



COMING EVENTS

● **Friday, October 26, 2007, 7:30 p.m.**, Beatrice Strong Public School, 90 Rose Glen Rd., Port Hope
Speaker: **Jen Baker**, Ontario Nature. Topic: **The Boreal Forest: Canada's Songbird Nursery**. Join Jen, Ontario Nature's Conservation Campaign Coordinator for an informative and colourful presentation about Ontario's songbirds, the threats facing their Boreal Forest nesting sites, and what you can do to help protect them. Recent evidence estimates that 300 species and 2 BILLION individual birds breed in the Boreal Forest before migrating south. In fact, the Boreal Forest is recognized as THE single most important breeding ground for birds in North America. This is why it is being called Ontario's Songbird Nursery. This magnificent forest is under threat from industrial development, but we still have a tremendous opportunity to protect large portions of it. Learn what Ontario Nature is doing to conserve this ancient forest and what you can do to help.

● **Saturday, November 3, 9:30-11:00 a.m. - Closing of Peter's Woods**. All welcome. If you would like to help, contact Chris Drew, drew@eagle.ca, 905-342-2904 or Petra Hartwig, phartwig@cobourg.ca, 905-372-4301 ext. 4102

● **Sunday, November 25, 2007, 9:00 a.m. - Outing to Cobourg Harbour and Lucas Point**
This late fall/early winter outing will start with a check of the waterfowl activity at Cobourg Harbour, followed by a short walk at Lucas Point. We will meet at the Cobourg Harbour parking lot, west of the Yacht club building near the ecology garden. From the harbour, we will carpool/follow each other to the parking area at Lucas Point and will follow the trail from there to look for wildlife in the parkland and waterfowl on the lake. For more information, contact Ben Walters at benjaminwalters@trentu.ca or 905-885-8586.

● **Friday, November 30, 2007, 7:30 p.m., Terry Fox Public School, 1065 Riddell Ave., Cobourg**
Speaker: **David Bree**, Natural Heritage Education Leader, Presqu'île Provincial Park. Topic: **Bon Echo, Sandbanks and Charleston Provincial Parks**. Join David on a trip to three provincial parks he has worked at in the past. He will determine the essential controlling geologic element of each park and examine how that element determines the unique assemblage of flora and fauna found in each park.

● **Saturday, December 15, 2007, Christmas Bird Count**

ADVANCE NOTICE FOR 2008 AGM

A fundraising silent auction will be held at the February 2008 AGM instead of our annual raffle. No selling or buying tickets! Just bid on the item(s) you really want. There will be something for everyone, new or slightly used items, inexpensive or not! Louise Schmidt is collecting the items to be auctioned off. Already, she has a Glen Loates print, books and other items generously donated by Don Davis. Louise suggests that the items for auction could also be a service. Use your imagination. Anyone wishing to donate an item for the auction can reach Louise at 905-797-1059 or wingbeat@xplornet.com.

RAFFLE AT MONTHLY MEETINGS

To help defray the cost of renting our meeting facility, we have a raffle at each meeting. The success of this raffle is dependent upon the generosity of our members in donating prizes. If you can donate an item, please bring it to the meeting or give me a call at 905-885-1420

Marguerite Short
mb.short@sympatico.ca

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Merron and Ferruccio Gottardi, Port Hope
Maaike Berg-Nonnekes, Cobourg

The Wallace Birdathon 2007

raised \$1,180.50 which will be passed along in time to the Northumberland Land Trust. Thank you to all the sponsors who contributed so generously.

PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT NO. 40790538
RETURN UNDELIVERABLE CANADIAN ADDRESSED TO
BOX 421
PORT HOPE, ON L1A 3Z3

THE WILLOW BEACH FIELD NATURALISTS

Past Pres.	Bryan Baxter	905-372-6273	bbaxter@eagle.ca
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1st Vice-pres.	Michael Biggar	905-372-7407	mbiggar@eagle.ca
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Secretary	Karen Drew	905-342-2904	drew@eagle.ca
Treasurer	Janette Johnston	905-373-1432	jjohn@eagle.ca
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Curlew Ed.	Norma Wallace	905-885-5552	
	Elizabeth Kellogg	905-885-9615	ekrf@eagle.ca

The editor is most grateful to those who have contributed to this issue of the Curlew. Copy for the November 2007 issue should be received by October 31, 2007. Rare or interesting sightings should be reported to Elizabeth Kellogg and Roger Frost at 905-885-9615, ekrf@eagle.ca, or Norma Wallace (885-5552) for the November Curlew. Correspondence for WBFN should be addressed to: "The Willow Beach Field Naturalists, P.O. Box 421, Port Hope, ON L1A 3Z3."

THE ATLAS THEN AND NOW - 2

by Clive E. Goodwin

Last month I discussed the Northumberland results of the two breeding bird atlases, in 1981-5 and 2001-5 respectively, together with some of the issues surrounding those results. This month we'll look at some of those species that have declined in the 20 years between the two surveys.

Only three species were recorded in '85 that were not found at all on the 2005 survey: Loggerhead Shrike, Henslow's Sparrow and Cape May Warbler. Of these three, the warbler is the oddity: it was never expected in our area in the first place. It is a bird of mature coniferous forest with its southern Ontario centre of abundance at that time in Algonquin Park. All the other atlas records of the species were 150 km. or more north of Northumberland. As such, it would seem to have been a lingering, out-of-range bird, and falls into the same category as the eight such birds from 2005 mentioned last time.

The story of the other two species is a sad one: both are experiencing some of the most serious declines of any North American birds. These declines were already apparent in 1985, although the history of the two in the county is very different.

The shrike is a bird of brushy pastures, and eggs were collected in Northumberland as long ago as 1861, with the species recorded annually in the 1910 decade and subsequently. It never appears to have been very common, as we only have 113 records in all, but birds seemed to have been seen in most of the years prior to 1985. We had 5 records over the atlas period, but interestingly there were no breeding confirmations, and only one pair recorded. Perhaps this was an indication of things to come, as there have been only 16 reports in the subsequent years, and only one nesting. Only some three birds have been reliably reported in the last 10 years.

Henslow's Sparrow, on the other hand, is an elusive bird of heavy grassland. My own main experience with the species was from a survey plot of an old field in King Township in the '60's, where we [the late Gord Bellerby and I] found the birds nesting in the moist depressions, among the dense growth of goldenrods and asters. Here they would sit among the tangled vegetation and sing – a valiant little hiccup, that seemed to require formidable effort to produce! They're now long-gone from King Township and just about everywhere else in the Province, but the 1985 atlas produced a couple of records in Northumberland, although again, no confirmations of nesting. In keeping with the bird's inconspicuous character, its history in the county is quite limited. A small colony of some 35 birds was located at Willow Beach in 1953, but we have only 25 records in all, only four since 1985, with one in the last 10 years.

These very dissimilar birds have seemingly little in common, but they're both grassland species. And other grassland birds do not seem to be doing very well. Upland Sandpiper shows the most noticeable decline, with birds confirmed on the first atlas in squares where they now no longer appear. Several species on the 'ambiguous' list are also open country birds: Northern Harrier, American Kestrel, Wilson's Snipe, Horned Lark, Eastern Towhee, Vesper Sparrow and Grasshopper Sparrow. Of these the two hawks, snipe and Vesper Sparrow all show relatively poorer results in the west of the region, a result that, as discussed last time, is strongly suggestive of a decline.

The comparisons also highlight a new problem area, a decline in some insectivorous birds that capture their prey on the wing. Both of the once-familiar nocturnal species, Com-

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mon Nighthawk and Whip-poor-will, appear to have declined seriously, and Chimney Swift records were down as well. Swallows are very common birds and a decline with them might not show as clearly, because the atlas is not a very good measure of such declines. For a bird to be recorded as confirmed it must be found nesting or with young once during five years in a 10km. square. Barn Swallows, for example, could probably decline by over 50% and still meet these criteria. That said, however, there were in fact two squares on the 2005 atlas where it was not confirmed. This, of course could be quite meaningless, but in the context of declines in other, less common species it cannot be arbitrarily dismissed. In the same vein, the 2005 results for Purple Martin, Northern Rough-winged Swallow and Bank Swallow imply some decline from those of 1985.

Readers may recall the April article on crows. Does the atlas reflect the decline we discussed then? I hadn't expected so, in the light of crows' abundance and conspicuousness, and the relatively recent appearance of West Nile. I had expected to find crows confirmed in all 24 squares on both surveys. They were not: four squares in 2005 were only able to list them as 'probable'.

Waterbirds are a third group where we find problems. I mentioned loons last month. Three herons – both bitterns and Great Blue – also fall into the 'ambiguous' category, with American Bittern showing a distinct decline in the west of the county. Once the most conspicuous marsh bird, Common Moorhen's decline is partly masked by an increase in records from the east, and there were fewer American Coot records in 2005. Black Tern is a waterbird that feeds extensively on the wing, so its insectivorous habits are a likely

contributing factor to its serious decline. However, seeming declines in Common Tern may be more a reflection of the health of the Presqu'ile colony than a reduction in birds nesting elsewhere.

So for all the ambiguities about coverage and the difficulties the atlas has in detecting declines in commoner species, some disturbing trends emerge among three groups of species. Can we identify any reasons for these problems? Certainly there is an abundance of familiar candidates. Loss of grasslands to reforestation and [increasingly] conversion to arable cropland, changes in farming practices away from more traditional methods, more pervasive pesticide use resulting in fewer insects, and degradation of wetlands doubtless all play a part. But it's too easy to simply attribute declines to a few broad issues. If the experience in the United Kingdom is any guide, while the broad issues may hold the reasons, they're often too broad to be of any value in arresting the losses.

I mention the U.K. because they're much further down this sorry path than we are. Wholesale declines in even some of the most familiar countryside birds, and 'red listing' once-abundant garden species such as House Sparrow, have all combined to capture the national attention. There the research typically has identified a range of causes particular to each species that have led to the bird's decline. Sometimes these causes overlap – what helps Sky Larks, for example, may also help flocks of wintering finches - sometimes they're limited to the one species.

It's a slow, often discouraging business, but sadly there are no 'quick fixes'. But all this is only part of the atlas picture, and next month we will look at those species that have increased since 1985.

PILEATED WOODPECKER #092433703

by Audrey E Wilson

On Saturday, June 30 about 8:30 p.m., Yvonne Green, a former colleague, arrived at my door with a very large box containing one miniature Pileated Woodpecker. That afternoon, we had experienced a flash storm of high winds, rain and hail for about five minutes. I expect this young fellow had been blown from the edge of his nest cavity across an expanse of tall weed wasteland to Yvonne's large mown lawn in the Forest Hill area (of Cobourg). She rescued him at the base of a stand of birch trees, flopping along like Woody Woodpecker in a kid's T.V. cartoon. Although he completely resembled a mature pileated in appearance, his tail was only about one half inch in length and his short wings appeared to be next to useless. Top heavy with his big head and long neck, he frequently flopped forward onto his face.

The next morning, I went to Yvonne's area, hoping to reunite him with his parents, as no one wants to intentionally kidnap a fledgling. Many young birds spend 5 to 10 days on or near the ground after leaving the nest, always attended by attentive parents. Whether his nesting tree had been blown down or he had been parachuted from the nesting cavity during the violent storm, we will never know, but he was a long way from the climax maple, beech forest that surrounded the buffer area of weeds to the lawn.

Thus the decision was made to try to help him rather than leave him to the mercy of wandering cats, dogs and children, not to mention raccoons and foxes in this built-up area.

Sunday, July 1st was very difficult as he refused to eat, probably because he had not known a meal to date except by regurgitation from his two doting parents. However, he responded to running water. Feeling somewhat desperate with the responsibility of being

thrust into the role of surrogate mother, I communicated with Kay McKeever, owl rehabilitator and Sue Meech, Napanee, the closest rehabilitator between Toronto and Napanee. Neither had worked with a young pileated, so I decided to try on my own. Determined not fail him, I took him to the Union Cemetery where there is an abundance of large trees. Upon arrival, a pileated called in the distance. Our bird immediately answered with a loud kuk-kuk-kuk. However, the adult never came near. At this stage, he was unable to cling to the tree trunks on his own, as his tail was not long enough to act as a prop. He had little idea of how to manage his big feet, a dead give-away that he had not been out of the nesting cavity previously. Finding an old pileated working, we were delighted to watch him trying to pick off ants, etc. on the fross of the rotted tree.

A visit to Lori and Bill Wensley's yard produced sow bugs, beetles and earwigs as the various plant pots and pieces of driftwood scattered throughout the garden were lifted for him. Lori also shared several balls of her special woodpeckers feeder mix. This is composed of rendered lard, peanut butter, oatmeal and cornmeal. For the first day or so, I force fed this to make certain he was getting good nutrition. Then, I rationed the supply to early a.m. feeds, putting it into holes on his tree stump. To this suet mix, I added finely ground egg shells for calcium and Esbiliac powder, a formula for puppies who have lost their mother. This supplement supplies all necessary minerals and vitamins. The youngster appeared to look forward to this concoction and often ate it directly from a shallow dish as a bedtime snack.

On Monday, July 6th, both Jean (sister) and I had a four hour stretch of volunteering

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at a Victoria Park food booth. We hurried home and took him to Louise and Bryan Baxter's old woodpile in their backyard. Here, he had a good feed of sowbugs and centipedes, but needed assistance in hanging onto the stumps. He usually rejected slugs and spiders. On Tuesday, we visited Marg and Rod MacKenzie's and found a bonanza of earwigs in the eavestrough of their low sugar bush shanty. Perched on the edge of the trough, he picked off dozens of earwigs as they hastily tried to retreat. He frequently called a low pitched kuk-kuk-kuk. Other feeding sites were located as the need arose. A brick pile at Jane and Peter Greathead's proved useful for sowbugs and crickets. The plant pots at Barbara Evans and also at Janet and Russ Lake's were productive, as were the cement slabs in Dorothy and Eric Winter's garden. An interesting, but challenging fact, was what might be very good as a feeding site one day could be useless the next day. As the little fellow grew rapidly, this became most frustrating for him as he expected instant results when rocks, pots or logs were lifted for him by Jean.

The two most consistent places for feasting proved to be at Wensley's and also at Donna and Peter Brotherhood's. The latter have endless small bricks outlining their gardens. As Jean lifted these and I lowered him to the area and he systematically cleared 100s of small ant eggs, plus any ants that hung around. It was always worth the rather long trip to Camborne to see him really get his fill. At Wensley's, he had a favourite pileated tree stump where he learned to use his straight bill as a chisel. He quickly mastered peeling back old bark to search out wood boring insects. At times, his tongue, cylindrical in form and two times the length of his head, would whip into a hole and flick out 4 to 6 inches at the top entrance. The tongue has a hard point with barbs on the side. The bony roots of the tongue do not attach to the bottom of the skull as in most birds. Instead it wraps around the

cranium and anchors at the base of the bill. In a sense, a woodpecker has part of the tongue curled around the top of the skull. The tongue acts as a dart, made extensible by this peculiar structural arrangement. Backward projecting barbs near the pointed tip and sticky mucous from large salivary glands tend to rake out morsels in the tunnels searched. This was also evident when he gobbled up ant eggs. The bones of the skull are thick, almost as hard as concrete, so he was a master wood chopper without any danger getting a headache from constant hammering on tree trunks!

An adult pileated averages 16 to 19 1/2 inches, or approximately crow sized. The pair work together making a nest in a cavity 12 to 80 feet high. An average of 3 to 6 white eggs are incubated by both parents for about 18 days. Males tend to incubate at night. Both adults share feeding young by regurgitation. The young leave the nest at 26 days and the family group stays together until September. When we doubted if our bird was getting enough food, we took consolation in the fact he did not have to share with siblings.

Pileateds, a non-migratory species, declined when pioneers cleared the forests. Second growth forest was conducive to the remarkable comeback of this permanent resident. Every good sized woodlot hosts a pair. Uncommon but widespread, this bird was reported in the first Atlas as breeding in 17% of the squares of southern Ontario, indicative of its need for a large territory. According to George H. Lowery, Jr. (1964), "this large spectacular bird remains essentially a symbol of primeval wilderness as it is quite elusive". As Hout (1957) states, "a glimpse of it remains a thrill for most who see it for the first time or the thousandth". Its conspicuous poppy red crest, flashing white underwings, so obvious in its galloping, rowing or undulating flights, and ermine tipped cloak make it truly a mighty monarch in all its regal splendor. Similar to all male pileateds, our little

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fellow had a whole forehead of crimson red plus flaming red moustache patches behind the base of the bill. Had it been a female, the forehead would have been black and it would have lacked the red whiskers.

In 11 days, his tail grew from 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches in length. These stiff feathers terminated in sharp spines which were pressed to a tree as a prop when clinging or acting as a third foot. With experience, his toes' sharp claws functioned properly with 2 toes pointing forward and 2 behind. At first he seemed to hang on for dear life. Then one p.m., he hopped upwards one step. The following p.m., it was 8 steps. At the Laurie Lawson Outdoor Education Centre on the wood chipped pathways, he comically hopped along at great lengths while foraging for food.

On July 7, Elizabeth Kellogg and Roger Frost banded him. They were interested to see him eat, so we lifted the lids of all the compost bins in hopes of finding earwigs. Two tennis sized balls of fuzzy white tissue-like material were found. Inside each ball was a seething mass of little green worms. This was the last banquet feast he needed. At this point, he was being taken to favourite feeding locations 4 to 5 times daily for an hour or so each time. This supplement of little green worms was a much needed respite for we caregivers as he ate several dozen worms at a time, usually mixed in with the suet! This was followed by a drink under the kitchen tap and a grooming of his well developed topknot with a soft toothbrush.

On July 9, we brought a section of a well rotted stump home from Baxter's wood-

pile and placed it in his glass container. Over the next 24 hours, he hammered piles of chips from the stump. Early the next a.m., he ate the last of the little green worms in the suet mix, traveled to Camborne for one last feast of ant eggs and then Jean and I carried him into the duck marsh area at the LLOEC. We placed him on a dead snag. He hunted his way to the top and flew some 40 feet to a nearby ash tree. The next flight was about 130 feet to a hemlock. Our concern about him not being able to fly melted away. We already knew he was quite able to find his own food. His chances of survival were probably as good as his siblings. No dogs, cats or curious youth would find him on this 100 acre site. As we began our exit, he gave a loud kuk-kuk-kuk. I am certain this was coincidence as he never exhibited any sign of fear or attachment to us over the past 11 days.

That p.m., we returned to the property 8 hours after his release and heard the familiar kuk-kuk-kuk from the building area. Some 20 minutes later, we tracked him down at the newly cleared Bill Goodwin area, happily feeding on cedar stumps, oblivious to us. Thanks to a small aluminum band on the right leg, identity was confirmed. Life for this youngster will be solitary until the mating urge kicks in for him. In the meantime, thanks to all who helped provide food. The old saying that it takes a village to raise a child is also true in this case. Some 50 to 60 folks saw this little fellow, mainly WBFN members. Many of these folks had a hand in helping to make his first 11 days out of the nest successful. I am sure all of us have a greater respect for the adult pileateds as a result!

ASTRONOMY NOTE

The planet Mars is moving toward the best viewing position it will provide to us until the year 2014. As it continues to approach our Earth in coming months, Mars will surpass Sirius, the brightest star in the sky. By December 9 and during the latter half of December, it will almost match Jupiter in brilliance.

- submitted by Don Davis

INVASIVE FISH FOUND IN RICE LAKE

Public Asked To Report Round Goby

Ontarians can help slow the spread of the round goby, an invasive species of fish, by only disposing of baitfish on land and by reporting any round goby they catch to the Invading Species Hotline - a partnership between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.

The species was recently found for the first time in Rice Lake. Round gobies are voracious eaters of young fish and reproduce often. Because the presence of round goby can lead to a sharp drop in the number of native species in a lake, its use as bait was banned in Ontario waters in 2005.

Round gobies are relatively small (less than 25 cm) mottled brown in colour, have frog-like eyes and a distinctive fin on the belly that resembles a suction cup.

To help slow the spread of round goby, anglers should take the following precautions:

- Learn to identify round goby and other invasive species by visiting www.invadingspecies.com
- Never use round goby as bait
- Never release any baitfish or dump the contents of bait buckets into a lake or river, or onto the ice. Empty bait buckets on land and dispose of unused bait in the trash, or freeze or salt for future use.

- Keep and freeze any fish suspected of being an invasive species and call the Invading Species hotline toll-free at 1-800-563-7711 to report the finding.

Round goby became established in the Great Lakes after being discharged from the ballast water of ocean-going vessels. First discovered in the St. Clair River in the late 1980s, this invasive species is now found in all five Great Lakes as well as two inland locations - on both sides of the dam in Hastings on the Trent Severn Waterway near Peterborough and in the Pefferlaw River south of Highway 48 near Sutton. The high numbers of round goby in Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and much of Lake Ontario are affecting native species and biodiversity of those lakes.

The ministry and the federation are working with other partners to monitor populations of round goby at the inland locations where they have been found.

The public is encouraged to help protect Ontario's natural resources by reporting violations to the local ministry office or to call Crime Stoppers anonymously at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

- from the Ministry of Natural Resources website:

www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR

Thanks to Gretchen Harris for bringing this article to our attention.

Baillie Birdathon 2007

May 19th saw Sheila Fleming, Jack Goering, Bob Sculthorpe and me start out on what became a 112.9 km drive all over the Port Hope/Cobourg area. Jack and Bob could stay for only the a.m., so John Beeson replaced them in the afternoon.

Our sightings were down, in spite of it being a glorious day: 46, in contrast with last year's 54. In fact, this 46 ties with the lowest number in my records of the past 15 years - 2001 produced 46. Highest was 71, in 1995.

However, one sighting was a first for this group: a Black-billed Cuckoo.

Our total pledged for this year was \$890 (last year: \$855) of which 25% will come back to the WBFN. That's the best yet, but it must be remembered that when A-K got her pledges separately, starting before Stella and I came to Port Hope in '87, our combined totals were probably higher.

- Ian Tate

Northumberland Land Trust Coming Events

Please register on the website at www.northumberlandlandtrust.ca

Saturday, October 27, 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon

Nature Walk through McEwen property

This walk will be led by Dr. Brenda Beck, a Board Member of the Northumberland Land Trust. She and her husband have owned property in Northumberland County for many years. Brenda is a scholar and writer with wide interests. She has an appreciation for the natural beauty of the County and a concern for the care of the environment. She will be joined by a representative from Nature Conservancy of Canada.

Thursday, November 15, 7:00 p.m.

“Northumberland Land Trust’s Role in the Preservation of the Oak Ridges Moraine”

We are delighted to be able to bring you Debbie Crandall, Executive Director, STORM Coalition. She is a hydro-geologist and has worked on the Moraine for more than 30 years. Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority, 2216 County Rd. 28 (at Hwy. 401), Port Hope

ADVANCED NOTICE:

Thursday, January 31, 2008

ANNUAL GALA DINNER: “An Evening on the Burning Plains” at the Alderville Community Centre. Please mark your calendars now. More details will follow!

GRCA COMING EVENTS

Nature at Night - Halloween Event, Saturday, October 27, 6-9 p.m.

Get into the Halloween spirit during this spooky guided night hike. Activities include carving pumpkins, creating Halloween crafts, and active and fun campfire with hot chocolate and an hour nature hike in the forest. Pre-registration is required. Rates: \$20 per family, \$8 per adult or \$4 for children, students, and seniors. Contact 905-797-2721 or e-mail gfc@grca.on.ca

Project FeederWatch

For over 30 years, Project FeederWatch has been collecting bird data from Citizen Scientists throughout North America. It has revealed dramatic changes over the years, tracing erratic movements in some bird species, and documenting long-term range shifts that may reflect climate change. Several nonmigratory southern species such as Northern Cardinals, Carolina Wrens, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers have expanded their ranges several hundred kilometres north into Ontario and Québec, perhaps signaling that northern regions have become more hospitable for them.

If you would like to participate in this project, you can register on-line at www.bsc-eoc.org/volunteer/pfw, e-mail pfw@bsc.eoc.org, phone toll-free at 1-888-448-2373 or write to Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0. There is a fee of \$35 for participation.

RECENT SIGHTINGS

compiled by Roger Frost

American Wigeon	Sept. 28	1	Lake St. Marsh, PH	EK
Northern Shoveler	Sept. 12	3	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
Blue-winged Teal	Sept. 12	4	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
Northern Pintail	Sept. 24	4	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
Redhead	Aug. 21	1f, 4yg	Owen Point, Presqu'ile	MB
	Sept. 27	7	Cobourg Harbour - first	CEG
Long-tailed Duck	Sept. 8	1	Lucas Point, Cob.	CEG
Ruddy Duck	Aug. 21	1	Colborne sewage lagoon	MB
	Sept. 4	1	Brighton constructed wetland	KL, RDM
Common Loon	Sept. 17	42	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Pied-billed Grebe	Sept. 19	30	Presqui'le PP	FH, Ontbirds
Red-necked Grebe	Sept. 16-19	3	Popham Bay, Presqu'ile	FH, Ontbirds
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Sept. 15	22	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Peregrine Falcon	Sept. 1	1 juv	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 13	1 ad	Lucas Point, Cob.	CEG
	Sept. 16	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 26	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 27	1 juv	Lucas Point, Cob.	CEG
American Kestrel	Sept. 1	12	s. of Colborne	KB, JF
	Sept. 15	15	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 24	12	s. of Colborne	JF
Merlin	Sept. 5	3	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
	Sept. 15	1	Dorset St.W., PH	DSv
American Coot	Sept. 6	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Black-bellied Plover	Sept. 9-30	2-6	Cobourg Harbour area	MB
	Sept. 16	5	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
	Sept. 26	1	AKS Marsh Trail, PH	EK
American Golden Plover	Sept. 16	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 19	1	Cobourg Harbour	MB
	Sept. 23-24	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Whimbrel	Sept. 7-29	4	Presqui'le PP	GMCD, BP
Red Knot	Sept. 12-27	1 juv	Cobourg Harbour - injured leg	MB
Sanderling	Sept. 16	6	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
White-rumped Sandpiper	Sept. 12-27	2 ad	Cobourg Harbour	MB
	Sept. 29	3 juv	Cobourg west beach	MB
Baird's Sandpiper	Aug. 22	2 juv	Cobourg Harbour	MB
	Sept. 7-29	1-3 juv	Cobourg Harbour area	MB, CEG
Dunlin	Sept. 17-21	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 31	3	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Stilt Sandpiper	Aug. 23	1 ad	Cobourg Harbour	M.Obs.
	Sept. 16, 17	2	Presqui'le PP	FH, Ontbirds
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Sept. 12-27	3 juv	Cobourg Harbour	MB
Short-billed Dowitcher	Aug. 3-12	1-5	Cobourg Harbour	MB
Long-billed Dowitcher	Sept. 30	3	Brighton constructed wetland	FH, Ontbirds
Laughing Gull	Aug. 1-20	1 imm	Cobourg Harbour/w. beach	M.Obs.
Forster's Tern	Sept. 12-27	1 juv	Cobourg Harbour	MB
Eastern Screech Owl	Sept. 13	1	Vimy Ridge Rd., Hamilton Twp.	JGe

Sightings - cont'd.

Common Nighthawk	Sept. 5	4	Loyalist Rd., PH Ward 2	EK, RF
	Sept. 19	1	Presqui'le PP	FH, Ontbirds
Whip-poor-will	Sept. 16	1	Presqui'le PP	FH, Ontbirds
Chimney Swift	Sept. 15	2	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Sept. 19	5	Dorset St.W., PH, at feeder	DSv
Red-headed Woodpecker	Aug. 1-29	2ad, 2juv	Cobourg backyard	MB
	Sept. 3	2	D'Arcy/Queen St., Cob. - chased by a fox.	KN
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Sept. 30	1	Sherbourne St., PH	AMcL
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Aug. 26	1	King & D'Arcy, Cob.	RP
	Sept. 4	1	Port Britain, PH Ward 2	MB
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Sept. 10	1	Vimy Ridge Rd., Hamilton Twp.	JGe
Eastern Kingbird	Sept. 29	1	s. of Colborne	JF
Blue Jay	Sept. 20	2000+	Cobourg Harbour - high for Sept	CEG
Sedge Wren	Sept. 1	1	Lucas Point, Cob.	CEG
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Sept. 9-30	1	Cobourg backyard - first for fall	MB
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Aug. 10	2	Cobourg west beach	MB
Eastern Bluebird	Sept. 27	7	6th nr. Campbell Rd., PH Ward 2	BLeS
Veery	Aug. 21	1	Cobourg Harbour w. headland	MB
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Sept. 29	1	Cobourg backyard	MB
Swainson's Thrush	Sept. 25	10	Candlewick Woods, PH Ward 2	RF
Northern Mockingbird	Sept. 13	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
American Pipit	Sept. 18	25	Cobourg west headland	KN
Tennessee Warbler	Sept. 3	1	AKS Marsh Trail, PH	EK, RF
Palm Warbler	Sept. 15	5	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 27	14	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Bay-breasted Warbler	Sept. 9-30	4	Cobourg backyard	MB
Canada Warbler	Sept. 10	1	Vimy Ridge Rd., Hamilton Twp.	JGe
Field Sparrow	Sept. 27	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
Lincoln's Sparrow	Sept. 10, 17	1	Cobourg Harbour	CEG
	Sept. 29	1	Cobourg west headland	MB
White-crowned Sparrow	Sept. 29	20	s. of Colborne	KB
Dark-eyed Junco	Sept. 8	1	Hawkins Rd., PH Ward 2	MB
	Sept. 25	2	s. of Colborne	JF
Indigo Bunting	Sept. 30	1	Vimy Ridge Rd., Hamilton Twp.	JGe
Pine Siskin	Sept. 10	1	Presqui'le PP	FH, Ontbirds
Giant Swallowtail Butterfly	Sept. 11	1	Francis St., PH	R&J Parrott
Pipevine Swallowtail	Sept.	2	Francis St., PH	R&J Parrott
Hog-nosed Snake	Summer 07	1	Northumberland Forest	BN

Observers: MB=Margaret Bain; KB=Kim Braat; GMCD=Geoff Dale; JF=Jo Foster; RF=Roger Frost; JGe=John Geale; CEG=Clive Goodwin; FH=Fred Helleiner; EK=Elizabeth Kellogg; KL=Keith Lee; AMcL=Andy McLauchlan; BLeS=Barbara LeSueur; BN=Bill Newell; KN=Ken Niles; OntBirds=Ontario Field Ornithologists listserv; RDM=Doug McRae; MObs=Many Observers; R&JP=Rod & Joan Parrott; RP=Richard Pope; BP=Bob Popham.

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