

# The Woodland Observer

*Newsletter of the Nipissing Naturalists Club*

[www.nipnats.com](http://www.nipnats.com)



*This recent photo by Kaye Edmonds shows how wonderfully the Nipissing Naturalists' Waterfront Garden is progressing, even with the pandemic restrictions on volunteer activities this spring. Members are still making plans for future additions including a rain container system and other plantings. As well, Mel Alkins is still looking for submissions to the Waterfront Garden Sign Contest!*

## **From the Editor**

As the days are lengthening, and the temperatures warming, I hope that everyone has been able to get outside more and enjoy the unfolding of Spring. In this issue of the *Woodland Observer*

there are summaries of the on-line presentations that we have enjoyed over the past number of weeks – protecting birds from window collisions in Toronto, researching polar bears in Churchill, restoring historical Antarctic artefacts, trekking Canada’s Great Trail, tracking great white sharks in South Africa, marveling at ancient trees in England, and exploring Alaskan nature. We’ve literally been around the world without leaving home! Thanks to Fred Pinto and other Club members for connecting us with all these great speakers and arranging the on-line *Zoom* videoconferences. There will be a few more presentations in June as outlined in *Upcoming Events*.

Inside you will also find submitted articles from Gary Sturge on the *Singing Woodcock Survey* and Fred Pinto’s spring nature diary about the goings-on in his *Rough Neighbourhood*.

This will be the last newsletter until September, but I am happy to receive any observations, articles, book reviews, and nature-related information that you wish to share. I’ll keep it for the fall editions. Don’t forget to send in your photos for the Photo Contest (deadline June 30<sup>th</sup>)!

## **Recent Meetings and Club Activities**

### **FLAP Canada – 28 April 2020 on-line presentation by James Abbot at the April Bird Wing meeting**

*Report by Renee Levesque*

For birds, glass can be deadly, a fact especially apparent to James Abbot, an assistant professor at Nipissing University and a volunteer in Toronto with FLAP Canada. FLAP is an acronym for Fatal Light Awareness Program, a program that began in 1993 by Michael Mesure, FLAP Canada Executive Director.

As a volunteer, James’s main role is to drive injured birds to the Toronto Wildlife Centre, but he also does some patrols, picking up dead and injured birds in the downtown core of Toronto, birds that have died or been injured as a result of collisions with human structures. These collisions are particularly prominent during spring (March through May) and fall (August through October) migrations. Sometimes James is called upon to release birds, birds that have recovered from their injuries, and this is by far James’s most rewarding task.

“FLAP volunteers conduct regular patrols in the early mornings, checking the perimeter of buildings. If an injured bird is found, the volunteer does a quick assessment. Sometimes all the bird needs is a bit of time to recover in the dark, protected from predators like squirrels and gulls. If the injury is more severe, birds are then taken to the Toronto Wildlife Centre for treatment. Dead birds are also collected, and all data, including species and location, are entered into a database, which is then used to analyze trends in collisions. Dead birds are also kept and used by researchers for studies ranging from genetics to diet.”

Birds have no concept of glass. They see a reflection of trees and sky and plants and think they can fly through that reflection. As a result, a billion or more birds die annually in North America



when they collide with windows on low, mid and high-rise buildings. In Canada alone, an estimated 25 million die.

Neck injuries are rarely a cause of bird mortality because of the high flexibility of a bird's neck. Instead, head trauma and internal injuries are the most frequent causes of death. So, what can be done to reduce mortality and injury in birds, to reduce window collisions?

Visual markers can be placed on windows, but on the outside, not the inside. If they are placed on the inside, the markers get masked by reflection. And these visual markers must be spaced properly. One decal on a window will not do the trick. It also helps if there is extreme contrast between the outside and the window to make it obvious that the window is a surface and not a fly-through. For more information and more ways to keep birds safe see:

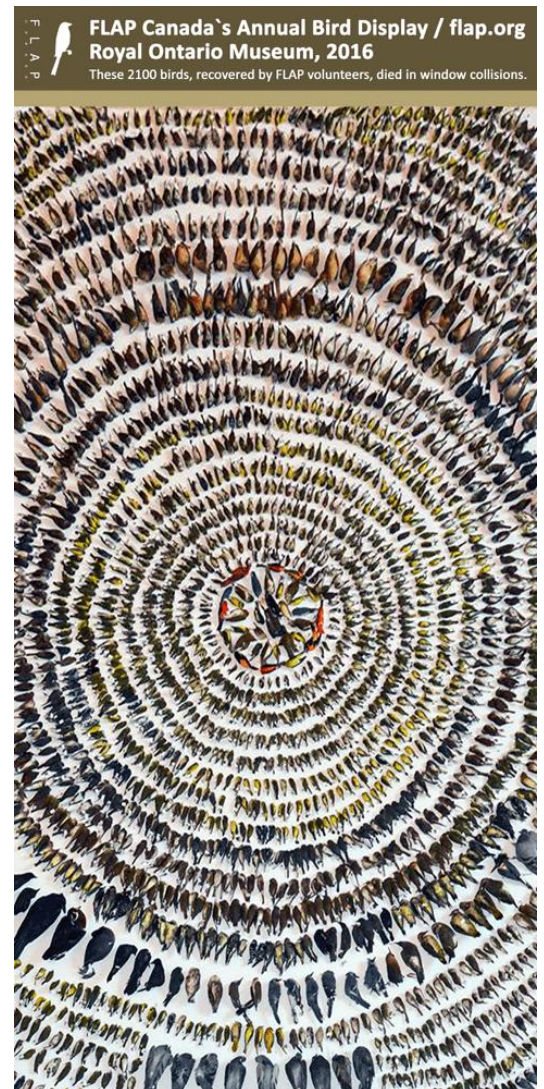
<https://birdsafeca/homes-safe-for-birds/>.

Other measures include light reduction at night, particularly during migration periods, and Toronto has taken a lead on doing so. Thanks to FLAP Canada, over time and through advocacy, federal and provincial guidelines and bird-friendly developments have occurred.

Although James spoke primarily about Toronto's large structures with walls of windows, our homes have windows too and result in bird collisions. Maybe we don't go out in the morning and see many dead and injured birds on our lawns and flower beds, driveways and walkways, but we have all experienced the thud of a bird against one of our windows, experienced the heartbreaking death or injury of a bird, a death or injury we could have done something to prevent. Multiply that thud, that death or that injury against the thousands and millions and billions of homes in our community, in our province, in our country, and around the world.

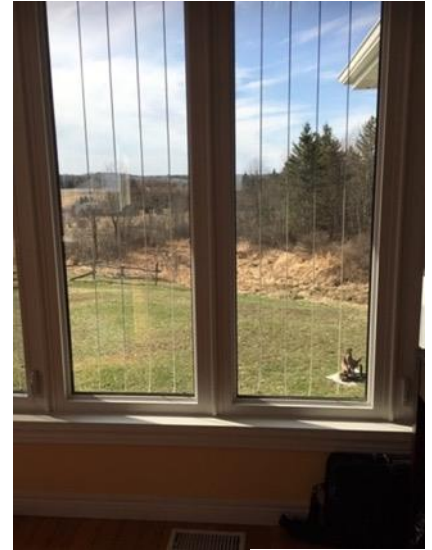
For more information on FLAP Canada, see: <https://flap.org/>.

To thank James for his excellent presentation, Bird Wing will donate \$50.00 to FLAP Canada.



## Window Treatments

As a follow-up on James's presentation, one of our members, Rose McClelland, has been using paracord to deter birds from colliding with her several large windows. Because the cords are not fastened at the bottom, only at the top, they can move freely in the wind. Rose reports, "We barely notice the cords unless I want to take a photo through the glass - then one will inevitably swing right in front of the lens just as I click the shutter." (See Rose's photo at right.)



Rose McClelland

From Paloma Plant, Program Coordinator, FLAP Canada: "Paracord, when applied properly, can be quite effective. The trick is to get the right contrast (there are numerous colour options for the product) and to make sure the spacing is no greater than 4 inches between the cords. Paracord is on our website under the name *Acopian Bird Savers*.

"It always helps to offer readers/members as many options as possible when it comes to effective window treatments, and to make sure they are aware of what does not work. **All too often, people like to push decals as treatments, but, unfortunately, in many cases, they are never used in an effective way, and give a false sense to homeowners that they have solved their problem.**"

For more information on paracords, see: <https://www.birdsavers.com/>.

This is but one window treatment method that helps prevent bird collisions. There are others. FLAP Canada currently has a contest on decorating our windows to make them bird friendly.

For more information and contest rules, see:

[https://twitter.com/FLAPCanada/status/1253331953060704256?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Etweet](https://twitter.com/FLAPCanada/status/1253331953060704256?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Etweet).

These days, we have plenty of time on our hands to make our windows safe for birds.

*Renee Levesque*

### **On-line Presentation – 5 May 2020**

#### **"What's Up with Polar Bears?"**

***Franco Mariotti, Biologist/Naturalist/Science Communicator – Sudbury Naturalists Club & Science North***

Twenty-four NipNats joined in for this on-line presentation by Franco Mariotti who lead us through an informative update on the biology of polar bears in Canada's arctic. Franco gathered his information from interviews with polar bear researchers and his personal experience accompanying them as they collected data on these magnificent, and endangered mammals.



We were reminded that the polar bears living in Ontario and are the most southerly population of this bear species. Overall, 65% of the estimated 25-26,000 polar bears live in Canada. They are closely related to the grizzly bear and may on occasion interbreed with them in their more western range. They are the largest land predator in the world, reaching up to 4 m in length and 500-800 kg in weight. Unlike some other bears polar bears do not hibernate but remain on shore when the sea ice melts on Hudson Bay. During this time (July-September) they don't eat and lose 2 kg/day. When the pack-ice returns, they go off-shore for the remaining nine months of the year, to feed on seals.

Researchers study them using satellite collars and various biometric measurements (weight, length, age (determined from a tooth sample), and fat analysis) collected on tranquillized bears. The [research is showing](#) us that climate change is negatively affecting polar bears through a reduction in the sea ice, the hunting grounds where the bears feed on ring seals. This has resulted in a reduction in the body weight of adult bears, fewer cubs being born, and an overall 17% reduction in the bear population in South and Western Hudson Bay since the 1980s.

There are 19 polar bear populations around the arctic, but the Manitoba's Churchill Northern Studies Centre has the longest running study of polar bears in the world – over 40 years now. It is predicted that in 30 years the last permanent sea ice will be in Northern Canada and will likely provide the last natural refuge for the Polar Bear.



*Franco Mariotti*

## **On-line Presentation – 7 May 2020**

### **“A (Very Short) History of Trees in England’s Lake District”**

***Ted Wilson, Walsh Scholar in Silviculture, Teagasc – The Agriculture and Food Development Authority, Republic of Ireland***

*Thanks to Renee Levesque for this summary of the presentation. Editor.*

The Lakes District in Cumbria, England is famous not only for its lakes, but its [trees – giant trees](#), historically significant trees, ancient trees, and trees immortalized by William Wordsworth and Beatrix Potter.

One of the yew trees is 1,500 years old; an ancient oak is at least a 1,000 years old; and other tress, like the beech or ash, are at least 600 years old.

The Lakes District is also a well-known area for its rare lichens.

Once the pandemic crisis has passed and we can travel again, it is an area well worth visiting with its many trails and woodland glades and its honouring of one of England's most romantic nature poets, William Wordsworth.

## **On-line Presentation – 12 May 2020 (part of the regular Club meeting)**

### **“Trekking the Great Canadian Trail”**

***Dr. Sonja Richmond and Sean Morton***

Twenty-five club members attended the meeting via videoconference and heard a presentation by trekking partners Sonja Richmond and Sean Morton who are on a cross-Canada walk on the World’s longest recreational pathway – the 24,000 km long [Great Trail of Canada](#) (formerly the Trans-Canada Trail). Their purpose is to inspire people of all ages to connect to nature on a regular basis. Although focusing on birding as a connection to nature, they also emphasized other outdoor activities and participation in citizen science projects through organizations such as iNaturalist and eBird.

Due to the pandemic Sonja and Sean are presently on a break from their multi-year walk, but are hoping to start again soon and take up from their last stop in Quebec and proceed on through Ontario. When they come through the North Bay area there may be an opportunity to join them on their hike through the area. Their progress can be followed at [www.comewalkwithus.online](http://www.comewalkwithus.online).

## **Members Sightings & Observations – shared at the meeting**

Since our last Club meeting members have seen many signs of spring including the return of migrant birds – yellow warbler, rose-breasted grosbeak, yellow-bellied sapsucker, and flickers. More animals are also being seen as we get outside more – beaver and a porcupine were seen at Laurier Woods, and snowshoe hares have been sighted by many people. Snow-fleas were seen in West Nipissing in May, rather late in the season for them!

Rick Tripp showed some pictures of interesting ice formations that he saw while kayaking on Callander Bay on May 1<sup>st</sup>.

### **On-line Presentation – 14 May 2020**

#### **“Preserving Artefacts from the Scott and Shackleton Antarctic Expeditions”**

***Diana Komejan, Professional Conservator of Museum Artefacts***

Diana Komejan presented an overview of her trip to the Ross Sea area of Antarctica in August 2010 – February 2011. She had been chosen by the [New Zealand Antarctic Heritage Trust](https://nzah.org/conserve/) from a large number of applicants to spend six months working to restore various artefacts that had been found in the original base camp huts of Robert Falcon Scott and Ernest Shackleton in the Ross Sea area of Antarctica.

[Ross Sea Heritage Restoration Project](https://nzah.org/conserve/) website describes the international cooperation involved in the preservation of these unique sites:

*“In 2002, HRH Princess Anne launched the Trust’s Ross Sea Heritage Restoration Project (RSHRP) in Antarctica, a multi-year, multi-site international heritage conservation project to secure the five historic explorer bases of Scott, Shackleton, Borchgrevink and Hillary, and conserve the thousands of artefacts associated with the sites. Since 2006 the Trust has engaged over 80 international heritage and conservation specialists in Antarctica, working in our custom-built facilities in the most challenging heritage conservation environment on Earth.”*



**Interior of the Cape Royds Hut.**

<https://nzah.org/conserve/>



Diana talked about the rigorous selection process and training that she underwent in order to participate in this project and the camaraderie that developed among her fellow researchers and base personnel. She showed photos of many of the artefacts she worked on – many of them were foodstuffs such as Heinz ketchup, Hershey chocolate, and Rising Sun Yeast. One particularly memorable artefact was a case of scotch whiskey which had been frozen under Shackleton’s hut since 1907. During her time there she worked on restoring and preserving the artefacts and then re-populating them to their original places in the huts.

### **On-line Presentation – 19 May 2020**

#### **“Where White Sharks Are and How to Track Them”**

***Oliver Jewell, oceanographer and PhD candidate at Murdoch University, Perth, Australia***

(For more information see: <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsbl.2019.0085> and <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/suppl/10.1098/rsbl.2019.0085>, Editor)

Seventeen NipNats members tuned in for this presentation by shark researcher Oliver Jewell who presented live to us from Perth Australia – 12 hours ahead of our time zone.

In his presentation Oliver spoke about the use of various biotelemetry devices and techniques for monitoring great white sharks. These include morphology (e.g. dorsal fin shape and notching which are unique for each individual), analogue tags, camera tags (attached to dorsal fin and record for 24-72 hours; they fall off after a week and must be retrieved by the researchers), and satellite tags that can follow the longer range movements of the shark.

The data gathered help show us the range of movements of the sharks and some of their behaviours. This has conservation implications as we can see where they go and whether this is a safe area or is a location that puts them under threat (e.g. unregulated fishing).

During the question and answer period members had questions about the biology and ecology of great white sharks. Oliver indicated that they are slow growing, only reaching maturity after 10-12 years, and may live at least 75 years. They tend to be quite solitary but do congregate in relatively larger numbers when attracted to seal colonies in South Africa, North America and Australia. Their breeding areas are unknown. They have been protected internationally since 1991, but there are still areas where they are hunted illegally for their meat and fins.

Not all shark species are protected, and 100 million/year are caught world-wide. The largest commercial fishers of sharks are Spain and Portugal who catch them with long-line trawlers.





## On-line Presentation – 21 May 2020

### “Alaskan Nature”

*Dr. Rachel Sturge and Nandadevi Cortes Rodriguez*

Rachel Sturge and her colleague, Nandadevi Cortes Rodriguez, presented on their Alaskan Nature Adventure in the summer of 2019. They travelled to Anchorage Alaska to attend the 137<sup>th</sup> Annual American Ornithological Society Meeting. Before and after the formal conference sessions they took some side trips to explore the natural beauty of the country around Anchorage.



*Denali*

*Rachel Sturge*

One highlight was a day trip to [Denali National Park & Preserve](#). With an elevation of 20,310 feet Denali (formerly Mount McKinley) is the highest peak in North America.

Nandadevi related a very special personal story about Denali and how her father had been part the Mexican Expedition to ascend the mountain in 1979.



*Kenai Fjords National Park*

*Rachel Sturge*



*Breaching Hump-backed Whale*

*Rachel Sturge*

At [Kenai Fjords National Park](#) they experienced some close encounters with humpback whales, harbour seals and glaciers.

As befits an ornithological conference there were also post-meeting field trips to various birding locales including the [Marsh Bird Sanctuary](#). During the week in Alaska Rachel was able to add significantly to her bird life-list including a hard-won view of a golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*).



VJAnderson

Wikimedia Commons

## **Submitted Articles & Observations**

### **The Singing Woodcock Survey**

*By Gary Sturge*

First of all, many of you didn't know Woodcocks sang, did you? Well it's not so much a song, but usually described as a "PWEENT" sound.

For the Bird Wing members of the group it is well known that Birds Canada (formerly Bird Studies Canada) cancelled pretty much all of their survey and field data collection activities for this year to protect the members from Covid19 and to respect restrictions. Some of us Bird Wingers are involved in many of the local surveys, including this survey.

In brief, the survey involves stopping at 10 stations, 600 metres apart and listening for Woodcocks for 2 minutes, then travelling on to the next. Weather conditions, noise levels, traffic and other happenings are recorded. The event has to occur between May 1<sup>st</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> at this latitude and starts at 15 or 22 minutes after official sunset depending on the amount of cloud cover. The survey has to be completed within 42 minutes (guess we're racing).

You are listening for the PWEENT call or the fluttering wing sound the male makes as he descends back to earth from this call flight. Repeat etc. (this in aide of impressing a female!) This year despite the cancellations Connie and I decided we are safe and would carry on with all our surveys just because we like being out at night, in the cold or fighting blackflies or mosquitoes, and love birding.

On the night of the 13<sup>th</sup> of May we set out in pretty much ideal conditions. The route starts just over 17 km from our house. At 11.2 km we encountered our first Woodcock who flew out of the woods and over the road at 3 feet of elevation. We slammed on the brakes and he did a quick veer and we avoided a catastrophe. Our first Woodcock, but only counted unofficially because he was not heard at a stop on the survey route.

We got to Stop 1 early and at 9:03 PM jumped out and listened, recorded data and then motored down the road. We repeated this routine another 9 times. Only 2 vehicles passed us. Numbers of birds were singing initially, and we encountered lots of Spring Peepers, a Porcupine, a large Bat and a Barred Owl, as well as 2 barking dogs.

This turned out to be the most productive outcome of the six surveys we have done. We encountered 5 Official and 1 Unofficial Woodcock. While like many other birds they are declining in numbers, at least on Survey Route 020 along Hwy 534 they seem to be holding their own. Good news in these times.

## **A Rough Neighbourhood**

***Text and photos by Fred Pinto***

*The events that occurred on a hydro pole in my neighbourhood that I was able to record as I self-isolated.....*

### *Winter 2020*

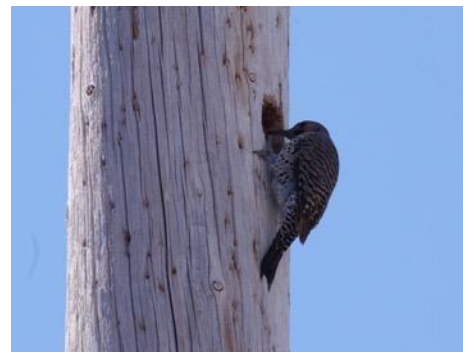
European Starlings have been around the neighbourhood all winter. Their whistles, warbles, chatter and other sounds by these excellent vocal mimics can be heard at any time of the day. They start nesting under the overhang of a roof in the neighbourhood by the end of February each year. This year they seem to be more numerous.

### *April 2020*

A male Northern Flicker arrives and calls loudly while purposefully fluttering his wings as he flies between wooded patches. His calls are audible all across the neighbourhood. This goes on for a few weeks. Periodically he visits a hydro pole with a partial golf-ball sized cavity. The European Starlings are using a cavity as a nest or roost site on the hydro pole about 2.5 m below the cavity being excavated by the Northern Flicker.

### *May 11-12, 2020*

The male Northern Flicker spends about 20-30 minutes working on creating a deeper cavity from sunrise to an hour before sunset. He has also started to excavate a cavity about 20 cm below the first cavity. In between his excavations he is heard calling loudly. A female Northern Flicker is now observed visiting the hydro pole with the cavities. She spends less time at the hydro pole where she helps sometimes with the excavations.



*Excavating*

### *May 14, 2020*

Three Northern Flickers are observed. I initially thought that a young Northern Flicker had fledged. On closer observation I note that all birds are adults. The new bird is another male. I am unable to distinguish the males apart. The two males do not fight but their body language suggests aggression to one another. The female also shows up at the hydro pole. One or the other male flies off with her. One male is still excavating the two cavities. The European Starlings are using their cavity below the Northern Flicker cavity.

### *May 15, 2020*

Today there is only one pair of Northern Flickers. When the male is not excavating, he spends many hours perched motionless on the hydro pole just below the main cavity. He is now able to fit his body, other than his tail, into the cavity.

### *May 16, 2020*

The male still spends many hours during the day hanging motionless below the main cavity.



*Protecting the cavity*



*May 17, 2020*



A battle royal breaks out between a Starling and the male Northern Flicker. Feathers fly as the Starling and Flicker try to evict each other from the new cavity. The European Starling is able to enter its whole body into the cavity. By 11 am the battle is over, and the



*Battle Begins* cavity is abandoned by both bird species. Later in the day I see the European Starlings entering what was the Northern Flicker's cavity.

*Battle Royal*

*May 18, 2020*

I hear the male Northern Flicker calling and displaying in a wooded area nearby.

*May 21, 2020*

Another battle is being waged at the cavity. A Red Squirrel has entered the cavity and is being attacked by the Starling. Later the Red Squirrel has abandoned the cavity and only Starlings are seen using the cavity.



*Dead Tree in Neighbourhood Comes Down*



*Red Squirrel*

## Fisher or Marten?

*Photos and text by Steve Pitt*

I was up early (for a change) and sitting on a stump on at Kaibuskong Bay on Lake Talon about a week ago when I saw this furry brown critter galumphing along the shoreline. It was already so close I couldn't take a picture because I had my telephoto lens on my camera. I held still while it passed within two meters of my feet (maintaining good social distancing) and kept going. When it was finally within telephoto range, I carefully raised my camera. Somehow, even from behind, it caught my movement and



immediately took cover under my dock. I waited patiently and after about 90 seconds it raised its head for a look, and I took the first photo. It apparently didn't like what it saw so it immediately beat a retreat and it moved so fast I only got these two bad photos.



It was marten sized, but I think it is a young fisher. I'm open to more expert opinions. It was looking well fed which isn't surprising because there are some nesting geese just down the lake in the direction it was heading.

*(I wasn't sure whether it was a fisher or a marten either but did wonder whether its prominent belly might signal an upcoming "delivery". Can anyone give a more definitive identification? Editor)*



## Upcoming Events & Speakers (Calendar of Events)

### Video conference talks for Nipissing Naturalists while we self-isolate June 2020

Date	Start Time	Speaker	Topic	Comments
Tuesday June 9	19:00h	Dr. Rachel Sturge, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Toronto	An overview of bird migration	
Thursday June 11	19:00h	Dr. Nandadevi Cortes Rodriguez, Assistant Professor Department of Biology, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York	The crow and the snake: a modern tale of the Mariana Crow population decline in Guam and Rota	The Mariana Crow is a critically endangered species due to the spread of invasive species, human persecution and habitat destruction.
Thursday June 16	19:00h	Dr. Craig Willis	Bats	

## Announcements/Information

### **Just a reminder about the Spring Photo Contest!**

*Keith Pearson*

Spring is here and we're having a photo contest to celebrate!  
We would love to see what spring looks like at your home. Photos will be separated into three categories:

**PLANT LIFE** - Such as flowers, potted plants, trees, shrubs, home gardens etc.

**WILDLIFE** - Ideas include feeder birds, visiting deer, squirrel antics etc.

**PEOPLE AND PETS ENJOYING NATURE** (while practicing social distancing).

Send your entries to [nipnatsphotos@gmail.com](mailto:nipnatsphotos@gmail.com). Please, send only photos personally taken by you or your family, and be sure to practice social distancing. **You may submit one photo per category for each Single and Student membership, and on photo per family member for Family memberships.** There is no age limit. If you later take a photo that you like better, you can submit the new one and we will enter it instead. You can do this as many times as you like. Please indicate the name of the person who took the photo and the category in which you wish the photo to be entered.



**The cut-off for submissions is June 30.** In the first week of July, we will send out a Google survey form by email for each category to all members. You will see all the photo entries and will be able to select your favorites. Winners will be announced at the July Club meeting and their photos posted to our Facebook page and featured in the *Woodland Observer*.

### **Bat Monitoring Project**

The Club's Bat Monitoring Project is going ahead this spring with volunteers adjusting their protocol a little to adhere to the necessary social distancing. Despite that, the sonar monitors have been deployed at the McConnell Lake Road sites and will be "passively" monitoring bat activity for the next few weeks. As well, "active" monitoring will happen on a number of evenings in the next month. Volunteers will drive along a designated route with a microphone and sonar recorder to detect bat activity over a wider area. Thanks to Sarah Wheelan and Rebecca Gauvreau for taking the lead on this on-going project.



**Preparing monitors**



**Sonar monitor**



**Securing microphone**



**Ready to eavesdrop on the bats**



**Volunteers deploying the sonar monitor and microphone at one of the four sites**

## Chimney Swift Monitoring



*Photo: Ron d'Entremont*

SwiftWatch/Birds Canada

Although this year's formal [SwiftWatch](#) monitoring has been cancelled by Birds Canada due to pandemic precautions, some dedicated Club members have been doing informal monitoring (while distancing, of course!). Initially it seemed that there were fewer swifts arriving this year, but perhaps they were just delayed by weather, as they arrived in increasing numbers in the past week.

Depending on the local weather they have been entering the chimney at different times – not always at sunset. They still seem to use the Main St. W. chimney as their primary roost, but there may be other undiscovered roosts in the area as well.



Chimney Swifts circling the roost at Main Street W. in North Bay – May 2020

*Kaye Edmonds*

See this video for more information on chimney swifts:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZ5MtaPeKtw&feature=youtu.be&utm\\_source=Ontario+SwiftWatch&utm\\_campaign=b3af64dbc8-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2020\\_05\\_05\\_02\\_01&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_49b259d3c7-b3af64dbc8-224181233](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZ5MtaPeKtw&feature=youtu.be&utm_source=Ontario+SwiftWatch&utm_campaign=b3af64dbc8-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_05_05_02_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_49b259d3c7-b3af64dbc8-224181233)



### **Board of Directors 2020**

Fred Pinto, President	<a href="mailto:fredpinto1@gmail.com">fredpinto1@gmail.com</a>	705-476-9006
Rick Tripp, Vice-president		Louise Simpson
Connie Sturge, Treasurer		Katie Tripp
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Sarah Wheelan, Website		Keith Pearson
Matt Procunier, Refreshment Coordinator		Grant McKercher

### **Past Presidents**

Dick Tafel	Ted Price	Steph Romaniuk
Angela Martin	Greg Boxwell	Jeremy St. Onge

### **Bird Wing**

Dick Tafel, Chairman	<a href="mailto:rtafel@sympatico.ca">rtafel@sympatico.ca</a>	705-472-7907
Gary Sturge, Treasurer		
Renee Levesque, Bird Wing Coordinator		



Monthly Bird Wing and Bird Bash reports are sent to members by e-mail and posted on the Nipissing Naturalists Club's website: <https://www.nipnats.com/bird-wing/bird-wing-meetings-outings/>, and <https://nipnats.com/bird-wing/bird-bash-reports/>.

## The Woodland Observer

The Club's newsletter, *The Woodland Observer*, is published electronically September to June, and sent to members by e-mail and posted in date order on the Nipissing Naturalists Club's website: <https://nipnats.com/newsletters/>.

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**Contributors to this issue:** Kaye Edmonds, Renee Levesque, Keith Pearson, Fred Pinto, Steve Pitt, Gary Sturge

## Membership Fees

Annual Nipissing Naturalist Club membership fees are:	Single	\$20.00
	Family	\$30.00

There is an **additional annual \$5.00 membership fee for Bird Wing** which meets the fourth Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the North Bay Public Library from 6:30 - 9:00 p.m. **This membership fee is paid directly to treasurer of the Bird Wing.**

Nipissing Naturalists Club is a member Ontario Nature:  
<http://www.ontarionature.org/>.

