



# The Egret

*the Newsletter of the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club*

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### ECFNC Monthly Meetings

Except for our annual dinner in November, monthly members' meeting are held the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 pm at Ojibway Nature Center, 5200 Matchette Road, Windsor, 519-966-5852. We also have monthly outings, posted in the 'Activities and Excursions' section of this newsletter as well as on our website. Visit our Website at [essexcountynature.com](http://essexcountynature.com)

A great big *Thank-You* to everyone who submitted articles and photos to the Egret this month. We always appreciate your submissions and couldn't run this newsletter without them!

### Upcoming ECFNC Activities

**September 10<sup>th</sup> - Wasterwater: Where Does it Go?**

**September 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> – Blue Kestrel Café at the Holiday Beach Hawk Festival**

**October 8<sup>th</sup> – Kate Arthur and Habitat Restoration**

**November 8<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner**

**November 12<sup>th</sup> – WECEC Green Speaker: Microplastics in the Great Lakes**

**December 10<sup>th</sup> – Annual Year in Review**



## About the Club ...

The Essex County Field Naturalists' Club was incorporated in March 1985. We are a registered charitable organization which promotes the appreciation and conservation of our natural heritage. ECFNC provides the community opportunities to become acquainted with and understand our natural world through identification, maintenance and preservation of the natural areas within Essex County and surrounding regions. ECFNC is affiliated with Ontario Nature/Federation of Ontario Naturalists. *The Egret* is published quarterly. To receive information on the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club or to submit articles, letters, reports, etc., please write to:

### Essex County Field Naturalists' Club

Devonshire Mall P.O.  
P. O. Box 23011  
Windsor, Ontario N8X 5B5

### Information

ECFNC website  
[www.essexcountynature.com](http://www.essexcountynature.com)  
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[sheeva.nakhaie@gmail.com](mailto:sheeva.nakhaie@gmail.com)  
ECFNC fax # 519-839-4795

**Ojibway Nature Centre**  
519-966-5852  
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519-322-5700  
**Essex Region Conservation Auth.**  
519-776-5209

## ECFNC Contacts

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Secretary: JoAnn Grondin (519-734-0056)  
Treasurer: Cathy Lapain (519-776-6097)  
Membership Secretary: Carl Maiolani ([carlmaiolani@cogeco.ca](mailto:carlmaiolani@cogeco.ca), 519-972-1399)

### Directors:

Linda Menard-Watt (519-734-1879)  
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### Chairpersons/Liaisons:

Ontario Nature Liaison: JoAnn Grondin  
ERCA Liaison: Phil Roberts  
ERCA Conservation Areas Advisory Committee for park management: Sarah Baldo and Tom Preney  
Bluebird Committee Chairman: Don Bissonnette  
Essex County Land Stewardship Liaison: Linda Menard-Watt  
Ojibway Liaison: Tom Preney  
Citizens Environment Alliance Liaison: Phil Roberts/Jesse Gardner Costa  
Windsor Essex County Environmental Committee: Phil Roberts/ Jesse Gardner Costa  
Canada South Land Trust Liaison: Dave Kraus  
Detroit River Canadian Cleanup Liaison: Steve Marks/Phil Roberts

### Committees:

Egret Editorial: Sheeva Nakhaie (chair), Betty Learmouth  
Field Trips: The Executive  
Heritage: JoAnn Grondin (coordinator), Dave Kraus, Betty Learmouth, Jim McAllister, Bruno Sfalcin, Gerry Waldron, Shirley Grondin, Cathy Lapain  
Little River Enhancement Group: Ian Naisbitt (chair), Jesse Gardner Costa  
Fish Book: Dave Kraus  
Website: Sarah Baldo, Kory Renaud, Sheeva Nakhaie (co chairs)  
Social Media: Kory Renaud and Steve Marks  
Arising Issues in the County: Phil Roberts

**Essex County's First Ever Bio Blitz, June 28, 2014**

Betty Learmouth

Essex County Field Naturalist Tom Henderson wrote a letter to *The Windsor Star* which appeared on the *Star's* Editorial page on Thursday, July 15, 2014.

Tom wrote that the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club conducted Essex County's first ever 'Bio Blitz,' a biological inventory and awareness program that teams biological experts with local volunteers. The date of the Bio Blitz was June 28, 2014.



Tom's letter to the Editor stated the area of interest was the entire Ojibway Prairie Complex including Ojibway Shores on the Detroit River in Windsor. Participants studied everything that flies, digs, squirms or grows. Although final results are yet to come, important findings are in.

On Ojibway Shores, biologists discovered a new spider never before recorded in Canada and two other spiders new to the province of Ontario. In all, the tally for the Ojibway Prairie Complex yielded over 1,000 species in just 24 hours. Of these, nine have never been documented in Canada.

One expert said, "This area (Ojibway) has the richest biodiversity of any of the five Bio Blitz areas I have ever done in Ontario."

These creatures are not found in isolation. To put icing on the cake, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources recently designated Ojibway Shores a Provincially Significant Wetland. The Ojibway Prairie Complex including Ojibway Shores comprise a unit, a big picture, joined together in a necklace of green stretching from the Detroit River clear through to the Spring Garden Natural Area. So far unprotected, Ojibway Shores, an ecological treasure, is the last remaining piece of the puzzle.

Essex County Field Naturalists' Club members met on July 9, 2014 to learn more about the Bio Blitz. Tom Preney gave an excellent report including numerous images.

Tom commented that a year was necessary to work out all the logistics to undertake a 24 hour biological inventory. The start time was 10:00 a.m. on June 28, 2014. Next time the start time would be pushed to the afternoon. So much was learned from the first Bio Blitz.

The area of focus was the Ojibway Prairie Remnants in the City of Windsor and LaSalle. Registration for the event was with the Ministry of Natural Resources. There were approximately 120 persons who registered for the event.

Thirty experts registered for the event including arachnologists, entomologists, ornithologists, botanists, and herpetologist. Local experts included Steve Marks who looked at snakes. Steve Pike looked at birds, moths and dragonflies. Russ Jones, Paul Pratt, and Karen Cedar were botanists for the Bio Blitz along with several others. No one was looking at flies. The event did not have enough taxonomists and that is something to improve upon for future BioBlitzes.

The day began with experts meeting at 9:00 a.m. for collaboration. A nymph was found at Ojibway Shores, a species new to the area. Its scientific name is *Chariesterus antennator euphorbia*. This insect is listed as critically imperiled in Ontario.

Paul Pratt and Karen Cedar were plant experts along with Mike Kelb from Michigan, assigned to the Nature Reserve and Ojibway Park. A Spotted Wintergreen was found, a new endangered plant species.

Interested persons attended the bird walk with Kory Renaud which yielded 78 species of birds. Claire McAllister reported a Black-billed Cuckoo.

Tom Preney reported the Western Chorus Frog was easy to come by due to the wet weather, a total of six or seven found.



Seventeen species of reptiles and amphibians were identified. A Foxsnake was observed consuming a Meadow Vole.

The first mammal observed was a White-footed Mouse. Seventeen species of mammals were observed. Cark Maiolani organized the food for the volunteers.

Tom Preney showed some images of the participants as they sought various animals

for the Bio Blitz. Steve Pike was photographed by *The Windsor Star* as he netted dragonflies over the Ojibway Creek. Phil Roberts was shown with a crayfish of which there are several species.

Moth expert Moe Bottis was on hand studying moths in hot, humid night time conditions. The moth fabric was covered with a thousand moths. Some of the moths included Giant Leopard Moth, Io Moth, Pandorus Sphinx and Rosy Maple Moth.

Experts from the University of Guelph found seven new spider species for Canada. So far they have counted 117 spider species. One new species is the Black-legged Crab Spider.

The approximate total is 1,134 species as of July 9, 2014. The following is a summary of the species seen: ~150 beetle species; 117 arachnids plus 12 more species; 465 plants; ~ 125 Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies); ~150 Terrestrial Invertebrates; ~20 fungi (we need someone with expertise in this area); ~ mosses and lichens; 17 reptiles and amphibians, 78 species of birds and 17 mammals.

Thank you to all who contributed to the success of this event: Windsor Parks and Recreation, ECFNC, Ontario Bio Blitz organization, Tourism Windsor Essex and Pelee Island, Friends of the Ojibway Prairie, and Ontario Nature.

### **Look what a group found at Ojibway: 7 new spiders discovered**

Sharon Hill, Windsor Star Reporter  
In The Windsor Star, July 24, 2014

Seven spiders and two earthworms that had never been recorded in Canada have been discovered at the Ojibway Prairie Complex.

When naturalists organized a bi blitz to try to identify and count as many different species as possible June 28, 2014 they expected to find a new species, but not nine that are new for Canada.

“Yeah nine. Holy smokes,” Tom Preney, a naturalist at the Ojibway Nature Centre and Essex County Field Naturalists’ Club member, said Wednesday.

Of the 117 different spiders seen during the bioblitz, seven were new ones for the Canadian official records and two were each a new genus for Canada. Genus is the biological grouping above a species.

“In the scientific community that’s a really big thing,” Preney said.

Chris Ho, a University of Guelph student who came to the bioblitz to help look for spiders, said finding seven new spiders for Canada is amazing.

The two genera to Canada are an orb weaver spider called *gea heptagon* and a crab spider called *synema parvulum*, he said. They are a few millimetres long and are found in the United States.

If you have a phobia of spiders don't worry. Volunteers were searching in the grass and under bark for spiders so you likely aren't going to encounter them. They are tiny, won't hurt you and beneficial because they eat insects.

"Completely small and harmless," Ho said.

Ho, who said he is not an expert on spiders, said people hoped to find spiders that hadn't been recorded in Canada because of Ojibway's proximity to the United States. "For such a small habitat to find so much new species is kind of really awesome," Ho said.

Preney did not know much about the two earthworms discovered but said that a research paper is being done on the subject.

He said there may be more species that haven't been recorded in Canada before since the experts are still working on identifying all the insects. Preney said the Ojibway bioblitz found more than 465 species of plants including the spotted wintergreen, an endangered species in Canada that had not been previously found here.

More than 100 people helped 25 experts find more than 1,000 species in 24 hours, he said. There's a lot of a microscope work to identify the species and it could be months before there is a final tally.

"The spider guys were so excited they are actually planning a trip back down here next month."

### **It's time to save the bees.**

In Tecumseh Shoreline

July 11, 201

David Suzuki of the column Science Matters

Bees may be small, but they play a big role in human health and survival. Some experts say one of every three bites of food we eat depends on them. The insects pollinate everything from apples and zucchini to blueberries and almonds. If bees and other pollinators are at risk, entire terrestrial ecosystems are at risk, and so are we.

Well, pollinators are at risk. And we know one of the main causes of their alarming death rates. A new report concludes that neonicotinoid pesticides, or neonics, "pose a serious risk of harm to honey bees and other pollinators."

They also harm butterflies, earthworms and birds, and because they're now found in soils, sediment, groundwater and waterways, they alter biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and the ecosystem services provided by a wide range of affected species and environments."

The report, produced by the Task Force on Systemic Pesticides, is the work of 50 independent scientists from around the world who spent four years analyzing more than 800 peer-reviewed scientific studies.

"Far from protecting food production, the use of neonics is threatening the very infrastructure

which enables it, imperiling the pollinators, habitat engineers and natural pest controllers at the heart of a functioning ecosystem,” says lead author Jean-Marc Bonmatin of the National Centre for Research in France.

Other research shows they may not even increase agricultural yields.

Neonics are a family of chemicals with names like thiacloprid and imidacloprid. They disrupt the central nervous system systems of insects and are undeniably great at killing pests like aphids and grubs.

Unlike traditional pesticides, neonics are “systemic pesticides” that are most often applied to seeds and roots so that the chemical becomes incorporated into the plants’ leaves, pollen, nectar, fruit and flowers.

According to the Task Force, “Neonics impact all species that chew a plant, sip its sap, drink its nectar, eat its pollen or fruit” and can remain toxic for weeks or months – even years. The impacts cascade through ecosystems, weakening their stability.

As nerve poisons, they can kill targeted and non-targeted species and can cause impaired sense of smell or memory; reduced fecundity; altered feeding behaviour and reduced food intake including reduced foraging in bees; altered tunneling behaviour in earthworms; difficulty in flight and increased susceptibility to disease.”

The impacts cascade through ecosystems, weakening their stability.

As nerve poisons, they can kill targeted and non-targeted species and can cause “impaired sense of smell or memory; reduced fecundity; altered feeding behaviour and reduced food intake including reduced foraging in bees; altered tunneling behaviour in earthworms; difficulty in flight and increased susceptibility to disease.”

There’s also evidence they can harm human health, especially in infants.

Neonics make up about 40 per cent of the world insecticide market, with global sales of US\$2.63 billion in 2011 – and growing.

That may explain why, despite increasing evidence that they’re harmful, there’s been such strong resistance to phasing them out or banning them.

After experts concluded in 2013 that neonics pose an unacceptable risk to bees, the European Union imposed a temporary ban on the use of three neonics in applications that area particularly hazardous to bees – despite fierce opposition from the agrochemical industry and several governments.

At the same time, Canada re-approved clothianidin, one of the chemicals banned in Europe. In the face of conclusive findings from hundreds of studies, industry reaction had been astounding.

“There is very little credible evidence that these things are causing untoward damage because

we would have seen them over 20 years of use,” said Julian Little, spokesperson for neonicotinoid manufacturer Bayer.

Canadian agricultural pest control trade association CropLife Canada also rejected the science, blaming bee deaths on varroa mites, another serious threat to honeybees.

And even though Canada’s Pest Management Regulatory Agency confirmed neonics used on corn seed contributed to bee die-off in Ontario and Quebec, federal minister Rona Ambrose has so far rejected a ban, saying her department’s research is “inconclusive.”

### *Put people before profits*

What will it take to get governments and industry to put people – and pollinators – before profits?

Around the world, concerned individuals and organizations are calling on decision-makers to get serious about this threat.

At writing, more than 27,000 have signed a David Suzuki Foundation alert asking federal and provincial governments to ban the use and sale of neonics.

It’s the government’s duty to protect us from potentially harmful chemicals. With neonics, the science is clear: they’re unsafe.

Researchers say “there is clear evidence of harm sufficient to trigger regulatory action.” They’re calling them “the new DDT.”

It’s time to ban these harmful pesticides.

### **Ontario bees take massive hit** **Pesticides, long winter linked to shortage: Study**

Reporter Rick Dawes

The Windsor Star, July 25, 2014.

A local beekeeper says he is concerned about the effect of pesticides on the long-term sustainability of the honey farming industry, especially in Ontario, after colonies across Canada suffer massive winter losses.

According to a report released July 24, 2014 by the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, Ontario took an average 58 per cent loss of commercially productive hives, doubling the average loss of any of the 10 other provinces surveyed.

The report said beekeepers surveyed across Canada cited a long winter season, pesticide use and a few specific pests as the culprits. Now some honey farmers are missing out on pollinating-business revenue while they deal with the repercussions.

Tom Congdon and his wife run Sun Parlor Honey in Cottam, a honey farm started by his grandfather in 1916. He said the farm used to run about 2,000 colonies but has downsized to around 1,700. He took part in the survey.

Congdon said healthy bees are typically able to survive the winter just fine but exposure to neonicotinoids, a common pesticide, weakens and makes hives more vulnerable.

“The bees being exposed to it, it has an impact on the bees’ lifespan, on their behaviour in the colony. It affects them on a lot of different levels,” Congdon said.

After winter last year Congdon said his farm suffered around a 40 per cent loss.

“The winter did play some role in the winter loss but it’s mainly due to pesticide damage that was occurring last summer and fall to the bees,” Congdon said.

This year his winter losses are not as severe, at around 20-25 per cent. He said even still he is playing catchup at this point in the season.

“Anything above 20 per cent is going to have a pretty significant impact on your business and your viability of your business,” Congdon said. “We should be in full honey production right now and we’re still playing with rebuilding, so guys that lost 40 and 60 percent will be the whole summer just trying to get things back in shape for the winter.”

Andrew Thiessen of Thiessen Apple Orchard in Leamington said he contracts bee farmers like Congdon so the hives of bees can do the work of thoroughly pollinating his trees.

“The bees collect pollen from the blossom to bring it back to the hive but while they’re going blossom to blossom they’re actually pollinating the fruit tree to turn the flower into an apple. “That pollen needs to go from one flower to another to pollinate the fruit.”

Thiessen said without bees there would be no produce and Congdon said without a change in pesticide use there may one day be no bee industry.

If bee populations continue to struggle Congdon said prices will have to go up due to the rising cost of maintaining the colonies.

“Last year there was a world honey shortage so honey prices did move up a significant amount,” Congdon said. “And this year it looks like honey prices will probably remain stable but I am not sure how we’re going to make up our loss of income.”

“I think if we can’t keep these bees alive, pollination for farmers is going to suffer. I don’t know what they’ll use for bees but it won’t be honey bees.”

Further analysis will be conducted by the Ontario government on the 2013/14 wintering data.

**Slithering Salute****Ojibway to host World Snake Day on July 16, 2014**

In The Windsor Star

July 15, 2014

Sharon Hill, Reporter, The Windsor Star

It's World Snake Day (Wednesday, July 16, 2014) and if you get a chance to see one up close it might make it easier to join in the snake celebration.

"It's really hard to be afraid of something when you're looking at it eye to eye," Ojibway Nature Centre education and outreach co-ordinator Karen Cedar said July 14, 2014.

"Even if you're not touching the snake, when you see little kids touching them and you see that the snake's not biting anyone – it's kind of hard to hold on to the snakes-are-going- to-attack-me philosophy.

Ojibway Nature Centre has a free event July 16 to educate the public about snakes which includes presentations by Steve the Snake Guy, crafts for children, and hands-on experiences with snakes by Scienstational Sssnakes. Last year, about 400 people showed up for the first snake day event in what Cedar described as a huge love fest for snakes.

Question: Why should I care about snakes?

Answer: Because they eat rodents and insects, snakes are very beneficial, Cedar said. Think less about bad movies like *Snakes on a Plane* and more about an eastern fox snake or the Massasauga rattlesnake ridding your yard of disease-carrying mice. Cedar said snakes such as the northern brown snake and northern red-bellied snake eat slugs in your garden at night. "They are a plus in our lives."

Question: How many snakes do we have here?

Answer: There are about ten kinds of native snakes left in the area, Cedar said. Six are considered species at risk including the Lake Erie water snake and the blue racer – both endangered and live on Pelee Island.

The rare ones in the Windsor area include:

The endangered Butler's garter snake is an elegant snake with a petite head and large eyes, Cedar said. "They're very endearing."

The endangered queen snake is a water snake that eats crayfish. It will writhe, throw up on you and release a foul smell to get away.

The threatened eastern Massasauga rattlesnake is the only venomous snake in Ontario and it is found in the LaSalle area. The population here is genetically different than the ones found around Georgian Bay, Cedar said. Even if it does bite in self-defence, it may not inject venom.

The eastern fox snake is listed as threatened and is a "prince among snakes," Cedar said because it eats mice and if it grows large enough (about six feet long) will eat rats too.

Other snakes in the area include the eastern garter snake, the northern water snake, the northern red-bellied snake, and the northern brown snake.

Question: What do I do if I see a snake?

Answer: Never try to pick up snakes. Don't move them and or kill them.

Cedar said enjoy looking at them and then back away. Snakes are very predictable and will want to move away from you, she said.

Most people don't see snakes because the ones that live a long time stay away from humans. "Almost everyone in the city will have snakes in their backyard, whether or not they see them is a whole different thing."

You likely have an eastern garter snake in your backyard but they vary so much they are difficult to identify. Cedar said they are supposed to have stripes but the stripes won't always be the same and the snakes can range in colour from lime green to dark brown.

Question: How is Windsor celebrating World Snake Day?

Answer: Windsor's second annual World Snake Day celebration and education event is July 16 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Ojibway Nature Centre. The event is free and there are presentations by Steve the Snake Guy at 11 p.m. and 1 p.m.

Note: World Snake Day at Ojibway Nature Centre was celebrated by 1,400 persons on July 16, 2014. Last year 400 persons attended the event.

### Activities and Events

**September 10<sup>th</sup> – Members’ Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30 p.m. – Have you ever wondered what happens to water and other substances when they are flushed down our drains and toilets? It shouldn’t be a mystery, and the City of Windsor and the Detroit River Canadian Cleanup initiative have partnered to create a wastewater video to help de-mystify the topic, and educate viewers. Everything we put down our drains can have a big impact on our home and our environment. For example, there are many household items that are branded as ‘flushable’ that really shouldn’t be put down the toilet. Same goes with old, expired medication—wastewater treatment plants were never designed to remove those substances from water. Join City of Windsor Environmental Coordinator, Karina Richter, and Detroit River Canadian Cleanup Remedial Action Plan Coordinator, Claire Sanders, for a screening and discussion of the short video “Wasterwater: Where Does it Go?”

**September 13th-14th – Blue Kestrel Café at the Holiday Beach Hawk Festival** – We will be organizing this fund raiser through a Committee this year. If you would like to volunteer for this Committee to help organize this event, please contact JoAnn Grondin – 519-734-0056.

**October 8<sup>th</sup> – Member’s Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30pm - Kate Arthur, restoration biologist at ERCA will present a slide talk about a variety of recent habitat restoration projects undertaken in the region and also highlight the restoration services that are potentially available to landowners to create or enhance wildlife habitat.

October 9<sup>th</sup> – CSLT - Linda Menard Watt traveled to India on a wonderful Quest Tour during October and November 2013. With her Canon Camera and Power Shoot, Linda was able to obtain images of a wide variety of birds, mammals and other creatures including spiders. Linda will share her images with us on Thursday, October 9, 2014. Linda’s presentation will take place in Room C of the Essex Civic Centre at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments. A donation of \$20.00 is welcome. Call Betty at 519-944-0825 for to let us know you will be attending and for further information.

**November 8<sup>th</sup> - Save the date for our 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner.** Our speaker is Denis Tetreault. He will be speaking on “Evolution: Facts and Theories”. Tickets are \$35.00 each. Donations to the Silent Auction and/or door prizes are welcome. If you have any questions call JoAnn Grondin –[519-734-0056](tel:519-734-0056). Please see the flyer on a separate page for more information.

**November 12<sup>th</sup> – Special Member’s Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30pm - Essex County Nature (Field Nats) in collaboration with the Windsor Essex County Environment are planning a fall session of WECEC Green Speaker’s series on Microplastics in the Great Lakes. Microplastics are generally less than 5 mm in diameter and are often found in many common consumer products, including toothpastes, deodorants, body washes, hand cleansers and facial exfoliates. In 2012 and 2103, a pair of scientific studies recorded the plastic contents of the great lakes and discovered microplastics in greater concentrations in Lake Erie exceeding data collected in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (Erikson, et. A, 2013). These products can have a significant impact on wildlife and humans. Stay tuned for future updates. Eriksen, M. et

al., *Microplastic Pollution in the Surface Waters of the Laurentian Great Lakes*. Mar. Pollut. Bull. (2013).

**November 27<sup>th</sup>** –CSLT- Birder Todd Pepper is looking forward to a month long birding trip to Malaysia, Borneo and Sulwesi. Upon his return home, Todd will present images of the birds seen during a month of birding and photography. Todd’s presentation will take place on Thursday, November 27, 2014 in Room C of the Essex Civic Centre at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments. A donation of \$20.00 is welcome. Call Betty at 519-944-0825 to let us know you will be attending and for further information.

**December 10<sup>th</sup>** – **Member’s Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30pm - It’s our annual year in review! Bring your best photos from nature hikes and adventures from anywhere on our planet! And prepare to stuff your face with delicious snacks and treats! Auction will follow the meeting.

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**Essex County Field Naturalists’ Club**  
**Membership Form – Due January 1, 2013**

Individual membership \$20.00 / year \_\_\_\_\_ Family membership \$25.00 / year \_\_\_\_\_  
Student (full-time) \$10.00 / year \_\_\_\_\_ Sustaining membership \$30.00 / year \_\_\_\_\_

**Tax Receipt Eligible:** Life membership \$500.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
Donation \_\_\_\_\_

Publications: Wildflowers of the Canadian Erie Islands by Mary Celestino \$15 \_\_\_\_\_  
Fishes of Essex County and Surrounding Waters By Lynda D. Corkum \$25 \_\_\_\_\_  
[www.fishesofessexcounty.com](http://www.fishesofessexcounty.com)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  I wish to receive the Egret by email.

Please contact me to volunteer at ECFNC events!

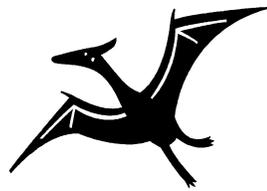
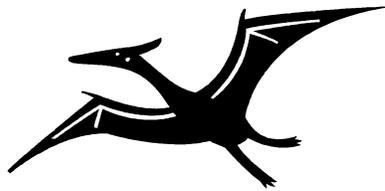
*Thank you!*

*Make cheques payable to:* **Essex County Field Naturalists’ Club**  
Devonshire Mall P.O., P. O. Box 23011, Windsor, Ontario N8X 5B5

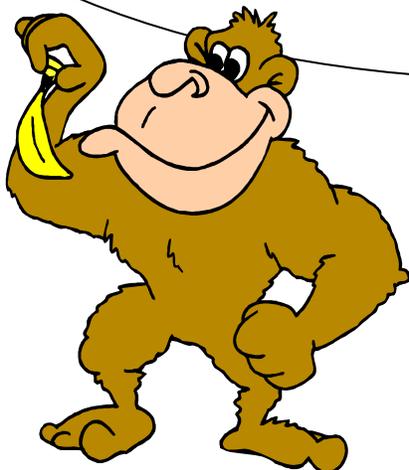


**Essex County Field Naturalists' Club  
30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner  
Saturday, November 8, 2014  
Fogolar Furlan Club, Dante Costa  
Hall**

**Tickets: \$35.00 each  
Cocktails: 5:30 p.m.**



**Evolution: Facts and Theories. Dr. Denis Tetreault**, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Windsor, will present on the biological and geological evidence for evolution spanning from the very small (molecular biology) to the very large (the evolution of major new groups of organism). The truth behind what we know and why we know it.



**Tickets are available at:  
Ojibway Nature Centre, 5200 Matchette  
Road, Windsor, 519-966-5852**

**Pelee Wings Nature Store, 636 Point Pelee  
Drive, Leamington, 519-326-5193  
JoAnn Grondin – 519-734-0056**