

February 2011



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REFRESHMENTS – A CHANGE

The Board, after some deliberation and consideration of past and current experiences in this regard, decided to discontinue the availability of tea and coffee service at our general meetings. This was a service that was used by few, if any of our members

Next Club Meeting:
February 28, 2011 at 7:30PM
Wing 404/Rotary Centre, Dutton Dr., Waterloo

Wild Ontario Live Animal Presentation
7:35 p.m. start time

Wild Ontario will be bringing their new, live-animal, environmental education program to the KWFN. The live-animal programs are specifically designed for naturalist groups and clubs by professional, experienced educators. They will have birds of prey on hand to help illustrate their talk on raptor identification and adaptations and human impact. This presentation should be educational for adults and fascinating for kids, so we will run it earlier in the program at 7:35 pm. and encourage members to bring out their kids and grandkids. Operating out of the University of Guelph, this program has its roots in the former Wild Bird Clinic at the Ontario Veterinary College.



KWFN Contacts for the 2010/2011 Season

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Our New Members

Heidi Bolender
Betty Brechun
Keri-Lyn Fehrenbach
Peter and Carol McLaren
Dan McNee
Kristian and Toni Peter

Our Donors

Betty Brechun
Sally Cuddy
Helen Hastie
Kelly Holdaway
Patti Leather
Sean McCammon
Dave McNee
Michelle and John Tomins,

Submissions for the Heron need to be received by the 15th of the month.

Submit via email,
<deb.heron_editor@rogers.com>
or mail to 30 Calmcrest Drive,
Kitchener N2E 1V3

NEW MEMBER FEES

The membership fee for new members for the balance of the current year is half price effective February 1, 2011. New members who join at the January General Meeting will receive the benefit of the half price rate. If you know of anyone who is thinking about joining KWFN, please share this information with them.

Information for everyone



Join our vibrant Working Group!

Consider spending a few hours each month sharing your skills/experience: coordinate and lead fun, hands-on aquatic activities at local events OR get wet and deliver stream stewardship activities such as planting trees, litter clean-up or special rehabilitation projects.

Share your passion for the environment ~ Learn new skills ~ Meet people with similar interests ~ Feel good about lending a helping hand to your local waterway through leading by example!

If you would like to get involved, please send an email expressing your interest, and/or a resume, to volunteer@waterloo.ca no later than Friday, February 4, 2011.



www.waterloo.ca/LCC

Wanted - A Photo Buff With Technical Abilities

The KWFN has hundreds of slides in its collections - everything from glass-mounted slides from the 1930s to pictures of outings in the mid-1950s to tree planting events in the 1990s. The slides are grouped and catalogued and resting in the archives. It would be great get the best of these out of storage and share them with the membership, perhaps in the form of a power-point presentation. If you have the technical knowledge needed to transfer images and compile a show, please let me know. This is a project that can be undertaken at your leisure.

Janet Ozaruk, Programs Director

Winter Weather Notice to Members:

In the situation where a winter storm may arise, please tune to 105.3 Kool FM or 99.5 KFUN for meeting cancellation notices. Weather cancellations should also be provided on their websites. Information will also be available on our website, www.kwfn.ca

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Native Plant Nuts

By Wayne Buck

The Carolinian Forest

A friend gave me an article by Ron Carson from the December 2010 Ayr newspaper about the forests in Carolinian Canada that once were so dark that are now all gone. We, in Waterloo Region are blessed in that we still have a few small remnants of these once vast forests that stretched all the way from South Carolina in the south to Southern Ontario in the north, encompassing parts of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York. In Southern Ontario it runs south of a line drawn from Grand Bend to Toronto, taking in North Dumfries Township where a plaque denoting this has been placed at the start of the Rail Trail in Glen Morris.

The climate in this region is slightly warmer than that found just a few kilometres farther north, having the most frost free days of any region of Ontario. Point Pelee averages 170 frost-free days a year, while North Dumfries averages about 135 frost-free days. Even though this

is a miniscule area compared to the whole area of Canada, it holds 25% of the Canadian population. This tiny region contains a greater number of plant and animal species than any other region in Canada. It is said to hold 2,200 plant species including 64 ferns, 100 grasses and 70 woody trees and shrubs. More than 400 bird species have been recorded in the zone.

Once heavily forested, this zone is the most densely populated and intensely used region of Canada. Only a small amount of the Carolinian Forest remains. Early settlers in the 1820's described the forest canopy as being so thick and tall that sunlight had difficulty reaching the forest floor during the day. Forest cover has been reduced from 80% to 11% and in some cases, 3%. Wetlands have been reduced from the original 28% to about 5%. Some of the areas that have been identified as special include The Sudden Bog and Spottiswood Lakes area.

One of the problems is that these areas are so small and frag-

mented that the organisms are essentially isolated; cut off from neighboring areas. There is no flow of genetic material or even species from one area to another due to the vast distances and built up areas separating them. Research has shown that some species require large tracts in order to thrive. The Scarlet Tanager is one species that comes to mind. Sanctuaries such a rare are vital to the survival of these species.

The other type of habitat that Carson didn't mention in his article that is also found in this zone are the prairie and savannah habitats, such as those being restored at Waynco I and Waynco II. This is where many of the species of grass such as Big and Little Bluestem, Indian Grass, and Switch Grass are found. And, the restoration of the Oak Woodland that the WSN is currently undertaking at The Drynan Tract. I am hopeful that these projects will help in some small way to restore a small part of what once was and still is a very unique part of Canada. And it's right on our doorstep.

Volunteers Wanted With Marketing Experience/Interest

The Board wishes to form an ad hoc committee to develop a marketing/publicity plan for the KWFN. This committee would develop recommendations for promoting awareness of the club and its events and also increasing membership. We need people with interest, ideas, and/or experience in marketing, advertising, promotion, or business development to meet and brainstorm. Time committment is flexible.

Please speak to Levi Moore, Publicity Director, or Janet Ozaruk, Programs Director, for more information or if you would like to help.



~ Fraser Gibson

Thank You Nature Network Members!

Submitted by Lisa Richardson, Ontario Nature

Thank you to all who have signed our 20/20 Vision - Biodiversity Charter! Special recognition goes out to the Hamilton Naturalists Club, the Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists and the Stratford Field Naturalists who, between them, have collected more than 200 signatures. If you missed the sign up sheet please join their efforts by adding your signature to the campaign at www.ontarionature.org/protect/campaigns/biodiversity_2020_vision.php. (Over 60 of those signatures came from KWFN.)

A Word From the Nature Guardians Youth Council

Submitted by Moe Quereshi & Skye MacKenzie

Ontario Nature's Youth Council made its official debut at the Toronto Zoo during the first weekend in November with approx. 20 council members. We're from all over Ontario, and between the ages

of 13 and 20. We were brought together by our passion for nature. Many of us attended Ontario Nature's Youth Summit for Biodiversity in June, so you can say that some of us are old friends by now. Over the weekend, we had some amazing workshops, and set goals for the Youth Council. It was a huge success, far surpassing our expectations. Interested youth are welcome to get involved.

Ontario Nature Conservation Awards for the 2010-Year

The Ontario Nature Conservation Awards recognize excellence by honouring individuals, groups, government agencies and corporations who have worked to protect nature in Ontario. Eleven different awards are available; one to fit any significant and valued contribution. Awards are presented at the Ontario Nature AGM each spring.

Why not submit a nomination to recognize local contributions to conservation and education? I am sure you know a worthy recipient. If we don't nominate our local heroes, who will?

Visit ontarionature.org for the awards' criteria and nomination procedure found under the "ACT" tab.

Nominations must be received by March 31, 2011. Get your nominations started today!

Nature Canada's Charles Labatiuk Scholarship and Volunteer Awards

Submitted by Ian Davidson, Nature Canada

In 2010, Nature Canada established the Charles Labatiuk Scholarship and Volunteer Awards. These awards were established through the legacy gift of Charles Labatiuk and Nature Canada's establishment of the Charles Labatiuk Nature Endowment Fund. The Charles Labatiuk Scholarship is awarded annually to a young naturalist to attend post secondary studies in the natural sciences and the Charles Labatiuk Volunteer Award is awarded annually to a Nature Canada volunteer for exceptional bird conservation and stewardship efforts. For more information, visit www.naturecanada.ca/about_awards.asp.

Interested in helping with conservation?

With so many environmental issues to keep up with and interesting topics and ideas on local conservation efforts to share with all members, I am hoping to put together a conservation committee. Our exact mandate will be determined among the committee, once stuck. If you are interested, please contact me, Valerie Hill, 518-578-8113 or email vhill@therecord.com.

Outings Schedule



By Mary Voisin

Join us for a February outing. You may be surprised at all there is to see and hear on a wintry day! Remember guests are always welcome. Your outing leader will have a waiver form for your guest to sign or you can download one on our KWFN website.

Waterfowl and More
Linear Trail Cambridge
Wednesday, February 9,
2011
Marco DeBruin 519-658-
5372

Meeting Time/Place: 9:30
a.m. at the parking lot
(Morningside Drive side)
at the “roundabout” Blair
Road and Fountain Street
S in Cambridge. (Just
south of Highway 401)

Join Marco for a walk along Cambridge's Linear Trail. We'll follow the trail along the Grand River, from the confluence downstream and back. This area can yield some interesting waterfowl as well as other birds and mammals. For the most part this trail is fairly level, but there could be a few sections that are a little more challenging. This time of year could bring some icy sections so wear appropriate footwear. Dress warmly and allow a couple of hours for this outing.

Forest Amble
Saturday February 12, 2011
Fraser Gibson 519-576-9287

Meeting Time/Place
9:30 a.m. at Abraham Erb
Public School, Laurelwood
Drive next to Sir John A
MacDonald SS in Waterloo.
We will enter the forest
from a cross walk on Red
Osier Road since access is
no longer allowed from
Wideman Road.

Does tree bark all look the same to you? Winter tree identification can be made much easier once you have grasped a few basic concepts and learned some ID clues. Join Fraser on a walk through Waterloo's McNally property as well as some bordering forest. We will spend our time identifying coniferous and deciduous trees and hopefully learn some interesting facts about our local trees. As always we will keep our eyes and ears open for any other signs of animal activity. Dress warmly as sections of the hike will not be fast paced.

Natchez Hills Hike
Sunday, February 13, 2011
Janet Ozaruk, 519-893-0490

Meeting Time/Place:
10 a.m. at the parking lot of
Food Basics, corner of Ot-
tawa Street North and Lack-
ner Boulevard

We will do an easy loop through this environmentally significant protected area located in Stanley Park. Starting in a hardwood forest of beech, sugar maple and basswood, we'll make our way downhill, past groundwater seeps which have formed small marshes mid-slope. We can look for signs of active mammals and overwintering insects in an old field setting and scan for waterfowl on the Grand River. Portions of the path are on the Grand Valley Trail and the Walter Bean Trail.

Cross Country Skiing
at Schneider's Farm
Saturday, February 19, 2011
Jim Galway, 519-699-4520

Meeting Time/Place:
9:30 am at the North En-
trance to the farm, 1169
Berletts Road, Waterloo,
approximately 300 metres
west of the Wilmot Line.

Join Jim for a relaxing ski as we explore this scenic area in winter. It is a spectacular scenic area with a nice mix of woods and fields. There are a few hills, but we'll avoid the more difficult ones for safety reasons. We'll be on the lookout for birds so bring your binoculars. Packing a drink and snack as well may be a good idea.

Jessica Grealey - Butterfly Abundance and Diversity in a Changing Landscape

Submitted by Michael Frind

Jessica Grealey, a biologist who has just completed her Master's thesis and is working at the local consulting firm NRS, discussed her research findings. Jessica has become an expert in using butterflies as indicators of the impact of urbanization on species diversity and general abundance. She notes that butterflies are ideal for this purpose, since they are highly sensitive to environmental change, including both climate and habitat alteration. (Moths were not part of the study.)

One of Jessica's research goals was to determine whether the Environmentally Sensitive Policy Areas (ESPAs) of the Region of Waterloo (ROW) are truly effective at protecting biodiversity. Waterloo Region is ideal for such a study, since it currently has 470,000 people and is projected to grow by about 200-250,000 people within the next 20 years, which gives it the fourth-largest growth rate in Ontario. The trend towards rapid urbanization inevitably means that some farmland and natural area will still be lost to sprawl-

type growth, despite the increased emphasis on urban intensification.

To get a handle on the past biodiversity of butterflies, Jessica began by digging into previous field records going back 80 years. The GRCA has some records, and Larry Lamb has made observations as well. The deepest treasure trove consisted of 8000 specimens and meticulous records (for each individual sighting) of Frank Strickler, plus thousands of records from the late Dr. John K. Morton. Other records were reviewed as well. Armed with this background, Jessica categorized the butterflies by their status (21 very common, 13 common, 19 uncommon, 28 rare), and overwintering (permanent or migrant). The results formed a cornerstone of the PDF document entitled *The status of Butterflies in the Region of Waterloo*.

Butterfly richness and abundance has declined. This is likely due to the cumulative effect of habitat loss stemming

from rapid urbanization of the landscape, pesticide use, collecting, and the general lack of protection afforded to butterflies and their habitats. Jessica notes that when an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) for a proposed development is done, vegetation, birds, and herpetofauna are examined, but butterflies are never required. Indeed, detailed local listings of plants, avians, reptiles and amphibians are widely available, but butterflies are rarely accorded the same recordkeeping rigour. Because insects comprise more than half the world's species count, it is especially remarkable that they have been left out of studies.

In examining butterfly distributions along an urban gradient of transitions, Jessica was able to see exactly how different land uses affect diversity. (Rural agricultural was taken as a "background".) The most natural and diverse were ESPAs, forests and naturalized parks. Golf courses were substantially lower than this, as were manicured suburban residential, commercial and institutional areas. Industrial and urban core areas were at the bottom of the list, with extremely few butterflies. The 28-week surveying entailed 15 transects in the Region: she would walk each one at a uniform pace and record all the butterflies she saw.

Plant diversity, canopy cover, weather, herbaceous cover, and other details were also re-

Concluded on page 8



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Jessica Grealey - Butterfly Abundance and Diversity in a Changing Landscape (concluded)

corded. The butterfly-decline statistics were painful to contemplate. Two invasive species, European Skipper and Cabbage White, heavily influenced the raw abundance counts.

Considerable variation appeared in the findings. An industrial park with some natural areas was found to have more butterfly diversity than a typical golf course and residential area, but overall, golf courses, industrial areas, and residential areas were very similar. ESPAs, especially large and contiguously connected ones, were consistently more biodiverse than urban parks. But three urban parks (Bechtel, Waterloo, Riverside) were unexpectedly high in their species richness. Meanwhile, three golf courses (Grey Silo, Elmira, and Foxwood) actually had less than expected, despite their naturalized areas. Pesticide use on the greens was the most likely explanation. Since butterflies are highly sensitive to pesticides, even the spraying of an area adjacent to their favourite habitat can decimate them. (Our only protected butterfly is the Monarch, which is defined as a Species At Risk. But many others meet the criteria for designation.)

Butterflies are not merely pretty to watch. Alongside bees, they serve as plant pollinators. They are also food sources for birds and other wildlife. And, they are excellent indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem health. Merely monitoring

them is sufficient to see the status of the entire ecosystem. As in any environmental realm, more fieldwork means more insight.

Butterflies are ideal indicators for other reasons as well. Not only are they extremely sensitive (specialists are most sensitive; generalists less so), but they are distributed over a wide geographical area. They are capable of providing a continuous assessment of changes in the environment over a wide range of stresses. They provide coverage of key gradients across ecological systems (e.g. soils, vegetation types, temperature, etc.), and are very economical to measure. The well-studied life history of this taxonomic group enables one to know what could be present at different times of the year. Studies done on urban and regional scales are most insightful.

Jessica observed what her literature review also noted: that the diversity and abundance of butterflies and plants is closely correlated, and there is also a strong correlation to the bird community as well. This makes sense in light of the food chain: birds prefer a variety of insects and plants on which to dine, and butterflies depend on various plants.

Jessica's research confirmed the deep value in the Region's ESPA policy. Rare species were found exclusively in the ESPAs, and uncommon ones were sometimes found only here too. The forest edges were the most butterfly-rich. Most butterflies not found in a given area are generally de-

scribed as extirpated (i.e. gone from the area). Her Master's project, which included the setup of a database, serves as a starting point for a formal large-area butterfly-status database. As a living document, it will need to be kept current and expanded, and there are still many gaps to fill. Ideally, the research would be expanded well beyond Waterloo Region.

Jessica concluded with a number of recommendations: Habitat preservation, including more and larger natural areas (especially large ESPAs) topped the list. Next was habitat creation: even just a few square metres are valuable for some species. Butterfly-friendly flowers can replace manicured lawns in any residential area. And, butterfly inventories should be standard practice in land-use planning studies. Care must be taken to ensure that field staff understand butterfly habits and behaviours, in order to maximize the likelihood that species present are actually seen. Volunteer-based butterfly surveys (as done at *rare*/Cruickston Park) should be established and expanded. Rare species need to be monitored closely. Outreach efforts, such as encouraging butterfly-friendly gardening, are helpful. Targets should include schoolchildren as well as adults

Heartfelt thanks to Jessica Grealey for her superbly detailed research on butterflies, for raising the awareness of the butterfly decline, and for giving us pointed advice on what we can do to help.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR

Submitted by Larry Hamel

MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

As of December 31, 2010, KWFN has 148 Memberships and 214 Members. Please note that the Family/Couple and Senior Couple Memberships each represent two members. The numbers, as of June 30, 2010, were 159 Memberships and 237 Members.

RENEWALS

There is still time to renew for the 2010-2011 year in order to maintain the continuity of your membership. Visit www.kwfn.ca or contact the Membership Director for assistance as required.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

Receipts for income tax purposes will be available at the January 24, 2011 meeting. A single receipt will indicate the total amount (membership fees and donations) you contributed to KWFN in 2010. Those that are not picked up at that time will be held over to the February meeting. After that meeting, the unclaimed envelopes will be mailed.

Your envelope will contain instructions regarding any concerns you may have. If you were expecting a receipt and did not receive one, please use the contact information for the Membership Director in The Heron to share your concern.

INFORMATION CHANGES

If any of your vital information (just name, address, telephone, email please) has changed, please advise the Membership Director.

LIGHT POLLUTION

One of KWFN's members, Grant Greenfield (519 884 2888), is also the Light Pollution Coordinator of the local branch of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada (RASC) where we share common interests. One is the artificial night light in our environment that has a detrimental effect on plants and animals that require darkness to continue normal survival; especially those that feed at night, where light spill from humans meets or exceeds the illumination of a full moon, placing their lives at risk from their predators. Others need a period of darkness to rest and restore their energy for the day ahead. Some plants have a similar need and some humans also, as we know all too well. All large Canadian cities are re-addressing their bylaws covering street lighting as well as private property lighting. This comes into sharp focus now that LED lamps and New Fluorescent lamps, as well as new fixture de-

signs can improve lighting and save a city millions of dollars in annual lighting expenses, while at the same time greatly reducing light spill and glare associated with older fixtures and lamps. Likely the first item is the new fixture design requirements called "Full Cut-Off" fixtures that stop light spill and glare. Likely the second item going hand-in-hand are the new lamp types that can be focused better, can be dimmed automatically when full output is not required, life reported by the manufacturers is many times longer, and consume far less electrical energy.

Since there is no higher authority to rule on lighting types that cities must use, each city must test the various types and designs to arrive at their own conclusion as to the most beneficial for their city. Some rules apply to highway lighting, and we can see that on our newly up-graded highways. Locally, Kitchener and Waterloo are testing various types of

Submitted by Deb Fowler

lamps, and when complete, will be initiating new bylaws on lighting as a result. The change over will take time as the current lighting does not all require replacement, with a change to be complete in 5 to 10 years based on a return on investment analysis. New lighting would have a governing bylaw starting almost immediately.

More to the KWFN's interest may be SCOTOBIOLOGY, aka Biology of Darkness. A leading person in this field is Carlton University Prof. Robert Dick in Ottawa, an active long term member of RASC, with many of his articles focused on Light Pollution Abatement on their website, www.rasc.ca or his own site dick@starlight-theatre.ca. The local RASC webmaster plans to include a new section in their web site to communicate info like Scotobiology, and other environmental topics.

President's Corner

Book Review

***The Bird Detective: Investigating the Secret Lives of Birds* by Bridget Stutchbury (Harper Collins, 2010)**

Monogamy in a Tropical Paradise
What Makes Males Look Attractive
Why Females Cheat on Their Mates

Enticing topics! One could easily think I was sitting down for an afternoon of television soaps. Or paging through the latest edition of some cheap convenience store magazine. On the contrary! I'm reading Bridget Stutchbury's latest book *The Bird Detective: Investigating the Secret Lives of Birds*. With these provocative chapter titles (and subtitles), one is quickly drawn in. And each paints an accurate picture of the contents.

I had been fascinated by Stutchbury's *Silence of the Songbirds* - a finalist for the 2007 Governor-General's Award for Non-fiction. Upon discovering that she had made a second foray into writing, I was eager for another good read.

In *Detective*, this York University biology professor "... roams forests and jungles studying the social lives and sexual antics of birds. She reveals the curious reasons for their strange behaviour, bright colouring and elaborate songs, explaining the science behind their surprisingly sophisticated and often amusing habits." [taken from the book flap]

From cover to cover, *Detective* is brimming with scientific studies - her own, her students',

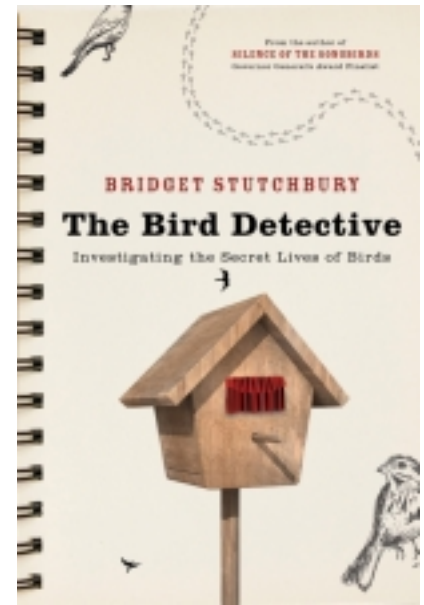
and myriad other scientists from around the world. Elaborate field tests often involve mist nets, microphones, cameras and decoys. Standard, also, are long hours of painstaking observation.

Despite this, Stutchbury has a talent for engaging the reader. She gives insights into how data is gathered and provides intimate details of her observations - all in a characteristic lighthearted conversational style which appeals to, and can be understood by, anyone with even a passing interest in birds.

Sprinkled with amusing anecdotes, she recounts stories of encounters with snakes, ants, killer bees and mosquitoes - adding vital realism to her quest for data. From the hot, humid forests of Panama, Stutchbury writes: "We looked an odd sight, too, especially me, as most Panamanian women make a point of dressing well. In the field I usually wore white pants, black army boots, and had masking tape wrapped around my ankles with the sticky side out. The pants and tape were a defence against ticks. At least once a week I would look down to see dozens of tiny dots on the tape, with many more marching northward to my vulnerable waistline and T-shirt. It was a race against time to use extra pieces of masking tape to press onto my pants, trapping the rest of the horde. Search for escapees was a daily grooming ritual."

Chapters titled *How Birds Parent*, *Why Birds Live in Groups*, and *Why Birds Divorce* provide fascinating insights into bird behaviour. Humour abounds in *Finicky Females*, the section dealing with how females select their mates. According to Stutchbury, "Females

By Mary Ann Vanden Elzen



use every trick in the book to judge a male's worth as genetic contributor to her offspring and resource provider for her family. Female Purple Martins in the United States prefer older males, female widowbirds in Africa prefer males with longer tails, and female Blue Tits in Europe prefer males with a varied song." For the Blue-footed Booby, it's all about the feet. The bluer the better. For the Common Yellowthroat, it's the size of the black Zorro mask.

In the book's epilogue, Stutchbury tackles the question *Can Birds Change With the Times?*

Recognized as an international birding expert, Bridget Stutchbury has published almost one hundred articles in scientific journals. But in *The Bird Detective* the intended audience is different. "Here...I was writing for naturalists, bird watchers, and neighbours down the street." Bridget Stutchbury has much knowledge to share with her readers. In *The Bird Detective* her engaging style makes the learning fun.

February Outings at a Glance - refer to page 6 of this Heron for details

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9 Linear Trail 9:30 am	10	11	12 Forest Amble 9:30 am
13 Natchez Hills Hike 10 am	14	15	16	17	18	19 Cross Country Skiing 9:30 am
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28 KWFN Meeting 7:30 pm					

Update from the Board of Directors

Happy New Year! The Board met on December 13 and January 10 and discussed the following topics:

- Management Plan for the Founders' Property
- KWFN Research Award
- KWFN Archives
- Young Nat's Program
- Conservation Committee
- Nominations Committee
- Marketing Plan for the club
- Picking up the printed Heron for club meetings
- Champion Tree Hunt
- Awards
- Articles for the Heron
- Various Director's reports and updates

In addition, the Board welcomed Fraser Gibson to fill the role as Vice President! The minutes of the December meeting have been approved, and the minutes of the January meeting will be approved at the Board's next meeting February 7. The approved minutes can be viewed in the KWFN library at club meetings, or you can request to receive a digital version from Katharina Walton.



Kitchener, ON N2M 3W6
317 Highland Road East

Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists

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Membership Fees September to August (After Feb.1/11 - 1/2 price*)

* new members only
(senior = 60 yrs)

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Student \$25.00

18 and under Free

Bring payment for membership to the next meeting or mail to KWFN at 317 Highland Rd E Kitchener N2M 3W6

Objectives of the KWFN

- to acquire and disseminate knowledge of natural history
- to protect and preserve wildlife
- to purchase and hold appropriate parcels of land for the advancement of conservation
- to support public interest in nature and its preservation by supporting the enactment of wise legislation and by other means as falls within the scope of the Corporation

General Information

Meetings are held monthly from September to May, on the fourth Monday of the month with the exception of December. Our meetings are free and visitors are always welcome. Outings are scheduled almost every month.

KWFN is a registered charitable organization. Membership fees and all donations are tax deductible. KWFN is affiliated with Ontario Nature (FON) and Nature Canada (Canadian Nature Federation)

www.kwfn.ca



"The Heron" is the official publication of the Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists' Club and is produced by volunteer members of the club. It is published nine times yearly from September to June, except for December.

Copies of "The Heron" are available at meetings but will be mailed (free of charge) to members if not picked up.

Articles reflect the views of the authors and are not necessarily the views endorsed by the KWFN club.

Pesticides in Ontario It is KWFN's policy not to use pesticides on any club property or during any club activity. (November 2000) In April 2009 the use of pesticides for commercial reasons was banned in the province of Ontario. This ban overrides all municipal by-laws. The main exceptions are for agriculture, human health and safety, golf courses, sports fields (though not parks), forestry, and in some instances to protect natural resources. Any pesticide identified as Class 9 is not allowed for residential or cosmetic use. To report non-compliance with the ban please contact the Guelph OMNR office at (519) 826-4955. For more information go to: <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/land/pesticides/>