



# 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

**January 4<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Winter Duck Watch**

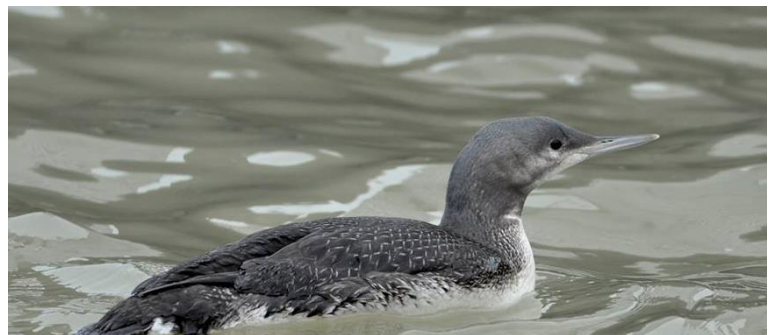
**January 14<sup>th</sup> – General Members Meeting – Patrick Moldowan's work at Algonquin Park's Wildlife Research Station**

**February 11<sup>th</sup> – General Members Meeting - Tom and Steve's Awesome Florida Adventure**

**February 8<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Waterfowl Hike**

**March 11<sup>th</sup> – Annual General Meeting**

**March 15<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Tree Identification Workshop**



Red-throated Loon. Kingsville Harbour, Dec 2, 2014. Photo: Kory Renaud from Windsor Essex Nature Sightings. <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Windsor-Essex-Nature-Sightings/174034306043155>

## 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

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Windsor, Ontario N8X 5B5

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ECFNC fax # 519-839-4795

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

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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), Sarah Baldo, 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 Field Naturalists' Club's 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner**  
**Betty Learmouth**



Speaker Dr. Denis Tetreault.

Seventy-three members and friends gathered together at the Fogolar Furlan Club on November 8, 2014 for the annual ECFNC dinner. David Kraus acted as Master of Ceremonies, welcoming all attending.

A fund raising silent auction was attractively arranged around the perimeter of the room featuring a wide variety of items including a variety of natural history books, baskets of preserves, prints suitable for framing, and more.

The meal was served family style and included the following: fresh rolls and butter, Antipasto Verde, Penne with Blush Sauce, Tossed Green Salad, Chicken Parmigiana, Stuffed Sweet Peppers with Risotto (green, yellow and red peppers), Parisienne Roast Potatoes, and Garden Blend Vegetables. Desserts were provided by ECFNC members. Dinner and deserts were delicious.

Our speaker was Dr. Denis Tetreault of the Earth and Environmental Sciences Department, University of Windsor. Dr. Tetreault's talk was entitled Evolution: "Facts and Theories."

Phil Roberts was honoured with a life time achievement award. The evening concluded with the door prize distribution.

The following persons assisted with the dinner, resulting in another successful event: JoAnn Grondin, Shirley Grondin, Carl Maiolani, Dave Kraus, Cathy Lepain, Kathy Lesperance, Bonnie Ross, and Pauline Renaud.

"Thank you" to all who attended and "thank you" to all who made the silent auction a success.

**Phil Roberts Receives Lifetime Achievement Award**

**Carl Maiolani**

At the Field Naturalists' Annual Dinner on November 8, 2014, Phil Roberts was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award by the club. Unfortunately he was not able to be in attendance because of an overriding commitment to a career-related function. It was expected that the award could be presented at the club's upcoming December 10th members' meeting.

This award is presented annually to a member who has made substantial



Phil Roberts and Peg Hurst at the inaugural BioBlitz in June 2014. Photo: Sheeva Nakhaie.

contributions of time, effort, and often expertise to the achievement of club goals and activities over a span of many years. The recipient is chosen by the club's board of directors and is invariably someone who does not currently sit on the board.

This year the choice was an easy one for the board as Phil had recently stepped down from the board to concentrate on advocating for some important issues, not the least of which has been the future use of the property known as Ojibway Shores.

Phil was one of the original members of the club as it came together informally and then formally in 1984-5. He was recruited by Jim McAllister, the first president of the club. Jim was aware of Phil's keen interest in nature and soon convinced him to become a director for the club at the tender age of 23. He continued on as an active member of the club until he and his wife Lori moved away from Windsor shortly thereafter because of job opportunities.



Phil Roberts and a Red-tailed Hawk. Photo: Vicki Bartel.

In 1991, Phil moved back to Windsor with his family once again because of job opportunities and became active in the club again, eventually becoming President in 2002. At this time the club had been working for about 3 years, trying to stop a golf course development in Marshfield Woods. Phil oversaw the final months of that struggle which included an appearance at the Ontario Municipal Board where Dr. John Spellman of the University of Windsor successfully argued the case against the development. Phil went on to serve as president of the club until 2012 when he was succeeded by Jesse Gardner Costa.

Ever since the club came together in the 80's, Phil has been active in nature-related activities in the county and in the city. He has spent countless hours in the bird blind down at Holiday Beach, helping to track the movement of raptors through the area. Hundreds if not thousands of Hawkfest visitors have been educated by his entertaining talks where he magically pulled birds out of

cylindrical tubes designed to keep the birds calm and safe. In addition, for what seemed like years, he partnered with Barbara Peacock of the CBC radio show Crosstown to do nature reports from the field that were thoroughly entertaining and educational.

When asked about what pleased him most about his contributions to the club, he commented with satisfaction about how the leadership reins had been handed off to a Board that included youthful members. A board that was willing to embrace the potential of new technology and social media possibilities. A board that organized and delivered the first Ojibway Prairie Bioblitz in 2014.

In my opinion, Phil's greatest contribution may have been the way he inspired members of the club with his enthusiasm for all things natural. On behalf of the club we extend our thanks to Phil and his family for all the time spent on club activities, regardless of how enjoyable or tedious the activities might have been. We look forward to many more years filled with his ever present smile around the meeting room table or on the trails in the field.

**ECFNC 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner, Saturday, November 8, 2014**  
**JoAnn Grondin, Heritage Committee Coordinator**

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank several people for their help with our great 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Dinner. This dinner could not take place without their help.

Set up: Shirley Grondin, Carl Maiolani, Pauline Renaud and JoAnn Grondin.

Desserts: Cathy Lapain, Shirley Grondin, Pauline Renaud, Eleanor Sfalcin, Claire McAllister, Sarah Baldo, Sandra Wilson, Linda Code, Kendal Woodfield, Peg Hurst, and JoAnn Grondin. I apologize if I have missed anyone. There were lots of donations of desserts this year. The people who attended really love their desserts. Like magic, most of it disappeared.

Reception Desk: Pauline Renaud and Kathy Lesperance.

Cashiers: Shirley Grondin, Bonnie Ross and Cathy Lapain.

For a spectacular MC job: Dave Kraus.

Guest Speaker: Dr. Denis Tetreault. Dr. Tetreault gave a very interesting and informative presentation on Evolution: Facts and Theories. I don't have much of a biology background and am very surprised to find out that I share DNA with mosquitoes and skunks.

Thank you to Betty Learmouth for submitting an in-depth article of Denis' presentation.

Dave Kruse for introducing our guest speaker and for thanking him.

Congratulations to Phil Roberts, the recipient of our Outstanding Achievement Award. It was unfortunate that Phil had another duty to fulfill and could not be present to accept the award. He knows that we appreciate everything that he does for the Club. He goes above and beyond.

A special thank you to Pauline Renaud for drawing the names for the door prize winners.

The people who donated door prizes: I know that I don't have all the names of the people who donated door prizes, so rather than miss someone, I will thank everyone collectively.

For the donation of silent auction items: Kelly Morrissey; Bonnie Ross; Claire McAllister; Linda Menard-Watt; David Cioppa; Karen Cedar; Marion Doyle; Dave Kraus; Regal Gift Shop; Michigan Botanical Club, South East Chapter; Carl Maiolani; Clarine Maiolani; Bowman Renaud Tax Services (through Carl Maiolani); Vicki Trivett; ECFNC (part of the donations

from Tom Hince); Cathy Lapain, Kenlyn Bryant; Shirley Grondin; Kaiser Photography; Dan Loncke; Hiram Walkers (through Bob Hall-Brooks), Teresa Austrin and JoAnn Grondin.

Thank you to all who attended. It was a great evening. It is nice to visit with old friends and to enjoy great food too! Next year's 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Dinner promises to be great too!

### **FORD Natural Corridor Project**

**Ian Naisbitt, Caroline Biribauer, Tom Henderson and Dave Munro**

The "Ford Essex Engine Plant Ecological Restoration Project" was initiated 16 years ago by the Joint Workplace Environment Committee (JWEC). On October 23, 1999, Concord Public Elementary School students, parents and staff were invited by the JWEC to plant tree seedlings in front of the Essex Engine Plant (EEP) with Ford employees. Thus began our community partnership. Since that time, the original planting site has been extended south to the E. C. Row Expressway Cloverleaf Naturalization Project (2002 to 2004) and north along Essex Way to the former Essex Aluminium Plant (EAP) (2004 to 2007). In essence, the Ford Natural Corridor (FNC) had been created between the Cloverleaf and the EAP.

Essex County Field Naturalists Club (Essex Nature) member Dave Munro walks along the north side of Essex Way at least once a week. While he hikes the length of Essex Way, he makes thorough observations of the existing trees that were planted several years ago. Dave's comprehensive notes of the surviving trees and his desire to see more trees planted, gave rise to the suggestion that we plant more trees along Essex Way. Accordingly, the Little River Enhancement Group (Lil' Reg)



Photo: Dave Munro

contacted the Ford Motor Company of Canada (Ford Canada) and requested a meeting to seek permission to plant more trees on their property. After the initial meeting and several emails later, our partnership was reorganized and included Ford salaried employees, Unifor Local 200 members, the Essex Region Conservation Authority (ERCA), Essex Nature, Detroit River Canadian Cleanup (DRCC) and the City of Windsor.

Autumn always fires up the connection between people and nature. The fall colours impress and our relationship with nature gets a boost; it is difficult to ignore the colours and weather of fall time. On Tuesday, October 21, 2014, Essex Nature volunteers participated in a planting event with Ford Canada. Our Autumn planting day did not disappoint: completely overcast, the UV Index was low; a brisk breeze, temps began at 9 C at 7 a.m. and fell to 8 C by noon, when the project was completed. A wee bit of drizzle fell at times, but not enough to dull the spirit of the volunteers who happily planted 130 potted trees and shrubs. Species of native trees planted included: Red Cedar, Swamp Maple, Hackberry, Cottonwood, Burr Oak, Pin Oak, Basswood,

Red-osier Dogwood, Gray Dogwood, Staghorn Sumac and Black Walnut. As well, Kentucky Coffee Tree seed pods were broadcast over the corridor.

Specifically, volunteers cheerfully and carefully planted the trees in the augured holes, replaced the soil, applied the tree wraps and lastly spread the mulch around the base. These trees and shrubs had an excellent start due to the diligent planting by volunteers. Furthermore, Ford employees mulched the existing trees along Essex Way to help them out as well. Lil' Reg is confident there will be a high survival rate. These plants will grow to maturity and propagate seeds to improve the ecosystem health of the Little River Watershed. Dave will gladly monitor the site and give us a meticulous report of the survival rate and condition of the trees.

Lil' Reg would like to take the opportunity to thank Ford Canada (Karen Leblanc, Cary Holt), salaried staff and Unifor Local 200 members for providing the people power to get the job done. Thanks to Bill Roesel (Windsor) for the tree wraps to increase the survival rate. Caroline (ERCA) was instrumental in ordering and delivering the trees to the site. All volunteers followed her instructions on the proper procedure to plant the trees and shrubs. Funding for the trees and shrubs was provided by the Detroit River Canadian Cleanup Committee. The Essex Way section of the Ford Natural Corridor looks great!

### **Biography**

**By: Dennis Zhao, Y**

Hello, everyone, my name is Dennis Zhao, Y, a Chinese student majoring in environmental engineering. This is the last semester of my M.Eng study in the University of Windsor. Previously, I studied ecology in my undergraduate period back in China, so right now it is quite familiar for me to begin my Volunteering Internship Program (VIP) in Essex County Field Naturalists' Club, as the president's assistant. There are similarities and differences also between ecology and environment engineering. Both of these two subjects concern our environment and the objects which locate in it, while ecology focuses on the organisms and their relations with their environment. In comparison, environmental engineering emphasizes the analyzing and solving the environment-related issues with engineering method. Well, both of the two subjects need solid mathematical, chemical and environment knowledge and background. Besides study, I take the position of the president of Air & Waste Management Association UWindsor Chapter. I have been taking this role for almost one year and will leave the group soon. In this placement of VIP, my primary duties include: arranging club data (Bioblitz, Ojibway Shores) accumulated from multiple events, gather and write articles for *Egret* and publications (see my article below), make reports and other clerical tasks. I feel honored to join this group made of a range of experts, aficionados, students and volunteers! Thanks very much!

**Justin Bieber? No, Justin Beaver!**

By Dennis Zhao, Y



(The left Photo: by Dennis Zhao, Y; the right photo: from nationalgeographic.com)

“Justin Bieber? No, Justin Beaver!” This was a joke crafted by a tour guide in Point Pelee National Park, Leamington, Ontario. It was August 24, 2014, the ISC (international student center – University of Windsor) organized a field trip to Point Pelee National Park. I was lucky to be a member of this trip group and thereafter witnessed a range of interesting and cute animals and their magnificent habitats. Just before the end of the trip, on a floating bridge, the tour guide asked us students: “anybody know why we stopped here?” We just looked at each other without any clues in our heads but then the tour guide uncovered the secret: “it is a beaver house! See?” Personally, it was my first time in my life to see a beaver’s house, how excited I was at that time, although I didn’t see the beaver itself, maybe he or she was sleeping under those piles of sticks...

So let’s take a deeper insight into this kind of animal, what are they? Well, from WIKIPEDIA, beavers (castors) are large, nocturnal and semi-aquatic rodents! That explains why I didn’t see those guys that morning! There are only two beaver species in the world: the North American Beaver and the Eurasian Beaver. North American beavers found at Point Pelee National Park can be classified further into the Canadian Beaver, which is a subspecies. The average mass of a beaver can get to 20 kg, and it takes a female beaver 128 days to give birth to a baby beaver. Speaking of their habitats, what more knowledge can we know? Well, this is actually the funny part. Beavers are born genius civil and structural engineers who can shape the landscape in an extreme fast speed. They fall large trees to create dams and lodges overnight. The lodge is impassable from the surface, only can be entered through underwater gate, as a method of protection from other wild enemies.

Despite our lucky discovery at the Point Pelee National Park, the North American Beaver’s population has decreased rapidly from 60 million at its peak to only 10-15 million in recent years. What are the possible reasons? Generally speaking, the main two reasons are overhunting for their fur and the destruction and degradation of their habitat. So correspondently, we need to enact and execute more strict laws and regulations to control the hunting, and also to protect their habitat.



Let's go back the beavers' lodge in Point Pelee National Park, I was told that this lodge was formed two years ago, which means it is very young. Everyone is so happy to see several new friends settling here, could be a good signal for this park's environment. We hope to see more and more beavers in the future, because they are so lovely, aren't they?

### **Royalty Among Serpents: The Queen Snake**

**Steve Marks, the Snake Guy**

There are ten species of snakes found in Essex County, but none are more unusual than the Queen Snake. An inhabitant of rivers and streams, this small innocuous little snake is rarely seen, and is mainland Ontario's rarest snake. The Queen Snake is unusual for several reasons,



Adult female Queen Snake. Photo: Joe Crowley.

but the most surprising aspect is its diet.

The Queen Snake is a rather drab plain looking snake, brown, dark gray, or olive in colouration, with large eyes and two prominent yellow stripes on the sides. Juveniles actually have two more stripes which fade as the

snake ages. There are additional stripes on the belly (which most people never get to see), so in total, there are seven stripes – hence the scientific name *Regina* (queen) *septemvittata* (seven-striped). Most adults are between 30cm (12in) and 60cm (24 in) long, but exceptionally large females can exceed 76cm (30 in). When they're born, they are a mere 15cm (6in) long.

Living in streams, and rivers, this amazing little snake preys almost exclusively on newly-molted crayfish, which are not able to defend themselves effectively with their pincers. In fact, they are so soft they can be folded in half! Investigations across the range indicate that this species' diet is composed of more than 95% crayfish. Other sources of food include frogs, tadpoles, newts, minnows, snails, and fairy shrimp.

Finding crayfish in a rocky, fast running stream isn't easy. Tongue flicking is the primary method for locating crayfish. Most people get the science of tongue flicking in snakes all mixed up – even experts. People think it's "smelling" – it isn't. People think it's "tasting the air" - it isn't. The Jacobson's organ receives molecules from the tongue and attempt to decipher this information. It's neither taste nor smell – it's a different sense altogether. What's unexpected by most is that snakes are not the only animals to engage this behaviour. Many species partake in this sensory perception: most cat species, most horse species, and humans to say the least! Unfortunately, in people, this wonderful attribute disappears shortly after birth. The Jacobson's organ and its sensory perception works extremely well under water!

Queen Snakes in Essex County are not widespread. The County doesn't have a lot of rivers and streams, as it's quite flat. Most of the naturally occurring rivers and streams have sub-populations. In the Province, they are extremely rare, with scattered small populations across southwestern part of Ontario, with 2 tiny pockets on the Bruce Peninsula. Likely the best population in Canada – like so many other species that occur here, is in Essex County.

### **A New Perspective... The Eastern Massasauga in Essex County**

**Steve Marks, the Snake Guy**

Once there was a time when rattlesnakes were feared, hated, and misunderstood. Unfortunately, that time has yet to end. As someone who has devoted a great deal of time to studying different species of rattlesnakes – both in the wild in several different places, and also in captivity, it actually amazes me that we as a society aren't quite there yet... there, as in tolerant of the wildlife we live with.

Most of North America's snakes are harmless. Having purposefully studied those species that are considered not to be harmless, I can attest that those considered dangerous, really aren't. At least they're no more dangerous than any other wildlife... For example, if one gets too close to a chipmunk, one will take a trip to the hospital. If one gets too close to a rattlesnake, the same event will happen. So why is it that we fear rattlesnakes, but not chipmunks? The threat is the same, and so is the safety strategy – don't get too close.



Eastern Massasauga basking. By Joe Crowley

There are 32 species of rattlesnakes, all native to the Americas, from parts of Canada, to Argentina. For the most part, the much larger *true* rattlesnakes belong to the genus *Crotalus*, which is derived from a Greek word for "rattle". Pygmy rattlesnakes belong to the genus *Sistrurus*, which is actually derived from an ancient Egyptian musical instrument called a Sistrum. Generally speaking, true rattlesnakes are more medically significant for humans in the event of snakebite, than pygmy rattlesnakes. There are many other differences, both physically and behaviourally.

The Eastern Massasauga is the largest of the pygmy rattlesnakes, with a maximum record length of 99cm (39 in), but most adults are not anywhere near that large, ranging from 45 to 75 cm (18 to 30 in) long. There is large variation in colour and pattern through the range, and the keen eye can identify which population a massasauga is from just from its colour. That can't be said for many other species of snakes anywhere in the world!

In general, people think that massasaugas, as well as several other snakes, are dangerous animals. Massasaugas are the only venomous snake species in Eastern Canada. All 16 other species are completely harmless. Massasaugas are not to be feared either, as they are easily avoided by taking one step back, and the only safety equipment required is clothing! Should

you ever be lucky enough to see one, please take that one step back, pull out your camera, or cell phone, and take some photos! A simple precaution, such as not touching it, will save you from any discomfort, and you can enjoy a wonderful encounter with of nature's marvels. Also, to actually help out, download and use Ontario Nature's Reptile and Amphibian Atlas App on your smartphone. You can actually document wildlife sightings this way, helping further all knowledge of those species.

Massasaugas are shy, reclusive animals. Typically, people read that and flat out deny it. It only takes logic to figure it out! This tiny animal knows one thing, "Every other animal out there,



A family safely enjoying a rewarding wildlife encounter. By Nick Scobel

that's bigger than me, wants to eat me!" The best way for massasaugas to avoid being eaten is to avoid detection in the first place. This, they are really good at! Most rattlesnakes are very good at avoiding detection. The best example of this is in the case of the Grand Canyon Rattlesnake, *Crotalus abyssus*. The Park Biologists at Grand Canyon National Park were admittedly quite shocked when it was discovered with radio telemetry that the majority of the South Rim population of this species spends 80% of their time hiding within one metre of a trail that is hiked by over 1.5 million people per year! No one ever sees these large pink rattlesnakes, and there has never been a rattlesnake-related death anywhere near the Grand Canyon, which has more than ten different kinds of them!

Many people in Essex County believe they see rattlesnakes. This simply isn't the case. Eastern Foxsnakes are excellent at convincing us humans that they are indeed rattlers! When compared side by side in leaf litter on the forest floor, it's very difficult to ascertain which is which! The appearance and the sounds are extremely similar! Of course, Eastern Foxsnakes need our respect and protection too...

The truth about our Essex County rattlesnakes is extremely sad. They are all but completely gone. One tiny population is known to exist, and its exact numbers are known to researchers. This dismal outcome comes from many pressures – not the least of which is direct persecution. Rattlesnakes in this County have never been well loved by the general public. Since the 1800's when the numbers were healthy, bounties actually existed to erase them from the landscape. This was very successful, completely eradicating the species from the southern portions of the County before 1900. In other areas, the species persisted in suitable habitat into the 1960's, however not in truly healthy populations. By 1990, the few spots to be found with surviving Massasaugas were all within the Ojibway Prairie Complex, in Windsor and Lasalle.

Ojibway Massasaugas have a sad history. Deliberate killing by thoughtless humans is believed to be the reason for sharp decline in the Ojibway Nature Reserve. The last ones in Spring Garden were sold into the illegal pet trade. It's been two full decades since a naturally occurring massasauga was found in the City limits of Windsor.

In 2006, a re-introduction effort occurred, with no success. In the Ojibway Nature Reserve, radio-telemetered rattlesnakes were monitored, until the last one was found dead, that same year. Our one big chance to do some good by this species, and the other species that are part of its community, was lost.

People really need to realize that nature (which we need to thrive ourselves) includes all forms of wildlife. Nature's delicate balance depends on species diversity. Without diversity, the pressure from invasive species, pollution, and other man-made influences will drive nature into a tailspin that won't be recoverable.

We as a species need nature to provide us (at bare minimum!) with food, air, and water. If we don't start treating nature with more respect, and direct conservation effort across the board, we are going to be in big trouble. It's already beginning to happen. Insects are in huge decline across North America. Populations of other species that depend on them are crashing. Polar vortex -type weather patterns and new and unusual diseases are beginning to emerge, both in wildlife populations and in humans.

We depend on all species of plants and animals to thrive ourselves. This includes the animals people don't love to have around, but with simple steps, can live near, around, and with. Mosquitoes, bees and wasps, ragweed, spiders, snakes, chiggers, poison ivy, snapping turtles, and ticks are just a few of the life forms people don't like to have around. We need them - all of them.

Attitudes towards massasaugas are improving in other parts of the range. In 2008, for example, I paddled up to a couple relaxing at their cottage wharf, and asked them if they'd seen any cool turtles today. Instead I was asked if I'd like to see some rattlesnakes that they'd seen right near their cottage! They had found not one but four massasaugas on their property, and taken the correct safety precautions for their three children. They showed the kids each of the snakes, so everyone was aware of where they were, and let the kids go about their day! I was able to see them all, as neither of the four animals had been disturbed all day!

In other areas of Ontario, these animals are doing only slightly better. Georgian Bay is well known for its massasauga populations. The two populations are completely separate from each other (no gene flow) and have been for at least 75 years. The species was escalated in 2012 to "Endangered", as it's truly in sharp decline with no signs of recovery in sight. The only other population in Ontario is also in dire straits. Likely fewer than 25 animals persist in a single tiny disjunct population on the Niagara Peninsula.

Many people are passionate about Ojibway. There are many folks out there, regardless of all the education that has taken place over the last 30+ years, that don't appreciate just how precious Ojibway is. Please join me in educating others about the plight of the animals and plants around the Ojibway Prairie Complex, including massasaugas and other snakes, and some of the other species that people need a little help understanding. Encourage tolerance, and strive to achieve a true attitude of stewardship.

Cherish and protect Ojibway, including, if it isn't too late, our little massasauga!

**Windsor Star Reprints**  
**Submitted by Betty Learmouth**

*Neonic ban vital for bee health and our own*  
*Gideon Forman, Caroline Schultz, and Faisal Moola*  
*October 10, 2014*

This weekend, many of us will gather among family and friends for a Thanksgiving feast, and as we thank our hard-working farmers we must not forget about their petite partners in food production – honey bees and other pollinators.

But these vital creatures are now in peril, threatened by a new class of pesticides called neonicotinoids, (neonics) which are used on more than 95 per cent of corn seed and 55 per cent of soya bean seed in Ontario. In fact, the danger is so great that leading health and environmental organizations are calling for a Canada-wide ban on these chemicals.

More than one-third of the world's crop production is reliant on pollination. Every year millions of honey bees are contracted out by beekeepers to pollinate commercial crops. Last autumn, Ontario was home to about 100,000 honey bee colonies, but more than half of them did not survive the winter. According to the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists, Ontario lost 58 per cent of its honey bee colonies this winter – more than twice the national average of 25 per cent, and nearly four times the long-term acceptable level of wintering losses of 15 per cent. These losses are the latest in a disturbing trend of significantly elevated honey bee mortality in North America and Western Europe since 2007.

These figures are astounding, and considering the important role that these and other wild pollinators play in providing our food, bold action is needed to ensure their health and that of humans and the environment. Encouragingly, a recent Oracle poll found 92 per cent of Ontarians surveyed support government taking action to protect pollinators.

Last year, the European Commission took a huge step to protect pollinators and banned the use of three major neonic pesticides – clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam – because of their risk to bees. Said the European Environmental Agency's executive director Jacqueline McGlade: "Based on the body of evidence, we can see that it is absolutely correct to take a precautionary approach and ban these chemicals."

Ontario's minister of Agriculture Jeff Leal has said that the province intends to move away from the wide-spread, indiscriminate use of neonicotinoid-based pesticides and adopt some sort of licensing system. The government's concern on this file is very welcome, but, to truly protect our pollinators, Queen's Park must go further and ban these toxic chemicals.

To be sure, pesticide toxicity is not the only environmental stressor pollinators face. Nutritional stress, pathogens, severe weather events and habitat loss are significant threats in some areas. But a growing body of scientific evidence indicates that neonics are a primary cause of these elevated levels of honey bee mortality and are killing or harming other insects as well as animals farther up the food chain.

Neonics are a class of powerful neurotoxic insecticides primarily used in agriculture. They are systemic pesticides, which means they are absorbed and incorporated into every part of the plant from the leaves and stems to the fruit, pollen and nectar. They are potent and persistent, remaining effective against target pests (as well as non-target species like bees) months after application. They are also highly water-soluble, so they can easily contaminate ground and surface water and can persist in soils and aquatic environments for along time, accumulating as the chemicals are used repeatedly.

Since the European ban, the case for banning neonics has only grown stronger. In June this year, the Task Force on Systemic Pesticides released the results of its worldwide integrated assessment of more than 800 scientific studies of the impact of neonics on biodiversity and ecosystems. They concluded that the current scale of neonic use is unsustainable and is harming biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. They recommended that policy-makers apply a precautionary approach to the regulation of these chemicals and promote alternate pest management strategies such as organic farming methods.

Although Ontario has announced its intention to license neonics, this action is not bold enough. We must ban these destructive chemicals as part of a global initiative to protect pollinators, food systems, and ultimately our own health.

Gideon Forman is executive Director of the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment. Caroline Schultz is executive director of Ontario Nature. Faisal Moola is director general, Ontario and Northern Canada, at the David Suzuki Foundation.

*New home for hive  
Tree cutters help relocate 40,000 honey bees – trunk and all  
November 13, 2014  
Reporter Sharon Hill*

How do you move 40,000 honey bees about to lose their tree house? Very carefully.

A St. Joachim company cutting trees near Sandwich Street for the new bridge and plaza came upon a large hive and spent much of Friday, November 7, 2014 carving out a six foot section of a tree trunk to save the honey bees. Columbia Utility Services Inc. waited for a cool morning when the bees weren't active, got beekeepers to help and moved the tree trunk, not the bees.

"I think they did an amazing job," said Keith Hopkins, a beekeeper who is now babysitting the hive for the winter in LaSalle. "They offered us all the assistance we needed and they did everything they could on their end to preserve it. I'm quite grateful to them."

The hive was about 15 feet up a maple tree that needed to be removed. Another beekeeper was lifted in an aerial bucket so a screen could be stapled across a hole in the trunk so the bees wouldn't escape. Holes were drilled in the tree trunk to see where the hive cavity began and ended and that section of the tree trunk was cut down and moved by crane to a trailer.

"At that point, I had about a six-foot-high piece of tree trunk that weighed about 2,000 pounds with about 40,000 bees in it," Hopkins said Tuesday.

The company has saved birds and bees before but called in some help this time and waited for colder weather.

“This was a pretty big one,” Columbia Utility Services Inc. president Bruce Coristine said. It was active the day we found it. There were thousands of bees swarming around the tree.”

With all the concern over the decline of honey bees, the hive was important to save, Coristine said. “Without the bees pollinating we’re not going to have anything.”

Transport Canada spokesman Mark Butler praised the company and said it shows the steps being taken to protect species at risk and other wildlife as preparations are made for a new bridge crossing. Although honey bees aren’t a species at risk, there are widespread concern about pollinators.

“They went to extraordinary lengths and some real additional expense in order to save those bees,” Butler said.

Hopkins said it’s too cold to try to get the semi-dormant honey bees out of the tree trunk so they will be left in the hive over the winter. He’s blocked holes so mice can’t get in but the bees can still fly out. He’s put some insulation on top of the tree trunk to make sure they’ll be protected from the elements.

“They’ll probably be happy there for the winter.”

Hopkins became worried about the loss of honey bees and started beekeeping in 2011. In the spring he hopes to move the bees to a regular beehive.

### *Land link needs rezoning*

*November 17, 2014*

*Anne Jarvis, Opinion*

It’s 30 acres of prairie, forest and wetland. It has been heavily disturbed, some of it farmed, some torn up by all-terrain vehicles. Most people don’t even know it exists. But to environmentalists, it’s one of the most critical properties in Windsor.

It’s the land that connects Ojibway Shores, the last natural shore on the Detroit River; to the rest of the rare and prized Ojibway Prairie Complex, making it the vital and much-sought link between the water and the land.

At a debate during the municipal election, the three main candidates for mayor were asked this question: What would you do if a developer offering jobs wanted Ojibway Shores?

All the candidates, including mayor-elect Drew Dilkens, suggested they would fight to preserve Ojibway Shores. Now, Dilkens and the new council can demonstrate their commitment. They can also preserve these 30 acres of key but virtually unknown land owned by the city.

Sandwiched between Ojibway Shores and Black Oak Heritage Park, the land is zoned for manufacturing. Environmentalists have long wanted council to rezone it as natural heritage to

protect it from development. But the city says it's bound by an agreement with the Windsor Port Authority, which owns Ojibway Shores and planned to develop it.

The agreement which dates back to 1992, stipulates that the city will service Ojibway Shores. The services, such as watermains, storm and sanitary sewers and roads, would go through city land.

However, the rules have all changed since 1992. Governments have recognized the environmental significance of the area and heaped restrictions on the city's principal piece. Most importantly, Ontario this year designated parts of the city's lands a provincially significant wetland.

Because it's owned by the federal government, Ojibway Shores isn't bound by the provincial designation. But the city is. Development isn't allowed on a provincially significant wetland. At the very least, it would be severely restricted.

So the question is, can the city still put services through its land? No one is sure.

Putting the services through adjacent land instead, where the truck plaza for the new crossing will be built, is also complicated. The federal government usually doesn't like easements through its land. The services could conflict with those for the crossing. And it would be too expensive to tunnel under or go around the plaza.

All this, say environmentalists, means there is more rationale for the city to rezone its lands as natural heritage. That would remove any remaining threat of the land being developed. It would also not only demonstrate the city's commitment to preserving Ojibway Shores, it would virtually prevent development on Ojibway Shores.

"What ultimately needs to be negotiated," City planner Thom Hunt said, "is resolving the 1992 agreement."

Hunt continues: "Is there a way the Windsor Port Authority can be compensated for Ojibway Shores in a way that would release the city from servicing the land?"

Much of the land is secondary growth now. It looks ordinary. But it's not. Its greatest value is as the critical corridor between the river and the land. But, sandwiched between Ojibway Shores and Black Oak Heritage Park, it also provided more habitat for the numerous rare and endangered species found in the Ojibway Prairie Complex, from the willowleaf aster to fox snakes. Two new species of spiders in Canada and a critically impaired nymph were found during the Bioblitz in Ojibway last summer. All of these probably migrate through the city land.

While many prairie plants on the site have been wiped out, pockets of rich diversity remain. With care, such as planting prairie species, removing invasive species and conducting prescribed burns, much of the land could be restored, says Tom Preney, a naturalist at Ojibway Nature Centre.

"If it could be restored, it could be a beautiful tall grass prairie," he said.



The new council has an extraordinary chance to help create a ribbon of green all the way from the shore of the Detroit River through the entire Ojibway Prairie Complex. If it did, Tom Henderson of the Detroit River Canadian Cleanup wrote recently, "councillors would take their place among the far-sighted councils of the past who protected and enhanced Windsor's reputation as a green community. [ajarvis@windowstar.com](mailto:ajarvis@windowstar.com)

*Pesticide plan creates buzz*

*Beekeepers laud, farmers slam Ontario ban on neonicotinoid*

*Doug Schmidt*

*November 26, 2014*

Beekeepers and environmentalists are ecstatic, but some farmers are upset with plans by the provincial government to radically reduce the Ontario agricultural sector's reliance on neonicotinoid pesticide use.

"It's going to be quite an undertaking ... but it's good news," said Tom Congdon of Sun Parlor Honey in Cottam.

The local honey producer blames neonicotinoid use by farmers for his company's loss last winter of 41 per cent of its bee colonies, followed by another 25 per cent in the spring.

Citing a recent report by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency that pointed to a link between planting corn and soybean seeds treated with neonicotinoids – an agricultural insecticide – and mass bee deaths, the province has set a goal of reducing by 80 per cent the acreage of neonic-treated corn and soybean seed for 2017.

"We're disappointed of course," said Lakeshore farmer Leo Guilbeault, a director of the Grain Farmers Association of Ontario who grows about 2,000 acres of cash crops in Essex County.

Guilbeault said it will not only result in more crop damage and a loss of yield due to insects, but it will also mean a competitive disadvantage with growers south of the border and in the rest of Canada, as well as the loss of seed supply sources in those other areas.

The provincial Liberals announced Tuesday they were taking the action "to strengthen bird, bee, butterfly and other pollinator health to ensure healthy ecosystems, a productive agricultural sector and a strong economy."

Some European countries have implemented outright neonicotinoid bans, but Ontario is the first jurisdiction in North America to contemplate action to reduce growers' dependence. Crops such as apples, cherries, peaches, plums, cucumbers, asparagus, squash, pumpkins, and melons need help from natural pollinators to grow.

"The 80 per cent reduction target is a bold and necessary step to address the threats that these pesticides pose to human and ecosystem health," said Anne Bell, director of conservation and education at Ontario Nature.

Guilbeault said neonicotinoids replaced the “much deadlier” organo-phosphate class of pesticides and have become “the insecticide of choice” for corn and soybean growers.

“It’s a lot safer than what we used to use,” he said.

Health Canada has suggested that seeds treated with neonicotinoids contributed to the majority of the bee deaths in Ontario and Quebec in 2012, likely due to exposure of the pesticide-laced dust during planting. Congdon said 70 per cent of samples taken across Ontario last year showed the presence of neonicotinoids in dead and live bees, as well as in the pollen, hives and plants visited by the bees.

“In the samples from our colonies, it was 100 per cent,” Congdon said.

Sun Parlor was one of two honey producers that recently launched a proposed multimillion-dollar class-action lawsuit against the manufacturers of the chemical that beekeepers allege is linked to mass bee die-offs.

The agro-chemical industry was quick to respond Tuesday and didn’t mince words.

“This is a bad day for Ontario agriculture,” CropLife Canada said in a statement, calling the “ill-informed reduction target a non-science-based approach (that) will only serve to hurt both farmers and the environment.”

But environmental groups cheered the development, with the Sierra Club calling it “one of the biggest environmental victories in years,” against a backdrop of intense lobbying by chemical company giants that benefit from the multi-billion-dollar annual neonicotinoid global market.”

“This is an essential first step and it was courageous,” said John Bennett, the Sierra Club Canada Foundation’s national program director. [dschmidt@windsorstar.com](mailto:dschmidt@windsorstar.com)

**Submitted by Tom Preney**

*An Extraordinary Chance*

*Anne Jarvis*

*November 16, 2014*

It’s 30 acres of prairie, forest and wetland. It has been heavily disturbed, some of it farmed, some torn up by all-terrain vehicles. Most people don’t even know it exists.

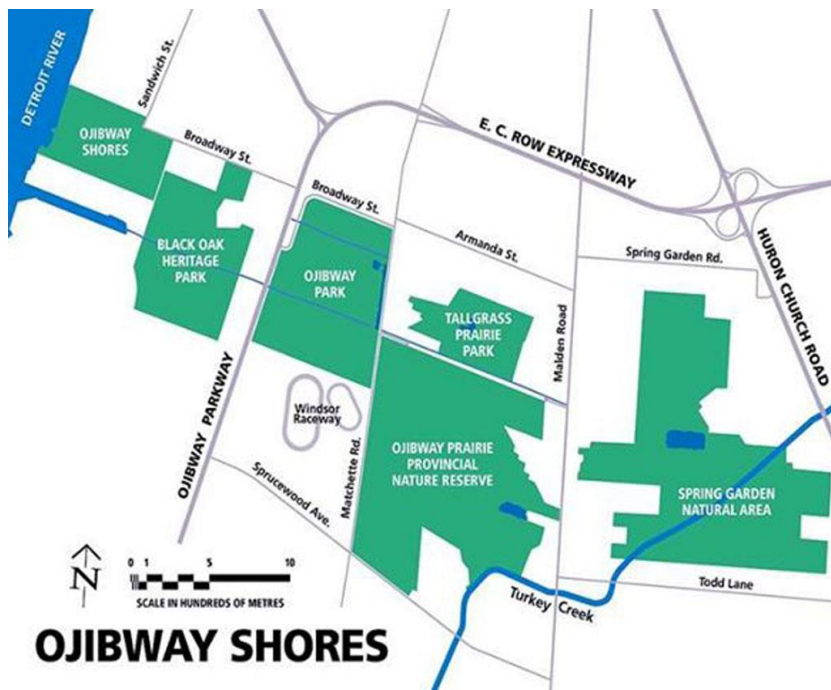
But to environmentalists, it’s one of the most critical properties in Windsor. It’s the land that connects Ojibway Shores, the last natural shore on the Detroit River, to the rest of the rare and prized Ojibway Prairie Complex, making it the vital and much-sought link between the water and the land.

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But the city says it's bound by an agreement with the Windsor Port Authority, which owns Ojibway Shores and planned to develop it. The agreement, which dates back to 1992, stipulates that the city will service Ojibway Shores. The services, such as watermains, storm and sanitary sewers and roads, would go through the city land.

However, the rules have all changed since 1992. Governments have recognized the environmental significance of the area and heaped restrictions on the city's principal piece. Most importantly, Ontario this year designated parts of the city's land a provincially significant wetland.

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“What ultimately needs to be negotiated,” said city planner Thom Hunt, “is resolving the 1992 agreement. Is there a way the Windsor Port Authority can be compensated for Ojibway Shores in a way that would release the city from servicing the land?”

Much of the land is secondary growth now. It looks ordinary. But it's not. Its greatest value is as the crucial corridor between the river and the land. But, sandwiched between Ojibway Shores and Black Oak Heritage Park, it also provides more habitat for the numerous rare and endangered species found in the Ojibway Prairie Complex, from the willowleaf aster to fox snakes. Two new species of spiders in Canada and a critically impaired nymph were found during the Bioblitz in Ojibway last summer. All of these probably migrate through the city land. While many prairie plants on the site have been wiped out, pockets of rich diversity remain. With care, such as planting prairie species, removing invasive species and conducting prescribed burns, much of the land could be restored, says Tom Preney, a naturalist at Ojibway Nature Centre.

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The new council has an extraordinary chance to help create a ribbon of green all the way from the shore of the Detroit River through the entire renown Ojibway Prairie Complex. If it did, Tom Henderson of the Detroit River Canadian Cleanup wrote recently, “councillors would take their place among the far-sighted councils of the past who protected and enhanced Windsor's reputation as a green community.”

[ajarvis@windsorstar.com](mailto:ajarvis@windsorstar.com) or 255-5587.

### Activities and Events

**This year's local Christmas Bird Counts are as follows:**

Lakeshore - Dec 18 (contact coordinator Glenn at [eaglecoach@cogeco.ca](mailto:eaglecoach@cogeco.ca))

Cedar Creek - Dec 20 (contact coordinator Paul at [naturalist@primus.ca](mailto:naturalist@primus.ca))

Rondeau - Dec 21 (contact coordinator Keith at [keithburk2@xplornet.com](mailto:keithburk2@xplornet.com))

Point Pelee - Dec 22 (contact coordinator Sarah at [Sarah.Rupert@pc.gc.ca](mailto:Sarah.Rupert@pc.gc.ca))

Holiday Beach - Dec 27 (contact coordinator Betty at [bettlear@mnsi.net](mailto:bettlear@mnsi.net))

Detroit River - Jan 1, 2015 (contact coordinator Paul at [naturalist@primus.ca](mailto:naturalist@primus.ca))

**January 4<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Join Field Nat Kory Renaud** at Lakeview Marina for a winter duck watch. We'll look for overwintering ducks, Bald eagles, gulls and more at the base of the Little River. Meet in the Lakeview Marina public parking lot at 10am.

**January 14<sup>th</sup> – General Members Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30 p.m. - Patrick Moldowan, noted turtle researcher, will present on the exciting work of the Algonquin Park Wildlife Research Station. Auction, and refreshments will follow the meeting.

**February 11<sup>th</sup> – General Members Meeting** – Ojibway Nature Center 7:30 p.m - Tom Preney and Steve 'the snake guy' Marks will present to the group on their adventures in South Florida on a 'herping' trip. Auction, and refreshments will follow the meeting.

**February 8<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Meet Paul DesJardins** at 1pm at the Lakeview Park Marina across from Peche Island at the end of Riverdale Avenue for a waterfowl hike!

**March 11<sup>th</sup> – Annual General Meeting** – Join Club Members to hear our future plans and updates on last year's activities and finances, hear updates from the various committees, selection of our 2015 – 2016 Executive and our always popular, fun and sometimes frustrating Quiz for door prizes. Ojibway Nature Centre at 7:30 pm is the place to be.

**March 15<sup>th</sup> – Outing – Join Club Member Dave Kraus** for a workshop on tree identification. The event will be held at Ojibway Nature Centre and outdoors if the weather permits. There is no cost for this workshop. It starts at 2:00 pm.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

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

<b>Donations - ECFNC 30th Annual Dinner, November 8, 2014</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Article/Name</b>	<b>Donated by</b>
1	Bird Sense - What It's Like to Be a Bird	Kelly Morrissey
2	What the Robin Knows	Kelly Morrissey
3	"Urchans" matted print by Sue Coleman	Bonnie Ross
4	"The Moon" matted print by Sue Coleman	Bonnie Ross
5	3 elastic band beaded bracelets	Bonnie Ross
6	Copper coloured watch	Bonnie Ross
7	Book of North American Birds - New Book	JoAnn Grondin
8	Frozen Planet - new book	JoAnn Grondin
9	Encyclopedia of Animals - new book	JoAnn Grondin
10	Through the Eyes of the Vikings - new book	JoAnn Grondin
11	The Bumper Book of Nature - new book	JoAnn Grondin
12	Prehistoric World - new book	JoAnn Grondin
13	Cranes - new book	JoAnn Grondin
14	28" Destiny Orange Suit Case, expandable - never used	JoAnn Grondin
15	Approx. 17" AKCAM large glass plate - made in Turkey	JoAnn Grondin
16	Back Pack - holds 2 bottles of water - slightly used	JoAnn Grondin
17	Cuddle Soft and Comfy 54" x 71"	Claire McAllister
18	Double plant pot - 2 pots (\$5.99 x 2)	Claire McAllister
19	T Shirt - XL Ten Thousand Villages	Claire McAllister
20	So Much Potential - local Author Margaret J. McMaster, signed by Author, for ages 12+	Claire McAllister
21	Outdoor Pack Waist Pack with Bottle	Linda Menard-Watt
22	OBUSFORME Kestrel Bottle Fanny Pack	Linda Menard-Watt
23	OBUSFORME Breakout Bottle Fanny Pack	Linda Menard-Watt
24	The Work of Nature - book	Linda Menard-Watt
25	The Natural Garden Book	Linda Menard-Watt
26	The Miracle Planet - book	Linda Menard-Watt
27	Great Rivers of Europe, by George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd, London, Published in 1966 - some writing in it	Linda Menard-Watt
28	Photograph printed on burlap and burlap attached to wood and framed	David Cioppa
29	Christmas Tablecloth, 60 X 120" and 8 napkins, 17 X 17"	Karen Cedar/JoAnn Grondin
30	Basset Hound Statue	JoAnn Grondin
31	Quilted Book Cover and Lined Book	Marion Doyle
32	Merlin - Numbered Print - Duotone Limited Edition by Louise Zemaitis, 38/250	Unknown
33	Georgian Bay Golden Eyes Wildlife Habitat Conservation Print, 366/500	Dave Kraus

34	Spring Pond Gadwalls Wildlife Habitat Conservation Print, 278/500	Dave Kraus
35	Bufflehead Refuge Wildlife Habitat Conservation Print, 302/500	Dave Kraus
36	15 cm/6" small plate - Hare & Young, Mothers Day, 1981, Bing & Grondahl Copenhagen Porcelain and stand	Regal Gift Shop
37	15 cm/6" small plate - Lioness & Cubs, Mothers Day, 1982, Bing & Grondahl Copenhagen Porcelain and stand	Regal Gift Shop
38	15 cm/6" small plate - Woodpecker & Young, Mothers Day, 1980, Bing & Grondahl Copenhagen Porcelain and stand	Regal Gift Shop
39	18 cm/7" small plate - Winter Twilight - Owl 1974, Royal Copenhagen and stand	Regal Gift Shop
40	20 cm/7 3/4" large plate - The Apprentice by Nori Peter, 293/7500	Regal Gift Shop
41	21 1/2 cm/8 1/2" large plate - Oak Creek Canyon by Gage Taylor, 701/5000	Regal Gift Shop
42	21 cm/8 1/4" large plate - Below the Peak Antelope by Paul Krapf, No 52B	Regal Gift Shop
43	10 1/4" large plate - Yellow Peony Plate	Anonymous
44	Gray's New Manual of Botany, 7th Edition, A Handbook of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Central and North-Eastern United States and Adjacent Canada, published in 1908, signed by George Wm. Thomson, July 10, 1945	Michigan Botanical Club, South East Chapter
45	Wild Plants of the Canadian Prairies, Canada Department of Agriculture, published March, 1957	Michigan Botanical Club, South East Chapter
46	An Astronaut's Guide to Life by Chris Hadfield- slightly used	Carl Maiolani
47	Trees of the Carolinian Forest by Gerry Waldron - this book is sold out and is a very rare find	Carl Maiolani
48	Framed Hummingbird Photo	Clarine Maiolani
49	Two Free Basic Personal 2014 Canadian Tax Returns	Bowman Renaud Tax Services
50	Two Free Basic Personal 2014 Canadian Tax Returns	Bowman Renaud Tax Services
51	The Pawpaw Grower's Manual for Ontario by Dan Bissonnette	Vicki Trivett
52	Protecting Canada's Endangered Species	ECFNC (all through Tom Hince donations)
53	Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario - still in original wrapping	ECFNC
54	The Bedside Book of Birds by Graeme Gibson	ECFNC
55	Birding Florida	ECFNC
56	Florida Wildflowers in Their Natural Communities - has some writing in it	ECFNC



57	Lives of North American Birds by Ken Kaufman, sponsored by the Roger Tory Peterson Institute	ECFNC
58	North American Marsh Birds - first published in 1983	ECFNC
59	The Ontario Butterfly Atlas	ECFNC
60	Picture Windsor by Spike Bell, published in 1989	ECFNC
61	Wine Bible	ECFNC
62	Set of orange towels - 2 bath, 1 hand, and 1 face cloth	Cathy Lapain
63	The Steeped Collection - Green Collection	Cathy Lapain
64	Black and White Scarf	Cathy Lapain
65	Hand Embroidered/Quilted Wall Hanging with matching pillow and hardware for hanging - does not include the easel	Kenlyn Bryant
66	Backyard Birding	Cathy Lapain
67	Better Homes and Gardens - Yard & Garden Basics	Cathy Lapain
68	Better Homes and Gardens - New Complete Guide to Gardening	Cathy Lapain
69	The Complete Book of Garden Flowers	Cathy Lapain
70	How to Spot Hawks and Eagles	Cathy Lapain
71	Wildflowers - How to Identify Flowers in the Wild and How to Grow Them in Your Garden	Cathy Lapain
72	American Garden Guides - Trees	Cathy Lapain
73	Rodale's Successful Organic Gardening - Landscaping with Perennials	Cathy Lapain
74	Natural Landscapping	Cathy Lapain
75	Feathered Friends Calendar	JoAnn Grondin
76	The Historical Atlas of Dynasties and Royal Houses	JoAnn Grondin
77	Jam - 7 8 oz jars	Cathy Lapain
78	Fogolar Furlan - 2 Friday night special dinners	
79	Basket of Jam - 4 - 8 oz jars	Shirley Grondin
80	Basket of Jam - 6 - 8 oz jars	Shirley Grondin
81	Kaiser framed photo - Point Pelee Ice	Kaiser Photography
82	Birds - Their Life Their Ways Their World	Dan Loncke
83	Liquor Tray - 2 Bottles	Hiram Walker (through Bob Hall-Brooks)
84	Original Oil Painting of an old shed	Teresa Austrin
86	Girl with Duck framed picture	Teresa Austrin