



The Blue Bill

Quarterly Journal of the Kingston Field Naturalists

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September 2009

Celebrating our 60th Anniversary in 2009

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Send submissions to the Editor by the 15th of the month prior to the month of publication (i.e. by the 15th of February/May/August/November) to the address above, or to the editor via e-mail to: **alerwin@kos.net**. Please include contact phone number.

Submissions should be in MS Word format or in "plain text" format (PC or MacIntosh) or unformatted in the body of an e-mail.

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President's Page

Chris Grooms

Happy 60th Birthday Kingston Field Naturalists!

Sixty years ago the KFN was born. The first general meeting was held on November 24, 1949. Nine people attended. The Club was originally called the Kingston Nature Club. Our objectives have always been "to acquire, record and disseminate knowledge of Natural History; to stimulate public interest in Nature, and in the protection and preservation of wildlife." You can read about our history online at www.kingstonfieldnaturalists.org and in articles reprinted in this year's Blue Bill.

To celebrate this milestone, we have planned some special events. First, we are hosting Ontario Nature's Eastern Regional Meeting on September 12th. Second, we are reviving an old tradition and putting on a 60th Anniversary Birthday Breakfast and field trips at the Helen Quilliam Sanctuary. It will be held on Sunday, September 27th; check your Newsletter or the KFN website for details. Thirdly, we have a special speaker for our October meeting: John Cartwright, a founding member of the KFN. His presentation will without doubt be nostalgic and entertaining.

Perhaps as an anniversary gift (as well as the result of conservation efforts!), we were given two ornithological presents this year. One is the restoration of chimney swifts roosting in the Fleming Hall chimney at Queen's University. Following our removal of an exclusion

screen from the chimney's mouth, a flock of about 100 swifts used it every night for most of the summer. It seems that we have restored important habitat for this threatened species.



Another gift this summer was the successful nesting of a pair of peregrine falcons in downtown Kingston. Two young falcons fledged from a nest built on top of Princess Towers on the corner of Princess and Division Streets. Club members were aware of a pair of falcons in the area from late winter into the summer but did not realize there was a nest until the young were hopping about the top of the building. Building staff knew early on, of course. They were happy to be hosts and tolerant of the many pigeon carcasses scattered about the buildings' roofs. Let's keep our eyes on the Towers and the Fleming chimney next spring.

**KINGSTON FIELD NATURALISTS
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2009**

INCOME

Book Auction	770.00
Donations - General	1,588.00
Donations - Habitat Preservation	3,181.00
Donations - Queen's Scholarship Fund	11,206.00
Donated camera - Swift Monitoring	800.00
Grazing Income - Amherst Island	1,900.00
GST Rebate	423.87
Interest Income	2,472.31
May Dinner Meeting	2,592.00
Memberships - Seniors	11,440.05
Memberships - Juniors	1,340.00
Other Income	2,000.00
Net Sales - Old Books	40.00
Net Sales - 2008 Books	1,744.75
Sales - Other Merchandise	369.00

TOTAL INCOME	<u>41,866.98</u>
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EXPENSES

Administration-Seniors	166.91
Administration - Juniors	902.80
Awards	213.39
Bank Charges	121.20
Bioblitz Expenses	-76.31
Blue Bill	4,330.29
Book Inventory Write-off - old books	396.00
Book Publishing - 2008 Book	2,101.06
Conservation Committee	56.19
Donations	200.00
Insurance	3,188.68
Inventory Purchases	220.00
May Dinner Meeting Expenses	2,480.00
Membership Expenses	2,586.38
Property Expenses	-63.08
Property Tax	682.99
Publicity	1,318.61
Queen's Scholarship Fund	18,547.00
Room Rent - Junior Meetings	735.00
Room Rent - Senior Meetings	304.50
Speakers Expenses	401.17
Subscriptions and Memberships	500.06
Telephone Line + Website	741.36

TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>40,054.20</u>
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SURPLUS ON 2008/2009 OPERATIONS	<u>1 812.78</u>
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**KINGSTON FIELD NATURALISTS
BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2009**

ASSETS

Bank Account	25,252.68
Bond - HSBC (2011)	10,000.00
Bond - Can. Tire Corp. (2010)	21,903.00
GIC - Can. Western Bank (2011)	30,000.00
Equipment	10,731.88
2008 Book Inventory	5,206.00
Property (at cost)	120,800.00

TOTAL ASSETS

223,893.56

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Habitat Preservation Fund	4,271.00
Life Membership Reserve	7,600.00
Marion Webb Fund	28,000.00
Nan Yeomans Young Naturalists Fund	1,993.00
Property Management Reserve	20,000.00
Queen's Scholarship Fund	90.00

Total Committed Equity	61,954.00
General Equity	161,939.56

TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY

223,893.56 **

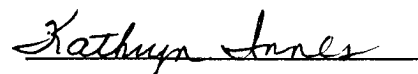
**** NOTE**

Total Liabilities & Equity - March 31, 2008	213,191.72
Adjust Asset Value - Amherst Island	8,889.06
Surplus on 2008/2009 Operations	1,812.78
Total Liabilities & Equity - March 31, 2009	<u>223,893.56</u>

We have reviewed the bank statements together with the supporting documents. We find the above statements accurately reflect the financial position of the Kingston Field Naturalists for the year ended March 31, 2009.



Arthur Rowe



Kathryn Innes

Summer Season 2009 June 1 – July 31

Ron D. Weir

For the 2nd summer in succession, the weather for the reporting period was a mixture of substantial rain and hot, sunny days with frequent alternation not unlike spring. Grass remained green and was not scorched. Roadside Breeding Bird Surveys yielded the usual finds with normal densities and distributions.

A group led by Dan Derbyshire formed the Frontenac Bird Studies team. Their focus during summer 2009 was on breeding birds from Sydenham to Westport. With his permission, his report is appended to this summary.

The northbound wader flight continued into early June as usual and departure dates from our area concurred with the 60-year averages. The most numerous species included Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, and Dunlin. However, three species posted record late departures:

Latest-ever Departures	Previous
Am. Golden Plover 7 Jun (1) Kaiser X Road, <i>Prince Edward</i> JH Ellis, B Rowe	28 May 71
Marbled Godwit 5 Jun (1) Kaiser X Road, <i>Prince Edward</i> P Stagg	30 May 08
Red-necked Phalarope 2 Jun (1) Kaiser X Road, <i>Prince</i> <i>Edward</i> JH Ellis, B Rowe	28 May 73 & 97

The first southbound waders arrived on 8 Jul (Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs) and species returned on average by six days earlier than the 60-year averages. None put in an earliest-ever appearance. High water levels along Lake Ontario and at the Amherstview Sewage Lagoons have reduced the prime habitat for the waders for their autumn passage.

Species Accounts

Least Bittern – 13 Jun 09 Varty L., Bioblitz, KFN.

Great Egret – 12 Jul (2) Amherst I. and 12 Jul (4) Kingston, JH Ellis, RD Weir.

Brant – 11-26 Jul (2) Snake and Amherst I., DV Weseloh, JH Ellis, RD Weir.

Rough-legged Hawk – 7 Jul (1) Amherst I., *fide* B Ripley.

Peregrine Falcon – 1 Jun to 31 Jul, successful nest, downtown Kingston, 2 young, E Batalla.

Whimbrel – 1 Jun (1) Kaiser X Road, Prince Edward, RT Sprague.

Marbled Godwit – 5 Jun (1) Kaiser X Road, Prince Edward P Stagg, 6th spring in 60 years.

Ruddy Turnstone – 2 Jun (15) Kaiser X Road, Prince Edward JH Ellis, B Rowe.

Dunlin – 2 Jun (150) Kaiser X Road, Prince Edward JH Ellis, B Rowe.

Common Tern – 22 Jul (40) Snake I., DV Weseloh, post-breeding congregation.

Snowy Owl – 6 Jun (1) Simcoe I., near Wolfe I., Y. Medina.

Red-headed Woodpecker – 14-16 Jun (1) Wolfe I., K. MacDonnell; 1 Jul (1) Bath, N. Chapman

Loggerhead Shrike – 9 nesting pairs, Kingston area, K. Hennige.

Lark Bunting – Rock X Road Prince Edward *fide* RT Sprague (3rd spring in 60 years for Kingston area)

Evening Grosbeak – 12 Jul (2) Elginburg E Batalla.

Appendix: Frontenac Bird Studies Kicks Avian Research and Monitoring into High Gear!

Dan Derbyshire

Year one of the Frontenac Bird Studies (FBS) program has been a great success! Over 200 surveys of breeding birds were completed in June and July throughout the FBS study area, which encompasses over 15,000 hectares between Sydenham and Westport, Ontario.



This substantial effort, which included roughly 42 km of walking in Frontenac Provincial Park, revealed an incredibly rich avian community. Several Species at Risk in the area were encountered including Whip-poor-will, Common Nighthawk, Louisiana Waterthrush, Golden-winged Warbler and a

remarkably high number of Cerulean Warblers.

We also established a new network of Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) stations to index and monitor critical demographic patterns for breeding landbirds in the Frontenac Arch. Over 300 birds were banded and recaptured during the summer for this program, the most unusual of which was an adult Broad-winged Hawk captured at our Rock Ridge site in June.

A nest monitoring effort was also initiated this summer to assist in the collection of demographic statistics for local bird populations. Over 70 nests were monitored in 2009, which included records of Winter Wren, Brown Creeper, Common Nighthawk, Whip-poor-will, Scarlet Tanager, Northern Waterthrush, Osprey and Red-shouldered Hawk.

Project Whip-poor-will successfully took flight with over 30 roadside surveys conducted in late June and early July. These nocturnal surveys were

timed to coincide with the full moon, peak time for vocalizing Whip-poor-wills. Over 50 Whip-poor-wills, now classified as a threatened species, were detected during the surveys!

These are highlights from our busy summer that further support the Frontenac Arch as a region of significance to bird populations in Ontario and Canada. Frontenac Breeding Birds in 2009 will serve as a foundation for us. The program was made possible by a network of spirited and generous volunteers, collaborators and donors. Staff and directors of the Migration Research Foundation extend a big thanks to the following for their support in 2009!

Funding: The John Hackney Foundation for the Noosphere; The McLean Foundation

Volunteers and Sponsors: Andrew Jano, Don Johnston, Friends and family of Gail Woolnough, Ian Sturdee, Jan

McDonald, Julia Marko Dunn, Kerry Adams, Larry Menard, Matthew MacGillivray, Pierre Robillard, Sally Wills, Seabrooke Leckie, Steve Gillis, Wendy Derbyshire

Support: Ontario Parks, Ontario MNR, Mark Peck (ROM), Ron Weir (KFN), Don Ross & David Bull (Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve), Audrey Heagy & Jon McCracken (BSC).

We are looking forward to 2010, and encourage everyone to visit our website www.frontenacbirds.ca or contact us at fbs@migrationresearch.org.

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KFN Field Trips July-August 2009

Napanee Plain July 5 ***Joseph Benderavage***

Kurt Hennige led this hike in search of dragonflies and butterflies. We visited several diverse areas, the first of which was the NCC Scheck site. Under a morning sun, we detected many dragonflies and damselflies, among them spreadwings, Marsh Bluets, Twelve-spotted Skimmers (male and female), Eastern Forktails, Dot-tailed Whitefaces, a Lyre-tipped Spreadwing,

and a Halloween Pennant. Many were in the environs of a shallow pond, where Whirligig Beetles bustled about the surface. Butterflies such as European Skippers and Bronze Coppers were present. We walked through widespread Viper's Bugloss and Birdsfoot Trefoil on our way back to the cars, en route to the next destination.

While on the road, we sighted a Kingbird, a Bluebird, Cedar Waxwings along the Salmon River, and a Sedge

Wren. The last was so stealthy that, while others saw it on a rail fence two meters away, I could not.

At the Menzel Centennial Conservatory grounds, we saw Widow Skimmers, Ebony Jewelwings, Slaty Skimmers, Dot-tailed Whiteface skimmers, and a Rainbow Bluets damselfly which had one of its tail segments showing as blue, and very orange eyes. Other dragonflies seen, netted, examined, photographed, and identified were Brush-tip Emerald, Kennedy's Emerald, Chalk-fronted Corporal, Northern Cloudy Wing, and Frosted Whiteface skimmers.



Brush-tipped Emerald Kurt Hennige

A Little Wood-Satyr butterfly on a cedar tree branch was fussed over. Butterflies included Meadow Fritillary, Northern Broken-dash Skipper, Eastern Comma, Summer Azure, Least Skipper, Northern Crescent, and White Admiral.

Spreading Dogbane, Crown Vetch, Chicory, Foxglove (or Northern Beard-tongue), Bladder Campion, White Sweet Clover, Grass Pink Orchid, and

Butterflyweed, and widespread Phragmites, formed part of the botanical backdrop.

Amherst Island August 9

Peter Good

There were nine birders and a not very promising weather forecast to start the day. We walked the KFN property to the bar first, then trekked through the Owl Woods later in the morning. The number of shorebirds was disappointing, but with high water levels on Lake Ontario and few mudflats behind the dike it wasn't really a surprise. Killdeer, Spotted and Least Sandpipers were all that we found. Two Great Egrets were a nice bonus and we noted several broods of small ducklings despite the lateness of the season. The Purple Martins were still numerous around the houses.

There is a bumper crop of honeysuckle berries in the Owl Woods so Cedar Waxwings and American Robins were abundant. There was a pair of Cooper's Hawks in the jack pines and a single Ring-necked Pheasant on the Owl Woods Road. Driving back to the ferry we tallied a Red-tailed Hawk and two Northern Harriers. Like the shorebirds the number of swallows on the wires was considerably smaller than expected.

Presqu'île Prov. Park August 30

Owen Weir

The day began with an ominous threat of rain as 21 of us gathered on the tarmac of the Flying 'J' for our annual trip to the Brighton area. We arrived at

the Brighton polishing ponds at 8:30 a.m., and were immediately greeted by "Tiny" & Maureen with information about the presence of birds and butterflies. Shortly afterwards we saw one of the highlights of the day-which was spotted by our group- 2 RED-NECKED GREBES.

We proceeded to Presqu'île Provincial Park, looking for shorebirds. Once more we had a surprise bird: the Baird's Sandpiper, as well as Sanderlings, Semi-palmated Plovers and Peeps. Time for lunch in Mr. Bill Gilmour's back yard – a

place any nature-watcher would die for: Fauna (birds, butterflies, and 4-footed visitors) and FLOWERS of just about every size, colour, and shape - truly a WOW garden to enjoy. Best birds here were, Wilson's Warbler, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (2), and Red-Bellied Woodpecker. Thanks to the Gilmours for welcoming us to their one-of-a-kind garden. A special in the butterfly world was also seen by most: Question Mark. We left with fond memories and good weather. Owen Weir & Howard Bridger thank you for coming.

The Great Canadian BioBlitz 2009

Anne Robertson

The 11th annual Great Canadian BioBlitz of the Kingston Field Naturalists was held on the lovely 125-acre property of Peter and Jane Good near Camden East. The aim is to record as many species as possible in 24 hours. This site has woodlands, wetlands, field, alvar and karst habitats, providing for a variety of plants and animals.

The weather was good on the whole, not hot, not cold, not too wet nor windy



Going pond-dipping at the Bioblitz by Janis Grant

Over 70 club members, friends, neighbors and professionals and a number of youths, all with a natural interest or expertise, came to record everything from night creatures to early morning birds. Field observers spread

over the property from 3p.m. Friday, June 12 to 3p.m. Saturday June 13, collecting information on everything from mammals to minnows and ferns to frogs.

A variety of natural history topics was covered for those wishing to participate and learn

about the ecology of the area. Guided walks took place to observe moths, butterflies, dragonflies, small mammals, snakes and birds. These walks were open to the public, and were well attended. The young and not so young enjoyed dipping in a pond for a variety of small animals to add to other invertebrate species.

Nighttime activities allowed addition of species more active after dark. The evening walk included frog calls, owl calling, predator calling, invertebrate pitfall trap setting and the ever popular moth attracting Blacklight made a definite difference in bringing moths in compared with a Coleman lantern. After midnight, as the temperature cooled, fewer moth species were recorded.

Small mammal trapping yielded no specimens this year. Boards laid down for snakes showed their worth when several Garter snakes were revealed to the delight of the children! Plants varying in size from trees and shrubs to grasses and sedges and some spore-bearing species like ferns, mosses and lichens were recorded. We also listed some algae this year.



Anne thanks the Goods by Janis Grant

A delicious BBQ was held at noon on Saturday when sausage-on-a-bun and ice cream was enjoyed by all. Prizes were presented at this time for answering quiz questions. Anne thanked participants and presented the Goods with a cheque for their favourite charity.

Many thanks are due to Peter and Jane Good who provided excellent help with all aspects of the organization.

The committee for 2009 consisted of Erwin Batalla, (ideas, tally board, signs, advice), Hugh Evans (guidance), Connie Gardiner (paperwork), Peter Good (host, map), Larry McCurdy (trails, finances), Darren Rayner (chef) and Anne Robertson (chair). This group was most effective in attending to all the details. The 10 volunteers on registration were essential and did a grand job. Once again almost half the participants volunteered in one way or another. Last but not least the compilers had a demanding job to generate the full lists. Thank you Erwin (vertebrates), Shirley (invertebrates). Barry R. (vascular plants) and Anne (non-vascular plants).

The cost to KFN was offset by donations for the BBQ and amounted to less than

300.00. Many thanks to the Stewardship Council for the use of the tent and others for various gifts in kind.

Our volunteer listers did a wonderful job. Outstanding listers were Paul Mackenzie with 97 species and David Bree with 106 invertebrates, including 61 moths! Outstanding plant listers were Rob and Mary Alice Snetsinger with 132 plants in one afternoon and the McMurray/ Robertson team with 182 plant species overall. No endangered species were recorded, but special species include the alvar plants *Geum triflorum* (Three-flowered Purple Avens) and *Senecio pauperculus*

Balsam Ragwort by Paul Mackenzie

(Balsam Ragwort).

The Giant Swallowtail at the base site was a good sighting. Amongst the vertebrates, a Least Bittern was a good find, evidence of Black Bear was noteworthy and the Milk and Brown Snakes special sightings.

What was found? The final count compares favourably with previous BioBlitzes. We recorded 94 vertebrates, 213 invertebrates, 264 vascular plants and 20 non-vascular plants for a grand total of 591 species. Species lists follow. This snapshot of the biodiversity of this site will serve as a baseline for changes that may occur in the future.

Thanks to you all and do come again in 2010!

Vertebrates by Erwin Batalla

Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Bat sp.		Plainnose bats	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	<i>Chiroptera</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Bears	<i>Ursidae</i>	<i>Carnivora</i>
N. Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoons	<i>Procyonidae</i>	<i>Carnivora</i>
E. Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Squirrels	<i>Sciuridae</i>	<i>Rodentia</i>
E. Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Squirrels	<i>Sciuridae</i>	<i>Rodentia</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Squirrels	<i>Sciuridae</i>	<i>Rodentia</i>
E. Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Hares & rabbits	<i>Leporidae</i>	<i>Lagomorpha</i>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Deer	<i>Cervidae</i>	<i>Artiodactyla</i>

Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Ducks & geese	<i>Anatidae</i>	<i>Anseriformes</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Ducks & geese	<i>Anatidae</i>	<i>Anseriformes</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Ducks & geese	<i>Anatidae</i>	<i>Anseriformes</i>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Grouse & ptarm.	<i>Phasianidae</i>	<i>Galliformes</i>

Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Loons	<i>Gaviidae</i>	<i>Gaviiformes</i>
Dbl-cr Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Cormorants	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	<i>Pelecaniformes</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Herons/bitterns	<i>Ardeidae</i>	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Herons/bitterns	<i>Ardeidae</i>	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Herons/bitterns	<i>Ardeidae</i>	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Herons/bitterns	<i>Ardeidae</i>	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Vultures	<i>Cathartidae</i>	<i>Falconiformes</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Caracara/falcons	<i>Falconidae</i>	<i>Falconiformes</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Plovers	<i>Charadriidae</i>	<i>Charadriiformes</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Acitis macularia</i>	Sandpipers/allies	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	<i>Charadriiformes</i>
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Sandpipers/allies	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	<i>Charadriiformes</i>
Amer. Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Sandpipers/allies	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	<i>Charadriiformes</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Gulls and allies	<i>Laridae</i>	<i>Charadriiformes</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Pigeons & doves	<i>Columbidae</i>	<i>Columbiformes</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Pigeons & doves	<i>Columbidae</i>	<i>Columbiformes</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Cuckoos	<i>Cuculidae</i>	<i>Cuculiformes</i>
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferous</i>	Goatsuckers	<i>Caprimulgidae</i>	<i>Caprimulgiformes</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Swifts	<i>Apodidae</i>	<i>Apodiformes</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Hummingbirds	<i>Trochilidae</i>	<i>Apodiformes</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Kingfishers	<i>Alcedinidae</i>	<i>Coraciiformes</i>
Downy Woodpckr	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Woodpeckers	<i>Picidae</i>	<i>Piciiformes</i>
Hairy Woodpckr	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Woodpeckers	<i>Picidae</i>	<i>Piciiformes</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Woodpeckers	<i>Picidae</i>	<i>Piciiformes</i>
E. Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Tyrant flycatchrs	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Tyrant flycatchrs	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Tyrant flycatchrs	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Gr Crstd Flycatchr	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Tyrant flycatchrs	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Tyrant flycatchrs	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Vireos	<i>Vireonidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Vireos	<i>Vireonidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Jays & crows	<i>Corvidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Jays & crows	<i>Corvidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Swallows	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallows	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Bl-cpd Chickadee	<i>Poecoile atricapillus</i>	Chickadees	<i>Paridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
R-brstd Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Nuthatches	<i>Sittidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
W-brstd Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Nuthatches	<i>Sittidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Wrens	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>

Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Thrushes	<i>Turdidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Thrushes	<i>Turdidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Mockingbirds & thrashers	<i>Mimidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Mockingbirds & thrashers	<i>Mimidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starlings	<i>Sturnidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Waxwings	<i>Bombycillidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Blck- & wht Wrblr	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Amer. Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Com Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Wood-warblers	<i>Parulidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Tanagers	<i>Thraupidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Emberizids	<i>Emberizidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Cardinals and allies	<i>Cardinalidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Cardinals and allies	<i>Cardinalidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
R-wngd Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
E Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Brwn-hd Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Blackbirds	<i>Icteridae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Finch sp.	<i>Carpodacus sp.</i>	Finches	<i>Fringilidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>
Amer Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Finches	<i>Fringilidae</i>	<i>Passeriformes</i>

Reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
E. Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Box & pond turtles	<i>Emydidae</i>	<i>Testudines</i>
E. Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Colubrids	<i>Colubridae</i>	<i>Squamata</i>
E. Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Colubrids	<i>Colubridae</i>	<i>Squamata</i>
Brown (DeKay's) Snake	<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	Colubrids	<i>Colubridae</i>	<i>Squamata</i>

Amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Frogs	<i>Ranidae</i>	<i>Salieta</i>
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Frogs	<i>Ranidae</i>	<i>Salieta</i>
N. Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Frogs	<i>Ranidae</i>	<i>Salieta</i>
American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>	Toads	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>Salieta</i>
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Treefrogs	<i>Hylidae</i>	<i>Salieta</i>

Fish

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Brk Stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	Sticklebacks	<i>Gasterosteidae</i>	Gasterosteiformes
Rock Bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>	Sunfishes	<i>Centrarchidae</i>	Perciformes
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Sunfishes	<i>Centrarchidae</i>	Perciformes

Invertebrates by Shirley French

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
<u>Phylum Pyrrophyta, Class Dinophyceae, Dinoflagellates</u>				
	<i>Ceratium sp.</i>		<i>Ceratiaceae</i>	
<u>Division Bacillariophyta, Class Fragilariaceae, Diatoms</u>				
	<i>Diatoma sp.</i>			
<u>Phylum Protozoa, Class Mastigophora, Flagellates</u>				
	<i>Volvox sp.</i>			
<u>Phylum Coelenterata, Class Hydrozoa, Hydroids</u>				
	<i>Hydra sp.</i>			
<u>Phylum Trochelminthes, Class Rotifera, Rotifers</u>				
	<i>Keratella sp.</i>			
	<i>Asplanchna sp.?</i>			
	<i>Platyias sp.</i>			

<u>Phylum Annelida, Class Oligochaeta</u>				
Earthworm sp.	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Earthworms	<i>Lumbricidae</i>	<i>Megadrili</i>
1 Species		Bloodworms	<i>Tubificidae</i>	<i>Megadrili</i>
Leech sp.		Leeches	<i>Glossiphoniidae</i>	<i>Megadrili</i>
<u>Phylum Mollusca, Class Gastropoda</u>				
Clam 1 species		Clams/Mussels	<i>Unionidae</i>	<i>Unionoida</i>
Land Snail	<i>Euchemotrema fraternum</i>	Land Snails	<i>Succineidae</i>	<i>Pulmonata</i>
1 Species		Snails	<i>Lymnaeidae/ Physidae</i>	<i>Basommatophora</i>
Slug 2 species		Slugs	<i>Limacidae</i>	<i>Basommatophora</i>
<u>Phylum Arthropoda, Subphylum Crustacea, Class Maxillopoda</u>				
1 Species				<i>Harpacticoida</i>
2 Species				<i>Calanoida</i>
1 Species				<i>Cyclopoida</i>
<u>Class Branchiopoda, Suborder Cladocera</u>				
	<i>Ceriodaphnia sp.</i>		<i>Daphniidae</i>	
	<i>Daphnia pulex</i>		<i>Daphniidae</i>	
	<i>Scapholeberis sp.</i>		<i>Daphniidae</i>	
1 other species			<i>Daphniidae</i>	
	<i>Bosmina sp.</i>		<i>Bosmina</i>	
	<i>Holopedium sp.</i>		<i>Holopedium</i>	
	<i>Polyphemus sp.</i>		<i>Polyphemidae</i>	
<u>Class Ostracoda</u>				
1 Species				
<u>Class Malacostraca</u>				
1 species		Sow Bugs	<i>Oniscidae</i>	<i>Isopoda</i>
Crayfish sp.		Crayfish	<i>Astacidae</i>	<i>Decapoda</i>
<u>Subphylum Chelicerata, Class Arachnida</u>				
	<i>Hogna sp</i>	Wolf Spiders	<i>Lycosidae</i>	<i>Arneae</i>
Orb Spider	<i>Acanthepeira stellata</i>	Orb Spiders	<i>Araneidae</i>	<i>Arneae</i>
Maple Spindlegall Mite	<i>Vasates aceriscrumena</i>		<i>Eriophyidae</i>	<i>Acari</i>
Maple Bladdergall Mite	<i>Vasates quadripedes</i>		<i>Eriophyidae</i>	<i>Acari</i>
Water Mite sp. (1 species)		Mites	<i>Hydrachnidae</i>	<i>Trombidiformes</i>
<u>Subphylum Hexapoda, Class Entognatha</u>				
1 species				<i>Collembola</i>

Class Insecta

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Cricket sp.		True Crickets	<i>gryllidae</i>	<i>orthoptera</i>
Grasshopper sp.		Grasshoppers	<i>acrididae</i>	<i>orthoptera</i>
1 species (nymph)		Stoneflies		<i>plecoptera</i>
Spring Fishfly	<i>Chauliodes rastricornis</i>	Common Scorpionflies	<i>panorpidae</i>	<i>mecoptera</i>
	<i>Panorpa sp.? latipennis or debilis</i>	Common Scorpionflies	<i>panorpidae</i>	<i>mecoptera</i>
Green Lacewing	<i>Chrysopoda sp.</i>	Lacewings	<i>chrysopidae</i>	<i>mecoptera</i>
Mayfly sp.		May Flies	<i>ephemerida</i>	<i>ephemeroptera</i>
Northern Spreadwing	<i>Lestes disjunctus</i>	Spreadwing Damselflies	<i>lestes</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Emerald Spreadwing	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Spreadwing Damselflies	<i>lestes</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Taiga Bluet	<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	Pond Damselflies	<i>coenagriidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Eastern Forktail	<i>Ischnura verticalis</i>	Pond Damselflies	<i>coenagriidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Sedge Sprite	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Pond Damselflies	<i>coenagriidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Dusky Clubtail	<i>Gomphus spicatus</i>	Clubtails	<i>gomphidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Racket-tailed Emerald	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>	Emeralds	<i>corduliidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Comm. Baskettail	<i>Epitheca cynosura</i>	Emeralds	<i>corduliidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Calico Pennant	<i>Celithemis elisa</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Common Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Frosted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia frigida</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Hudsonian Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Dot-tailed Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Belted/Red- waisted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Slaty Skimmer	<i>Libellula incesta</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Chalk-fronted Corporal/Skimmer	<i>Libellula julia</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Pied Skimmer, Widow Skimmer	<i>Libellula luctuosa</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Comm. Whitetail	<i>Libellula lydia</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
12-Spotted Skimmer	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Four-Spotted Skimmer	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Blue Dasher	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	Skimmers	<i>libellulidae</i>	<i>odonata</i>
Water Strider sp.	<i>Gerris sp.</i>	Water Striders	<i>gerridae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Water Scorpion sp.	<i>Ranatra sp.</i>	Water Scorpions	<i>nepidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Water Boatman sp.		Water Boatman	<i>corixidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Tarnishd Plant Bug	<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>		<i>miridae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Diamond backed Spittle Bug	<i>Lepyronia quadrangulans</i>	Spittle Bugs	<i>cercopidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Meadow Spittlebug	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Spittle Bugs	<i>cercopidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
2 species		Spittle Bugs	<i>cercopidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
	<i>Okanagana Canadensis</i>	Cicadas	<i>cicadidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
	<i>Oncopsis variabilis</i>	Leafhoppers	<i>cicadellidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
	<i>Draeculacephala zea</i>	Leafhoppers	<i>cicadellidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Leafhopper sp.		Leafhoppers	<i>cicadellidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
One-spotted Stink Bug	<i>Euschistus varioclarus</i>		<i>pentatomidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Two-spotted Stink Bug	<i>Cosmopepla bimaculata</i>		<i>pentatomidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Stinkbug sp.	<i>Banasa dimiata</i>		<i>pentatomidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
	<i>Zelus longipes</i>	Assassin Bug	<i>reduviidae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Aphid sp.		Aphids	<i>aphididae</i>	<i>hemiptera</i>
Soldier Beetle sp.	<i>Podabus sp.</i>	Soldier Beetles	<i>cantharidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
	<i>Cantharis sp. senso lato</i>	Soldier Beetles	<i>cantharidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Flower Longhorn Beetle	<i>Pseudogaurotina abdominalis</i>	Long-Horned Beetles	<i>cerambycidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Elm Borer Beetle	<i>Saperda tridentate</i>	Long-Horned Beetles	<i>cerambycidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Purple Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela purpurea</i>	Tiger Beetles	<i>cicindelidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Six-spotted Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela sexguttata</i>	Tiger Beetles	<i>cicindelidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Red-blue Checkered Beetle	<i>Trichodes nutalli</i>	Checkered Beetles	<i>cleridae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Predacious Diving Beetle	<i>Colymbetes sp.</i>		<i>dytiscidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Whirligig Beetle sp	<i>Dineutes sp.</i>	Whirligig Beetles	<i>gyrinidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Firefly sp.	<i>Photinus sp.</i>	Fireflies	<i>lampyridae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Firefly sp.	<i>Lucidota atra</i>	Fireflies	<i>lampyridae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
	<i>Calopteron reticulatum</i>	Net-Winged Beetles	<i>lycidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
June Beetle	<i>Phyllophaga sp.</i>	Scarab Beetles	<i>scarabaeidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
	<i>Nicrophorus orbicollis</i>	Carrion Beetles	<i>silphidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
	<i>Nicrophorus pustulatus</i>	Carrion Beetles	<i>silphidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
Sumac Leaf Beetle	<i>Blepharida rhois</i>	Leaf Beetles	<i>chrysomelidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Fifteen-Spotted Lady Beetle	<i>Anatis labiculata</i>	Ladybug Beetles	<i>coccinellidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
One sp.		Flower Weevils	<i>curculionidae</i>	<i>coleoptera</i>
1 Species			<i>phryganeidae</i>	<i>trichoptera</i>
2 Species			<i>phryganeidae</i>	<i>trichoptera</i>
	<i>Helcystogramma fernaldella</i>	Twirler Moths	<i>gelechiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Viper's Bugloss Moth	<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i>		<i>ethmiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Casebearer Moth	<i>Coleophora sp.</i>		<i>coleophoridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Coruscana group	<i>Epiblema sp.</i>		<i>tortricidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Epiblema sp group	<i>Olethreutes sp.</i>		<i>tortricidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Formosana group	<i>Phaneta sp.</i>		<i>tortricidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
White-spotted Sable Moth	<i>Anania funebris</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Nymphula ekthlipsis</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Pondside Pyralid	<i>Munroessa icciusalis</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Large-spotted Evergestis	<i>Evergestis unimacula</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Splendid Palpita	<i>Palpita magniferalis</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Double-banded Grass Veneer	<i>Crambus agitatellus</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Eastern Grass-veneer Moth	<i>Crambus laqueatellus</i>		<i>crambidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Glyptocera consobrinella</i>		<i>pyralidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Tetracis crocallata</i>		<i>pyralidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
1 Species		Plume Moths	<i>pterothoridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Common Gray	<i>Anavitrinella pampinaria</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Powder Moth	<i>Eufidonia sp.</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Pero sp. (? morrisonaria)</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Metarranthia sp.</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Pistachio Emerald	<i>Hethemia pistasciaria</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Leptostales ferruminaria</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Eupithecia sp.</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Bad-wing	<i>Dyspteris abortivaria</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Pale Beauty	<i>Campaea perlata</i>	InchWorm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
White Slant-line	<i>Tetracis cachexiata</i>	Inch Worm Moths	<i>geometridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
E. Tent Caterpillar Moth (larva)	<i>Malacosoma americanum</i>		<i>lasiocampidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Forest Tent Caterpillar (larva)	<i>Malacosoma distria</i>		<i>lasiocampidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Hog Sphinx	<i>Darapsa myron</i>		<i>sphinxidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Waved Sphinx Moth	<i>Ceratomia undulosa</i>		<i>sphinxidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Io Moth	<i>Automeris io</i>	Silkworm Moths	<i>saturniidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Polyphemus Moth	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>	Silkworm Moths	<i>saturniidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Double-toothed Prominent	<i>Nerice bidentata</i>		<i>notodontidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Linden Prominent	<i>Ellida caniplaga</i>		<i>notodontidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Heterocampa sp.</i>		<i>notodontidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Isabella Tiger Moth (Woolly Bear)	<i>Pyrrharctia Isabella</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Yellow Bear Moth (Virginia Tiger)	<i>Spilosoma virginica</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Anna's Tiger Moth	<i>Grammia anna</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Hickory Tussock	<i>Lophocampa caryae</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Virbia ferruginosa</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Saltmarsh Moth	<i>Estigmene acrea</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Pink-legged Tiger Moth	<i>Spilosoma latipennis</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Fall Webworm	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Virginia Ctenucha	<i>Ctenucha virginica</i>		<i>arctiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
8-Spotted Forester	<i>Alypia octomaculata</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Spotted Grass Moth	<i>Rivula propinqualis</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Zale curema</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Zale horrida</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Toothed Somberwing	<i>Euclidea cuspidea</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Zanclognatha sp.</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Lascoria ambigualis</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Marathyssa basalis</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Eyed Bailey	<i>Baileya ophthalmica</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Black-dotted Lithacodia	<i>Maliattha synochitis</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
The Brother	<i>Rafia frater</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Ochre Daggr Moth	<i>Acronicta morula</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth	<i>Tarachidia candefacta</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Cloaked Marvel	<i>Chytonix palliatricula</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Mythimna oxygala</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Bristly Cutworm Moth	<i>Lacinipolia renigera</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Flame-shouldered Dart	<i>Ochropleura implecta</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Xestia dolosa</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
	<i>Xestia adela</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Corn Earworm Moth	<i>Helicoverpa acesias</i>	Owlet Moths	<i>noctuidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Arctic Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Common Roadside Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Juvenal's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Columbine Duskywing	<i>Erynnis lucilius</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Indian Skipper	<i>Hesperia sassacus</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Long Dash	<i>Polites mystic</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Tawny-Edged Skipper	<i>Polites themistocles</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Hobomok Skipper	<i>Poanes hobomok</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
N. Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
European Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Northern Broken Dash	<i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i>	Skippers	<i>hesperiidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Giant Swallowtail	<i>Papilio cressphontes</i>	Swallowtails	<i>papilionidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilioglaucus</i>	Swallowtails	<i>papilionidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	Whites/Sulphurs	<i>pieridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Whites/Sulphurs	<i>pieridae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Juniper Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys gryneus</i>	Harvesters/Coppers/Hairstreaks & Blues	<i>lycaenidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucopteryx lygdamus</i>	Harvesters/Coppers/Hairstreaks & Blues	<i>lycaenidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Banded Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium calanus</i>	Harvesters/Coppers/Hairstreaks & Blues	<i>lycaenidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Viceroy	<i>Limentis archippus</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Little Wood Satyr	<i>Megisto cymela</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Northern Crescent	<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)	Order
Question Mark	<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Eastern Tailed Blue	<i>Cupido comyntas</i>	Brush-Footed Butterflies	<i>nymphalidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
Brown Scoopwing	<i>Calledapteryx dryopterata</i>		<i>uraniidae</i>	<i>lepidoptera</i>
1 species		Anthomyiid Flies	<i>anthomyiidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
1 species		Robber Flies	<i>asilidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
	<i>Dioctria baumhauer</i>	Robber Flies	<i>asilidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Mosquito sp		Mosquitoes	<i>culicidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
	<i>Rhamphomyia longicauda</i>	Dance Flies	<i>empididae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
(one species)		Muscid Flies	<i>muscidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Flesh Fly species	<i>Sarcophaga sp.</i>	Flesh Flies	<i>sarcophagidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
.	<i>Sciomyza sp</i>	Marsh Flies	<i>sciomyzidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Hover Fly (1 sp.)		Hover Flies	<i>syrphidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Deer Fly	<i>Chrysops sp.</i>		<i>tabanidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
	<i>Chrysops excitans</i>		<i>tabanidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Horsefly species	<i>Tabanus sp.s</i>		<i>tabanidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
	<i>Gymnoclytia occudua</i>	Parasitic Flies	<i>tachinidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Parasitic Fly (2 sp.)		Parasitic Flies	<i>tachinidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Crane Fly (2 sp.)	<i>Tipula sp.</i>	Crane Flies	<i>tipulidae</i>	<i>diptera</i>
Black Carpenter Ant	<i>Camponotus pennsylvanicus</i>	Ants	<i>formicidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
Ant sp. (1 species)		Ants	<i>formicidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
	<i>Theronia hilaris</i>	Ichneumon Flies	<i>ichneumonidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes sp.</i>	Vespid Wasps	<i>vespidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
Sweat Bees	<i>Lasioglossum sp.</i>	Halictid Bees	<i>halictidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
Green Bee sp.		Halictid Bees	<i>halictidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>
Bumblebee	<i>Bombus sp.</i>	Bumblebees	<i>apidae</i>	<i>hymenoptera</i>



**Bioblitz Balsam Ragwort
photo by Paul Mackenzie**

Vascular Plants by Barry Robinson

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	horsetail	<i>equisitaceae</i>
Horsetail, Water	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	horsetail	<i>equisitaceae</i>
Spleenwort, Ebony	<i>Asplenium, platyneuron</i>	spleenwort	<i>aspleniaceae</i>
Fern, E. Hay-scented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	bracken fern	<i>dennstaedtiaceae</i>
Wood Fern, Marginal	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	wood fern	<i>dryopteridaceae</i>
Fern, Ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	wood fern	<i>dryopteridaceae</i>
Polypody, Common	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	true fern	<i>polypodiaceae</i>
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	maidenhair fern	<i>pteridaceae</i>
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Spruce, Norway*	<i>Picea abies</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Pine, Jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	pine	<i>pinaceae</i>
Juniper, Common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	cypress	<i>cupressaceae</i>
Cedar, Eastern Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	cypress	<i>cupressaceae</i>
Cedar, Eastern White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	cypress	<i>cupressaceae</i>
Cattail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	cattail	<i>typhaceae</i>
Cattail, Broad-leaf	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	cattail	<i>typhaceae</i>
Pondweed, Sago	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	pondweed	<i>potamogetonaceae</i>
Pondweed, Slender	<i>Potamogeton pusilus</i>	pondweed	<i>potamogetonaceae</i>
Water Plantain, South.	<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	water plantain	<i>alismataceae</i>
Arrowhead, Grass-leaved	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	water plantain	<i>alismataceae</i>
Arrowhead, Broadleaf	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	water plantain	<i>alismataceae</i>
Arrowhead, Sessile-fruit d	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	water plantain	<i>alismataceae</i>
Frog's-bit, European	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*</i>	frog's bit	<i>hydrocharitaceae</i>
Bentgrass, Creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Brome, Awnless	<i>Bromus inermis ssp. Inermis</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Canada Bluejoint	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Grass, Orchard	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Fescue, Meadow	<i>Festuca pratensis*</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Manna-grass, Fowl	<i>Glyceria striata var striata</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Grass, Reed Canary	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Timothy, Meadow	<i>Phleum pratense*</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis ssp. pratensis</i>	grass	<i>poaceae</i>
Sedge, Shining Bladder	<i>Carex intumescens</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Slender	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex normalis</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Pennsylvania	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Rosy	<i>Carex rosea</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Pointed Broom	<i>Carex scoparia</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Sprengel's	<i>Carex sprengei</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>

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Sedge, Stalk-grain	<i>Carex stipata</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Sedge, Fox	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Cotton-grass, Sheathed	<i>Eirphorum callitrix</i>	sedge	<i>cyperaceae</i>
Jack in the Pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	arum	<i>araceae</i>
Duckweed, Lesser	<i>Lemna minor</i>	duckweed	<i>lemnaceae</i>
Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerel-weed	<i>pontederiaceae</i>
Rush, Soft	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	rush	<i>juncaceae</i>
Rush, Path	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	rush	<i>juncaceae</i>
Chive	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> var <i>schoe</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Trout Lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Lily of the Valley, Wild	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Solomon's Seal, Starry False	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Solomon's Seal, Starflower False	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Solomon's Seal, Downy	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Twisted-stalk, Rose	<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Trillium, Red	<i>Trillium erectum</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Trillium, White	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	lily	<i>liliaceae</i>
Blue Flag, Larger	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	iris	<i>iridaceae</i>
Blue-eyed Grass, Comm	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	iris	<i>iridaceae</i>
Helleborine , Eastern	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> *	orchid	<i>orchidaceae</i>
Poplar, White	<i>Populus alba</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Poplar, Balsam	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i> ssp. <i>deltoides</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Aspen, Large-tooth	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Aspen, Trembling	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Pussywillow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Willow, Meadow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	willow	<i>salicaceae</i>
Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	bayberry	<i>myricaceae</i>
Hickory, Bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	walnut	<i>juglandaceae</i>
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>	walnut	<i>juglandaceae</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	walnut	<i>juglandaceae</i>
Alder, Speckled	<i>Alnus incana</i>	birch	<i>betulaceae</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	birch	<i>betulaceae</i>
Beech, Blue	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	birch	<i>betulaceae</i>
Hop Hornbeam, Eastern	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	birch	<i>betulaceae</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	beech	<i>fagaceae</i>
Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	beech	<i>fagaceae</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	beech	<i>fagaceae</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	elm	<i>ulmaceae</i>
Elm, Slippery	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	elm	<i>ulmaceae</i>

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Hops, Common	<i>Humulus lupulus*</i>	hemp	canabaceae
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica ssp.gracilis*</i>	nettle	urticaceae
Bastard Toadflax,	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	sandalwood	santalaceae
Dock, Curled	<i>Rumex crispus*</i>	knotweed	polygonaceae
Sandwort, Thyme-leavd	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia*</i>	pink	caryophyllaceae
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum*</i>	pink	caryophyllaceae
Lychnis, Evening	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	pink	caryophyllaceae
Campion, Bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris*</i>	pink	caryophyllaceae
Stitchwort, Lesser	<i>Stellaria graminea*</i>	pink	caryophyllaceae
Water Lily, Yellow	<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	water lily	nymphaeaceae
Hepatica, Round-leaved	<i>Anemone americana</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Columbine, Wild	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Buttercup, Kidney-leavd	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Buttercup, Tall	<i>Ranunculus acris*</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Buttercup, Early	<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Meadow Rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	buttercup	ranunculaceae
Celandine, Greater	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	poppy	papaveraceae
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	poppy	papaveraceae
Corydalis, Golden	<i>Corydalis aurea</i>	fumatory	fumariaceae
Mustard, Tower	<i>Arabis glabra</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris*</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Mustard, Wormseed	<i>Erysimum chieranthoides*</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis*</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Peppergrass, Field	<i>Lepidium campestre*</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlapsi arvense*</i>	mustard	cruciferae
Early Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga virginienis</i>	saxifrage	saxifragaceae
Black Currant, Wild	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	gooseberry	grossulariaceae
Gooseberry, Prickly	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	gooseberry	grossulariaceae
Black Currant, Bristly	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	gooseberry	grossulariaceae
Currant, Bristly Black	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	gooseberry	grossulariaceae
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	rose	rosaceae
Serviceberry, Downy	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	rose	rosaceae
Chokeberry, Black	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	rose	rosaceae
Strawberry, Wood	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	rose	rosaceae
Strawberry Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	rose	rosaceae
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	rose	rosaceae
Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	rose	rosaceae
Apple	<i>Malus pumila*</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cinquefoil, Silvery	<i>Potentilla argentea*</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cinquefoil, Tall	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cinquefoil, Ashy	<i>Potentilla inclinata</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cinquefoil, Rough	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cinquefoil, Sulphur	<i>Potentilla recta*</i>	rose	rosaceae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)
Cinquefoil, Common	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	rose	rosaceae
Plum, Canada	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	rose	rosaceae
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	rose	rosaceae
Rose, Smooth	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	rose	rosaceae
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus ssp. melanolasius</i>	rose	rosaceae
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	rose	rosaceae
Ragwort, Balsam	<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	rose	rosaceae
Meadowsweet, Narrow-leaved	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	rose	rosaceae
Barren Strawberry	<i>Waldsteinia fragaroides</i>	rose	rosaceae
Trefoil, Birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Clover, Yellow Sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	pea	leguminosae
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium agrarium*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Clover, Alsike	<i>Trifolium hybridum*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Vetch, Tufted	<i>Vicia cracca*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Vetch, Slender	<i>Vicia tetrasperma*</i>	pea	leguminosae
Wood Sorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	wood sorrel	oxalidaceae
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum*</i>	geranium	geraniaceae
Prickly Ash, Northern	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	rue	rutaceae
Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	cashew	anacardiaceae
Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	cashew	anacardiaceae
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	cashew	anacardiaceae
Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans ssp. Negundo</i>	cashew	anacardiaceae
Bittersweet, Climbing	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	staff tree	celastraceae
Maple, Manitoba	<i>Acer negundo</i>	maple	aceraceae
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	maple	aceraceae
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	maple	aceraceae
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens ca pensis</i>	touch-me-not	balsaminaceae
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	buckthorn	rhamnaceae
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	grape	vitaceae
Grape, Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	grape	vitaceae
Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	linden	tiliaceae
Marshmallow	<i>Althea officinalis*</i>	mallow	malvaceae
St. John'swort, Common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johnswort	guttiferae
St. Johnswort, Spotted	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	St. Johnswort	guttiferae
Violet, Canada	<i>Viola canadensis</i>	violet	violaceae
Violet, Northern Marsh	<i>viola epipsila</i>	violet	violaceae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrium salicaria</i> *	loosestrife	lythraceae
Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis</i>	evening primrose	onagraceae
Sarsaparilla, Wild	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	ginseng	araliaceae
Goutweed	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Hemlock, Bulb-bearing Water	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i> *	carrot	umbelliferae
Parsnip, Cow	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Aniseroot	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> *	carrot	umbelliferae
Snakeroot, Black	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Water Parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i>	carrot	umbelliferae
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	dogwood	cornaceae
Dogwood, Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	dogwood	cornaceae
Dogwood, Round-leaved	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	dogwood	cornaceae
Dogwood, Red Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	dogwood	cornaceae
Loosestrife, Tufted	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	primrose	primulaceae
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	olive	oleaceae
Ash, Black	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	olive	oleaceae
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	olive	oleaceae
Lilac	<i>Syringia vulgaris</i> *	olive	oleaceae
Dogbane, Spreading	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	dogbane	apocynaceae
Indian Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	dogbane	apocynaceae
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	milkweed	asclepiadaceae
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	milkweed	asclepiadaceae
Swallowwort, European	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> *	milkweed	asclepiadaceae
Swallowwort, White	<i>Cynanchum vincetoxicum</i>	milkweed	asclepiadaceae
Bindweed, Upright	<i>Calystegia spithameus ssp. spithameus</i>	morning-glory	convolvulaceae
Phlox, Blue	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	phlox	polemoniaceae
Hound's Tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> *	borage	boraginaceae
Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i> *	borage	boraginaceae
Gromwell, European	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> *	borage	boraginaceae
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *	mint	labiatae
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> *	mint	labiatae
Water Horehound	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	mint	labiatae
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	mint	labiatae
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> *	mint	labiatae
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	mint	labiatae
Basil, Wild	<i>Satureja vulgaris</i>	mint	labiatae
Skullcap, Common	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	mint	labiatae
Hedge Nettle, Marsh	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	mint	labiatae
Nightshade, Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> *	nightshade	solanaceae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> *	figwort	<i>scrophulariaceae</i>
Lousewort, Early Wood	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	figwort	<i>scrophulariaceae</i>
Beardtongue, Hairy	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	figwort	<i>scrophulariaceae</i>
Mullein, Common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	figwort	<i>scrophulariaceae</i>
Bladderwort, Greater	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	bladderwort	<i>lentibularacea</i>
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i> *	plantain	<i>plantaginaceae</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Bedstraw, Rough	<i>Galium asprellum</i>	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Licorice, Wild	<i>Galium circaezans</i>	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Madder, Wild	<i>Galium mollugo</i> *	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Bedstraw, Marsh	<i>Galium palustre</i>	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Bedstraw, Small	<i>Galium trifidum</i> *	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Bedstraw, Fragrant	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	madder	<i>rubiacaeae</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Honeysuckle, Hairy	<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> *	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Elderberry, Common	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Elder, Red-berried	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Horse Gentian, Orange-fruited	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Tinker's Weed, Perfoliate	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Viburnum, Maple-leaved	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Arrowwood, Downy	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	honeysuckle	<i>caprifoliaceae</i>
Bellflower, Creeping	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> *	harebell	<i>campanulaceae</i>
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> ssp. <i>millefo</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Pussytoes, Field	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i> ssp. <i>minus</i> *	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Aster, Heart-leaved	<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Aster, Panicked	<i>Aster simplex</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Thistle, Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Thistle, Field	<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Fleabane, Common	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Aster, Large-leaved	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Hawkweed, Orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> *	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Hawkweed, Field	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> *	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Hawkweed, Mouse-eared	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> *	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Hawkweed, Tall/Smooth	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> *	aster	<i>compositae</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (Comm.)	Family (Sci.)
Daisy, Oxeye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare*</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia serotina</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goldenrod, Tall	<i>Solidago altissima</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goldenrod, Zigzag	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goldenrod, Late	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Tansy, Common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale*</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goat's Beard, Fistulous	<i>Tragopogon dubius *</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>
Goat's Beard, Meadow	<i>Tragopogon pratensis*</i>	aster	<i>compositae</i>

Non-Vascular Plants and Fungi by Anne Robertson

Bacteria

Crown Gall *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

Non-Vascular Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family (comm.)	Family (scientific)
Phylum Chlorophyta , Class Chlorophyceae Green Algae			
	<i>Pediastrum sp.</i>		<i>Hydrodictyceae</i>
	<i>Spirogyra sp.</i>		<i>Zygnemataceae</i>
	<i>Microspora sp.?</i>		<i>Microsporoceae</i>
Stonewort	<i>Chara sp.</i>		<i>Characeae</i>
Phylum Bryophyta, Class Bryopsida			
	<i>Plagiomnium ellipticum</i>		<i>Mniaceae</i>
Phylum Bryophyta, Class Sphagnopsida			
Peat Moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>		<i>Sphagnaceae</i>

Fungi

Fungi are classified somewhat differently and the classification is constantly changing, so the true fungi are presented in alphabetical order of scientific name.

True Fungi

Apiospora morbosa (Black Knot)
Calvatia excipuliformis (Pestle-shaped Puffball)
Climacodon septentrionale (Shelving Tooth)
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae (Cedar-Apple Rust)
Hemitrichia sp. (Slime Mould)
Inonatus obliquus (Clinker Polypore)
Lactarius deliciosus (Delicious Lactarius)

Morchella esculenta (Yellow Morel)
Polyporus squamosus (Dryads Saddle)
Puccinia coronata (Buckthorn Crown Rust)
Sirococcus clavignenti-juglandaccarum (Butternut Canker)
Trametes versicolor (Turkey Tail)

Lichens

Cladina Sp. (Reindeer moss)
Peltigera po nojensis (Pale-bellied Dog-lichen)

Diane Lawrence Wins Richards Education Award

Anne Robertson

We are delighted that Diane Lawrence has won a well-deserved award from Ontario Nature, presented to her on June 13, during at this year's BioBlitz. The Richards Education award is presented to an individual who has succeeded in helping people understand the natural world and become enthusiastic supporters of conservation and environmental protection.



Anne Robertson presents Richards Education Award to Diane Lawrence.
Photo by Gaye Beckwith

Diane has been a volunteer coordinator for the KFN youth program for 28 years. She is extremely inspiring, her enthusiasm is contagious, and her

reliable nature and long term commitment are exemplary. Diane helps with both the Junior and Teen naturalists. The junior program consists of about fifty 6 to 12 year olds, who meet twice monthly indoors, and once a month in the field. We have ten to fifteen Teen naturalists, who meet once a month in the field.

Diane has a wonderful ability to keep students focused, and to maintain a pleasant and instructive atmosphere throughout the meetings. She plans activities which emphasize hands-on experiences, such as tagging Monarch butterflies and studying bird skins. These activities are instructive and enjoyable, both for the young naturalists and for the university students who help as junior leaders, many of whom have limited previous experience in the natural environment.

The activities developed by Diane are also used in her teaching at Queen's University Faculty of Education, and are carried by her students across Ontario and beyond. Our youth programs have been running continuously since 1972 and their continued success would not have been possible without Diane's contributions. It has been a pleasure to work with Diane, and to see how she has helped many young people grow up to become dedicated naturalists and professional biologists.

Shunned by Some, Loved by Others

Terry Sprague

This column is about snakes. You know, the foul and loathsome in the animal kingdom. I will be up front about that, for the benefit of the lady who stood beside me in the Picton Gazette office a few weeks ago, and told the receptionist across the counter that the newspaper was excellent, but there were far too many snakes in one issue. As I recall, that was the issue which featured, among other things, a local conservation day camp and its visit from a herpetologist who captivated the young audience with the less-appreciated among our wildlife.

Why some people recoil whenever a live snake (or a photo of one!) appears has always mystified me. They are no more revolting than slugs, worms, maggots, salamanders, or the high school student some years back who yelled an expletive in my ear as she shouted to a classmate across Picton's Main Street. Except for the latter, all are part of the wildlife makeup in this world that form an important link in the natural scheme of things, and keep this world purring along. They belong, as surely as do bats, mosquitoes, bees, skunks and a host of others who haven't yet managed to endear themselves to all of us.

The late herpetologist, Tom Huff, with his gentle, soothing voice and ways changed many a person's attitude about snakes, and dispelled numerous myths about them through touch and

interpretation. He, couldn't understand the fear of snakes some persons have, but accepted it, as long as they didn't hurl a stone at them, and understood their place in nature.

Their fear, he believed, was handed down, for he could not explain it any other way. The mother screams, the child instinctively screams, and the child goes through life with a fear that has been imprinted. If kids escape this misdirected imprinting, they eventually discover snakes by themselves, and learn on their own that these cold blooded animals are pretty cool. Through Tom's involvement with the defunct Reptile Breeding Foundation at Cherry Valley, and later, his work at the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority, he dispelled many a fear during his short time with us.

There were no kids in the group I ushered around Jones Falls, north of Kingston, a few weeks ago as we explored the history of the area, prior to an interpretive kayak paddle to Chaffey's Lock. However, there were no screams either as I picked up a feisty smooth green snake, and held it in my hands for all to see. They were fascinated, not so much by my ability to comfortably hold the creature, but more by the outstanding colour on this tiny specimen. It was a soft, emerald green, and it was amazing that I found it at all

given the rich, green vegetation along the path where it turned up.

Green snakes lay eggs, like so many other reptiles and amphibians, but unlike water snakes and garter snakes that are viviparous - bear live young. They do not start out green, but rather grey or even blue, which explains the excitement of a Madoc resident some years ago, when he was certain he had found a blue racer, normally confined to Pelee Island, in southwestern Ontario. Once green snakes settle on green, they stay that way, even after death apparently, as evidenced by several I have found dead along roadsides over the years, victims of cars.

Despite their small size, green snakes have the same weaponry as larger counterparts - chemical warfare, and they're not afraid to use it. The tiny individual I handled wasted no time in bathing my hands with its obnoxious odour, faint compared to that of garter and milk snakes, but nonetheless, powerful. Later that day, the odour was still evident, even after repeated scrubbing with hand sanitizer I carry for such occasions.

Through the years, I have become quite comfortable handling and being around snakes. One of my fondest recollections is the day a small child at Sandbanks delivered to me the largest garter snake I had ever seen. Because it was closing time at the Visitor Centre where I worked, I lowered the huge snake into a spare terrarium we had on display. Next morning, the reason for the snake's size

became apparent. The bottom of the terrarium was a seething mass of 80+ miniature garter snakes, almost surely a record for a female snake of any species.



Just a snake in the grass - a garter snake. Photo by Terry Sprague

I have always been a bit leery of water snakes though, after being rather aggressively bitten by a northern water snake as a young lad when I inadvertently stepped on one while in swimming, not so much by the memory of that day, but due to the infection their bite can cause, from their diet of carrion. Still, five years ago, while leading tours to Main Duck Island where water snakes still abound as their own little disjunct population, I would willingly lead the interested to their whereabouts, and conversely, the uninterested far away.

Terry Sprague is a naturalist, free-lance writer and KFN member who lives in Prince Edward County. See his website at www.naturestuff.net

Odonate Sightings April 1 to August 31 2009

Kurt Hennige

This report includes records in the Kingston Checklist area and Charleston Lake & Menzel Provincial Parks. Cool weather delayed the appearance of many species by one to two weeks, and numbers for some common species were lower than in past years.

A new species was added to the Checklist when 3 Brush-tipped Emerald were seen along Roblin Road, 3km east of the Menzel Gate. This species was also seen in at least three more locations just outside the Kingston Checklist area and at least 15 were seen at Menzel.

The list includes several species of sought-after Emeralds in the group *Somatochlora* including Kennedy's, Williamson's and Brush-tipped Emerald. All were found at Menzel Centennial Provincial Park.



Williamson's Emerald by Kurt Hennige

Even more surprising was the discovery of 1 male and several female Ebony Boghaunters, our smallest Emerald, also at Menzel Centennial. It's rare anywhere in Ontario; even records in Algonquin Park are few and scattered.



Bog Hunter by Murray Seymour

Other highlights include the second record of Saffron winged Meadowhawk, our third and fourth records of Swamp Darner, also on Charleston Lake, 3km from the 2007 location, a new population of Rainbow Bluet along Millhaven Creek, and 3 records of the rare Harlequin Darner.

Contributors: M. Burrell, D. Bree, Mark Conboy, K. Hennige, V. P. Mackenzie, John Poland, J. Seus, C. & M. Seymour.

First Sightings 2009

Date	Latin Name	Species	Location
4/26/2009	<i>Anax junius</i>	Common Green Darner	Menzel & Bayview Bog
5/4/2009	<i>Tetragoneuria canis</i>	Beaverpond Baskettail	Third Depot Lake Rd
5/4/2009	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Hudsonian Whiteface	Third Depot Lake Rd
5/12/2009	<i>Ischnura verticalis</i>	Eastern Forktail	Brady Rd near Newburgh
5/13/2009	<i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i>	American Emerald	Charleston Lake Prov Pk
5/13/2009	<i>Chromagrion conditum</i>	Aurora Damsel	Chrleston L Pr Pk Quiddity Trlhd
5/13/2009	<i>Ladona julia</i>	Chalk-fronted Corporal	Charleston Lake Prov Pk
5/13/2009	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>	Dot-tailed Whiteface	Charleston Lake Prov Pk
5/13/2009	<i>Epithea spinigera</i>	Spiny Baskettail	Charleston Lake Prov Pk
5/15/2009	<i>Basiaeschna janata</i>	Springtime Darner	Charleston Lake north shore
5/18/2009	<i>Enallagma boreale</i>	Boreal Bluet	Bullen Rd
5/18/2009	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Skimmer	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L.
5/18/2009	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Northern Bluet	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L.
5/19/2009	<i>Gomphaeschna furcillata</i>	Harlequin Darner	Charleston Lake Prov Pk
5/19/2009	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>	Racket-tailed Emerald	Gananoque Conserv Area
5/22/2009	<i>Tetragoneuria cynosura</i>	Common Baskettail	Tr off Opin Rd 1k E of Rock L Rd
5/22/2009	<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	Ebony Jewelwing	Millhaven Cr 581 County Rd #4
5/22/2009	<i>Didymops transversa</i>	Stream Cruiser	Tr off Opin Rd 1k E of Rock L Rd
5/23/2009	<i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i>	Belted Whiteface	Third Depot Lake Rd
5/24/2009	<i>Gomphus spicatus</i>	Dusky Clubtail	QUBS Pangman Trail
5/24/2009	<i>Ischnura posita</i>	Fragile Forktail	Collin's Creek
5/26/2009	<i>Williamsonia fletcheri</i>	Ebony Boghaunter	Menzel Nature Reserve
5/30/2009	<i>Plathemis lydia</i>	Common Whitetail	Frontenac Prov Pk
5/30/2009	<i>Arigomphus furcifer</i>	Lilypad Clubtail	Frontenac Prov Pk
5/30/2009	<i>Lestes disjunctus</i>	Northern Spreadwing	Frontenac Prov Pk
unknown	<i>Lestes eurinus</i>	Ambr-wngd Spreadwing	QUBS
5/30/2009	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Sedge Sprite	Frontenac Prov Park
6/2/2009	<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	Taiga Bluet	Portland Cons Area
6/12/2009	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Emerald Spreadwing	KFN Bioblitz Camden East
6/13/2009	<i>Celithemis elisa</i>	Calico Pennant	KFN Bioblitz Camden East
6/14/2009	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	Common Pondhawk	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L
6/15/2009	<i>Gomphus exilis</i>	Lancet Clubtail	Cat Tr Opin Rd to Maple Leaf Rd
6/15/2009	<i>Enallagma ebrium</i>	Marsh Bluet	Cat Tr Opin Rd to Maple Leaf Rd
6/15/2009	<i>Libellula luctuosa</i>	Pied Skimmer	Cat Tr Opin Rd to Maple Leaf Rd
unknown	<i>Arigomphus cornutus</i>	Horned Clubtail	QUBS
6/15/2009	<i>Epithea princeps</i>	Prince Baskettail	Cat Tr Opin Rd to Maple Leaf Rd
6/15/2009	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>	Twelve-spotted Skimmer	Cat Tr Opin Rd to Maple Leaf Rd
6/17/2009	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	Blue Dasher	KFN-Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
6/17/2009	<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	KFN-Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
6/17/2009	<i>Leucorrhinia frigida</i>	Frosted Whiteface	KFN-Helen Quilliam Sanctuary

Date	Latin Name	Species	Location
6/17/2009	<i>Enallagma hageni</i>	Hagen's Bluet	Third Depot Lake Rd
6/17/2009	<i>Libellula incesta</i>	Slaty Skimmer	KFN-Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
6/17/2009	<i>Nehalennia gracillis</i>	Sphagnum Sprite	KFN-Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
6/22/2009	<i>Aeshna canadensis</i>	Canada Darner	Frontenac Prov Pk
6/22/2009	<i>Hagenius brevistylus</i>	Dragonhunter	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L
6/22/2009	<i>Enallagma vesperum</i>	Vesper Bluet	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L
6/24/2009	<i>Celithemis eponina</i>	Halloween Pennant	Rideau Trail off Opinicon Rd
6/24/2009	<i>Argia moesta</i>	Powdered Dancer	Rideau Trail off Opinicon Rd
6/24/2009	<i>Enallagma exsulans</i>	Stream Bluet	QUBS Pangman Trail
6/24/2009	<i>Enallagma signatum</i>	Oreng Bluet	Charleston L Prov Pk Boatramp
6/25/2009	<i>Somatochlora walshi</i>	Brush-tipped Emerald	Menzel Nature Reserve
6/25/2009	<i>Calopteryx aequabilis</i>	River Jewelwing	Salmon River Forest Mills
6/26/2009	<i>Macromia illinoensis</i>	Swift River Cruiser	Salmon River Forest Mills
6/27/2009	<i>Argia fumipennis violacea</i>	Violet Dancer	Collins Creek N of Taylor -Kidd
6/28/2009	<i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i>	Arrowhead Spiketail	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L
6/28/2009	<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i>	Wht-face Meadowhawk	KFN Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
7/7/2009	<i>Dromogomphus spinosus</i>	Blk-shouldered Spinyleg	Salmon River Forest Mills
7/7/2009	<i>Stylogomphus albistylus</i>	Eastern Least Clubtail	Salmon River Forest Mills
7/7/2009	<i>Somatochlora kennedyi</i>	Kennedy's Emerald	Menzel Nature Reserve
7/7/2009	<i>Lestes unguiculatus</i>	Lyre-tipped Spreadwing	N of Newburgh NCC Sheck site
7/7/2009	<i>Enallagma antennatum</i>	Rainbow Bluet	Salmon River Forest Mills
7/9/2009	<i>Sympetrum semicinctum</i>	Bnd-wngd Meadowhawk	Menzel Nature Reserve
7/9/2009	<i>Somatochlora willamsoni</i>	Williamson's Emerald	Menzel Nature Reserve
7/15/2009	<i>Enallagma civile</i>	Familiar Bluet	Kingston Waterfront
7/19/2009	<i>Aeshna tuberculifera</i>	Black-tipped Darner	Menzel Nature Reserve
7/19/2009	<i>Lestes vigilax</i>	Swamp Spreadwing.	Salmon River Forest Mills
7/20/2009	<i>Lestes rectangularis</i>	Slender Spreadwing	Charleston L Pr Pk Blue Mt Trail
7/21/2009	<i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>	Shadow Darner	Burns Ln SW shore Chrleston L
7/28/2009	<i>Sympetrum costiferum</i>	Sffrn-wngd Meadowhawk	Goodyear Rd Napanee
7/30/2009	<i>Tramea lacerata</i>	Black Saddlebags	Bayview Bog(Lost Lake)
7/30/2009	<i>Sympetrum internum</i>	Chrry-facd Meadowhawk	Bayview Bog(Lost Lake)
7/30/2009	<i>Enallagma carunculatum</i>	Tule Bluet	Bayview Bog(Lost Lake)
8/1/2009	<i>Sympetrum vicinum</i>	Autumn Meadowhawk	QUBS Pangman Trail
8/5/2009	<i>Enallagma geminatum</i>	Skimming Bluet	Frontenac Prov Pk
8/5/2009	<i>Lestes congener</i>	Spotted Spreadwing	Frontenac Prov Pk
8/21/2009	<i>Epiaeschna heros</i>	Swamp Darner	Charleston Lake N shore

The Kingston Field Naturalists at Fifty

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Mike Evans

In its fiftieth year, the Kingston Field Naturalists is pleased to host for the sixth time the annual conference of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. The last occasion on which the conference was held in Kingston marked the KFN's fortieth anniversary. The special edition of *The Blue Bill* published for that conference included a history of the club's first forty years written by Dr. Bob Stewart.¹

It was on November 24th, 1949, that nine people attended the inaugural meeting of what was first known as the Kingston Nature Club. One of these nine founding members was a young Robert B. Stewart. To describe his many contributions to the club and to the FON would require an article far longer than this one. Needless to say, his knowledge of the early days of the club is unique, and it would be pointless for one far less qualified than Bob to try to give a history of the first forty years yet again. Instead, only major milestones of those years will be mentioned, and the more recent history and present activities of the KFN will be described here.

It should also be mentioned that in her introduction to *History of the Birds of Kingston*, Helen Quilliam gave a highly readable account of the club's early days, and also some carefully researched details of the history of ornithology of the Kingston area dating

back to the 1850s.² There is even a reference to birds seen in the Kingston area by members of Champlain's entourage in 1615.

Much credit for the founding of the club must go to Dr. George M. Stirrett, who came to Kingston in 1948 as Dominion Wildlife Biologist. In five years the membership had increased to 50, and it exceeded 100 by the early 1960s.

By this time Helen Quilliam had become a central figure in many of the KFN's activities. Her weekly articles on birds published in the *Kingston-Whig Standard* were read by members and by numerous non-members, many of whom were introduced to the club through them. Helen continued this endeavour for nine years, her last column appearing towards the end of 1968. Mention has already been made of her book, *History of the Birds of Kingston*, originally published in 1965. A second edition appeared in 1973 as the KFN's contribution to the City of Kingston's tercentenary celebrations.

By this time the checklist of birds seen within a 50 km radius of Kingston contained 303 species. In his book *Birds of the Kingston Region* published in 1989 on the club's 40th anniversary, Dr. Ron Weir described the status of 343 species that had been observed up to that time in the Kingston area.³ This

number continues to rise slowly, and now stands at 360.

Birding was then, and continues to be, by far the most popular club activity. However, since the early days of the KFN members have felt that one of its major interests should be the preservation of natural areas in the Kingston region. In 1963 the club purchased 200 acres (approximately 80 hectares) of land north of Sydenham with shoreline on Otter and Rothwell Lakes. The acquisition of the property necessitated the club becoming incorporated, at which time it changed its name from the Kingston Nature Club to Kingston Field Naturalists.

Three further purchases of land adjacent to the original property have been made possible by generous donations from club members. The original Otter Lake Sanctuary grew by 40 hectares in 1967, by a further 80 hectares in 1981, giving access to Gould Lake, and most recently by the purchase of the 6.6 hectare peninsular on Otter Lake known to members as Vanluven Point. On 11 June 1995 the Otter Lake Sanctuary was renamed the Helen Quilliam Sanctuary to honour a lovely and talented lady who had guided the KFN for close to 40 years.

The club also owns approximately 100 hectares of pasture and marsh at the eastern end of Amherst Island purchased in 1986 with the aid of funds from Wildlife Habitat Canada. Under an agreement with Duck's Unlimited part of the area is managed to maintain water levels in the marsh to protect

nesting Wilson's Phalaropes and other marsh dwelling species. An Osprey platform on the property is one of several that have been erected in the Kingston area by the KFN in the past few years. Each has been quickly occupied by a pair of Ospreys.

As was stated earlier, many of the KFN's members are active birders. A Kingston area Christmas Count has been conducted since the club was founded, and members have organized other counts in the surrounding area for many years. Last year counts were conducted in Kingston, Napanee, Amherst Island, Westport, Prince Edward Point and the Thousand Islands. Christmas Count species totals for Kingston rival those of Long Point, Rondeau and Hamilton. Other birding events that have become KFN traditions are the Spring Roundup in late May, which started in 1960 as the Big Day, and since 1966 the Fall Roundup, formerly the Owl Hunt, in early November. These events have generated a wealth of data over the years, as well as contributing greatly towards building a camaraderie and, at times, a little rivalry between club members.

Other field trips are held throughout the year, again mostly to well known birding areas such as Wolfe and Amherst Islands and Prince Edward Point. Recently, field trips for beginning birders have been held as part of what is referred to as a Field Studies program. Each trip focuses on a group of species such as hawks and owls, or ducks, to allow new birders to learn about these species at a more leisurely pace than is

usually experienced on regular field trips and roundups.

A number of more scientifically conducted surveys have also been KFN projects over the years. Breeding Bird Surveys were first undertaken for the Canadian Wildlife Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1966. More recently several members have participated in the Forest Breeding Bird Monitoring program. Some of the other surveys in which members are involved are mentioned later in this issue.



However, without doubt the KFN's biggest project started in 1971 when daily surveys of the Spring migration at Prince Edward Point were organized by Dr. Ron Weir. The survey was repeated the following year and later grew into a Spring and Fall migration banding program which continued until 1981. Between 1975 and the end of 1980 over 78,000 birds were banded. This massive

effort allowed the KFN to establish the importance of Prince Edward Point as a major migration stop-over, and persuade the Canadian Wildlife Service to set aside the area as Canada's first National Wildlife Area for non-game species.

Fall banding of Saw-whet Owls also determined that this species migrates through the area in considerable numbers each year. This activity is still carried out intermittently as part of the KFN's educational program. To date over 5000 Saw-whet Owls have been banded at Prince Edward Point. In 1998 the area became the fourth in Canada to be designated an Important Bird Area (IBA).

Education has always been one of the club's objectives. The greatest effort has been directed towards programs for the young. The Kingston Junior Naturalists has operated under the KFN's umbrella for 35 years. In its early days the group met in Earl Hall, the home of the Biology Department at Queen's University, under the direction of a KFN member. In 1972 the junior naturalists group became part of a new venture known as the West End Boys and Girls Club which met at Polson Park School.⁴ This arrangement lasted only a short time before the Kingston Junior Naturalists resumed meeting at Earl Hall once again.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of Anne Robertson with strong support from Diane Lawrence, the group thrived, and was subdivided into two in 1987. The younger members meet twice

a month from September to April in McArthur Hall at Queen's, where they participate in a variety of natural history activities under the guidance of Anne, Diane and a number of student volunteers from the Faculty of Education plus several KFN members. Field trips are also held regularly and are well attended.

The teens group, also led by Anne Robertson, has a more extensive outdoor program that includes canoeing, cross-country skiing and helping with activities such as the Bio-Blitz and the annual cleanup of the Helen Quilliam Sanctuary.

As the club has grown the membership has taken part in an increasing number of projects, some of which have already been described above. In the December 1997 issue of *The Blue Bill*, Bud Rowe described thirty projects in which members had recently been involved.⁵

Many of these projects continue to this day. Some of the non-bird ones that are still active are amphibian call counts, butterfly, moth and lady beetle surveys and an invasive plants survey. Last year saw the club's first Bio-Blitz, an event that will be repeated in June this year.

Currently the membership list shows that there are over 180 individual memberships and over 150 family memberships. Since each of the latter represents at least two persons, the total number of people involved in the club is over 480. The Executive of the KFN feels strongly that to keep a club healthy it is important to have members involved in a wide variety of projects. At fifty, we believe there are many signs indicating that the club is in good shape. One hopes that this will still be the case for many years to come, and the FON will also flourish so that we will be able to welcome its members to Kingston yet again in the not too distant future.

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