: John Everett at (519) 777-2873.

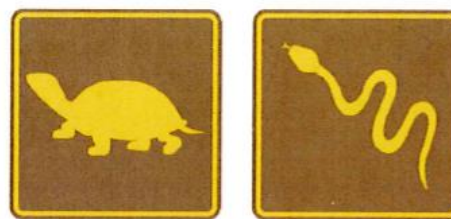
4. Use a nest cover on your property to protect turtle eggs from predation (a project of the Long Point World Biosphere Region). Contact: John Everett at (519) 777-2873.

Collectively, all these measures will help us protect our vulnerable turtles and snakes. These animals contribute to functioning ecosystems and help keep our environment healthy by cleaning up wetlands, spreading native seeds, controlling pest populations and being part of the food web. We encourage you to learn more about our reptiles and help maintain the amazing biodiversity unique to Norfolk County in Canada.

For more information on being a part of protecting our wildlife on roads, please contact Kari Gunson at Wildlife on Roads by email:

kegunson@wildlifeonroads.com, or text: (705) 933-8430.

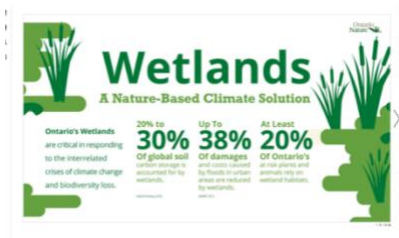
Road signs to alert motorists to turtles and snakes crossing:



When you see the sign:

- Drive cautiously
- Watch for wildlife
- Leave space to safely react to wildlife on the road
- If necessary and safe, move wildlife off the road in the direction the animal is moving

Find out more about the value of **wetlands** [here](#).



Join Hap Wilson on a recorded webinar about **paddling** 100 of Canada's wild rivers [here](#).

The Ontario Court of Appeal upholds the Town of South Bruce Peninsula's conviction for **damaging piping plover habitat** at Sauble Beach on the shores of Lake Huron. To read the whole story, go [here](#).

To read the Summer Issue of ON Nature, go [here](#).

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

Welcome New NFN Members

2021 - 2022 Season

Tracey Gardiner

John and Chris Mulholland

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

Thank You!

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

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Dear NFN Members,

After an extended cool, wet spring we have moved directly into an Ontario summer – hot, humid, and dry – with a few violent thunderstorms and power outages thrown in for good measure. Compared to 20 – 30 years ago there is a definite shift in seasonal and annual weather patterns, a sure sign of accelerating climate change. Despite the warnings of scientists, the loss of biodiversity and climate change continue to be the largest threats to human existence. Yet governments around the world are still moving much too slowly ... unduly influenced by big business, banks and money.

The 2+ year Covid pandemic, the current inflation rate as a result of rising costs of food and gas (and everything else), the impact on the world of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the imminent return of Trump in the U.S. makes one wonder what the future will hold. Yet despite all the angst, stress and negativity it is also human nature to remain optimistic. Perhaps this is naïve but like faith and religion it gives us something to hang on to and hope for a brighter future for our children and grandchildren to inherit.

I don't want to sound unduly political, nor negative, but the impacts of Covid-19 and its associated impacts on society...and human psychology... have impacted me, as they have millions and millions of others. It has brought a more urgent concern about our own mortality and concern about my 2-year-old granddaughter's future challenges in a rapidly changing world. Today, more than ever, we can do our part by supporting the many good organizations that help protect, conserve, steward our natural spaces. We have several of those right here in Norfolk County and I urge you to consider supporting one or more that you admire. In that vein I would also like to announce, on behalf of our Board, that a former member has bequeathed us a significant amount of money in their will, which will provide our organization the ability to support the ongoing efforts of some of our local organizations, each in their unique and special way, continuing to make our earth a better place.

The next Board of Directors' Meeting will be held on August 24, 2022. The report from this meeting will be in the October issue of the Lotus.

Upcoming NFN 2022 Summer and Autumn Events

Long Point Butterfly Count

July 2 (all day) – For more info, contact Adam Timpf at adam.timpf@gmail.com



Bat Hike

August 12, 8:30 to 11:00 p.m. More info will be made available closer to the date.



Astronomy Night

September 10, 7:30 p.m. More info will be made available closer to the date.



Tuning Into the Melodic Mystery of Bird Song

Marcus Gee, in the Globe and Mail, provides lots of interesting facts about what makes a bird sing. Here the songs of several birds found in Ontario. Go here to learn more.



White-throated Sparrow

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.

**CURRENTLY, MEETINGS
ARE HELD ON ZOOM**

NFN Mailing Address

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

Next Lotus Issue:

October 2022

Input deadline:

**Friday, September 23,
2022**

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

2021 - 2022 NFN Executive with Contact and Project Information

Email: info@norfolkfieldnaturalists.org

President
Vice-President
Sanctuary
Past President
Treasurer
Secretary (Interim)
Director/Membership
Director Speaker Program and Field Events
Director Publicity
Director Environment
Director-at-large
Director-at-large
Director-at-large

Bernie Solymár
Peter Carson
Peter Carson
Inga Hinnerichsen
Peter Vaughan
Inga Hinnerichsen
Jan Grincevicius
Len Grincevicius
vacant
Cindy Presant
Judy Boone
Bernd Mueller
Madaline Wilson

Lotus Editor (appointed)
Website Coordinator (appointed)
Butterfly Count (appointed)
Christmas Bird Counts (appointed)

Jan Grincevicius
Lisa Timpf
Adam Timpf
Adam Timpf - Woodhouse Count
Linda Thrower - Fisherville Count
George Pond
Anne and Dolf Wynia

Honorary President
Honorary Directors