



The Orchid

Bulletin of the Peterborough Field Naturalists

"Know ♦ Appreciate ♦ Conserve Nature In All Its Forms"

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Regular monthly meetings are held the 2nd Wed. of the month in the downstairs auditorium of the Peterborough Public Library at 345 Aylmer Street N.

COMING EVENTS

Sundays in
October
8:00 a.m.

Fall Sunday Morning Bird Walks Begin

With the cooler fall weather upon us, it's time once again for the Sunday morning bird walks to commence. Our **first walk will be this Sunday, October 2nd** and Jerry Ball will be our guide. These 'walks' last about 2 hours and are sure to please novice and expert birders alike with good opportunities to hear and see interesting local birds in different locations each week. Meet in the parking lot of the Ptbo Zoo on Water St., at 8:00 a.m. and we will carpool from there. Bring some change to contribute for gas and don't forget your binoculars. Bird walks will be held every Sunday in October (starting the 2nd and ending the 30th).

Wed, Oct, 12th
7:30 p.m.

Ptbo.
Public
Library

Monthly PFN Meeting: Thickson's Woods: an urban treasure

Join Otto Peter for a discussion about the birds, plants, butterflies and history of Thickson's Woods. Thickson's Woods is a sixteen acre remnant of the forest that once blanketed the north shore of Lake Ontario. In 1983 a group of local naturalists formed the Thickson's Woods Land Trust to buy the woodlot before it was completely logged. In 2001 an offer was made to purchase an eight acre meadow at the north end of the woods that was zoned for industrial development. The Trust is currently half way through the fundraising required to purchase the meadow. Website: <http://www.thicksonswoods.com>

Sun, Oct 16th
2:00 p.m.

Bike to the Trestle

Come and explore the extended trail from Jackson Park to Omemee. We will meet at the end of the old Jackson Park trail at Ackison Road and bike for approximately 8 kms to the beautifully refurbished trestle bridge. This is not a race and you are welcome to turn back at any time. Enjoy the beautiful, open pastoral views, see the breath-taking fall colours and enjoy the ride. Contact Heather Smith (749-0304) for more details. Rain date will be Sunday October 23rd.

Continued on next page...

COMING EVENTS continued

Sat, Oct, 22nd
7:00 p.m.



Saw-whet Owl Banding at Nogie's Creek

It is the time of year again that Saw-whet Owls should be moving through our area and a visit to the Trent University Oliver property near Nogie's Creek is being planned for the evening of October 22nd to view the annual banding process. For those wishing to go on this trip, please contact Carrie Sadowski at 652-1767 and reserve a spot, as it is necessary to keep our group size small to minimize disturbance to the owls. Car-pooling will be arranged, leaving from the Ptbo Zoo parking lot at 7:00 p.m. Junior Field Naturalists are also welcome to participate. Rain date will be Saturday, October 29th.

Sat, Oct, 22nd

The **Regional Ontario Nature meeting** (for the area North of Lake Ontario) will be held at Trent University. Call Roger Jones for more information: 742-0132

Sun, Dec 4th

Tony Bigg will lead another birding trip to the Hamilton and Niagara falls area for waterfowl and gulls. Meet at Tim Horton's by Canadian Tire on Lansdowne Road at 6 a.m.

Sun, Dec 18th

The Peterborough Christmas Bird Count. Experts to beginners all welcomed. Contact Tony Bigg by phone (705-652-7541) or e-mail (tanddbigg@aol.com)

NOTE OF PASSING – ROBERT “BOB” SARGINSON – LOON PROTECTOR

It is with sadness that we report the death of Bob Sarginson on July 23, 2005 in his 75th year. He will be well known to many naturalists in the Kawarthas as the loon protector or the “loon ranger”. For 18 years he tirelessly watched, counted and reported on the nesting success and productivity of the Common Loon on Pigeon Lake. He ranged hundreds of miles each summer in his boat watching more than 20 pairs of the loon. Through his efforts, his data (and his persuasion) convinced the Ministry of Natural Resources to change the dates of bass tournaments to avoid boats running over the young and his data showed that most years the Pigeon Lake loons were productive (i.e. more than replaced themselves).

Bob was a tool and die maker in his career but the loons of Pigeon Lake near his cottage were his passion. He started watching them for a hobby but they soon became a weekly boat trip to count the pairs and their young. When he decided to “retire” from the loon survey in 2001 he turned it over to the biologists at the Oliver Ecological Centre of Trent University. Even after three years of practice, they have trouble keeping up with the demanding schedule that he set for the project, and were amazed at his stamina. Last year even though Bob had “retired” from the survey he was fortunate to watch a pair with three young which is very unusual in loons. Bob called the Oliver Centre each week to report on how they were doing (they all fledged successfully, thank you very much).



Several years ago the PFN awarded Bob the Lola Leach Award for his conservation efforts to monitor and protect the loons of Pigeon Lake. We are thankful for his work and hope we remember his achievements when we see loons on our lakes. You can learn more about Bob's loon survey at the Oliver Ecological Centre website: <http://www.trentu.ca/olivercentre/birds.shtml>
- Chris Risley

JUNIOR FIELD NATURALISTS

Sun, Oct 16th
2:00-4:00 p.m.

Fall Hike at Camp Kawartha

The JFN will meet at Camp Kawartha for a little fall hiking. We will check out how animals and plants are changing and see what's happening with a nearby beaver pond. Bring a water bottle and comfortable clothes.

Fri, Oct, 21st
7:15 to
9:00 p.m.

Owl Banding with the JFN

There will be a special owl banding program on Friday, October 21st for the Junior Field Naturalists from 7:15 to 9:00 p.m. For those who wish to follow in their cars, we will meet at 7:15 p.m. at the Foodland parking lot in Buckhorn and proceed to the banding location near Bobcageon. Hopefully we will see some owls or at least hear them and other night-time sounds. Bring warm clothes and a flashlight. For those who would like to meet the group at the site, detailed directions are provided below. Rain date is the 28th.



DIRECTIONS TO THE OWL BANDING STATION AT THE OLIVER PROPERTY:

From Peterborough: go north on Water St. which will become Cty Rd. 29 (formerly Hwy 28) and turn north on Cty Rd. 23 (Hwy 507) at the Jack & Jill Market. Proceed through Buckhorn taking Cty Rd/Hwy 36 west and continue towards Bobcageon. Turn left on Mill Line Rd. near Nogies Creek. About 1 km past the golf course, there is a large Trent University sign on the right-hand side stating "James Oliver Ecological Centre". Turn in here and drive down the lane (slowly!) past the farmhouse and take the right-hand bend by the lake until you come to a white cottage at the end of the lane. Come in through the front porch, but please be quiet as we may already be banding an owl or there may be owls in the trees nearby that we don't want to scare off.



Kristen finally gets to see a live Saw-whet after 3 years of coming out.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS - PFN Board of Directors Meeting – 31 Aug 2005

Orchid: We have had 2 requests by members to receive their Orchid by e-mail instead of regular mail. George and Jim will coordinate forwarding electronic Orchids to members. We need to start receiving submissions from club members (reviews, outing write-ups, pictures, etc). We are considering making the Jan/Feb Orchid the last issue sent to members who have not renewed their membership (further discussions on feasibility of this are required).

Financial: There has not been a lot of financial 'action' over the summer. We have a significantly larger balance than last year at this time, but once the insurance is paid it should bring us back in balance.

Membership: We have 130 members. We need to stress to members that the yearly membership fee covers Jan to Dec (i.e., a standard calendar year, not a fiscal year). Tax receipts will be mailed out to all members in Dec/Jan.

Program: Rodney has had to resign for the position of outings coordinator. Carrie and Heather will try to fill in for the rest of the year until someone new can be appointed. Sunday morning bird walks will start in October. No problems reported from Roger on lining up PFN fall indoor speakers for the monthly meetings.

Junior Naturalist: There is no JFN outing for September. We may need to find someone to fill in for Annie as the JFN representative.

Projects:

Possible projects being investigated include participation in some of the EMAN monitoring programs (possible tie with ORCA, Trent, JFN), and a buckthorn removal project.



Publicity: Media notices have been submitted and everything is fine.

New Business: PFN will consider hosting the Ontario Nature 2007 Annual Meeting. Work proceeding on construction of a bridge on the Trent Nature Trail. Possible environmental concerns about a hydro project on the Otonabee. Looking into potential speakers for our Annual General Meeting in January 2006 (Mike Runtz?).

DID YOU KNOW?

Louisiana's Department of Wildlife and Fisheries estimates that currently over 63,000 acres (25,000 hectares) of coastal wetlands have been demolished, or *chomped*, by the now ubiquitous nutria. The large, marsh-loving rodent, somewhere between a muskrat and a beaver, was brought to Louisiana from South America in the 1930s for the fur industry and has since claimed Louisiana's coastal wetlands as home. The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is hoping to control nutria populations by encouraging Louisianans to trap them. And eat them.

Nutria meat, also called ragondin, is likened to rabbit or dark turkey meat. It is higher in protein and lower in both fat and cholesterol than beef, chicken, and even turkey. Though nutria is difficult to find on menus, the department hopes it will one day become a popular dish and has even posted recipes on its website: www.nutria.com. So remember, "Nutria: Good for You. Good for Louisiana."

—Mary Jennings (*National Geographic Magazine*, <http://www3.nationalgeographic.com>)

100 YEARS OF BIRD BANDING IN CANADA

- from: http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2005/050922_n_e.htm

OTTAWA, September 22, 2005 – Billions of migratory birds leave Canada each fall after breeding season, travelling south to winter destinations in the southern U.S.A., Mexico, the Caribbean and Central or South America. This fall will mark the 100th anniversary of Canadian efforts to track the destinations of our migratory birds.

On September 24, 1905, James Henry Fleming placed a band on the foot of an American Robin in his backyard in Toronto, Ontario, in the hopes of discovering where it went for the winter. One hundred years later, over 900 banders place bands and markers on over 300 000 migratory birds each year in Canada.

“Bird banding is used throughout the world, as a basic tool for bird research and monitoring,” said the Honourable Stéphane Dion, Minister of the Environment. “Banding allows biologists and wildlife managers to study behaviours and ecology, monitor populations and protect endangered species. The study of birds can also be used to address human health and safety concerns such as West Nile virus through capture and taking blood samples.”

Environment Canada’s Bird Banding Office and the United States Geological Survey’s Bird Banding Laboratory have jointly administered the North American Bird Banding Program since 1923.

More than 66 million birds have been banded in North America with close to 4 million encounters for 980 species and subspecies since 1908. Banding and recovery data collected in Canada contribute to ornithological research and the conservation and management of North American migratory birds throughout the Western Hemisphere.

“The information that has gathered in the last 100 years of bird banding in Canada has been phenomenal for the scientific study and conservation of birds,” said Minister Dion. “Ensuring we have sound science information behind our decision making is key to the Government of Canada’s overall approach under *Project Green*, our broad environmental vision that links Canada’s economic competitiveness and prosperity to a sustainable future.”

At the beginning of the twentieth century, a bird band was a simple hand stamped aluminium band placed around the leg so a bird could be identified and tracked. Now, a century later, that same method is still used, except for birds that spend a lot of time in the water require bands made of stainless steel.

Bands come in different sizes and designs to accommodate a variety of sizes of birds. Hummingbirds are so small that each band must be cut and individually shaped for each bird, whereas larger birds of prey such as hawks and eagles require lock-on or rivet bands so that they cannot be removed by powerful beaks.

Some studies require that individual birds be identified from a distance. In these cases, other marking devices such as colour bands, neck collars, plastic streamers, wing tags, nasal saddles, feather clippings, and paints or dyes are sometimes used in addition to the basic bands.

Canada’s bird banders are highly skilled in bird capture, handling, identification, aging and sexing. Banders must hold a scientific permit issued by the federal government to capture and band migratory birds.

The North American Bird Banding Program relies on the public to report found bird bands. Canadians who find a banded bird or a bird band are asked to note as much information as they can about the bird and its band and contact the Bird Banding Office (http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/nwrc-cnrf/migb/bbo_e.cfm) or toll-free at 1-800-327-BAND.

The Government of Canada's activities for the protection and conservation of migratory birds are part of the *Project Green*, a set of policies and programs aimed at supporting a sustainable environment. *Project Green* addresses environmental initiatives for the 21st century including measures to conserve our biodiversity, protect our water, and clean up contaminated sites.

For more information about bird banding or assisting as a volunteer with a banding project, contact one of the many bird observatories across Canada. Volunteering is the best way to learn the challenging skills necessary to become a bird bander. For a list of bird observatories across Canada view the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network website at <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/national/cmmn.html>.

Related Sites :

Migratory Bird Populations

http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/nwrc-cnrf/migb/bbo_e.cfm

Bird Banding in Canada

<http://www.hww.ca/hww2.asp?id=223>

Canadian Migration Monitoring Network

<http://www.bsc-eoc.org/national/cmmn.html>

Ontario Bird Banding Association

<http://ontbanding.org/>

A Brief History of Bird Banding

<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/BBL/homepage/history.htm>

If you would like to observe or get involved with some local bird banding efforts, try to get out to Trent University's owl-banding station on Nogie's Creek this month. See the outing planned on page 2 and 3 or contact Carrie Sadowski at 652-1767.



Saw-whet Owl banding. Photographs courtesy of Carrie Sadowski and Jerome Petigny.

BALD-HEADED BLUE JAYS?

- from *Bird Studies Canada Latest News*,
12 Sept05

At Bird Studies Canada, one of the signs of changing seasons is the type of bird questions we get from our members and the public. Recently, we have been receiving concerned calls about follically-challenged birds. While most of the calls are about Blue Jays, other baldies include Northern Cardinal, Common Grackle, and various sparrows.



Photo: Peter Herrington

So what's up with these bald birds? Several explanations have been proposed, with the two main ones being a severe case of feather mites and an unusual moult pattern. Wild birds normally carry small numbers of feather mites - tiny arthropods (related to ticks and spiders) specialized to feed on bird feathers. Birds must regularly groom their

feathers to remove these mites and other parasites. While birds can groom most feathers with their bills, they can't reach their head feathers. Mite populations on head feathers can build up to the point where the feather is totally destroyed and/or has been pulled out by the bird scratching at its head.

Adult Blue Jays and other songbirds normally replace all of their feathers in late summer/early fall following the breeding season. This moult is usually done gradually over a period of a few weeks, with feathers being shed and replaced in a regular, staggered pattern so that at no point is the bird naked or flightless. However, there is evidence that some individual birds will drop most or all of their head feathers all at once - resulting in temporary baldness. This atypical moult may be due to stress or malnutrition in a particular year, but some captive birds have been reported to follow this same pattern of going totally bald each year even though they are well fed and healthy. So it does look like some individual birds may indeed be "follically challenged" - at least on a seasonal basis. Whatever the cause, the good news is that this condition is normally short-term, with a new set of head feathers growing in within a few weeks.

ORCHID SUBMISSIONS WANTED!

I would like to encourage members to send in stories, pictures, poetry, artwork, articles, reviews or PFN outing write-ups. Please remember that if the submission is not your own work, I need to receive original author and publication information in order to give proper credit for the piece. This is your newsletter and we need your help to make it great!

**Deadline for submissions for the November issue:
Friday, October 21st, 2005**

Please send submissions to: Rebecca Zeran, 188 Parkhill Road East, Main Floor, Peterborough, ON, K9H 1R1, phone: 876-9399, rebecca.zeran@mail.mcgill.ca

AGING URBAN FORESTS UNDER THREAT

CBC News Online | August 9, 2005

Cities across Canada are in danger of losing their mature trees and urban forestry experts say we need to develop strategies now to stem the loss.

In many older neighbourhoods, trees were planted when subdivisions were first built. That means these urban forests are around the same age and will likely die around the same time.

"We have an age-class imbalance," says Peter Duinker, professor of resource and environmental studies at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

"There was a huge expansion of urban residential areas at the turn of the century and after the Second World



War In the next 50 years, we're going to see a lot of these trees keel over and that's not a very happy thing."

Urban foresters say that unless we begin to plant saplings soon, some of our leafy neighbourhoods are in danger of looking like clearcut zones.

While Canada has an international reputation as a country of majestic forests, the reality is that about 80 per cent of us live in urban centres. So it's the trees that line our streets and grow in our ravines and parks that provide most of us with our greenery.

Yet it's not just esthetics at stake here.

According to a recent study by University of Toronto forestry professor Andy Kenney, every year, Toronto's seven million trees absorb about 28,000 tonnes of carbon. That cuts back on the amount of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Toronto's urban forest also stores in its branches, roots and leaf litter nearly a million tonnes of carbon and about 1,500 tonnes of other pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxides and particulates, which, when

inhaled, aggravate breathing problems.

And urban forests everywhere are energy-savers. They give cooling shade in the summer and cut down on frigid winds in the winter, lessening the need for air conditioning and heating.

"They also have an amenity value," says Duinker. "Who doesn't like driving down a city street where the tree crowns touch?"

Yet despite the significant benefits of city forests, Michel Rheame, urban forestry coordinator with the National Forest Strategy Coalition, worries that no one government body is responsible for them.

He says there is too much bickering among the three levels of government over whose job it is to maintain city forests.

"It's a very big concern. We're not receiving the necessary resources to go toward urban forestry," says Rheame.

The coalition, an Ottawa-based non-governmental organization, is working on an inventory of the state of Canada's municipal forests. It hopes to have it completed by the fall of 2005 so it can use it to convince authorities of the need for action.

"The situation is desperate in cities that have a lot of same-age, same-species planting. Fredericton is one. Halifax is not quite that bad," says Duinker. "And some individual streets are going to have a crisis – like mine."

In Vancouver, most of the broadleaf deciduous trees favoured by urban planners after the Second World War will soon need to be replaced.



"The broadleaf trees will be getting close to their lifespan in a lot of places," says Lori Daniels, a professor at the University of British Columbia with an expertise in forest dynamics.

"Out west, we often planted cityscapes with trees like horse chestnuts. These broadleaf trees have a shorter lifespan than our red cedars and Douglas firs."

While deciduous trees grow faster, Daniels says the trade off is that they live only 100 to 120 years. Red cedars, on the other hand, can live to be 1,000 years old.

In Thunder Bay, city forester Shelley Vescio worries that most trees are 40 to 60 years old.

"We probably have 20 years or so left for these trees," predicts Vescio.

"As we start losing the 60-year-old ones, the ones we've been planting will begin to take over. But we've not been planting enough.



"I could line the streets, but there's no point in planting them if someone doesn't water them, especially with global warming. I don't have the [watering] infrastructure for it. It comes down to a lack of resources," she says.

Many foresters are now arguing for a planting strategy that takes into account both public and private land and engages the public in the trees' upkeep. Once we plant trees, they say, we have to safeguard them from modern urban threats, such as road salt and trenching for street

construction.

There's nothing like city living for stressing trees.

In fact, look along any tree-lined street and you're likely to see at least one tree with a huge V-shape cut out of its centre.

Hydro workers often prune them back from overhead wires to avoid power outages. Urban foresters say it's an unnatural shape that weakens the tree and makes it more susceptible to broken branches.

And they say that not only must we avoid this kind of damage, we must also ensure we don't repeat the mistakes of the past when replacing urban forests.

"The worst thing we could do is what we did 100 years ago in places like Fredericton and Truro. We planted just American elm and then along came a disease and wiped them out," says Duinker. "It's really important to have a wide variety of trees planted in urban areas."



LIFESPAN OF COMMON URBAN TREES

CBC News Online | August 11, 2005

Not all trees are created equal when it comes to life in the city, says Ken Farr, a tree expert with the Canadian Forest Service. As a general rule, there are more species of long-lived broadleaf trees than conifers. But don't rush out to plant that gorgeous Canadian icon, the sugar maple, if you want your great grandchildren to see it.

"Sugar maples don't like growing in the city. They never have. They don't like compacted soil. They also don't tolerate pollution very well," says Farr.

White birch is another esthetically pleasing tree that evokes nationalistic feeling, but like the sugar maple, can't stand the city. "They're highly susceptible to summer drought, they don't like pollution and they're a real target for boring insects," says Farr.

One more no-no for city planting is the eastern white pine, the official tree of Ontario. During colonial times, these majestic trees were logged and floated down the Ottawa River, destined for the masts of English ships. Today, no urban forester would chose the eastern white pine for street planting because of its intolerance to road salt.

"If you live in eastern Canada where they throw salt around like popcorn, you grow the Austrian and Scotch pine. They are non-native European species that have a good tolerance for salt," says Farr.

So without further delay, we offer here some of the more common trees grown in Canada's cities and towns, and their expected lifespan (trees in a natural setting have longer lifespans):

SPECIES	EXPECTED LIFESPAN	SPECIES	EXPECTED LIFESPAN
White elm	30 yrs (200 were it not for Dutch elm disease)	Sugar maple	75 yrs (away from compacted soil)
Red maple	100 yrs	White mulberry	100 yrs
Silver maple	100 yrs	Tulip tree	100 yrs
Cherry-laurel	50 yrs	Northern hackberry	100 yrs
Horse chestnut	75 yrs	White birch	30 yrs
European beech	125 yrs	White ash	100 yrs
Green ash	75 yrs	Pin oak	75 yrs
Red oak	75 yrs	White oak	100 yrs
Eastern white cedar	100+ yrs	Eastern red cedar	50 yrs
European larch	100+ yrs	Tamarack	75 yrs
Norway spruce	75 yrs	Black spruce	50 yrs
White spruce	75 yrs	Ponderosa pine	75 yrs
Scots pine	75 yrs	Western hemlock	100+ yrs
European mountain ash	25 yrs	Golden weeping willow	50 yrs
Eastern white pine	100+ yrs (away from road salt)		

Source: Canadian Forest Service

Note: See http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/environment/trees_lifespan.html for the complete list of trees included in the article.



Are you interested in joining the PFN Executive?

Several positions are open on the Peterborough Field Naturalists' executive committee. We also need volunteers to help us continue to be able to deliver PFN programs to members. If you are interested in finding out more about how you can become more actively involved in the club, please contact Heather at 749-0304



The ORCHID DIARY for October 2005

Compiled by Tony Bigg, 652-7541, TandDBigg@aol.com

This has been a quiet month for reports. Hopefully with migration now in full swing we will have a few more reports for next month.

- Aug 11 A late report from Jim Parker for last month was his sighting of an **American Three-toed Woodpecker** whilst atlassing in the Long Lake square.
- Sep 5 Jerry Ball walked the old railway line between Cameron Line and Villiers recording **Nashville Warbler, Ovenbird, Common Yellowthroat, Wilson Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Northern Parula, Black-throated Green Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler**, and twenty **Wood Duck**.
- Sep 8 In Jackson Park Don Sutherland watched five **Eastern Gray Squirrels** eating galls of a **Jumping Plant-Lice** species (Homoptera Psyllidae) from the leaves of a **Hackberry** tree
- Sep 19 Jerry Ball was again exploring the old railway line north of Keene and saw **Ruby-crowned Kinglet, White-throated Sparrow, Lincoln Sparrow, Palm Warbler, and Yellow-rumped Warbler**. In a pond along Dillon Rd., off the Old Keene Rd., he saw a **Greater Yellowleg**, three **Lesser Yellowlegs**, a **Pectoral Sandpiper** and twenty **Killdeer**. Tony Bigg had **White-throated Sparrows, Yellow-rumped Warblers, Brown Creepers, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Red-breasted Nuthatch** in his yard
- Sep 23 Carrie Sadowski had some early White-crowned Sparrows in her yard just south of Lakefield, amongst a flock of **White-throated Sparrows**.



COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President	Heather Smith – 533 Paterson St, Ptbo, K9J 4P9	heatheraesmith@yahoo.ca	749-0304
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Book Sales	Anne Storey – 1458 Fair Ave, Ptbo, K9J 1G9		743-0345
FON Rep	Rhea Bringeman – RR2, Ptbo, K9J 6X3		742-1035



MEMBERSHIP

Memberships may be obtained at the monthly meeting from George Maynard or by mailing a copy of the application form below to **George Maynard – 20 Elgeti Dr., RR#11 Ptbo, K9J 6Y3**

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Tel. Home _____ Work _____ Email _____

Type of Membership and Fee Schedule (2005) – Please make cheques payable to: Peterborough Field Naturalists

- 1. () Single (1 adult or 1 child*) \$25
*Membership in the PFN automatically includes membership in the Junior Naturalists
- 2. () Family (couple or family with children) \$30

Please give the names and ages of the children you wish to be enrolled in PFN Junior Naturalists programs:

Name _____ age _____ Name _____ age _____
 Name _____ age _____ Name _____ age _____

Main Interests (Tick only 3):

- (a) Birds _____ (b) Butterflies/Insects _____ (c) Wildflowers/Trees/ Shrubs _____ (d) Astronomy _____ (e) Aquatic Life _____
- (f) Geology _____ (g) Field Trips _____ (h) Hiking _____ (i) Conservation _____
- (j) Other (please specify) _____

I (name _____) am knowledgeable in the following area(s) _____ and would be prepared to: () lead an outdoor session, () give an indoor presentation, () prepare an article for *The Orchid*

I am interested in the following:

- () Joining the PFN executive () Sitting on research or conservation committees
- () Working on field projects () Helping with refreshments at meetings
- () Please have a member of the executive call me

Age groups

This information is optional but helps us to understand the needs of our membership. If yours is a family membership, please check for each adult. Under 20 (), 20-24 (), 25-29 (), 30-34 (), 35-39 (), 40-44 (), 45-49 (), 50-54 (), 55-59 (), 60-64 (), 65-69 (), 70-79 (), 80 & over ().

Comments

We are always looking for ways to improve the club. Please attach a separate sheet listing any ideas that you may have.

DONATIONS: Membership fees cover the general operating costs of the club while other sources of revenue are needed to fund special projects such as ecological restoration. You can assist the club by making a donation to help further our work in such areas. The PFN is a registered charity and issues receipts for income tax purposes. All donations are gratefully received and any member of the executive will be happy to speak to you concerning the use of such funds.

LIABILITY WAIVER: In consideration of the Peterborough Field Naturalists (PFN) accepting this application, I hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever release and discharge the PFN, their officers, directors, servants and agents from any liability whatsoever arising from my participation in PFN activities, whether by reason of negligence of the PFN or its representatives, or otherwise. I affirm that I am in good health, capable of performing the exercise required for field trips or other activities in which I participate, and accept as my personal risk the hazards of such participation. As a member of the PFN and/or as a parent/guardian of a member under 18 years of age, I have read and understood the above, and accept its term on behalf of all of my underage children.

Signature _____