

January-April
2021

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Current Executive

President: Graham Forbes

Webmaster: David Lilly

Treasurer: Andre Vietinghoff

Newsletter Editor: Andre Vietinghoff

Fredericton Nature Club Newsletter



Editor's Corner

Dear readers:

Many thanks to the members who have continued to support our club in spite of the ongoing pandemic and cancelled meetings in October, December, January, and February. Thanks to Dr. Tony Diamond's donation of two online presentations, our club has also discovered the practicality of Zoom meetings. Nonetheless, in light of the projected vaccination of all New Brunswickers by the end of June, we will hopefully be able to meet in person again next autumn.

As a club we should discuss what meeting topics might interest us; for example, salmon conservation is a timely topic. Could geology, paleontology, and astronomy interest us? After all, for natural history, "the sky's the limit."

In collaboration with our webmaster, David Lilly, Doug Jackson, member, proposed and followed up on the idea of identifying birding hot spots in Fredericton and listing the birds found at each spot. Read his article in this issue.

Would it not be fun for our club to designate a date in May, a "Big Day

Chers lecteurs:

Mille fois merci aux adhérents qui ont persévéré à soutenir notre club malgré la longue durée de la pandémie et des réunions annulées en octobre, décembre, janvier, et février. Grâce au don du Dr. Tony Diamond de deux présentations en ligne, notre club a aussi découvert la nature pratique des réunions Zoom. Néanmoins, en vue des vaccinations qui seraient disponibles pour tous(tes) les néobrunswickois(es) avant fin juin, il est à espérer que nos réunions traditionnelles recommenceront en automne prochain.

Nous devrions discuter des thèmes digne de Remarque des réunions; par exemple, la conservation des saumon est une matière courante. Pourraient-elles nous intéresser, la géologie, la paléontologie, l'astronomie. En fin de compte, l'histoire naturelle est au delà de toutes limites.

En collaboration avec David Lilly, notre gestionnaire Web, Doug Jackson, membre, a eu et a poursuivi l'idée d'identifier les



Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*)



North American Porcupine
(*Erethizon Dorsatum*)

Photo by club member, Michele
Coleman



Eastern Hemlock
(*Tsuga Canadensis*)

on which to visit some or all of these birding sites and to try for a one day grand tally? Of course, we should host some bird walks on the date of Nature NB's Festival of Nature in June. Walks focusing on botany or other aspects of nature are also feasible. It just requires volunteers to advertise and to lead such outings.

Anyhow, your editor wishes you a pleasant spring and summer ... and enjoyable reading ... and viewing!



Canadian Bunchberry
(*Cornus Canadensis*)



Common Dandelion
(*Taraxacum officinale*)



Black Swallowtail
(*Papilio polyxenes*)

points chauds du loisir ornithologique à Fredericton et de dresser le bilan des oiseaux qu'on peut y réperer. Lisez son article dans ce numéro.

Ne serait-il pas agréable de choisir un jour au mois de mai—"Big Day" pendant duquel notre club visiterait plusieurs ou tous ces lieux d'observation d'oiseaux et d'en faire le grand bilan? Bien sûr nous devrions mener des promenades pour trouver des oiseaux pendant le Festival de la nature de Nature NB en juin. Des promenades pour des botanistes ou pour ceux qui s'intéressent à d'autres aspects de la nature sont faisables. On n'a besoin que des personnes à annoncer et a mener de telles promenades.

Votre rédacteur vous souhaite un printemps et un été agréables ... et bonne lecture !



Canadian Columbine
(*Aquilegia canadensis*)



Ladybug (*Coccinellidae*)



Evening Grosbeak
(*Hesperiphona vespertina*)
Photograph by David Lilly



Hooded Merganser
(*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
Photograph by David Lilly



Chestnut-sided Warbler
(*Setophaga pensylvanica*)



Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)
Photograph by David Lilly

FREDERICTON'S BEST FOR BIRDING / by Doug Jackson

What began with a number of bird checklists entrusted to me by Peter Pearce, Fredericton Nature Club co-founder, has grown into 1,416 sightings of 279 bird species at 14 locations after further contributions by Don Gibson, Graham Forbes, Gilles Belliveau and other known birders.

Using the Fredericton Bird Checklist found at http://www.frederictonnatureclub.com/test_3.html you can judge which locations in Fredericton offer you the best chance to find an abundance of birds or that one bird you need for your list. Some locations have, as yet, few reported sightings, and offer good opportunities for “bird blitzes” on Nature Club outings.

As well as creating the checklist page, David Lilly, our webmaster, added links under each location name which take you to individual descriptive pages containing many of his sharp photographs and maps he created.

Alternatively, from the top of the main page of the Club’s website, you can follow the links under ACTIVITIES to the checklist or any of the location write-ups. Peter was my editor for the text; any remaining errors are mine. Links in the text take you to websites of other nature organizations, as well as other interesting information.

If you can add *new* sightings for any of the 14 locations, or see a bird not listed for the city, please e-mail details to dougj2010@yahoo.com. As a general rule, either you or the bird must have been in the location at the time of the sighting. You may be asked for supporting details for rarities.

The checklists will be updated 3-4 times per year. Space limitations dictate that no more locations can be added, although an attempt has been made to include the most productive sites spread across the city. A future update will add photographs of the locations; please e-mail me any of yours you wish to have considered for inclusion.

The checklist and location pages are not only a source of information for local and visiting birders alike; they are a tribute to those who enriched us with their effort and birding skill. They can also help forge closer ties with like-minded organizations, community groups and City Hall.

The contents can help us appreciate what we have in Fredericton and inspire us to protect and enhance it. It is not by accident that the texts mentioning the possible creation of a birding park and nature trail have links to the contact information for the current Mayor and City Councillors.

Forward ever, backward never!

Our Search for the Spirit Bear in the Great Bear Rainforest in British Columbia / by Tony and Ursula Lampart



The Great Bear Rainforest is a unique area on the Pacific coast of British Columbia. It is the only place in the world where the Spirit Bear is found. It is about 32,000 square kilometers in size-- almost half the size of New Brunswick. The biodiversity is rich with over 800 species of plants and animals. The whole area is magical. Until 2016 the forest was threatened by logging and the wildlife by trophy hunting. There is now an agreement in place that protects around 85% of the area. Improved and follow-up agreements are in the works. Right now, the future of this rainforest appears to be secure.

The Spirit Bear is also called Kermode Bear. The local indigenous people call it Moksgm'ol; it holds a prominent place in their culture and oral traditions. The bears are not albinos. It is assumed that their white fur is caused by a recessive mutant gene. They actually are a sub-species of the American Black Bear. It is possible for a female Spirit Bear to give birth to black and white cubs. It is not unheard of that one of her cubs is white, whilst the other one is black.

In August 2018, Ursula, my sister Doris, and I spent five days in the Great Bear Rainforest in the hope of tracking down a Spirit Bear in the wild. Prior to our stay in the rainforest, we visited and photographed Clover, the only captive Spirit Bear that resides in a fairly large enclosure in the BC Wildlife Park in Kamloops.

We tried hard to track down a Spirit Bear. From early morning to evening we spent plenty of time on boats and zodiacs. We also stayed for many hours in areas where the bears had been spotted previously. We even walked and hiked through the rain forest. All to no avail: an ongoing, extensive drought in BC delayed the salmon run – no salmon, no Spirit Bear. They apparently decided to stay in the woods a bit longer and feast on the large supply of berries and crabapples. Our timing was simply off.

Luckily, this Rainforest contains a whole range of exiting wildlife. Twice we were able to observe Brown Bears from up-close. We watched as they caught salmon. We observed as they ate sedge grass that apparently has a remarkably high nutritional value. We were also entertained by a short fight over the remains of a killed salmon. After all the Brown Bear actions, the sighting of two Black Bears was almost anticlimactic. However, one of them was active and turned over rocks along the shore looking for edible creatures and seemed to be successful at this task.

As expected, Bald Eagles were everywhere, some flying right through the forest; we believe that this may be a rather uncommon sight. And in late summer, large numbers of Humpback Whales are in this region, fattening up on herring and krill before migrating south. We were lucky to get fairly close to two Humpback Whales that stayed on the surface for a short while.

Photographs by Tony Lampart

We did not get to see a Spirit Bear in the wild, but the magic of the area as well as the wildlife sightings made the trip to the Great Bear Rainforest truly memorable.



A flight through the forest



Map of Great Bear Forest of British Columbia



A Humpback Whale



A lesson on how to catch a fish



Mother knows best



A magical forest



Photos by Tony Lampart



Dunes of the Namibian Desert

This photo and the **photo of the zebras** in the text were contributed by **Tony and Ursula Lampart**.

MEETING REPORTS

5 November 2020 (At Johnston Ave. Senior Centre)

Tony and Ursula Lampart gave a richly illustrated PowerPoint presentation about their trip to Namibia the previous year entitled “Namibia – colourful deserts and exciting wildlife.” Eighteen club members attended and enjoyed a succession of slides about the impressive Namibian desert and its sand dunes, about Namibian wildlife, and about the joy of touring in this sparsely populated former German colony. Thank you Tony and Ursula!



4 March 2021 (our first club meeting via Zoom)

Dr. Oliver Love from the University of Windsor gave an enthusiastic and well-appreciated presentation about his research with students and other researchers on Snow Buntings in the high Arctic each summer and about a volunteer organization that he instigated, namely, the Canadian Snow Bunting Network. Dr. Love fielded many questions from among the fifteen online attendees from our club. Thank you Oliver!



Snow Bunting
(*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

1 April 2021 (2nd Zoom meeting)

Dr. Sarah Jamieson from Trent University (Peterborough, Ont.) offered a zestful, knowledgeable and nicely illustrated Zoom presentation entitled “Things that go bump in the night: Ecology of North Island Brown Kiwi” based on her research on this species in New Zealand. Some of the interesting facts that emerged from the presentation were: there are half a dozen species of Kiwi and none are common; they have suffered greatly from predation by introduced predators like weasels as well as from feral cats; Although the Kiwi is a national emblem for New Zealand, it is a secretive, nocturnal bird; Kiwis dig out burrows in the ground where they lay their eggs; sometimes the parents are a triangle, e.g., 2 males and 1 female. (*Given that the Moncton and St. Andrews nature clubs had also been invited, an online presence of a dozen attendees was somewhat disappointing. Perhaps in the future meetings should not be held in the days before the Easter weekend*) Thank you Sarah!



North Island Brown Kiwi
(*Apteryx mantelli*)



Black Scoter
(*Melanitta Americana*)



Harlequin Duck
(*Histrionicus histrionicus*)



Long-tailed Duck
(*Clangula hyemalis*)



Ring-necked Duck
(*Aythya collaris*)

Club Financial Picture as of 17 April 2021

Previous Balance 31 Aug 2020 \$ 1,048.23

Revenues

Memberships to 17 April 2021 \$ 490.00

Revised Balance = \$ 1,538.23

Expenses for 2020/2021

Meeting room (Johnston Ave.
Senior Centre) Nov. 2020 \$ 55.00

Webmaster's fee = \$ 130.00
- \$25.00 member = \$ 105.00

Club Membership Insurance
in Nature NB = \$ 55.00

Bank charge for statement
(9 March 2021) \$ 2.00

Total Expenses to 17 April 2021 \$ 217.00

Balance 17 April 2021 = \$ 1,321.23

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Archives: As a club we should be interested in the preservation of our documents, and especially our newsletters. The editor contacted the New Brunswick Museum and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Although there was no response from the NBM, PANB expressed an interest in our documentation. Subsequently, club newsletters in electronic format, especially those created by our President, Dr. Graham Forbes, were sent to PANB. If there are among you those who have been very fastidious about keeping old printed copies going back to the early days of the club, it would be wonderful if the club could "borrow" these in order to photocopy them at the archives and deposit them there. This action should guarantee a permanent record of our documentation.

Book Reviews

Niemann, Derek. *Birds in a Cage.* London: Short Books, 2012.
312 pages EPUB ISBN 9781780720937 hc ISBN 1780720939

Reviewed by Dr. Tony Diamond

This is a very British book, about birders more than birds - four Brits who shared confinement in prisoner-of-war camps in Germany in WWII. They were fascinated by the birds that flew in and out of the camp, oblivious to the fences, watch-towers and armed guards, while the prisoners were stuck inside. Not only did they pass the time in studying the birds they saw there, later even publishing papers about some of them, but birding was so important to maintaining their sanity and surviving years of hardship that when they returned to Britain after the war, three of them devoted their lives to enhancing public opportunities to appreciate the gifts of nature.

The odd man out, not working later in conservation, was **John Buxton**, who became a professor of poetry at Oxford, but not before publishing a definitive monograph on the (Common) Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*. He was also married to the sister of Ronald Lockley, who founded Britain's first Bird Observatory on the Welsh island of Skokholm in 1933 and published many books on Skokholm and other natural history topics. One of these books, *Letters from Skokholm*, consists of letters Lockley wrote to Buxton during the war, describing life on the island, and to my mind is the best of the many Lockley wrote.

John Barrett was instrumental in setting up the Field Studies Council, a network of field-study centres around the country, and ran one of the first at Dale Fort in Pembrokeshire, where he also wrote a field guide to intertidal life. Dale Fort was the mainland base from which Skokholm was supplied in the 1960s, when I was hired by Barrett as assistant warden of the bird observatory.

Peter Conder spent some years as warden of Skokholm after the war, studying the (Northern) Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* and writing a monograph on it. During his later tenure as director of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (R.S.P.B.), he oversaw its ten-fold expansion in membership. The book's Introduction starts with this quote from Conder: "*Whilst being a prisoner of war was not a particularly recommended occupation, it was, for all but a few, better than being dead.*"

George Waterston, the fourth 'bird in a cage', founded Britain's remotest bird observatory on the island of Fair Isle in the Shetlands, and the Scottish Ornithologists Club. Later he became Director of the R.S.P.B. in Scotland under Peter Conder's leadership, somehow also finding the time for several birding trips to Greenland and the Canadian Arctic. He is best known, probably, as the man behind the re-introduction to Britain of nesting Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus*.



Ruby-crowned Kinglet
(*Regulus calendula*)



Winter Wren
(*Troglodytes hiemalis*)



Pine Warbler
(*Setophaga pinus*)



Yellow-rumped Warbler
(*Setophaga coronata*)



Black-throated Green Warbler
(*Setophaga virens*)



Black-throated Blue Warbler
(*Setophaga caerulescens*)



Chipping Sparrow
(*Spizella passerina*)



Dark-eyed Junco
(*Junco hyemalis*)



Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

He is the only one of the four 'caged birds' with no particular connection to Skokholm.

My interest in this book is intensely personal, through my connection with Skokholm, the site of my first ornithological job. I met three of the caged birders at various times, and John Barrett's son Rob became a leading seabird biologist in Norway and a good friend and colleague. Before learning of this book I had no idea of the connections among these people, not only during the war but later with Skokholm and nature conservation in Britain more broadly. The book is written in an engaging style, with enough details about the wartime experiences to give the reader a picture of their hardships and to appreciate the contributions they later made. It is illustrated with photographs and sketches, some by the birders themselves. It reinforces my growing conviction that the people who study birds are every bit as interesting as birds themselves.

Not available through NBPLS but you could request it from your library on interlibrary loan (ILL); digital book versions available from Kobo or Google Play Books for \$3.99; can acquire used pbk version on Amazon for about \$9.00

Sverdrup-Thygeson, Anne. Buzz, Sting, Bite: Why We Need Insects. Translated from the Norwegian by Lucy Moffatt. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2019. 235 pages ISBN: 9781982112875

Reviewed by André Vietinghoff

This delightful translation from the Norwegian work originally published in 2018 is an introduction to the world of insects and their critical place in the ecology of our planet. The author, a professor of conservation biology at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and a scientific advisor at the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, is full of enthusiasm for her topic and enchants the reader with fascinating and often humorous observations about bugs. In nine chapters Sverdrup-Thygeson covers respectively insect anatomy, reproduction, insects in the food chain, their relation to plants, insects as human food, insects as janitors, industries of insects, insights provided by the world of insects, and the future of insects and the insect-human relationship.

Each chapter is replete with fascinating facts. For example, whirligig beetles that one can often see twirling around on the surfaces of lakes have two pairs of eyes "with different refractions: one pair for seeing clearly underwater so that they can watch out for hungry perch, the other for seeing clearly above the water so that they can find food on the surface." (p. 15) Meanwhile, the dragonfly is described as the world's most skillful hunter that succeeds in more than 95% of its attempts to capture prey. In a process called aggressive mimicry, a spotted predatory katydid, sings for its dinner, and captures a smaller male katydid of a different species but with the same song. And in a chapter subsection entitled "Swarmageddon", the author describes how North American



Purple Violet
(*Viola cucullata*)



Yellow Lady's Slipper, or
Moccasin Flower
(*Cypripedium parviflorum*)



Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(*Arisaema triphyllum*)

seventeen-year cicadas spend that many years underground and then emerge in hordes ... but the adults' lives are over in three or four weeks. And some insects, e.g., some bees and butterflies, sip crocodiles' tears. (p. 66) There is entertaining humour in chapter subsection titles like "Seeds play a crappy trick on dung beetles" and "Wood wide web: an underground Internet for plants."

However, the author's purpose is not merely to entertain but to educate. So early on she touches on the classification of insects and mentions that there are about thirty orders of insects. And on an ecological note, the author points out that "woodland consisting of natural forest contains more predatory insects and parasites that keep spruce bark beetles and other pests in check than do managed forests." (p. 63) Massive numbers of honeybees need to be transported to California each spring in order to pollinate the almonds and ensure an adequate almond crop. Moreover, Insects can be very healthy, environmentally friendly food (pp. 102-103). At the same time, they themselves are crucial in cleaning up decomposing organic matter. One of the author's pet interests is insect life within dead trees, especially hollow oaks; these are major abodes for beetles. Biomimicry is a hot field of research and insects such as dragonflies, fire beetles, and termites are subjects of this kind of research even by the military. The study of fruit flies, or *Drosophila*, has resulted in several Nobel prizes.

In her introduction the author points out that insect species, not including spiders and other invertebrates, constitute over 50% of all life species and having survived five rounds of mass extinction, have been on this planet much longer than you, I, or even the dinosaurs. However, as she points out in her last chapter, the outlook is not all rosy for insects largely because of human influence on ecology. "Important factors include increasing land use, intensive farming and forestry practices, pesticides, and the decline in natural remnant habitats, as well as climate change." (p. 178) Sverdrup-Thygeson urges us to become more interested in insects and concerned about their future that is so intertwined with ours. This popular natural history of insects is highly recommended for all readers.

Fredericton Public Library Call Number; 595.7 SVE

Macdonald, Helen. *Vesper Flights: New and Collected Essays.*: Penguin Random House ; Canada: Hamish Hamilton, 2020. 261 pages ISBN 9780735235502

1st Review by Dr. Tony Diamond

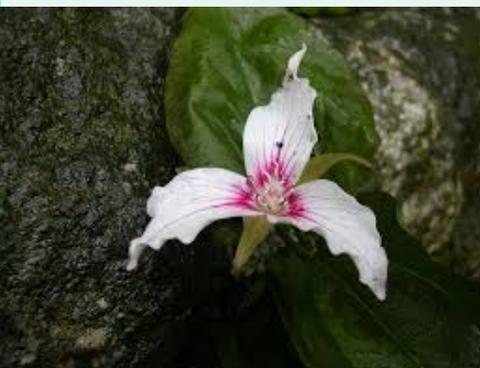
You may know *H is for Hawk*, a best-seller by this author, about her relationship with a captive hawk that helped her through a dark time following the death of her father.



Showy Lady's slipper
(*Cypripedium reginae*)



Heal-all, or Common Self-heal
(*Prunella vulgaris*)



Painted Trillium
(*Trillium undulatum*)



Labrador Tea
(*Rhododendron groenlandicum*)

This book is (fortunately) not so dark, and is full of breathtaking writing, only some of which is about birds. The author is exceptional at exploring human connections with the natural world, from mushrooms, ants, pigs, hares and goats, to the evening ascent of swifts (the 'vesper flights' of the title), and switching-off the 'Tribute Lights' penetrating the sky on the night of September 11 in downtown Manhattan when clouds of migrating birds appear. There are 41 chapters here, each a gem of sensitive and perceptive writing. In each she describes a phenomenon of the natural world that has caught her attention, and tries to draw lessons that can help us in our own lives.

Not only was I captivated by the beauty and extraordinarily beautiful writing, but I learned some science too. In the chapter 'Vesper flights' she describes attempts by scientists to figure out what swifts are doing on those evening ascents, which take them up to 10,000m above the ground, into the layer of atmosphere exposed to the movements of large-scale weather systems. There, the swifts can check out approaching weather systems, orient by the stars, and calibrate their magnetic compasses using patterns of polarised light which are strongest at twilight. The author concludes that on these flights, the swifts are forecasting the weather and orienting themselves so they can decide what is coming and where to go.

The author would I think admit to being often rather sad, at least judging by 'H is for Hawk' – this book is much less so, and she quotes T.H. White who said 'the best thing for being sad, is to learn something'. But you don't need to be sad to learn a lot from this book, and not just about birds.

2nd review is by André Vietinghoff

Helen Macdonald, author of the well-received H is for Hawk, gives us in Vesper Flights a collection of forty essays, mostly short and chiefly on natural history. The book title derives from one of several essays on swifts; this particular essay discusses swifts' ascents in the evening, and apparently also just before dawn, to prodigious heights; this fact was first noted in 1979 by Luit Buurma, a Dutch aviator, ecologist, and expert in aircraft-bird strikes who was using radar when he observed swifts flying at 8,000 feet. Although swifts are mystifying and beautiful to the author and the subject of several essays, other essays focus on birds such as swans, cuckoos, golden orioles, hawfinches, and falcons.

In an essay entitled, "Dispatches from the Valley", Macdonald recalls her post-graduation days and her first job on a falcon conservation breeding farm in rural Wales where she worked in rustic conditions with a motley crew of young recruits: she describes the joy of working with falcons as well as some rather unusual adventures involving cattle and ostriches. In another longish essay she describes the life and work of Nathalie Cabrol, a planetary geologist and Mars specialist. The author joined Cabrol's team in Chile for a stint of high altitude desert work that was interrupted because of a life-threatening volcanic eruption.



American Robin
(*Turdus migratorius*)
Photo by David Lilly



Northern Shrike
(*Lanius borealis*)
Photo by Brigitte Noel



Barred Owl
(*Strix varia*)
Photo by Brigitte Noel

Helen Macdonald’s language is rich, but at times she is excessively intellectual and very occasionally, obscure, notably, when she describes the one track on her “most numinous ordinary” possession, a Sony cassette recorder. Helen Macdonald can be both critical of human beings and very compassionate: in “The Student’s Tale”, an atypical essay in a collection primarily about nature, Macdonald glowingly displays empathy for a refugee.

Overall, a love of nature, living organisms, and wild places shines through. In “Hiding” she recounts experiences in wildlife hides (blinds). The essay, “Tekeles Park” is full of wistfulness for a long since developed tract of nature that she experienced as a child. In “Wicken” she describes one of Britain’s oldest nature reserves. If you love nature, this collection of literary nature essays will certainly appeal to you. Recommended.

Available from the New Brunswick Public Library System as a printed monograph (book) under call number 508 MCD. Not at Fredericton Public Library but at 7 other libraries; therefore, if you want a print copy, place a hold. Also available from NBPLS as an e-book under title, Vesper Flights [electronic resource]; call number E-BOOK



Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)
Photograph by David Lilly

Nature NB is the umbrella organization for all nature clubs in New Brunswick but they are much more than that. Visit their website at:

<http://www.naturenb.ca/home/>

The 2020 annual report for Nature NB was not available as of 20 April.

Recent issues of NB Naturalist can also be found on their website.

City Nature Challenge 2021 / Défi urbain 2021

As community science initiatives - which provide a safe way to connect people with nature and each other during the pandemic - continue to grow in popularity, this year's 6th annual **City Nature Challenge** is expanding to more than 400 cities, including Fredericton, Westmorland County, and Charlotte County, New Brunswick!

Beginning on Friday, April 30 at midnight, the Challenge runs through Monday, May 3 at 11:59 pm.

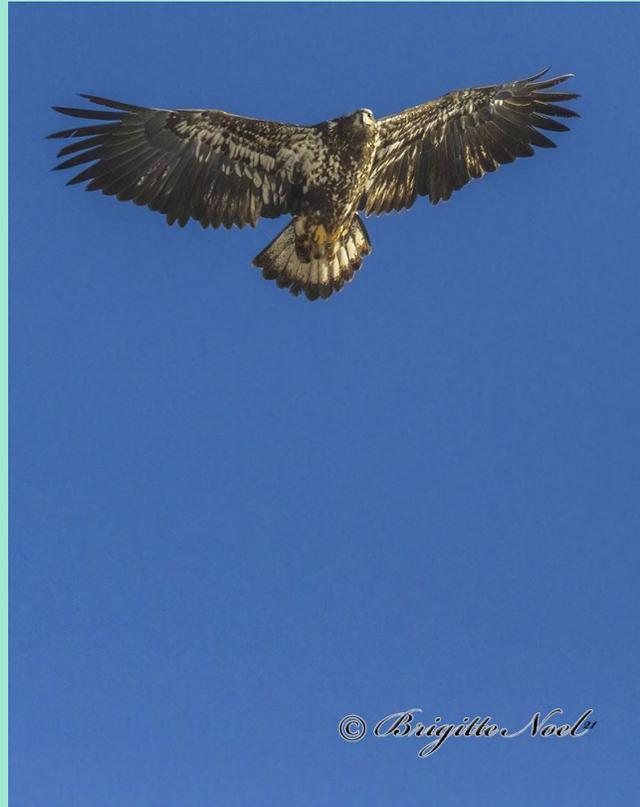
This global event calls on current and aspiring community scientists, nature and science enthusiasts, and people of all ages and education backgrounds to observe and submit pictures of wild plants, animals, and fungi using the free mobile app **iNaturalist**.

Participating is easy:

1. Find wildlife in your home, neighbourhood, backyard, or anywhere else! It can be any wild plant, animal, fungi, slime mold, or any other evidence of life, such as scat, fur, tracks, shells, or carcasses. Check out this guide for tips on finding surprisingly abundant biodiversity in and around your own home!
2. Take pictures of what you find using iNaturalist. Here are the project links for Fredericton, Westmorland County, and Charlotte County.
3. Learn more as your observations are identified.

With travel restrictions due to the

New Brunswick Raptors and other Wildlife: photographs by New Brunswick photographer Brigitte Noel



© Brigitte Noel

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)



© Brigitte Noel

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

pandemic,,scientists more than ever rely on observations from community scientists for important findings. This information gives scientists, educators, urban planners, and policy makers insight into the biodiversity of locations throughout the world.

** Please follow all public health guidelines for your region when participating in the City Nature Challenge

*Happy observing!
Nature NB*

PS - More information and reminders will be shared on our social media as April 30 approaches. Follow our socials if you don't already



Bobcat (Lynx rufus)



Photos of Bobcat by Brigitte Noel



**Carolina Wren
(Thryothorus ludovicianus)**

***** ***** *****

Christmas Bird counts

Information on Audubon website at:

<https://netapp.audubon.org/cbc/observation/#>

Search by province and locality. Both latest year and historical information available. Or search by species.



**Evening Grosbeak
(Hesperiphona vespertina)**
Photograph by David Lilly



Blackburnian Warbler
(*Setophaga fusca*)



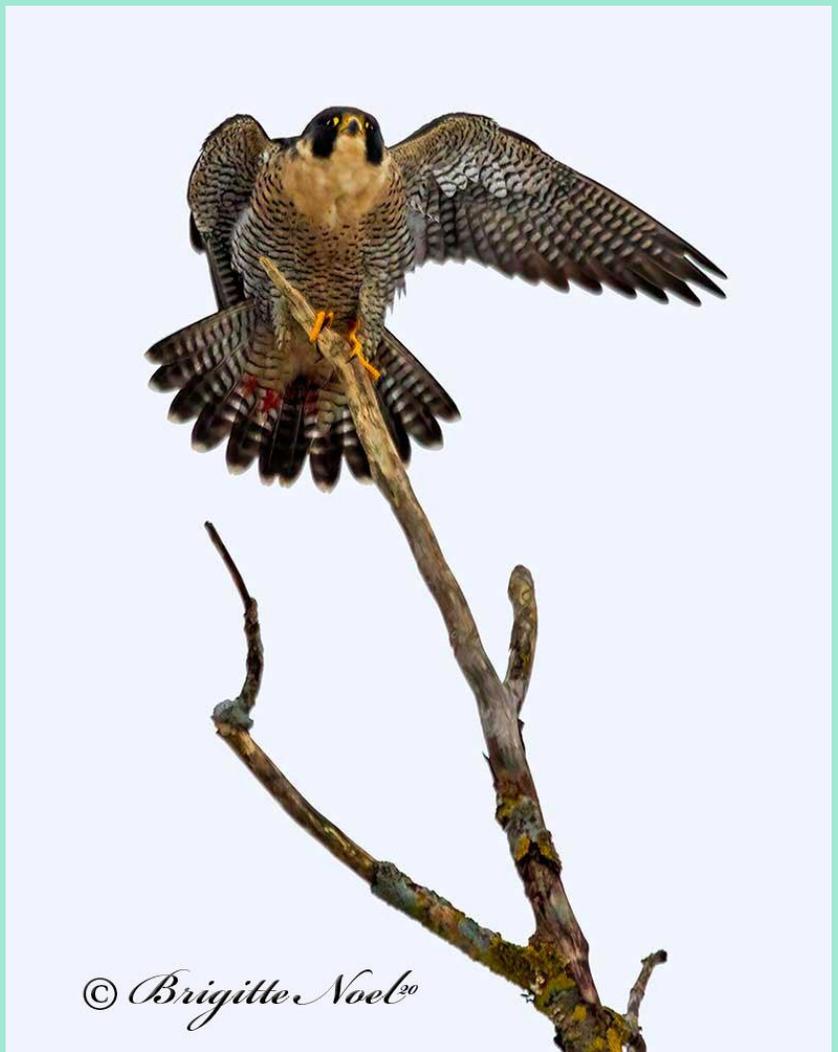
Blue-headed Vireo
(*Vireo solitarius*)



Common Yellowthroat
(*Geothlypis trichas*)



Palm Warbler
(*Setophaga palmarum*)



© *Brigitte Noel*²⁰

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)



© *Brigitte Noel*²¹

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)



Hermit Thrush
(*Catharus guttatus*)



Rose-breasted Grosbeak
(*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)



Red-winged Blackbird
(*Agelaius phoeniceus*)



Baltimore Oriole
(*Icterus galbula*)



Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)



Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*)
Photograph by Brigitte Noel

A Blue Jay/Cardinal Stand-off /
more photos by Brigitte Noel



FREDERICTON NATURE CLUB member information

Annual membership, Fredericton Nature Club:

\$20.00 per individual

\$25.00 per couple/family

Send a completed membership form found on our website at:

<http://www.frederictonnatureclub.com/membership.html>

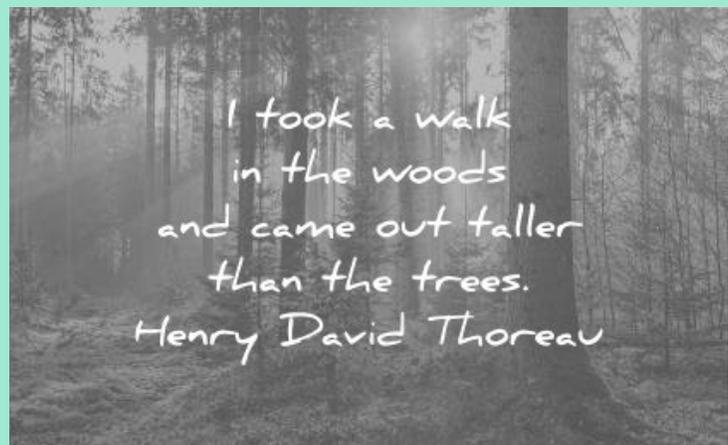
and a cheque payable to: The Fredericton Nature Club

to: Andre Vietinghoff
Treasurer, Fredericton Nature Club
224 Highland Ave.
Fredericton, NB E3A 2S6

Fredericton Nature Club **website:**

<http://www.frederictonnatureclub.com/>

Email webmaster, David Lilly, at
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Photographs/images in this issue that are not identified are public domain images derived from Google Images. The species represented are ones found in our lovely province of New Brunswick

Brigitte Noel contributed many photos of New Brunswick wildlife including the sequence of raptor photos – thank you Brigitte!

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The quote by H.D., Thoreau and accompanying image from:
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*Wishing you a healthy
spring and summer
and happy nature trails
and observations!*



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Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) **photographed by Brigitte Noel**