

The Orchid



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Know • Appreciate • Conserve Nature in All Its Forms



An American Robin Dining on Wild Grapes on Christmas Bird Count Day. Photo: Don McLeod

Inside: Results of Peterborough Christmas Bird Count
Book Review: A Most Remarkable Creature
Nature Almanacs for January and February
Steve's Swan Sightings

In this Issue:

PFN Coming Events	3
Volunteer Corner	5
Joining PFN or Renewing Memberships.....	5
PFN Social Media Sites	5
Outing Report: Miniature World of Lichens.....	6
Nature Almanac for January and February	6
Book Review: A Most Remarkable Creature	9
Record High Number of Species on CBC.....	10
Share Your Christmas Bird Count Story!	13
Calling All Naturalists!	14
Effort and Weather from Historic CBC	15
The Snowflake Effect.....	15
Steve's Swan Sightings.....	16
The Orchid Diary	17
PFN Membership Application.....	20

Welcome new PFN members!

- Andrew Brown
- Shelly & Alan King
- Erinn Burke
- Katrina Nolan
- Joy Gaskin
- Leslie Fraser
- Merridy Cox
- Laura Keresztesi & Andy Cragg
- David Conroy & Becky Minten
- Sandra Hall
- Don Sutherland
- Inge Buchardt
- Amy Semple

Raptor Sightings. From top: A Rough legged Hawk on December 13 at Peterborough Airport (Don McLeod). A Short-eared Owl at Rice Lake on February 13, 2021 (Dave Milsom). A Common Raven harassing a Snowy Owl at the Peterborough Airport on Dec 12 (Steve Paul).



PFN Coming Events

When the Orchid was being prepared, Ontario was seeing record-breaking numbers of people being infected with the Omicron variant of COVID-19. To protect the safety of leaders and participants, numbers will be limited, social distancing will be practiced and any or all outings may have to be cancelled. Wearing a mask will be strongly encouraged.

Wildlife Tracking Outings

PFN member, Don McLeod, will once again lead members on one or more outings during the months of November to March focusing on tracks and other wildlife sign. These outings will be scheduled when weather conditions permit. The place and time will be announced by e-mail shortly before each outing. Anyone interested in attending should send an e-mail to Don McLeod at donaldmcleod.com@gmail.com so he can add you to an e-mail distribution list. If you signed up for previous outings, you would automatically receive an e-mail to confirm.

Accessibility: Moderate to somewhat challenging. These outings will all involve walking in snowy conditions.



<p>Thursday, Jan. 13 7:30 p.m. Virtual Meeting on Zoom Invitations e-mailed to members.</p>	<p>PFN Monthly Meeting: ALUS Peterborough</p> <p>Farmers provide so much for our communities; from food and fiber to equipment, experience, and knowledge, the list goes on. As natural stewards, farmers also have a strong relationship with the land and are well-positioned to provide ecological services and create habitat, which they can do with support through ALUS (originally an acronym for Alternative Land Use Services), a national program working with communities across Canada. As one of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters conservation programs, ALUS Peterborough has been in the region since 2017. Join us to learn more from Kate Powell about how it works, what we have done, and where we are headed!</p> <p>Kate Powell is the ALUS Peterborough Program Coordinator at the OFAH, and a Fleming and Trent grad with several years of work experience in the environmental field.</p>
<p>Saturday, Jan. 15 Inclement weather day: Jan. 16 10 a.m. to noon</p>	<p>Name That Tree!</p> <p>Start the new year off in nature, and join Trent environmental students Joel, Sam, Dawson and Jennifer on a walk at the Fleming College trails!</p> <p>Bundle up and enjoy the stark winter beauty of the forest, while learning to identify trees without leaves. From buds, bark, shape, and other clues, we will explore all the many distinctions present in the sleeping forest to help in your tree ID pursuits.</p> <p>Bring binoculars and dress for the weather to join us in this informal and leisurely hike among the trees! To register contact Cathy Douglas at cddouglas77@gmail.com Accessibility: moderate</p>

PFN Coming Events	
Thursday, Feb. 10	<p>PFN Monthly Meeting: Keeping Kawartha Wild</p> <p>In this presentation, Prof. Thom Luloff will highlight current work being done at Kawartha Wildlife Centre, and other groups to help wildlife in need in Peterborough and the Kawarthas. The Kawartha Wildlife Centre is Ontario's newest wildlife rehabilitation centre, and despite many challenges over the last couple of years, has grown and developed since 2017 to intake over 700 patients this year alone! Find out about the types of animals which received care, some interesting patient stories, challenges and opportunities, and most importantly, learn how we can promote healthy wildlife coexistence with our feathered, furred, and scaled neighbors!</p> <p>Thom is a Professor of Conservation Biology at Fleming College, having completed his degrees in medical science from the University of Western Ontario. He is the Chair of the Board for Kawartha Wildlife Centre using his background in natural history to help this new wildlife rehabilitation organization implement ecologically sound practices that best serve Ontario's native species.</p>
Thursday, Mar. 10 Zoom Meeting	<p>PFN Annual General Meeting</p> <p>Stay tuned for further details which will be released on the website, social media and the March Orchid.</p>
Sunday, Mar. 6 1 to 4 p.m.	<p>Returning Waterfowl on the Otonabee</p> <p>With the increasing sunlight hours in March the spring migration is underway. This afternoon trip will visit various locations along the Otonabee River between Peterborough and Lakefield to discover the returning waterfowl and other early spring migrants. At this time of the year, the number and variety of waterfowl on the river changes daily. Details on meeting location will be provided prior to the outing. Martin Parker will be leading this traditional early spring PFN outing. Pre-register with Martin at mparker19@cogeco.ca or 705-745-4750. Accessibility: easy</p>
Saturday, Mar. 26 9 a.m. to late afternoon	<p>Gathering of Waterfowl at Presqu'île</p> <p>For decades, the PFN has conducted a late March or early April outing to Presqu'île Provincial Park to view the concentrations of waterfowl which gather on the waters of Presqu'île Bay. This year is the 100th anniversary of the founding of Presqu'île Provincial Park. On previous trips, thousands of waterfowl have been observed consisting of fifteen or more species of geese, swans and ducks. There are expected to be other migrants as well. Pre-registration is required for this outing. Register with the outing leader, Martin Parker at mparker19@cogeco.ca or 705-745-4750. Details will be provided to all who register. Accessibility: easy</p>
<p>Note: Recordings of past PFN Zoom meetings can be viewed on PFN's YouTube channel at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAgbbqgr4ujZ16qba23LTQQ under the playlist menu.</p>	

Volunteer Corner

Call for Board Members

Are you interested in helping to manage the PFN as it faces the challenges of the next year, which include:



- a return to live services after the COVID-19 epidemic fades;
- continuing our transition to the world of internet communications;
- advocating to protect our natural environment in the face of pressures from development and climate change;
- involving more young people in PFN objectives and activities.

If so, the Board is looking for new members to join our group of volunteers committed to the PFN.

If you are interested, please contact Ted Vale, the Chair of the Nominating Committee at treasurer@peterboroughnature.org.

Call for Outing Volunteers

Sue Paradisis, our outings coordinator, is always looking for more volunteers so please contact her if you are interested. Training is provided and an experienced leader will help until you feel ready to go on your own. She can be reached by phone at 705-559-2061 or email at sueparadisis@hotmail.com

Three Options for Joining PFN or Renewing Memberships

You can fill out the form on the back of the Orchid and mail a cheque.

You can go to our website peterboroughnature.org/membership and download our membership form to send in a cheque.

You can go to our website peterboroughnature.org/membership and press "Register Online" at the bottom of the page which takes you to the online membership application and a link to pay by credit card or e-transfer.

PFN Social Media Sites

Instagram: @PtboNature

Twitter: @PtboNature

YouTube: [peterboroughnature](https://www.youtube.com/peterboroughnature)

TikTok: [peterboroughnature](https://www.tiktok.com/peterboroughnature)

Orchid submissions are encouraged!

The submission deadline for the next issue is Friday, February 18.

Send submissions to Kathryn Sheridan via email: orchid@peterboroughnature.org
or post mail to: PFN, PO Box 1532, Peterborough ON K9J 7H7



Outing Report for December 12: The Miniature World of Lichens

Submitted by Joanne Sutherland

What a gorgeous day it was to be meandering alongside the Mississauga River in Kawartha Highlands Signature Park! On December 12, four enthusiastic would-be lichenologists joined Sue Paradisis for three hours of study. The species that we positively identified were:

- Crustose: Concentric Boulder Lichen (on rock)
 Cinder Lichen (on rock)
 Mapledust Lichen (on bark)
 Brown-eyed Rim Lichen (on bark)
- Foliose: Cumberland Rock Shield (on rock)
 Common Greenshield (on bark)
 Shield Lichen (on bark)
- Fruticose: Star-tipped Reindeer Lichen (on ground)
 Gray Reindeer Lichen (on ground)
 Green Reindeer Lichen (on ground)
 Mealy Pixie Cup (on ground)
 Common Powderhorn (on ground)
 British Soldiers (on ground)
 Bristly Beard Lichen (on bark)
 Powdered Beard Lichen (on bark)



Top: Common Greenshield lichen. Bottom: Cumberland Shield lichen. Photos: Joanne Sutherland

An added bonus for those who joined Sue for the Mosses, Liverworts, and Hornworts outing was finding New York Liverwort on bark.

It was a great day, great location, great group, and there was a plethora of specimens. We could have stayed twice as long, if the sun hadn't started to set! Thanks so much for arranging the outing, Sue, and for patiently sharing your knowledge.

Nature Almanac for January and February

From the Book *Nature's Year in the Kawarthas* by Drew Monkman

January – Silence and Survival

For those of the natural world, January is a deadly serious time; survival is the only consideration. For many animals this means a day-to-day struggle to eat enough to simply get through the long winter night. In January, sound is the exception and silence the rule. Granted, the quiet may be broken by the Styrofoam squeal of frigid snow underfoot, by the rifle shot of swollen tree fibres bursting in the cold or by the tinkling calls of a flock of finches passing overhead. But these sounds are simply pauses in a world of silence. Even the January moon shines with a cold-hearted light that only accentuates the stillness of the land.

But only to the casual hurried observer is the landscape lifeless. On a snowy morning, a troop of chickadees may suddenly appear at the forest edge, tirelessly peering and probing for dormant insects. Nearby, a White-breasted Nuthatch works its way down a tree trunk while a Downy Woodpecker taps softly at the rough bark. In the distance, White-tailed Deer browse quietly on basswood saplings, their grey winter hair

matching the dim, grey-washed hues of the leafless hardwoods. The deer stop momentarily, startled by the hammer-like blows of a Pileated Woodpecker excavating a resonant old maple for dormant ants. We marvel at how each species in its own unique way has adapted to surviving winter. To the curious and attentive observer, there is wonder in the countless strategies used by plants and animals to withstand or retreat from the snow, wind and cold. Seen or unseen, awake or sleeping, life is all around us.

- Bald Eagles winter in the Kawarthas. Small numbers of Common Goldeneye and Common Mergansers spend the winter here, as well. Great Horned Owls are becoming increasingly vocal. A flight of "winter finches" occurs most years, and northern owl species are always a possibility.
- A number of species including beavers, foxes and coyotes mate during January. Male Moose and White-tailed Deer lose their antlers. Deer "yard up" in northern parts of our area. Black Bears give birth to two cubs.
- Amphibians and reptiles are in hibernation. Occasionally you will see a mink, otter or duck surface with a hibernating frog in its mouth.
- Many fish such as bass, bullheads and carp are essentially dormant and may even partly bury themselves in the lake bottom. Species that remain active such as Yellow Perch and Walleye provide great ice fishing.
- Insects can be found overwintering in all stages of their life cycle – as eggs, larvae, pupae (cocoons) and adults. Blackfly larvae, for example, are easy to find in open sections of winter streams. The galls of the Goldenrod Gall Fly are a common sight.
- Herbaceous evergreen plants such as Wintergreen and Christmas Fern stand out in snow-free areas. Pines are shedding their cones. This is a good time to learn how to identify trees by the characteristics of the twigs and buds.
- The daily maximum temperature averages about -4 °C and the minimum about -15 °C. At mid-month, the sun rises around 7:45 a.m. and sets at about 5:00 p.m. We quickly become aware of the increased daylight in the late afternoon.
- The Winter Six – Orion, Taurus, Gemini, Auriga, Canis major and Canis Minor – rule the January sky. The Big Dipper is upright, low in the northeast. Watch for the Northern Lights. They are most impressive in the winter.



Two of five Bald Eagles hunting an injured Bufflehead on Dec. 19. The duck could dive but it couldn't fly. We don't know for sure what the outcome was, but it's probably safe to say that the Bufflehead didn't stand a chance. Photo: Don McLeod.



An Isabella Tiger Moth overwintering in the larval stage (i.e., caterpillar). Ken McKeen discovered this Woolly Bear on his firewood on Dec. 10 – "all curled up and resting for the winter."

February – Gateway to the Year

February opens to what is traditionally the coldest week of the winter. Ice, snow and frigid temperatures usually reign supreme. Ironically, this is also the time we amuse ourselves with stories of a sleepy-eyed rodent emerging from its hole to gauge the prospects of spring. Although we cannot take the story literally, Groundhog Day does mark the mid-point of winter and, in earlier days, it was a time to take stock that you had half your hay, root crop and firewood left in order to comfortably make it to spring.

February is maybe the best month to enjoy winter. Sunset is not until 5:30 p.m. which allows for long afternoons to spend outdoors. Snow cover is more substantial as well. For some, there is the romance of the "big winter storm." It starts with an atmosphere of anticipation and the prospect of real excitement. There is the exhilaration of being out in the wind and snow and, afterwards, a spirit of camaraderie as friends and neighbours help each other dig out.



Snow Buntings on Feb. 6, 2021 in Dunsford. Photo: Steve Paul

But winter can begin to weigh heavy on our psyche this month. At first glance, spring doesn't appear to be coming any time soon. Yet no matter how well-entrenched snow and ice may seem, February is indeed the "gateway to the year" and the promise of spring does begin to reveal itself this month. Forget what the calendar is saying and simply look, listen and smell. Already, there is a very noticeable stretch in daylight; American Crows and Horned Larks are returning; and the first real bird song since last summer can be heard. Starlings are whistling and cackling, chickadees are singing their "fee-bee" song and even cardinals are calling once again, caught up in the urge to reaffirm their pair bonds. Our noses, too, are alerted to the coming change of season, often by the smell of a skunk out searching for a mate on a damp February night. And, in only a few more weeks, Red-

winged Blackbirds will have returned to local marshes and the first Pussy Willow catkins and Wild Leeks will have emerged.

- Horned Larks and American Crows return to the Kawarthas. They are traditionally the first migrant arrivals of the year and mark the coming of "pre-spring." Great Horned Owls are calling and sometimes on their eggs by month's end. Bird song begins once again with cardinals and chickadees leading the chorus.
- Male skunks emerge from their dens to find a mate. Their tell-tale scent is one of the first "datable" events of the new year. Male White-tailed Deer reform their bachelor groups. Deep snow can make this the most difficult time of year for deer. Mating time begins for squirrels, wolves, raccoons and minks, and will last until the end of March.
- Burbot, also known as Ling, spawn under the ice in "writhing balls."
- Snow Fleas can be common on woodland snow on mild, sunny days. Watch for what looks like spilled pepper!
- Winter is a great time to become acquainted with lichens. On mild days, they actually photosynthesize and grow. The tan, papery leaves still clinging to young American Beech trees are a common winter sight.
- Groundhog Day, February 2, marks the mid-point of winter. The first week of the month is, on average, the coldest week of the year. The average daily temperatures for the month are a maximum of -2 °C and a minimum of -14 °C. The increased daylight becomes very noticeable in February. In mid-month, the sun is up by about 7:15 a.m. and sets by about 5:40 p.m. Days now are almost as long as in October.
- Orion, Taurus, Gemini, Auriga, Canis Major and Canis Minor continue to dominate the southern and southwestern sky. The Big Dipper stands upright, low in the northeast.

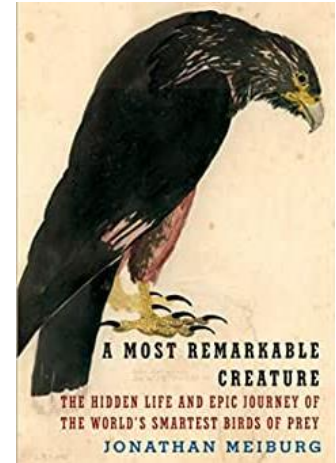


Concentric Boulder Lichen. Photo: Joanne Sutherland

Book Review: A Most Remarkable Creature: The Hidden Life and Epic Journey of the World's Smartest Birds of Prey by Jonathan Meiburg

Submitted by Marilyn Freeman

Unless you've birded south of the Rio Grande, it's likely you've never heard of a caracara. Try to imagine ten separate attempts to build a crow on a falcon chassis. Some species are drab, most are boldly patterned in black and white with red or yellow on the face and legs. Some are as small as magpies, others as large as ravens. All have hooked beaks, broad wings, an alert and curious expression and occupy all areas of South America. They are native to that continent. Their most striking qualities, however, are their minds and their sociability, most unusual in raptors.



A few decades ago, there was a painting fad in which blobs of colours were placed in the centre of a canvas. The canvas was placed on a spinner and the legs and vines of colours would spiral out. Such is the construction of *A Most Remarkable Creature*. No matter your interest - plants, insects, geology, history (both natural and anthropogenic), evolution and, of course, birds - this book has it all presented over geological time in a very readable and entertaining form.

Striated Caracaras live on the Falkland Islands. This is very weird for a bird that can't swim, can't drink saltwater or migrate. What they lack in these respects they make up in ingenuity. They'll eat anything dead or alive. They'll work in pairs or groups to turn over heavy rocks to find grubs or crabs. Most striking is their curiosity. Visit their home but hang onto your hat. They'll steal it from your head and then get you to play tag or monkey-in-the-middle.

Every few pages elicit either a "Wow!" or a "Whoa!" Did you know that giant armadillos the size of German Shepherds exist? How about huge Theraphosa spiders as big as a dinner plate weighing ½ lb, legs with an 11" span, sharp claws and inch-long fangs? (There are photos!) Red-throated Caracaras use noxious smelling millipedes to protect their chicks from ticks and mosquitoes because millipedes ooze a goo when disturbed that is a deterrent to biting bugs. Black Caracaras have developed close relationships with tapirs. The tapirs will give a high-pitched call that attracts the birds. They'll then roll over and present the birds with their bellies for tick removal. There is an abundance of examples of the unique kind of thinking of the caracaras - improvisatory, abstract, several steps ahead, both in the wild and in captivity. The closest bird relative to the caracara is the parrot, not another raptor.

Both Darwin and William Henry Hudson, contemporaries who never met, are referenced frequently in this book. Hudson was born in the Argentine pampas area but spent his adult life in Victorian England. He was one of the few naturalists who wrote about his own South American home as opposed to being a tourist. One of the critiques of the observations of the early naturalists and collectors in this book is that they gave no thought to where the birds came from (i.e., no thought to preserving the environments of their study subjects). Furthermore, they didn't have a lot of interest in the denizens of South America.

If there is a tying theme in this book, it's the damage humans wreak. Fortunately, the natural world will always "be heedless of human time, human history, human interest." On a positive note, the caracaras have used their brains to make use of every resource at hand including new food sources provided by humans. Maybe caracaras will make their way to cities since humans are the ones destroying their homes.

This book is a unique blend of memoir, natural history and philosophy. W.H. Hudson remained wary of the "closed spheres of expertise" feeling that only imagination and curiosity could reach beyond their borders - just like the caracaras. Hope resides there.

Record High Number of Species on Peterborough CBC

By Martin Parker, Count Compiler

The warmer than normal temperatures in December resulted in a record high number of species counted during the 2021 Peterborough Christmas Bird Count (CBC), which was held on Sunday, December 19. Ninety-one participants counted a total of 71 species of birds, which surpassed the previous high of 67 species on the 2014 count and was well above the ten-year average of 60. A total of 22,508 individual birds were observed.

The 91 participants spent a total of 205 hours looking for birds. This includes 90 hours travelling in the car, 99 hours travelling on foot and 16 hours watching bird feeders during the daylight hours. Another 7 hours were spent by dedicated participants who searched for owls and located six different species of owls. Special thanks to the groups who covered extensive areas on foot - in particular, unopened road allowances and rail trails in the count area. A total of 151 kilometers were walked during the count.

Count Highlights - New Species on Peterborough CBC:

Trumpeter Swan: 6 individuals in the Lancaster Bay area of Chemong Lake. This species had been recorded previously on count week, which is three days prior to or three days after count day but never on count day. Don McLeod and Colleen Lynch noted the birds were present for most of the fall but left when the bay froze. It thawed just prior to count day and the swans returned.

White-winged Scoter: 1 individual. This individual was located on Little Lake off the Beavermead Park waterfront and spotted by Fiona McKay and others. It had been present for a few days prior.

Golden Eagle: 2 individuals. Don Sutherland and Martyn Obbard observed an adult bird along the rail corridor east of the city at 8:44 a.m. Around 4:43 in the afternoon Fiona McKay spotted a first or second-year bird in the vicinity of Costco in the city.

Record High Number of Individuals:

Hooded Merganser - 40 (previous high was 19 on last year's count), **Bald Eagle** - 20 (previous was 13 in 2017), **Eastern Screech Owl** - 8 (previous was 7 last year), **Short-eared Owl** - 3 (previous was 2 last year), **Belted Kingfisher** - 5 (previous was 4 in 2015), **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** - 2 (previous was 1 on 3 previous counts), **Northern Flicker** - 7 (previous was 5 in 2016), **Common Raven** - 70 (previous was 34 last year), **Hermit Thrush** - 3 (previous one individual on 8 different counts), **European Starling** 6,485 (previous was 3400 in 2011), **Dark-eyed Junco** - 1,097 (previous was 739 on 2017). **White-throated Sparrow** - 18 (previous was 11 in 2002), and **American Goldfinch** - 1,397 (previous was 941 in 2006).

Interesting Absent Species:

Overall, the variety and numbers of gulls on the count was low. No Glaucous or Great Black-backed Gulls were reported but showed up later in the month.

Special thanks for all who participated in the 2021 Peterborough Christmas Bird Count and especially the area leaders who organized the volunteers and summarized area results. The Peterborough CBC is the largest citizen-science project sponsored by the PFN and longest operating wildlife survey in Peterborough.



Cedar Waxwing on day of CBC. Photo: Don McLeod



Golden Eagle soaring over Lancaster Bay, lower Chemong Lake, on November 8. Photo: Don McLeod

Species	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total	Previous High	# Times on Previous Counts
Canada Goose	311	77	617	299	148	195	94	63	44	169	2,017	3,795 in 2015	40
Trumpeter Swan	6										6	cw	1
Am. Black Duck			2	2	4		1			2	11	30 in 1974	49
Mallard	20	4	140	170	109	102	38			88	671	1,264 in 2012	52
White-winged Scoter					1						1	0	0
Bufflehead	1		9								10	13 in 2015	17
Common Goldeneye	6	24	23	7	8	12	1			7	88	292 in 2001	55
Hooded Merganser			2		38						40	19 in 2020	35
Common Merganser		101			48						149	255 in 2012	46
Ruffed Grouse	2	2	2	4			3		6		19	82 in 1979	60
Wild Turkey	18	3	15			69	10		15		130	306 in 2014	17
Great Blue Heron							1				1	4 in 1973	20
Golden Eagle				1			1				2	cw	1
Northern Harrier	cw					1					1	6 in 2006	18
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1						1		2	6 in 2018	45
Cooper's Hawk		4	1			1	1		1	2	10	12 in 2017	44
Bald Eagle	5	1		6	2	2	2		2		20	13 in 2017	15
Red-tailed Hawk	cw	7	6	5	6	14	8	4	6		56	64 in 2014	57
Rough-legged Hawk						1					1	5 in 1963	23
Ring-billed Gull	1		6	3	50			6	1		67	399 in 2015	36
Herring Gull	17	53	13	5	21	153	56	5		1	324	1,302 in 1998	42
Rock Pigeon	134	171	293	171	143	178	51	138	243	482	2,004	2,072 in 2020	47
Mourning Dove	134	81	99	108	137	206	141	88	86	54	1,134	1,356 in 1220	53
Eastern Screech-Owl			1			6	1				8	7 in 2020	30
Great Horned Owl		2	1		cw		2				5	40 in 1992	54
Snowy Owl		1									1	1 in 2012	11
Barred Owl			3				1				4	5 in 2020	21
Short-eared Owl	1						2				3	2 in 2020	3
Northern Saw-whet Owl							1				1	4 in 1993	6
Belted Kingfisher				1	2		2				5	4 in 2015	36
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	1		2	4	5	5	1	2		22	25 in 2020	17
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				1					1		2	1 in 1971	2
Downy Woodpecker	6	13	19	11	13	21	20	11	6	9	129	119 in 1974	61
Hairy Woodpecker	8	14	8	14	5	8	8	4	8	1	78	84 in 1975	61
Northern Flicker			1	1	2	1	2				7	5 in 2016	29
Pileated Woodpecker		1	3	2	3	4	4		7		24	28 in 2020	58
American Kestrel			1	1	1	2	2				7	14 1979	55
Merlin	cw			1	1					1	3	3 in 2020	24
Peregrine Falcon					1						1	2 in 2019	12
Northern Shrike		1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2		16	29 in 1986	59

Species	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total	Previous High	# Times on Previous Counts
Blue Jay	71	74	23	93	46	64	29	53	59	5	517	563 in 2020	61
American Crow	53	75	46	37	30	183	33	25	51	24	557	956 in 2020	58
Common Raven	2	6	10	16	7	17	7		5		70	34 in 2020	20
Black-capped Chickadee	182	318	334	340	196	166	193	127	253	86	2,195	3,123 in 2020	61
Red-breasted Nuthatch		7	3	5	5	4	2	7	5	7	45	74 in 2020	49
White-breasted Nuthatch	10	27	31	31	31	24	18	16	15	13	216	335 in 2020	61
Brown Creeper		3	3	5			10				21	21 in 1982	57
Winter Wren			1								1	6 in 2006	12
Carolina Wren				1							1	1 in 2018	8
Golden-crowned Kinglet		4	14	3	2		6	1			30	47 in 1982	47
Hermit Thrush		1		1					1		3	1 in 2018	8
American Robin	25	62	204	144	120	121	80	85	45	5	891	1,943 in 2016	44
European Starling	569	603	245	143	343	2,407	996	215	564	400	6,485	3,400 in 2011	61
Bohemian Waxwing						3					3	2,180 in 1983	23
Cedar Waxwing	32	196	30	12	8	21	24	22			345	737 in 1989	47
Snow Bunting	3		1	1		86	16	35			142	1,683 in 1989	53
Am. Tree Sparrow	43	53	23	28	76	70	31	40	63		427	589 in 1974	60
Fox Sparrow								1			1	2 in 2017	1
Dark-eyed Junco	124	126	154	109	124	111	71	63	115	100	1,097	739 in 2017	59
White-throated Sparrow			1		2		3	6	1	5	18	11 in 2002	35
Song Sparrow							1			1	2	27 in 1982	38
Northern Cardinal	12	23	21	17	18	27	9	10	16	22	175	457 in 2020	54
Common Grackle							1				1	4 in 1973	23
House Finch	2	24	53	31	8	47	7	17	5	16	210	1,197 in 1991	38
Purple Finch	2	1	2				1		9		15	60 in 2015	37
White-winged Crossbill								1			1	379 in 2008	12
Common Redpoll	4	12	57	8		1	7	80	43		212	1,736 in 1993	42
Pine Siskin							1		1		2	750 in 1986	36
American Goldfinch	85	244	318	135	195	128	77	44	123	48	1,397	941 in 2006	61
Evening Grosbeak		2									2	971 in 1986	38
House Sparrow	25		4	39	75	28	10	15	2	136	334	2,209 in 1981	61
Unidentified Species													
accipiter spp		1									1	3 in 1985	9
hawk spp.					1						1	2 in 1979	5
gull spp					10						10	286 in 1997	17
Total Individuals	1,916	2,423	2,845	2,015	2,045	4,493	2,095	1,185	1,807	1,684	22,508		
Total Number of Species on count day	33	39	46	43	40	38	51	30	35	25	71	67 in 2014	

Notes: cw = Birds observed during count week (three days before or after count but not on count day)

Totals and Previous Highs do not include count week.

Times on Previous Counts includes count week.

#	Area	Participants
1	Chemong/Bridgenorth	Don McLeod, Colleen Lynch and Amy Semple. Bird feeder watcher: Robyn McKinlay.
2	Miller Creek/Selwyn	Drew Monkman, Brian Wales, Mitch Brownstein, Luke Berg, Noah Berg, Gary Berg, and Dan Chronowic. Bird feeder: Lucy Brown.
3	Lakefield/Otonabee River	Dave Milsom, Liz Milsom, Kathryn Sheridan, Marla Williams, David Britton, Bruce Kidd, Iain Rayner, Scott Gibson, Carrie Sadoski, Susan Chow, Carol Horner, Andrew Brown, and Olivia Maillet.
4	Douro Wedge	Bill Crins, Mike Oldham, Donald Sutherland, Martyn Obbard, Timothy Haan, Matthew Garvin, Ben Taylor, Natasha Carr, Emma Carr, Mike Burrell, Erica Barkley, Abigail Burrell, and Elliott Burrell.
5	Burnham	Warren Dunlop, Janet Kelly, Cathy Douglas, Anda Rungis, Al Sippel, Philip Shaw, Sue Paradisis, and Fiona MacKay.
6	Stewart Hall/Landfill	Scott McKinlay, Joan DiFruscia, Robert DiFruscia, Steve Paul, Laurie Healey, Pam Martin, Anne Heuft, Dave Heuft, and Tim Haan.
7	Airport	Matthew Tobey, Lynn Smith, Larry Smith, Rene Gareau, and Antje Gareau.
8	Cavan Swamp	Chris Risley, Erica Nol, Paul Frost, Ed Addison, Gill Holmes. Bird feeder watchers: Rose Addison, Melissa Rose, Peter Addison, and Marilyn Hubley.
9	Jackson Park	Jerry Ball, Kathy Parker, Ken Morrison, Colin Jones, Scott Gibson, Mike Burrell, and Matthew Garvin. Bird feeders: Don Pettypiece and Emily Pettypiece.
10	Downtown	Martin Parker, King Baker, Erin McGauley, Stephanie Melles, Iain Rayner, and Jim Cashmore. Bird Feeders: Nuala Murnane, Michelle Monkman, and Rob Moss

Share Your Christmas Bird Count Story With Us!

By Yousif Attia, Christmas Bird Count Coordinator, Birds Canada

(From Press Release from Birds Canada)

Birds have long been tied to our holiday traditions, from cardinals and Blue Jays with snowy backdrops adorning our greeting cards, to songs about birds that date back to the late 1700s. The Twelve Days of Christmas, which is thought to be of French origin, describes the giving of 12 gifts, six of which are birds! Birds remain important to us during holiday gatherings, whether that be on a plate or in the field. And for many Canadian wild bird enthusiasts, the holidays mean it's time for the annual Christmas Bird Count (CBC).

Some traditions change with time (plant-based turkey, anyone?), but one thing that has remained consistent is that the CBC is just as much about people as it is about birds. We want to celebrate the dedicated people who are part of the CBC tradition. That's why we're inviting each of you to share your CBC story! Whether you've been freezing your toes off for 50 years straight or your interest was sparked for the first time in recent years, we're sure you have a story to tell. Have you ever found a rare bird or a lifer on a CBC? Perhaps you made a best friend on a CBC or met your lifelong partner?

Everyone is welcome, so please help us learn more about you and the CBC community by filling out this quick questionnaire. <https://www.birdscanada.org/bird-science/christmas-bird-count/#Questionnaire>

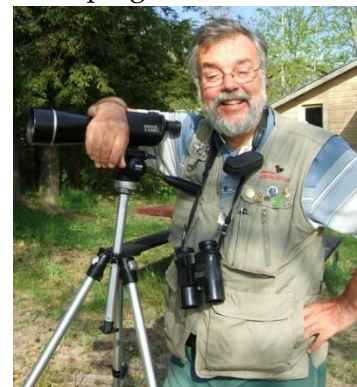
Canadians have been involved in CBCs from the very beginning in 1900, when Frank M. Chapman proposed the switch from shooting birds to counting them. That Christmas Day, a community was born that included a small group of people who shared Chapman's vision. In Canada, the community grew from two count circles to over 450 today.

Now, hundreds of Canadians reach for their toques, binoculars and notebooks, and head outside to identify and count birds. Others spend a portion of the day looking out their windows and keeping tabs on who visits their feeders. Either way, the CBC would not be possible without the efforts of this community of volunteers - volunteers like Martin Parker of Peterborough, Ontario, for example, who will be participating in his 60th consecutive year doing a CBC. Even now, Martin goes above and beyond by serving as compiler for not one but two CBCs in Ontario. Congratulations to Martin for reaching the milestone of six decades of being a CBC champion!

Just like Martin, you're an important part of the CBC. So once again, we invite you to get in touch and share your CBC story with us.

Visit <https://www.birdscanada.org/bird-science/christmas-bird-count/> to learn more about how the CBC helps birds, read a summary of the results of last year's CBC, and find out how to get involved.

Thank you for your contributions, and enjoy a safe and happy CBC!



Martin Parker circa 2007.
Photo: Jeff Tribe

Calling All Naturalists!

Submitted by Cathy Dueck



An unexpected but welcome result of the pandemic is that more people are spending time outdoors than ever before. More people are keeping birdfeeders and wanting to learn about the natural world in their own neighbourhoods. That includes school classes and their teachers who are venturing outdoors more often and starting to notice the wonders of nature beckoning them.

The Pathway to Stewardship and Kinship is a community partnership between many organizations: Camp Kawartha, Otonabee Conservation, Peterborough Public Health, local school boards and many others. The aim is to give every child important experiences that build lifelong connections to their human and natural communities. We care when we belong. We protect what we love. Building these connections from an early age is more important than ever, in a virtual world with too much isolation and screen time.

This year, the Pathway Project is working with twelve early learning centres and fourteen elementary schools in the Peterborough area, providing support and encouragement for outdoor learning in many ways. Many teachers are asking for a naturalist to accompany them on a walk outdoors to help learn about the friends in their 'neighbourhood' - the birds, trees, animals, insects and other living things they find. In fact, we currently have 49 requests for a naturalist to visit classes! We need your help!

A visiting naturalist doesn't need to be an 'expert' on all things nature. In many cases, sharing your love of the natural world is the most important thing you can do. If you can share a bit of knowledge, can identify a few birds or trees, so much the better. We do our best to match the skills of the volunteer naturalist with the needs of the group, so the more you can tell us about your interests and strengths, the better. Visiting naturalists are not expected to 'run a program.' Joining a class on a walk in the schoolyard, around the block, or to a local park is all that's needed. The teacher is responsible for managing the group.

Last year, COVID-19 restrictions limited personal interactions in many schools but creative workarounds were found. Local naturalists joined Zoom sessions where students watched Cornell 'birdfeeder cams' and helped the students identify and learn about the birds they saw. Later, children were encouraged to go out to visit their own neighbourhoods to try to find some of the birds they had seen on the webcam. Where outdoor visits were allowed, several local naturalists helped students learn about local winter birds visiting school birdfeeders.

If you're interested in helping share the joy of nature with local children, please contact Cathy Dueck for more information. School regulations require that all in-person volunteers are fully COVID-19-vaccinated, and have an up-to-date Police Records Check (we'll reimburse any costs). To learn more about the Pathway Project, visit our website to see the important and inspiring work taking place every day. Three cheers to all the current and future PFN volunteers for being caring mentors for local children!

From the Archives -- Effort and Weather from Historic Peterborough CBC

Submitted by Martin Parker

The following information was taken from the annual Christmas Count Summary published in the journal *American Birds*

1977 Count held on December 27 with 16 participants in 9 parties
Snow cover was 8 to 15 inches [20 to 38 cm]. Temperature was 4 to 15 °F [-16 to -9 °C]
41 species, 4,734 individuals

1981 Count held on December 26 with 11 participants in 8 parties
Snow cover was 20 inches [51 cm]. Temperature was 9 to 25 °F [-13 to -4 °C]
36 species, 2,873 individuals

1993 Count held on December 27 with 16 participants in 7 field parties plus 4 at feeders
Snow cover was 2 inches [5 cm]. Temperature was -26 to +5 °F [-32 to -15 °C]
55 species, 8,462 individuals.

Compare this year's results.

The Snowflake Effect

I've heard so many native Canadians say they hate snow,
But how will wild animals shelter when cold winds blow?
The late autumn landscape cries out for colour, or is it just me?
Is it any wonder the symbol of winter solstice is an evergreen tree?

There's nothing more peaceful than fluffy snowflakes falling to the ground.
Like parachutes, they drift slowly, carried by a gentle breeze
From clouds in which dust particles bond with water vapour and freeze
Into crystals with six corners on which icy branches form around.

After crystals begin to form, no two of these look identical.
Their shapes depend on physics, humidity, and temperature ...
Low humidity produces simple prisms; with high, more elaborate occur.
Sculpted by chance, the crystals are not perfectly symmetrical at all.

On cloudy, cold days, keep a magnifying glass or camera handy,
And watch how many different crystal types appear before you.
I promise you their soft touch will cheer you when you're blue.
Call them flakes, crystals or prisms, they'll make you feel just dandy.

Murray Arthur Palmer, 2020



Ice cloud rainbow on Dec. 5.
Photo: Ken McKeen

Steve's Swan Sightings

Submitted by Steve Paul

It has been a few months since the last Swan Sightings report. I wanted to give you an update on our local tagged celebrities and what they have been up to:

X66, aka Sadie, and her untagged, unbanded (UTUB) mate. They were first reported in Peterborough on April 26. The pair spent most of the summer on the waters by Thompson Bay dam, and occasionally on the Television Road pond. They were seen many times with a third UTUB adult. Their last sighting was on December 3. No doubt they are still around and will be seen again. I hope Sadie and her partner decide to nest here in 2022!



X66 and UTUB mate in Thompson Bay on August 8, 2021. Photo: Steve Paul

R39, aka Trent. After spending last winter in Aurora, he made a surprise appearance on March 2 on the Trent River near Hastings as witnessed by PFN Directors Sue, Marilyn and Cathy. There were several sightings of him on Sturgeon Lake in November and December, with the latest sighting on December 16. He is still an eligible bachelor. I am not sure where he will go next, but I always love keeping tabs on what he is up to. Fingers crossed he meets a lady friend this winter!

If you recall, at the end of March 2021, a volunteer request went out on behalf of the Ontario Trumpeter Swan Restoration Group (OTSRG), as they needed help transcribing all the sightings reports that come in from across the province. I am VERY happy to report that Emerald Grob, a Conservation Biology student from Trent University, started helping in May 2021. The OTSRG is very thankful to have her volunteering with them.

"How many sightings reports are there?" and "Where do they come from?" you may be asking. Reports come in from a variety of locations, including: eBird, e-mails to OTSRG members, Nature Counts app or the Breeding Bird Atlas 3 website; social media channels (including the OTSRG Facebook page); Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre; Trumpeter Swan Society (USA-based group but will direct data to the OTSRG).



Single UTUB Trumpeter Swan at Television Road pond on September 11, 2021. Photo: Steve Paul

Here are some stats provided to me from Gary Lane of the OTSRG:

- There are about 260,000 sightings recorded in their master database, of which 34,000 were reported in 2021.
- To date, in Peterborough County, there have been 1,613 total sightings from 192 different locations.
- In 2019, there were 387 reports from around the county. In 2021, there were 614 sightings reported.
- In 2021, there were 15 different tagged swans (yellow/black wing tags) seen across Peterborough County: J07 (James), R32 (Apollo), R39 (Trent), R72 (Evelyn), R87, T75, V04 (Sage), V25, V34, V99, X66 (Sadie), X74, X75, X80 (Cherry), Z78.

If you have any additional questions, would like to get more involved with monitoring Trumpeter Swan activity, or even help transcribe sightings in 2022, please let me know. My goal is to broaden the network of Swan Spotters in Peterborough and the Kawarthas area in 2022. We would love to have more eyes on the lookout for them. We need to do everything we can to help protect the future of this beautiful, magnificent species, the largest native waterfowl species in North America!



The Orchid Diary



A summary of noteworthy observations by PFN members and others in Peterborough County. Information compiled from e-bird, Drew Monkman's Sightings website, PTBO Sightings and individual submissions. Please submit your interesting observations to Martin Parker at mparker19@cogeco.ca or phone 705-745-4750. FOY: First-of-year, LH Trail: Lang-Hastings Trail, NFC: Night Flight Call station which records call notes of birds passing over.

The COVID-19 pandemic limited outings and in-person meetings, and reduced the sharing of information on our natural heritage.

Pengelly Landing - Rice Lake

The birding location of the late fall was Rice Lake with large concentrations of waterfowl present daily until the lake froze over. Many birders from the region and beyond visited the site. At times there were several thousand waterfowl present. Notable concentrations: **American Wigeon** - 2 on Dec 3 & Dec. 15; **Redhead** were 200 on Dec. 20, estimated 400 on Nov 21, 400 on Nov 27, 485 on Dec 3, 400 on Dec 4, 200 on Dec. 5, 300 on Dec. 6, 140 on Dec. 15; **Ring-necked Duck** - 28 on Dec. 5; **Lesser Scaup** - 123 on Nov. 21, 34 on Nov 27, 20 on Dec 5, 350 on Dec 6; **Greater Scaup** 125 on Dec. 3; 100 on Dec 5, 50 on Dec 8, **Canvasback** - 1 on Dec 3 to 6; **Ring-necked Duck** - 8 on Dec 3, 26 on Dec. 4; **Surf Scoter** - 2 on Dec 6; Red-breasted Merganser - 2 on Dec. 12 & 14, 3 on Dec. 15.

Snow Goose

The Snow Goose noted in the previous Orchid Diary was still present with a flock of Canada Geese in the area of Lock 25, then between Lock 22 and 23 and finally off Auburn Reach Park until Dec. 11 by many.

Nov 17	2 Horned Grebes were reported off Pengelly Landing by many.
Nov 18	Black Scoters were present on Pigeon Lake - 1 off Sandy Point by Dave Milsom & 2 in Blind Channel by Donald Sutherland. Later birds still present on Nov. 21 by Dave Milsom. Don Sutherland also had a Red-necked Grebe off Sandy Point, Pigeon Lake. Don Sutherland had a late Yellow-rumped Warbler along Kerry Line, Ennismore.
Nov 18	Drew Monkman confirmed a Ruby-throated Hummingbird was still visiting a feeder in the Douro area -- seen over the next two days by other observers.
Nov 19	Golden Eagle at Nephton Ridge by Matthew Tobey & Luke Berg .
Nov 20	Wood Duck present on the Lakefield Lagoon by many - still present on Nov 27. A Surf Scoter was also present on the Lakefield lagoon by many - still present on Nov 22. Pam Martin had a late Wilson's Snipe at Hope Mill C.A. Iain Rayner had an Iceland Gull at the Peterborough Landfill site - present next day. A Double-crested Cormorant was still present off Sandy Pt, Pigeon Lake by Don Sutherland. A Turkey Vulture was present at the Johnstone Eco Forest Trails by Emma and Natasha Carr and Bill Crins. A Northern Saw-whet Owl was recorded by Jeff Stewart's NFC station, Millbrook. A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was in Rotary Park by Matthew Gavin. A Gray Catbird was at west end of Edenderry Line by Don Sutherland - still present Dec 13. A Common Grackle was along the Keene Road by Steve Paul & Laurie Healey.
Nov 21	Nine Bonaparte's Gulls were present on Rice Lake off Island View Drive. A Snowy Owl was along Highway 115 at Ashburnham Road by Alexandra Israel & Brendan Boyd. A Fox Sparrow was at Whitfield Landing by Donald Sutherland.
Nov 22	9 Bonaparte's Gulls on Pigeon Lake off Edenderry Line were seen by Donald Sutherland - still present at several locations on Pigeon Lake the following day.

	A Fox Sparrow in Keene area by Pam Martin.
Nov 23	Iain Rayner had a Golden Eagle pass over in the Lakefield area.
<p style="text-align: center;">Sandhill Cranes</p> <p>Major movement on Nov. 24: 1 near Millbrook by Jeff Stewart, 92 at Lakefield Marsh by Travis Cameron, 5 at Lakefield Lagoons by Donald Sutherland, 19 over Trent campus by Trevor MacLauren, 48 over Trent U. hay fields by Andrew Brown, 60 in Ennismore area by Cathy Douglas, 5 in Trent Nature Area by Richard Straka and unknown number near Pengelly Landing by Ken Fulsang.</p> <p>On Nov 27: 48 on 8th Line of Douro by Mike Burrell, 100 near Fraserville by Tony Barrett, 131 over Lakefield Lagoon by Luke Berg & Matthew Tobey, 8 at Whitfield Landing & 2 on Mervin Line by Donald Sutherland.</p> <p>On Nov 28: 180 over farm near Douro by Bruce Kidd and 70 over Center Line at 7th Line of Smith by Iain Rayner.</p> <p>Nov. 30: 40 in area of Bensford Rd at Assumption Road by Donald Sutherland.</p> <p>Dec. 1: 6 at Whitefield Landing by Donald Sutherland.</p>	
Nov 25	<p>Bonaparte's Gull reports - 1 on Pigeon Lake by Donald Sutherland and 10 on Rice Lake off Pengelly Point by Matthew Tobey - at later location until Dec 5 by many.</p> <p>Double-crested Cormorant at Blind Channel, Pigeon Lake by Donald Sutherland.</p> <p>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - 1 in east city by Matthew Gavin (still present of Dec 2) & 1 in Towerhill area by Colin Jones which was still present on Dec 2.</p> <p>On BB Beach Road, Bailieboro, Donald Sutherland had 2 White-crowned Sparrows & 3 Yellow-rumped Warblers along with White-throated Sparrows & Dark-eyed Juncos.</p>
Nov 26	<p>A Horned Grebe was seen on Jack Lake by Donald Sutherland.</p> <p>A Northern Goshawk was seen in the city by Daniel Williams --- It flew by Quaker Oats flushing the Rock Pigeons.</p>
Nov 27	<p>King Baker reported that on part of Chandos Lake there were approx. 300 Common Mergansers & 20 Hooded Mergansers - mostly male.</p> <p>Bill Snowden reported a flock of 20+ Snow Buntings on Emerald Isle Road, Ennismore and this was the final day for Red-winged Blackbirds at his feeder.</p> <p>Amy Semple had a Gray Catbird at R.F. Downey Public School.</p> <p>At Nephton Ridge, Matthew Tobey & Luke Berg had 8 Golden Eagles, 1 Northern Goshawk & 1 Red-shouldered Hawk.</p>
Nov 28	<p>A Tundra Swan was at Blind Channel, Pigeon Lake and 1 Barrow's Goldeneye at Gannon's Narrows by Donald Sutherland.</p> <p>Off Pengelly Point in snow squall during PFN outing a variety of waterfowl and 1 Horned Grebe, 2 Bonaparte's Gulls (gulls still present on Dec. 3).</p> <p>Golden Eagle at Nephton Ridge by Chris Risley, Ben Taylor & Drew Monkman.</p> <p>Common Grackle at feeder on Scollard Drive by Dave Milsom - still present on Dec 5.</p>
Dec 1	<p>2 Ring-necked Ducks off Stenner Road by Scott McKinlay & Iain Rayner, and 1 in the Lakefield Marsh by Scott McKinlay - still present next day by many.</p> <p>Snowy Owl in area of Hwy 115 at Ashburnham Drive by Andrew Brown & Olivia Maillet</p> <p>Jerry Ball had 3 Eastern Bluebirds and 1 Northern Flicker on Nicholson Road and a Belted Kingfisher at Pengelly Point.</p>
Dec 2	<p>1 Snow Goose in flock of Canada Geese on Lakefield Road & Creamery Road by Steve Paul.</p> <p>On Jack Lake Jerry Ball & Martin Parker had 8 Canada Geese, 9 Bufflehead, 24 Hooded Merganser & 12 Common Merganser.</p>
Dec 3	<p>Off west end of Chemong causeway, Andrew Brown had 1 Redhead & 1 Ring-necked Duck.</p> <p>Horned Grebe still off Pengelly Landing by Scott Gibson & Matthew Gavin.</p> <p>Golden Eagle along Douro 8th Line by Iain Rayner.</p>

	Short-eared Owl at Peterborough Airport by Janice House & Cat Graydon.
Dec 4	Fox Sparrow at feeders on Whitfield Road by Tony Barrett - present to end of period.
Dec 5	Wood Duck on Lakefield Marsh by Iain Rayner. Tim Haan had a Northern Goshawk in Kawartha Highlands Park. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker at south end of Scriven Road, Bailieboro by many.
Dec 6	Cackling Goose in the Millbrook Conservation Area by Scott McKinlay.
Dec 8	Wood Duck with flock of Mallards along Mervin Line by Donald Sutherland.
Dec 7	Bonaparte's Gull - 3 at Asphodel Beach, Trent River by Cathy Douglas & Marilyn Hubley, and 1 off Edenderry Line, Ennismore by Dave Milsom. Jerry Ball had a Northern Shrike at Lindsay Road and Creamery Road.
Dec 8	Hermit Thrush in marsh at Bensfort Road at 4th Line by Donald Sutherland.
Dec 9	Hermit Thrush at Sobey's on Lansdowne by Talon Stryker.
Dec 10	Red-breasted Merganser off Stenner Road by Iain Rayner.
Dec 11	Cackling Goose on Trent River west of Hastings by Donald Sutherland. Wood Duck on Cordova Lake by Ian Sturdee. Red-necked Grebe off Birdsalls Wharf, Rice Lake by Donald Sutherland. White-crowned Sparrow along Lakefield Trail by Paige Wearing.
Dec 12	Joanne Driscoll photographed a Snowy Owl sitting on a bench at Lock 27, Buckhorn. A Snowy Owl was at the Peterborough Airport by many.
Dec 15	3 Red-breasted Mergansers off Hall's Landing by Luke Berg & Matthew Tobey.
Dec 19	Peterborough CBC --71 species of birds -- see separate report.

PFN Board of Directors				Other Volunteers	
President	Rene Gareau	rene.gareau@sympatico.ca	705-741-4560	Membership Secretary	Jim Young 760-9397
Vice-President and Outings Coordinator	Sue Paradisis	sueparadisis@hotmail.com	705-559-2061	Orchid Editor	Kathryn Sheridan orchid@peterboroughnature.org
Treasurer	Ted Vale	treasurer@peterboroughnature.org	705-741-3641	Orchid Mailing	Mary Thomas
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Digital Comms Co-coordinator	Marilyn Hubley	media@peterboroughnature.org	705-760-9378	Ecology Park Feeders	JB Jaboor, Kathryn Sheridan
Meeting Coordinator	Steve Paul	stevepaul70@gmail.com	705-930-8370	Orchid Diary, Citizen Science Projects	Martin Parker
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Peterborough Field Naturalists, P.O. Box 1532, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 7H7					

Membership Application Form

Memberships may be
obtained by mailing this
completed form to:

Peterborough Field Naturalists
PO Box 1532
Peterborough Ontario K9J 7H7



PETERBOROUGH FIELD NATURALISTS

Contact Information:

Name(s):

Phone(s):

Address:

Email(s):

I would like to receive The Orchid by (pick one): ☐ Mail Delivery ☐ Email ☐ Both

Membership type and fee schedule:

Notice: Membership fees provide only a small part of the funds required to operate the Peterborough Field Naturalists. Donations from members like you help us offer a diverse range of programming for everyone. Please consider including a donation with your membership so that we can continue to serve you and the Peterborough community. **Please make cheques payable to Peterborough Field Naturalists.** For E-Transfer go to <https://peterboroughnature.org/membership/join-online/>

I have included a donation with my membership fees:

☐ Yes or ☐ No

If yes, amount: \$ _____

1. Single Adult \$30 ☐

2. Single Student or Youth \$15 ☐

3. Family \$40* ☐

*** Please give the names and ages of children wishing to enroll in the Junior Field Naturalists:**

Name	Age

Name	Age

◀◀◀ New Member Information ▶▶▶

Main interests:

☐ Natural Environment

☐ Reptiles and Amphibians

☐ Botany

☐ Birds

☐ Aquatic Life

☐ Geology

☐ Insects

☐ Astronomy

☐ Mammals

Other: _____

How do you hope to participate?

☐ Outings

☐ Citizen Science

☐ Meetings

☐ Junior Naturalists

Volunteers are always needed. Are you interested in any of these activities?

☐ Join the PFN Board

☐ Sit on research or conservation committees

☐ Lead an outing

☐ Assist with meetings

☐ Work on field projects

☐ Help with the Orchid publication

☐ Help the junior naturalists

☐ Give a presentation

Liability Waiver (New and Returning Members):

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 my underage children.

Signature: _____

Date: _____