



KAWARTHA FIELD NATURALISTS

Upcoming Field Trips and Presentations

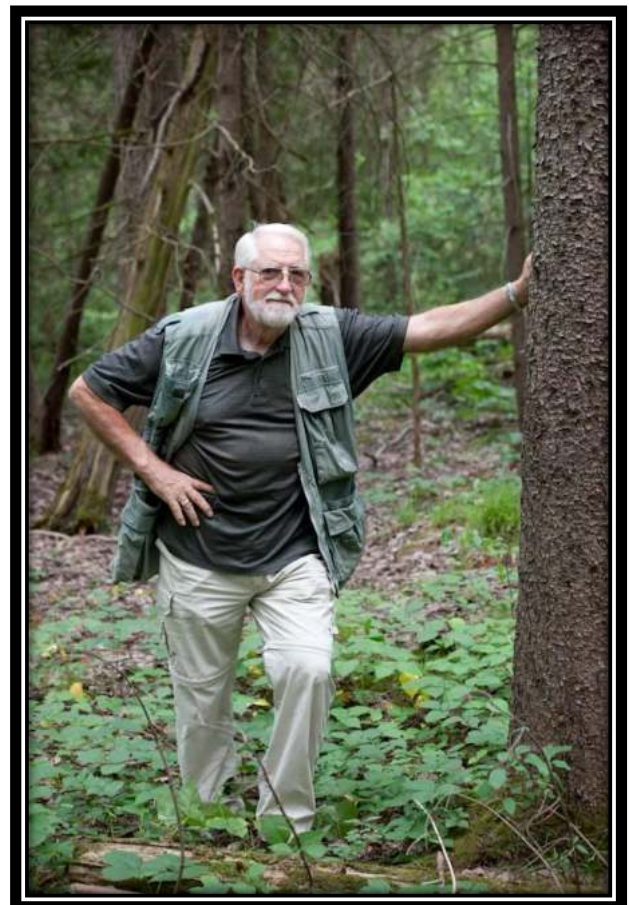
Date/Time	Title	Speaker/Sponsor
Mon. Sept 9, 7 pm	Fun With Fungi	Adam Mozzetti – KFN Member
Sat. Sept 14 (rain date Sept 15) time 2:30 pm, dinner at 5pm	Corn Roast at Lizz Hoyle's, 3311 Elm Tree Rd. Bring salad or dessert, cutlery, dishes, lawn chair.	Corn, butter, coffee, tea, water and barbecue provided.
Sun. Sept 15, 10 am at sightings board	Presq'uile Outing – Bring a lunch	Eric Davis –cancelled if corn roast has to be held on this date.
Sun Sept 22, 9:30 am	Mushroom outing at Altberg WSNR	Adam Mozzetti
TBD (possible pop-up)	Fall walk to see colours & wildflowers	Cathie Menzies
Mon. Oct. 7, 7 pm	Highly Pathogenic Avian Flu in Canada	Rosa Ivanovich, Veterinarian, KFN Member
Mon. Nov. 4, 7 pm	Freshwater Turtle Stewardship	Lisa Browning, Ontario Turtle Conservation Centre

Tribute to KFN member Robbie Preston

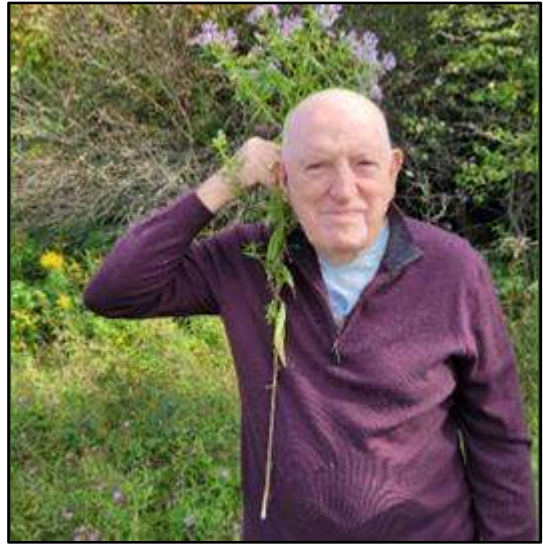
Robert (Robbie) Wayne Preston
Nov. 27, 1938 – May 20, 2024

Passed away at Ross Memorial Hospital, after a long battle with Alzheimer's Dementia. A man of many life interests and extraordinary talents, a passion for nature, love of travel and adventure and an outspoken sense of fairness and justice, Robbie lived a full and exciting life. I am Judy Kennedy, his faithful partner for 18 years and I invite you to come to help me celebrate his life and his passing to a place of peace. Saturday, June 8, from 2 – 4 PM at the Fenelon Falls Seniors Centre, 58 Murray Street. Please come and share your memories of Robbie as we say goodbye and cherish the time we had together.

Donations to the Alzheimer's Society <https://alzheimer.ca/pklnh/en>



From Gerarda Schouten: I really like this photo of Robbie taken at our corn roast last September, 2023 as it shows a gentler more playful side to this multifaceted man. Robbie had many different careers and he worked very hard at all of them. After joining the Kawartha Field Naturalists in 2006, he was passionate and dedicated in promoting the club and sharing his love of Nature. His keen eye and detailed knowledge added to our Nature Notes conversations as well as his presentations. Robbie donated many of his amazing photos to our Silent Auction as well as efficiently running one. He printed our calendar and ran photo contests. He made camera and binocular straps to sell to members and would hold scissor-sharpening workshops to generate income for our club. Once he assumed responsibility for the Alberg Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Reserve, he was tireless in maintaining it. On his own initiative he contacted members of Rudy Altberg's family to learn more of his story. On road clean-up days (remember them!), he and Judy would set up a camp kitchen and treat us to soup and hot drinks plus a dessert at the end of our pickup time. Robbie hosted information sessions at Fleming College and other locations as well as building chimney swift towers. He leaves behind an amazing legacy. Thanks, Robbie, for all your work.



From Anne Barbour: In the fall of 2006, Robbie joined the KFN and immediately became an active member by generously provided the graphic design and photo adjustments for the newsletter. Robbie also became a regular contributor to the newsletter with photos and stories. Robbie was an excellent photographer and generously shared his knowledge with interested members. It was the time when cameras were changing from film to digital, and Robbie did not hesitate to delve in, learn and share while admitting his limitations.

In the summer of 2007, Robbie took on the task of scanning, all of the back issues of KFN newsletters. As a result, the KFN website now holds copies back to the first issue published in the fall of 1984. The only issue missing is #29 – Fall, 1995. From 2007 to 2009, Robbie and Judy organized photo contests for KFN members. Categories included: Flora, Fauna, Landscapes and the heavens, Club Activities and Shot of a Lifetime. Winners were voted on by all members at the December meetings.

Along with other KFN members, Robbie was involved in habitat enhancement projects to promote community education and awareness of Species at Risk on the Trent Severn Waterway. These included turtle basking logs, Black Tern nesting platforms in McLaren Marsh at Ken Reid Conservation Area and Chimney Swift towers for that species-at-risk. Two towers have been installed in Fenelon Falls, one in Bobcaygeon and 2 in Lindsay.

Robbie put his heart into whatever project he got involved in. Ontario Nature always had KFN-member caretakers for the Altberg Wildlife Nature Reserve, and Robbie stepped up to take a turn. He was in his element, building bridges and boardwalks, aligning and marking the trails, and keeping them clear of leaves and fallen trees. When hunters were found hunting on the Altberg property, Robbie spearheaded the posting of the entire property boundary so that 'No Hunting' could be enforced by the Game Warden. Robbie also organized the enlargement of the parking lot so buses and cars would no longer cause a traffic hazard, parking on the road shoulder.



April 10, 2010 Robbie setting up lines along the trail.

Robbie was also keenly interested in Rudolph Altberg, the man who donated the Altberg WSNR and the Altberg Wetland to Ontario Nature. Robbie wrote what he discovered in Heron's Watch #68 – winter 2011, p. 10-11 in an article titled "Who was Rudolph Altberg?"

Robbie could be found on KFN outings, both as leader and as participant. He was a very active member of the KFN.



May 5, 2012 KFN group at Altberg WSNR ready to follow leader Robbie on a tour.



Robbie showing where water level was when beavers were active at the Altberg Sanctuary.

June 29, 2011 with Ross Fogwell at his property adjacent to the Altberg WSNR, on a Flora inventory. A tree that is bigger than Robbie is a big tree!



Robbie's contribution to CKL FLORA

When CKL Flora began, an important item that was needed was cardboard. Dale and I had no idea where to get the quantity we needed for pressing plant specimens, but Robbie got right on it. He approached Coyle Packaging in Peterborough and acquired enough of their scraps for 255 pieces of cardboard to be cut for plant presses. When Deb Metsger from the ROM Herbarium saw our stash, she was envious.

Robbie also searched out and acquired a copy of Microsoft's Ultimate Office for the Flora laptop that was purchased. He was always looking for practical ways to help, and never shy to offer assistance in one way or another.

Remarks from the Editors

John Bick / Anne Barbour

Happy 40th Anniversary

Summer is waning. The nighthawks are migrating. Goldenrod is in bloom everywhere. Puff balls are puffing. Like school children, some naturalists view this time of year as a new beginning. Consider attending some of our fall meetings – on the first Monday of October, November and December and start a new habit.

After all, the Kawartha Field Naturalists have been gathering for **40** years. Founded in 1984, the original members would be proud of what we have accomplished such as supporting students, donating to land trusts, conducting bird and butterfly counts and publishing a landmark book on the flora of our area.

This issue is dedicated to the late Robbie Preston, who in addition to many other contributions to our club, was an unwavering devotee of the Altberg Wildlife Preserve for many years.

The issue also shows the diversity of interests among our members from bees to moths, from trees to plants, from frogs to skinks. We are naturalists of all stripes.

Thank you to the contributors.

President's Message

Eric Davis

Having spent a good part of the summer on my lawn tractor, I had ample opportunity to think about the comings and goings of our club. However, being in summer frame of mind, I did not! Having the role of president means that for ten months of the year, I do put a lot of thought into KFN issues, summer affords me a break.

That said, I am very happy with the developments that have occurred since last September and that I have such an excellent supporting cast on whom I can rely.

As we look ahead, there are two potential major changes that will be front and center. We are exploring the possibility of finding a new venue given our expanding numbers. Secondly, we have a committee tasked with increasing our online presence through social media and a reworking of our website. Stay tuned!

I am very much looking forward to my being involved with all of you in some fashion as we continue our exploration of the incredible natural world and in particular the beauty that is so bountiful in our region.

Eric Davis, your unleader!

- Randy has been paying attention to **Goatsbeard**. There are 2 species in CKL.



Left: Meadow Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*) has sepals longer than petals. (A. Barbour)

Right: Yellow Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon dubius*) has sepals shorter than petals. (A. Barbour)



- Maureen McEwan: **Sandhill Crane** with 3? babies on Naylor Rd. Leslie Dymont saw them too; the babies had down.
- Vic Orr: **Canada Goose** with babies trekking around lawn at Fenelon Falls Garnet Graham Beach Park.
- Rob Millar has a **Trumpeter Swan** nesting near his house.
- Sylvia Keesmaat spoke about the numerous **Bumble-bees** that fly around as happy pollinators at her place. See article on page 12.
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June 4 from Cathie Menzies

Look what walked through my garden early this morning.



June 4 from Rod Martin

I thought the members would like this bit on woodpeckers.

<https://abcbirds.org/blog21/woodpecker-tongues/>

KFN's Own Environmental Hero: Randy Beacler

Gerarda Schouten

On June 25th, a number of Kawartha Field Naturalists met in the Lindsay City Hall Chambers for a very special presentation. Environmental Heroes were being recognized, and our very own Randy Beacler was among the recipients. Randy received his award from Mayor Doug Elmslie & Deborah Pearson, Chair of the Environmental Advisory Committee. Also there to support Randy were his daughter Andrea from Orillia, neighbours from Kinmount and several proud KFN members.

“Randy Beacler is one of those dedicated volunteer naturalists who humbly contributes behind the scenes not only to the Altberg Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Reserve where he has been invaluable for years but to the general knowledge of others about his observations and first-hand experiences with the world of nature. He is always willing to share his knowledge in conversation and at the meetings and outings of our Kawartha Field Naturalists and he always does so in an interesting, stimulating and sometimes humorous way.”



Randy was nominated by Gerarda Schouten who explained about Randy and the Altberg: “The Kawartha Field Naturalists are the stewards of an amazing property, the Altberg Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Reserve located at 4164 Monck Rd. For many years Randy has been actively involved in monitoring amphibians, birds and forest vegetation. He continuously walks the trails checking for safety hazards and works with Ontario Nature to keep the Nature Reserve as wild and accessible as possible. In order to do this, he carries a 60 lb. gasoline powered leaf blower backpack in the spring and blows the trails clear of leaves. In the winter he drives his truck around the parking lot to tamp down the snow and keep the parking lot open for winter walkers. Always he shares his amazing knowledge of the natural world with interested visitors. In particular, he follows ON guidelines and tells dog walkers why they are not welcome and gives them an alternative location to walk their dogs. A major frustration for Randy is the folks who walk their dogs anyway and think they are being helpful by scooping the dog poop and depositing the plastic bags in the outhouse. This means that Randy has to somehow remove those plastic bags in order to have the outhouse pit emptied as needed. Randy deserves this award for many reasons but in particular because he has fashioned his own set of tongs to dig in the excrement and remove the offending bags. Talk about extreme dedication!

In addition to his many hours of volunteer work, Randy is working to return his large forested property to a natural state. He rejoices in and welcomes any native species that he can encourage to make their home within his home.”

CONGRATULATIONS RANDY! Your award is well-deserved!



Nature Notes 2

June 5 from Lizz Hoyle

What a fun members' night meeting last night! From Brian Barbour's fishing adventures, the Knox Family's musical accompaniment to Julie's mystical pictures, Ted Glick's enthusiastic tour of the Altberg Wildlife Sanctuary Nature Reserve, Sylvia Keesmaat's great pictures of teeny-weeny insects, to the witty self-proclaimed bird-aholic John Bick - it was all entertaining and informative! Thank you!



Today I went on a search for **Pink Lady's-slippers**, down a road close to home where I have seen them other years, but not one was to be found. Returning home I decided to meander down my own road (Elm Tree) to see what the roadside had to offer, and it was plentiful. Among the **Daisies** and **Buttercups**, **Red** and **White Clovers**, **Anemones**, **Vetches**, **Fleabanes**, **Spurges**,





Bedstraws and other various grasses, two beauties stood out. The **Northern Blue Flag** (*Iris versicolor*: photos above) was plentiful in the wetlands, and the **American Highbush Cranberry** (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*: photos left and right) was putting on a great show. Two designations are on this part of the road – a property owned by Kawartha Land Trust, and



Provincially Significant Wetlands. **Asst. Ed. Note:** American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*) is native and jam can be made from the fruit. The fruit of the introduced Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus* var. *opulus*) is sour and cannot be used for jam.

June 22 from Eric Davis

Well this is my year of firsts!

I looked out my living room window and saw this little gaffer on the front lawn. A bit later there was a second one. These are just fledged, they really could not fly.

It is a **Green Heron** chick. They nest in trees as do the Great Blue Herons. I hear adults every spring when they return and I know they must nest in the area. This tells me that the nest tree is not very far away.



I have never seen **Green Heron** fledglings before! Birding is so rewarding!

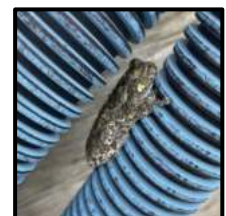
June 23 from Maureen and Lloyd McEwan

When we arrived home last night at 10:45 pm, we were greeted by the sounds of **Gray Treefrogs** all around us! With the beam of a flashlight we found this little guy right beside the car and it was one of many that were all over our parking lot! Continued well past midnight despite the torrential rain.



June 24 from Barb Bogle

We have tree frogs that like to visit the back wall of our house to bask in the morning sun. The pool hose is a favourite spot. We can hear them calling much of the day.



June 24 from Anne Barbour: Swims with Loons

On Monday afternoon, I called Dale Jackson to see if I could visit her and Lewis. I hadn't seen them for a while since they had been tripping down south and out west, but I also wanted to know if 'their' **Common Loon** was still sitting on the nest. Yes, it was and I could come over!



For those of you who don't know Dale and Lewis, they live on Four Mile Lake from Rustic Trail in Burnt River, and have been members of the KFN for over 20 years, introduced to the club by Vic and Ruth Orr who used to live up shore from them on Hemlock Dr. The Jacksons have hosted Flora hikes on their forested property and winter snowshoe/skiing on

the lake when it was safe to do so.



Around the year 2000, Vic Orr used to help with **Common Loon** surveys on Four-Mile Lake and he suggested to club members that anchored platforms would be helpful for Loons since that would keep the nest away from the shore where they could easily be predated by raccoons, etc. Immediately, the Jacksons built a platform and anchored it in a tiny bay, at the foot of the granite cliff right outside their window. Since that time, a pair of



Common Loons have nested or attempted to nest every year, sometimes successfully, sometimes not. Even when babies survive, they have the challenge of surviving **Snapping Turtles** and **Muskies** that live in the lake and eat newly hatched **Mallards** and



other small birds, grabbing them from below.

The male and female take turns sitting on the eggs. If a dog runs along the shore or a canoe gets too close, the mate will suddenly appear and try to protect the nest, and the bird on the nest will lay very low, trying to conceal itself. The nesting Loons may be the same ones each year, as they are not worried by the presence of the Jacksons, even trusting them. Lewis told me that he swims from the nearby dock, and the **Loon** not on the nest, will swim with him. He talks to it, making gentle cooing sounds.

Dale and I quietly walked along the shore and the bird kept upright, but periodically turned its head to watch us. In the house, Dale showed me bits of eggshells that she had collected over the years from the nest. They have been photographed on a placemat that has Dale's hand traced on it, so it is as if she is holding the largest piece in her hand.



What an awesome experience!

June 29, 2024 from Lizz Hoyle

My bright spot for the day. I've been watching for this to happen. 😊 **Northern Cardinal** fledgling on top of the feeder. Adult feeding the fledgling.



June 30, 2024 from Anne Barbour: Loon chick has hatched!

Dale Jackson alerted me on Saturday (June 29th) that one **Common Loon** egg had hatched about 6 pm. The next day, Brian and I took our son Lyall, his wife and two sons over to see what we could see. The wind blew ferociously, but we were so enthralled, we stayed watching on the shoreline for almost an hour.



In that time, one parent was on the nest with the chick under its wing, but the chick came out and huddled beside its parent. The other parent was out in the lake, but swam into the little bay and up to



the nest platform.

Then the chick and parent both left the platform and all three swam together! They swam towards the open water and one of the adults dove. It came back with a tiny piece of food for the chick and fed it! This happened twice.



What an amazing experience for all of us!



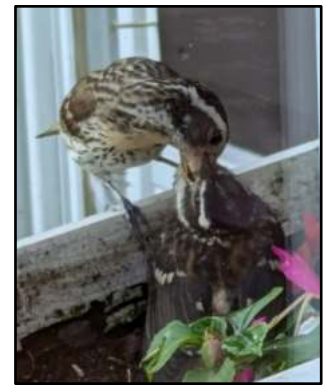
July 2 from Eric Davis

This morning the third **Northern Cardinal** nestling made its debut into the outside world! Flight lasted a few seconds onto the lawn! I have never seen a **Northern Cardinal** fledgling before let alone the first day version! I am hoping the parents will bring it and the other two to the feeder so I can see the developments.



July 2 from Lizz Hoyle

More fledgling pictures from the Hoyle Avian nursery, lol. This fledgling **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** landed in my window box yesterday. I was about 2 feet away looking through the window; thankfully, with the lighting momma didn't see me.



Brief Exploration of Two Trails in the Somerville Tract – May 30

Anne Barbour

(All photos by A. Barbour)

Gathered at the Burnt River Community Centre parking lot, waiting for Anne at 2 pm, were Eric Davis, Cathie Menzies, Martha Lawrence, Lizz Hoyle, Shirley McCormick, Ted Glick and his



friend.

We set off in convoy going north on the Burnt River Rd. but made one stop just south of Rustic Trail, to see the **Interrupted Ferns** on the east side of the road. They were in glorious form and quite numerous in the ditch. Anne told the members that it's worth walking in ditches like this one, as she has found **Lady's-tresses Orchids** in this ditch. Just be sure that you wear your swamp shoes.

We meandered east on the Pinery Rd, until we came to parking lot #6 at Watson's Siding. A very good and fairly new map was helpful, especially for ATVers. Naturalists are strollers more than hikers, so we knew we wouldn't get very



far. But what we saw was impressive. Cathie mentioned how she had counted a group of 20 **Canadian Tiger Swallowtails** not far from the entrance to the parking lot. Well, didn't we count 10 of the same enjoying the purplish pink blooms of a patch of **Dame's Rocket** (*Hesperis*



matronalis)! This introduced wildflower is often mistaken for **Phlox**, however, a close examination of the petals will correct that error: **Phlox** flowers have 5 petals, but **Dame's Rocket** has four. That's because it is a member of the **Mustard family** (Brassicaceae), which always have four petals. The **Mustard family** used to be

known as the Crucifer or Cabbage family (Cruciferae), from the word ‘cross’, with its four corners. One would expect the flowers of ‘**Mustards**’ to be yellow, and most are. However, **Garlic Mustard** is an exception with white flowers. A **Clearwing Hummingbird** Moth was also feeding at the **Dame’s Rocket**.

We had to step aside a few times to make way for ATVers using the trail. We did not mind, as they were courteous, driving carefully past us at a slow rate of speed. Respectful sharing of the trails makes for a pleasant hike. The warm sun kept the mosquitoes at bay, and wildflowers cheered us along the path. We admired the **Wild Calla** growing in the water of a small creek.



Wild Sarsaparilla

Blue-eyed Grass

Bunchberry

Eric kept track of the birds we saw and heard. As we were driving leisurely, he had his window open and almost stopped halfway on the drive up because he heard a **Scarlet Tanager!** It has a sing-songy voice that has been described as “a Robin with a sore throat.”

The other birds Eric listed were **Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, Pine Warbler, Veery, Black-capped Chickadee, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue Jay, and American Redstart.**

Back at our cars, we convoyed south on Pinery Rd to the other end of the same trail. The sign notifies users that the 911 location is 93 Pinery Rd. Here we met Leslie Dymont and Sylvia Keesmaat who had driven together directly, since Leslie knew the location. Being both busy farmers, they had less time to spare, but wanted to see the orchids that were there. Sadly, there were only a few, outnumbered by the mosquitoes in this shadier trail. An ATV stopped and the friendly couple recognized us from the other end, saying “You beat us!” Easy—we took a short-cut: by car!



Bumble Bees and Black Locust

early June

Sylvia Keesmaat

(all photos by Sylvia Keesmaat)

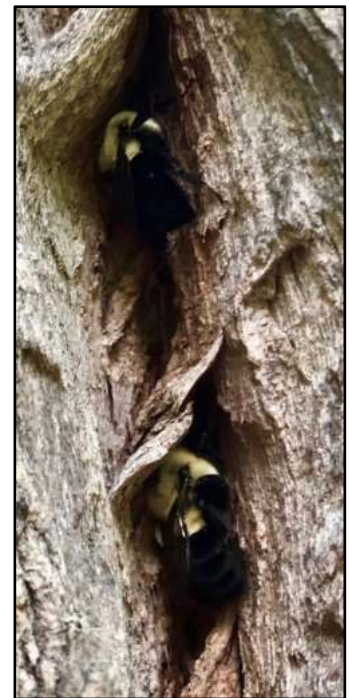
In the first week of June, Adam and Niruja and Leslie Dymont came to our farm over two nights to see the **Common Eastern Bumble Bee** put itself to "bed" for the night. While the **Black Locust** tree is in bloom, the **Common Eastern Bumble Bees** feed on the **Black Locust** blossoms during the day (the buzzing is incredibly loud!) and then, as dusk approaches, they fly down and find a spot to sleep for the night in the deep crevices in the bark of the ancient tree. It's kind of like a bed and breakfast. They fly down from the tree and check out a few different crevices by crawling inside of them, and when they find a spot they like, they settle in and groom themselves by rubbing their legs over the hairs on their body.



Then they nestle into a crevice and go to sleep. Sometimes there are a number of bumblebees in a row in one crevice. In the morning when they wake up, they groom themselves once more before flying back up into the flowering canopy of the tree. If the weather turns inclement, they just sit tight in the bark for the day. When the week is up, they no longer sleep in the crevices of the tree. Sometimes I find them sleeping in roses or on sunflowers, but they also have nests in the ground to go back to. Since the locust blossoms are so high up, I am unable to

determine if other species of bumble bee are also feeding on the nectar of the blossoms but deciding not to sleep in the bark of the tree. It is only the **Eastern Common Bumble Bee** that sleeps in the bark of the **Black Locust**.

Ed. Note: Thanks for sharing those interesting observations about Bumble Bees, Sylvia.



Dan Bone Memorial Butterfly Count 2024 Results July 22 Martin Parker, compiler

Date -- 22 July 2024	1A&B	2A-2B	3B	3A-5B	4B	4A	5A	Yard	Total
Black Swallowtail		6	7	2	7	5	5		32
Midsummer Swallowtail	1	1	11	5	12	3	1	1	35
Mustard White				3	10	8	9	1	31
Cabbage White	22	2	10	1	29	3	1		68
Clouded Sulphur	2	14	5	3	7	4	8		43
Acadian Hairstreak					2				2
Coral Hairstreak				1					1
Hickory Hairstreak					1				1
Eastern Tailed Blue						1			1
Northern Azure	1			2	6				9
summer Azure	5								5
Great Spangled Fritillary		1	1	3	3	2			10
Aphrodite Fritillary					2				2
Atlantis Fritillary		1							1
Pearl Crescent	8		1		5	11		7	32
Northern Crescent	3	4		4		7			18
Baltimore Checkerspot		4	1						5
Questionmark			1		2		1		4
Eastern Comma			3		3	3			9
Grey Comma		1							1
Mourning Cloak			3		1				4
American Lady		1		1	1	2			5
Painted Lady			3		1				4
Red Admiral	3		5	1	1	2			12
White Admiral	6		2	3	3	2	2		18
Viceroy	5	1	7	3	1	2			19
Northern Pearly-Eye	1				1	8			10
Eyed Brown	2			2		3			7
Appalachian Brown	4					1			5
Common Wood-Nymph	1	14	1	1	10	5		1	33
Monarch	11	10	6	3	15	10	9	2	66
Silver-spotted Skipper	1								1
Columbine Duskywing		2	4	3	1				10
Wild Indigo Duskywing				13	1			1	15
Least Skipper	2								2
European Skipper	1			1		1			3
Date -- 22 July 2024	1A&B	2A-2B	3B	3A-5B	4B	4A	5A	Yard	Total
Peck's Skipper	3			2	4	1			10
Crossline Skipper					1				1
Northern Broken-Dash	1			1	5				7
Little Glasstwing				1					1
Delaware Skipper	8			2	5	3	2		20
Mulberry Wing						2			2
Broad-winged Skipper	3			1		4			8
Dun Skipper	27	15	4	30	30	14	3	4	127

Common Roadside Skipper									
Unidentified									
Fritillary Sp.		1			2				3
polgonia sp.					4				4
Blue sp.	1					3			4
Crescent sp.		1				5	3	1	10
Skipper Sp				1	5			7	13
Monarch/Viceroy					1				1
Individuals	122	79	75	93	182	115	44	25	735
Species	23	15	17	25	25	26	11	7	44

Caterpillars									
Monarch									

Areas	Participants								
Area 1A - sw of Fenelon Falls	Susan Blayney and Ginny Moore								
Area 1B se of Balsam Lake									
Area 2A-2B - Inidan Point & Four Mile Lake	Martin Parker, Kathy Parker, Val van Zuben, Gerarda Schouten								
Area 3B - nroth of Bury Green Road	John Bick, Anne Irwin								
Area 3A--5B - Fenleon Falls & Rosedale	Jerry Ball, Martha Lawrence, Sandy Garvey								
Area 4B - nw of Bobcageon	John Carley, Tom Mason, Michelle DiLeo, Helen Lam								
Area 5A - Sturgeon Point	Daniel Riley, Garth Riley, Nancy McPherson								
Area 4A -east of Fenelon									
Yard -Duncombe Rd & Everett Road	Anne Barbour								
Date -- 22 July 2024	1A&B	2A-2B	3B	3A-5B	4B	4A	5A	Yard	Total
Start Time	9:15	9:15	9:30	9:30		8:55	12:55	2:30	
Finish Time	4:15	4:00	3:00	4:30		4:15	2:55	5:00	
Hours on foot	5	4	1.15	4	4	4.25	1.5	2.5	26.4
Hours in car	1.5	2	6	3	4	1	0.5		18
km on foot	10	3	1	5	5	4	1.5	1	30.5
km in car	37	40	65	57		15	10		
Participants	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	1	19
Min. Parties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Max Parties	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

Ed. Note: Thank you to Martin Parker for organizing this annual event, compiling and sending us these results.

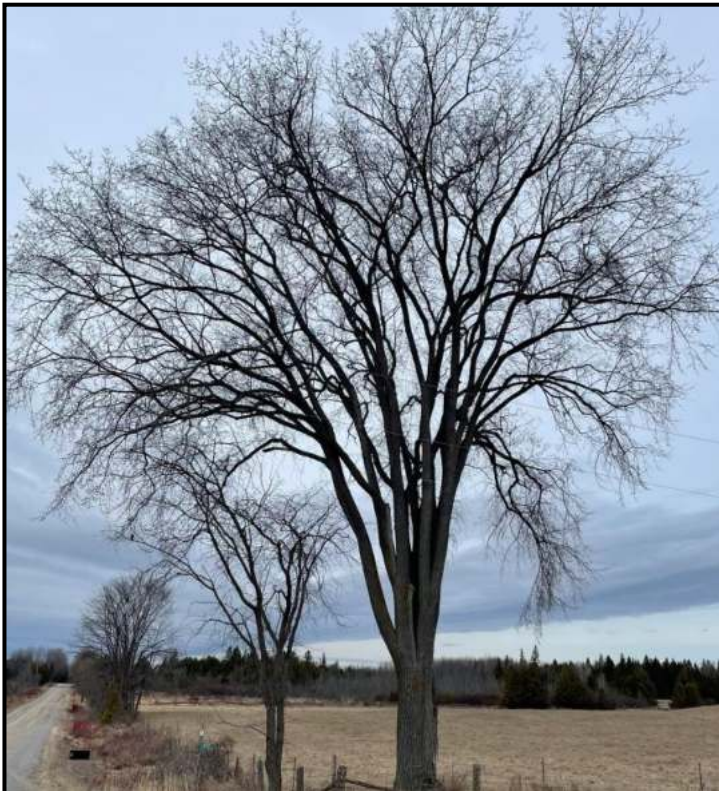
The American Elm

John Bick

One of the most magnificent trees in our landscape is the **American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*). Easily identified by its tall height and its gracefully arched fan-shaped canopy, it stands out from other trees in city parks or along farmers' fence lines. A deciduous tree, its dark green leaves are oval and pointed with straight pronounced veins and grow in alternate arrangements. Its blooms, which appear briefly in early spring before the leaves emerge, are often overlooked. The winged nutlets or samaras which develop out of the flowers drop before the leaves are fully developed. The leaves turn yellow in the autumn.

A tough wood, it was avoided by early settlers as fuel because it was too hard to split. Resistant to rotting, it was used for tool handles, barn floors, wheel hubs and piers. It has virtually no odour so it was desirable for making crates and barrels in which to store foods such as cheese.

Mature elms provide habitat for birds and are often favoured by **Baltimore Orioles** who love the drooping branches on which to weave their nest baskets. They are also host to butterflies, moths and other insects.



This year I have been taking photographs of local elms such as this one in April on Bulmer's Road. As we all know, they are not nearly as common as they once were. **Dutch Elm Disease**, which arrived in Canada in the mid 1940s, has had a devastating impact on the species. Hundreds of thousands of these majestic trees died within the first two decades. "This plague, caused by fungal spores that are spread by beetles which tunnel under the bark to breed. The fungus blocks the flow of water in the trunk, killing the tree within a few years."
(Trees of Ontario by Linda Kershaw).

Julie Knox sent me a picture of this giant 60 foot **American Elm** on their Knoxdale Farm, east of Fenelon Falls. Its trunk circumference is 8'6" and its diameter is 2'8".

Some experiments to raise disease-resistant strains have seen promising results and those lone survivors which we see around the countryside give me hope that this is already happening in nature.



Nature Notes 3

July 6 from Rob Millar 🦆

Eight little **Wood Duckies** in a row with their mom. The dad makes rare, distant appearances... he is in eclipse plumage, so just some orange colour at the side of his head, and none of the early year fancy colours, just haven't been close enough for a decent picture.



(**Ed. Note:** "Eclipse plumage", typical of ducks, is when the male wears dull plumage, a month or so after the breeding season. That dull plumage "eclipses" his usual bright plumage.)



July 14 from Lizz Hoyle

Our hay was cut a couple of days ago and this **Turkey Vulture** hung around most of the next day. His wingspan was huge!



July 15 from Rob Millar 🦆 Mallard and babies



Also a video... click here: [swimming pool on the dock](#) !



July 21 from Eric Davis

I have currently at my place, a **Black-billed Cuckoo** flying from tree to tree and calling. It has been well over a decade since I have seen one in our region! I am interested in hearing from anyone who has seen and/or heard one in CKL this year. It is a threatened species having seen a serious decline in numbers. 67% decline between 1970 and 2019. I have included an audio of their call.



black-billedcuckoo.w
av

July 22 from Eric Davis Another breeding bird chez-moi

I was mowing my front lawn when, much to my surprise, I came across this in my **Butternut** tree: the nest of a **Red-eyed Vireo** only a metre off the ground! I



have seen these nests often and they are all made with the same materials. Interesting construction. These birds nest late.



Vireos typically have that line above their eye.

Good thing for long lenses! I did not want to frighten her, although she didn't move when I first went in there with the lawnmower! However, I won't be mowing around that tree now, until the birdies have moved on!

I will bring in the nest to a meeting; you can try to ascertain the materials used.

July 26 from Dale Jackson

Sitting out on our back verandah is just not possible for us at the moment! **Eastern Phoebes** have built a nest over the door, and there are three little heads poking up with open eyes while the parents are very busy flying back and forth with food from dawn to dusk. Just taking this photo was disturbance enough and one of the parents is just now telling me to vacate the porch!



From Maureen McEwan Aug 2

We were eating lunch on our deck in Lindsay today when



our friend let out a shriek as this newly emerged **Cicada** landed in front of her! It is pretty scary looking but its markings are beautiful. Released from capture, it did nothing in the grass at the base of an old tree; but ushered towards the trunk it quickly began climbing upwards. I sure do hope it finds its way to one that was heard today!



How was the Moth Event? It was Delightful – Delirious -- Delectable!

July 20-21

by **Anne Barbour** (Photos not labelled were taken by A. Barbour)

Just ask Ginny Moore if she was having fun!



National Moth Week had arrived (July 20 – 28, 2024) and with it, our long-awaited Moth Event at Dale Leadbeater’s with moth experts Phill Holder, David Beadle and Michael King.

On Saturday evening, eleven eager naturalists met at dusk in Dale’s driveway. Phill, David and Michael had been there for a few hours already, setting out their moth traps and

hanging up a white sheet where moths would land. There was new battery-powered equipment to try out, which meant that the sheet didn’t have to be near the house, but could be hung on a line strung between trees in an opening of the forest. David and Michael were using a Lepi LED light on the sheets. This is a new light developed in Germany specifically for attracting moths. It uses a power pack so it can be placed away from habitation. The light is placed on a tripod facing the sheet which is hanging on a line. The size



of the power pack determines how long the light will last. Usually with sheets you need the light to last 3 hours.



Eastern Panthea

Examining the moths on the sheet was fun but so was watching the shadow theatrics on the other side. Michael told us about mothing with someone, who instructed Michael to open his

mouth wide next to a large moth on the sheet. Now that would have been a shadow



Photo: Sylvia Keesmaat

image to see!

Sylvia Keesmaat wrote: “One thing I noted at the outing was that a 15W Black Light Florescent Tube would also attract moths. I went out and bought one and used it in 6 different locations on my property—

Brother Moth (Sylvia Keesmaat)



and different moths were attracted in each spot. That was pretty

neat. I also made a trap and caught some that way, but in the end that felt like a bit too much work to do regularly.

I was struck by how much is going on while we are asleep—so much life happening under the cover of darkness, and in the fields and the hedgerows. It's exciting!”



Sunday morning found eight excited naturalists joining the three experts. We were all eager to see what critters had been captured overnight in the three moth traps.

Two of the traps used mercury vapour lightbulbs to attract moths. Mercury vapour bulbs are the best bulbs to use as they are full spectrum. They used to be used in farm buildings, but because of the mercury inside, they have been banned in Canada and the USA. They are impossible to buy now. Those two traps were plugged in with extension cords, and though not far from the house, Dale's place is wonderfully wild, so the traps were close to vegetation and trees where moths hide during the day.



The other trap used a Lepi LED light in a trap specially designed and built specifically for this light by Phill. It was his first time using this trap. The Lepi LED could be placed anywhere and the power pack lasted all night; it

worked like a charm!

A folding table was set up in the shade and when the sun eventually appeared, the table was moved into the shade again. This way, the moths would not needlessly feel exposed to the point where they would fly away looking for a place to hide. When each trap was opened, a flurry of small critters like Caddisflies and mosquitoes exited. Then David began carefully removing one egg



**What is David photographing?
Must be special.**



carton at a time, turning each over to find all of the critters hiding in every nook and cranny. The smile on his face showed that he was enjoying himself tremendously, and he patiently held out each specimen so it could be photographed by anyone with a phone or

camera. You could tell he was having a delightful time.

Surprises the traps revealed:

Most of us were surprised when David pulled out a beautiful **Canada Darner**, but Phill later said “We often get dragonflies and even the occasional butterfly.” Be prepared to be deliriously astounded.

Canada Darner



Another fascinating non-moth that was hiding in an egg carton corner, was a **Spring Fishfly** with its intricately woven wing pattern that looks like contrasting threads sewn in parallel lines.

Spring Fishfly

Mountain Plume Moth: One quickly sees why David’s son calls it the ‘Airplane Moth’, an appropriate alias.

Mountain Plume Moth



Red-fringed Emerald

Geometer Moths come from **Inchworms** that eat woody material. These caterpillars have feet only at the front and back, so instead of crawling, they move forward by looping or “inching”.

The **Red-fringed Emerald** is a **Geometer Moth**. Its inchworm would have eaten **Birch** or **Oaks** at Dale’s property.

David explained that **Inchworms** are also **Twig-mimic caterpillars** that camouflage themselves by becoming part of a twig by hanging off the end, so it never gets noticed as something separate. It becomes part of the twig. It is very difficult to see one of these in the wild, but if you ever see a twig moving on a still day...well...look again! You may not be going out of your mind.

Question to David: How many species do you usually catch in one night and what is your high count?

Answer: “Depends on how many traps you put out and where you are. Once, our goal was to get 400 species, so we set out 14 traps. We ended up with 386 species.” Phill said they were photographing until 4 pm that day!



David giving everyone a chance to photograph every single moth they wish to. (Dale Leadbeater)

Speaking of names: As David turned over egg cartons and recognized moths, he would automatically say their names. Many are named after the plants that the caterpillar eats, but others are descriptions that make me wonder about their origin. Scan the list at the end of the article and see what is your favourite. A few of mine are: **Ugly-nest Caterpillar Moth, Exasperating Platynota, Deceptive Apotomis, Derelict Pelochrista, Elegant Grass-veneer, Sociable Pyrausta, Common Pug, Confused Eusarca, Sigmoid Chocolate-tip, Rotund Idia, Wavy-lined Fan-foot, Deceptive Snout, Frigid Owlet, Black Zig-zag,** and so on, deliciously.

Ginny is our resident moth-er. She and the fellows had a few chuckles about names and name changes. One in particular was *Acleris placidana* that went from **Black-headed Birch Leafroller** to **North American Black-headed Birch Leafroller Moth**. Ginny said that the original name was long enough but now it's ridiculous.

Another recent name change is for *Lymantria dispar*, known for years as the **Gypsy Moth**. However, many Romani people view the name as a racial slur that carries a very painful history. In 2022, the Entomological Society of America removed the offensive name. For eight months the moth remained without an English common name until “**Spongy Moth**” was selected. It refers to the moth’s light brown, fuzzy egg masses that resemble sponges. In fact, the French common name has always been “**spongieuse**” and other countries like Turkey and Germany also refer to sponges in their common name. So, now the invasive and destructive moth is **Spongy Moth**. You can still step on it... but take its picture first.



Cathie Menzies loved having the experts available to identify and answer questions and to see how the moth boxes work. She sends two shots of **Confused Haploa Moths** (*Haploa confusa*) showing the slight variation in pattern in the same species.

Ann Gray: “I really enjoyed the positive energy and I’m inspired to study moths. I was awed to meet the experts and get tips



and listen to stories.” Ann and her husband Neil have also been inspired to plan a moth event for kids (and young at heart adults) in the fall. If held at the Dalton Public Library in the granite rock barrens of the Land Between, it will be a great location for possibly luring in the rare **Pink Sallow!** See Ginny Moore’s observation from her own home, not that far from the Dalton Library, in 2019: <https://inaturalist.ca/observations/36325435>

Carly Davenport: “It was a great opportunity to see the Lepi LED lights in action; I’ve been dreaming of buying one. I was also very happy to meet the experts, watch how they photograph moths for the plates of their books and learn about the taxonomy from them. I am inspired by their knowledge and tireless work in documenting Ontario moths, and it was great to share the evening with fellow moth enthusiasts!”

Dale Leadbeater: “What stands out for me is David's reaction to the **Great Ash Sphinx** when he saw it in the trap. A beauty! The best he has ever seen! And he said it will go into “the book”: the appropriate volume, of course.” (It’s a very large moth, wingspan measuring 84-105 cm.)



Great Ash Sphinx (Phill Holder)

Michael’s camera was outfitted with some unusual white plastic containers. When asked about it, he chuckled and remembered the time he and David were exploring a boggy wetland and he fell through up to his chest. David reached out and shouted “Give me your camera!” but alas, the camera had a close encounter with the water and had to be fixed. Michael resourcefully used yogurt containers on the flash as home-made diffusers to soften the light from the flash.



Any moths that were considered special enough to photograph were placed in small plastic containers. When the traps were all empty, these containers with moths in them were taken to the photography tables.



Two photos by Dale Leadbeater



Three photos by Ginny Moore



Ginny Moore: "Here are three photos of the lads taking photos of the moths they had put into containers. It's really obvious that Dave and Mike have done this often as they moved as though in a ballet, never really talking and never getting in each other's way."



Phill had a special set-up for taking his photographs, all done outside. He could sit at his custom table and set his camera on well-placed bean bags. The moths would sit on a piece of bark or rock and a background colour (green in this case) was clipped to the plexiglass wall that also provided protection from wind. Neil Gray especially appreciated how Phill shared his system with him, and was very instructive about technical details of taking photos.

Photo: Dale Leadbeater

Carolyn Mancey: “A Very Special Thank You!! For the lovely evening Saturday! I very much enjoyed meeting you all and learning about our Fine Mothy Friends 😊 I appreciated you all offering your time and resources to educate me. Looking forward to seeing you in the future. Many Thanks 😊 😊”

Ditto from the rest of us.

Reminiscent of the **Delightful Donacula Moth** in the photo on the right, I would say the whole event was extremely ‘delightful, delicious, delectable, delirious – even de-lovely!’



Final words from our experts: “Dave, Mike and I would like to thank Kawartha Field Naturalists for their generous support for our moth project. We really enjoyed seeing everyone at the moth night and morning with the bonus of catching some really nice moths.

Thank you, Anne and Dale for organizing a great event and thank you Dale for providing a fantastic location and welcoming us to your home.” Phill Holder.



Watch for Volume 3, Part 1 coming soon!

Just a few Delicious and De-lovely Moths



Waved Sphinx (Phill Holder)



Twin-spotted Sphinx
(Keanan Rooney)



Small-eyed Sphinx (A. Barbour)



Maple Looper Moth (Phill Holder)



Green Arches
(Keanan Rooney)



Lettered Habrosyne
(Keanan Rooney)



Sigmoid prominent (Phill Holder)



Omnivorous Leafroller
(A. Barbour)



Sub-gothic Dart
(Sylvia Keesmaat)



← Crowned Slug Moth (A. Barbour)

MOTH LIST from Leadbeater's Property July 20 -21, 2024 David Beadle, compiler

Checklist #			Number of moths
MOTH LIST FROM LEADBEATER'S - JULY 20-21, 2024			
NEPTICULIDAE - Pygmy Moths			
1	16 0113	<i>Pseudopostega quadristrigella</i> Gooseberry Barkminer	1
BUCCULATRICIDAE Family			
2	33 0040	<i>Bucculatrix angustata</i> Narrow Bucculatrix	1
GRACILLARIIDAE - Leafblotch Miner Moths			
3	33 0152	<i>Caloptilia rhoifoliella</i> Sumac Leafblotch Miner	4
4	33 0161	<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i> Willow Leafcone Caterpillar Moth	1
5	33 0168	<i>Caloptilia violacella</i> Tick-Trefoil Caloptilia	2
6	33 0218	<i>Acrocercops astericola</i> Aster Tentiform Blotchminer	1
YPONOMEUTIDAE - Ermine Moths and Allies			
7	36 0003	<i>Swammerdamia caesiella</i> Birch Ermel	1
8	36 0044	<i>Ypsolopha canariella</i> Canary Ypsolopha	1
9	36 0048	<i>Ypsolopha dentella</i> European Honeysuckle Moth	10
10	36 0083	<i>Plutella xylostella</i> Diamondback Moth	2
COSMOPTERIGIDAE - Cosmet Moths			
11	42 0373	<i>Cosmopterix clemensella</i> Clemens' Cosmopterix	1
GELECHIIDAE Family			
12	42 0479	<i>Anacampsis innocuella</i> Dark-headed Aspen Leafroller	1
13	42 0529	<i>Dichomeris flavocostella</i> Cream-edged Dichomeris	2
14	42 0547	<i>Dichomeris bilobella</i> Bilobed Dichomeris	1
15	42 0573	<i>Dichomeris leuconotella</i>	1
16	42 0616	<i>Isophrictis similiella</i>	1
17	42 0727	<i>Coleotechnites florae</i> Coleotechnites Flower Moth	1
		Ten-spotted Honeysuckle Moth	
18	42 0806	<i>Athrips moufetella</i>	4
19	42 1006	<i>Chionodes discoocellella</i> Eye-ringed Chionodes	1
PTEROPHORIDAE - Plume Moths; Tee Moths			
20	46 0155	<i>Adaina montanus</i> Mountain Plume Moth	1
SCHRECKENSTEINIIDAE - Bristle-legged Moths			
21	50 0001	<i>Schreckensteinia erythriella</i>	1
TORTRICIDAE - Bell Moths & Leafroller Moths			
22	62 0040	<i>Acleris logiana</i> Black-headed Birch Leafroller	2
23	62 0248	<i>Pandemis lamprosana</i> Woodgrain Leafroller	2
24	62 0255	<i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i> Red-banded Leafroller	6
25	62 0300	<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i> Oblique-banded Leafroller	2
26	62 0314	<i>Archips packardiana</i> Spring Spruce Needle Moth	1
27	62 0334	<i>Archips cerasivorana</i> Ugly-nest Caterpillar Moth	1
28	62 0338	<i>Archips purpurana</i> Omnivorous leafroller	2
29	62 0364	<i>Clepsis peritana</i> Garden Tortrix	1
30	62 0390	<i>Sparganothis sulphureana</i> Sparganothis Fruitworm	1
31	62 0396	<i>Sparganothis unfasciana</i> One-lined Sparganothis	2

32	62 0399	<i>Sparganothis boweri</i>		2
33	62 0419	<i>Cenopis reticulatana</i>	Reticulated Fruitworm	1
34	62 0434	<i>Platynota exasperatana</i>	Exasperating Platynota	2
35	62 0529	<i>Apotomis deceptana</i>	Deceptive Apotomis	1
36	62 0555	<i>Olethreutes punctanum</i>		1
37	62 0665	<i>Ancylis muricana</i>	Red-headed Ancylis	1
38	62 0926	<i>Pelochrista derelicta</i>	Derelict Pelochrista	1
39	62 1087	<i>Epiblema carolinana</i>	Gray-blotched Epiblema	1
40	62 1098	<i>Epiblema otiosana</i>	Bidens Borer Moth	1
41	62 1099	<i>Epiblema brightonama</i>	Brighton's Epiblema	2
42	62 1102	<i>Epiblema dorsisuffusana</i>		1
43	62 1118	<i>Sonia canadana</i>	Canadian Sonia	1
44	62 1127	<i>Gypsonoma haimbachiana</i>	Cottonwood Twig Borer	2
45	62 1133	<i>Proteoteras aesculana</i>	Maple Twig Borer	1
46	62 1383	<i>Cydia latiferreana</i>	Filbertworm Moth	1
SESIIDAE - Clearwing Moths				
47	64 0095	<i>Synanthedon acerni</i>	Maple Callus Borer	1
LIMACODIDAE - Slug Caterpillar Moths				
48	66 0010	<i>Tortricidia testacea</i>	Early Button Slug Moth	1
49	66 0039	<i>Isa textula</i>	Crowned Slug Moth	1
PYRALIDAE Family				
50	80 0066	<i>Condylolomia participalis</i>	Drab Condylolomia	2
51	80 0185	<i>Acrobasis ostryella</i>		2
52	80 0232	<i>Moodna ostrinella</i>	Darker Moodna	1
CRAMBIDAE - Snout Moths & Grass Moths				
53	80 0710	<i>Donacaula melinellus</i>	Delightful Donacaula	1
54	80 0724	<i>Elophila icciusalis</i>	Pondside Pyralid	1
55	80 0727	<i>Elophila gyralis</i>	Waterlily Borer	1
56	80 0785	<i>Thopeutis forbesellus</i>		1
57	80 0874	<i>Microcrambus biguttellus</i>	Gold-stripe Grass-veneer	1
58	80 0875	<i>Microcrambus elegans</i>	Elegant Grass-veneer	6
59	80 0949	<i>Crambus albellus</i>	Small White Grass-veneer	1
60	80 0950	<i>Crambus agitatellus</i>	Double-banded Grass-veneer	2
61	80 0982	<i>Scoparia biplagialis</i>	Double-striped Scoparia	1
62	80 1063	<i>Dicymolomia julianalis</i>	Julia's Dicymolomia	1
63	80 1184	<i>Pantographa limata</i>	Basswood Leafroller	2
64	80 1191	<i>Herpetogramma aeglealis</i>	Serpentine Webworm	1
65	80 1230	<i>Udea rubigalis</i>	Celery Leaf-tier	1
66	80 1325	<i>Palpita magniferalis</i>	Splendid palpita	1
67	80 1350	<i>Diacme adipaloides</i>	Darker Diacme	1
68	80 1424	<i>Fumibotys fumalis</i>	Mint Root Borer	1
69	80 1519	<i>Pyrausta bicoloralis</i>	Bicolored Pyrausta	1
70	80 1552	<i>Pyrausta acronialis</i>	Mint-loving Pyrausta	1
71	80 1556	<i>Pyrausta socialis</i>	Sociable Pyrausta	3
DREPANIDAE - Lutestring Moths and Hooktip Moths				
72	85 0003	<i>Habrosyne scripta</i>	Lettered Habrosyne	1

		<i>Pseudothyatira</i>		
73	85 0005	<i>cymatophoroides</i>	Tufted Thyatirid	1
74	85 0021	<i>Eudilinia herminiata</i>	Northern Eudilinia	1
		LASIOCAMPIDAE - Tent Caterpillars & Lappet Moths		
75	87 0014	<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	Forest Tent Caterpillar Moth	6
76	87 0024	<i>Tolype laricis</i>	Larch Tolype	1
		SPHINGIDAE - Sphinx Moths; Hornworms		
77	89 0103	<i>Ceratonia undulosa</i>	Waved Sphinx	1
78	89 0111	<i>Sphinx chersis</i>	Great Ash Sphinx	1
79	89 0140	<i>Smerinthus jamaicensis</i>	Twin-spotted Sphinx	1
80	89 0141	<i>Smerinthus cerisyi</i>	One-eyed Sphinx	
81	89 0144	<i>Paonias eacaecata</i>	Blinded Sphinx	1
82	89 0145	<i>Paonias myops</i>	Small-eyed Sphinx	1
		GEOMETRIDAE - Inchworm Moths; Loopers		
83	91 0211	<i>Xanthorhoe labradorensis</i>	Labrador Carpet	1
84	91 0231	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Red Twin-spot	1
85	91 0258	<i>Orthonama obstipata</i>	The Gem	2
86	91 0260	<i>Orthonama centrostrigaria</i>	Bent-line Carpet	2
87	91 0324	<i>Eupithecia miserulata</i>	Common Pug	1
88	91 0535	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	1
89	91 0567	<i>Scopula limboundata</i>	Large Lace Border	1
90	91 0627	<i>Nemoria bistriaria</i>	Red-fringed Emerald	2
91	91 0767	<i>Macaria pinistrobata</i>	White Pine Angle	1
92	91 0789	<i>Digrammia continuata</i>	Curve-lined Angle	1
93	91 1017	<i>Protoarmia porcelaria</i>	Porcelain Gray	1
94	91 1229	<i>Ennomos subsignaria</i>	Elm Spanworm	1
95	91 1274	<i>Plagodis phlogosaria</i>	Straight-lined Plagodis	1
96	91 1296	<i>Caripeta divisata</i>	Gray Spruce Looper	3
97	91 1384	<i>Eusarca confusaria</i>	Confused Eusarca	1
		NOTODONTIDAE - Prominents		
98	93 0003	<i>Clostera albosigma</i>	Sigmoid Chocolate-tip	2
99	93 0004	<i>Clostera inclusa</i>	Angle-lined Chocolate-tip	1
100	93 0012	<i>Pheosia rimosa</i>	Black-rimmed Prominent	1
101	93 0019	<i>Gluphisia septentrionis</i>	Common Gluphisia	4
102	93 0048	<i>Peridea basitriens</i>	Oval-based Prominent	1
103	93 0049	<i>Peridea angulosa</i>	Angulose Prominent	1
104	93 0050	<i>Peridea ferruginea</i>	Chocolate Prominent	1
105	93 0100	<i>Schizura unicornis</i>	Unicorn Caterpillar Moth	1
106	93 0104	<i>Schizura leptinoides</i>	Black-blotched Schizura	1
		EREBIDAE - Tussock Moths, Tiger Moths, Underwing and Relatives		
107	93 0141	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Spongy Moth	1
108	93 0156	<i>Dasychira plagiata</i>	Northern Pine Tussock Moth	1
109	93 0204	<i>Hypoprepia miniata</i>	Scarlet-winged Lichen Moth	2
110	93 0205	<i>Hypoprepia fucosa</i>	Painted Lichen Moth	2
111	93 0215	<i>Clemensia albata</i>	Little White Lichen Moth	1

112	93 0345	<i>Haploa lecontei</i>	LeConte's Haploa	2
113	93 0346	<i>Haploa confusa</i>	Confused Haploa	1
114	93 0360	<i>Halysidota tessellaris</i>	Banded Tussock Moth	2
115	93 0469	<i>Idia americalis</i>	American Idia	2
116	93 0471	<i>Idia aemula</i>	Common Idia	1
117	93 0474	<i>Idia rotundalis</i>	Rotund Idia	1
118	93 0492	<i>Zanclognatha laevigata</i>	Variable Fan-foot	3
119	93 0500	<i>Zanclognatha jacchusalis</i>	Wavy-lined Fan-foot	2
120	93 0510	<i>Macrochilo litophora</i>	Brown-lined Owlet	1
121	93 0538	<i>Renia adspiegillus</i>	Speckled Renia	1
122	93 0551	<i>Palthis angualis</i>	Dark-spotted Palthis	1
123	93 0567	<i>Hypena deceptalis</i>	Deceptive Snout	1
124	93 0588	<i>Hypena scabra</i>	Green Cloverworm Moth	1
125	93 0592	<i>Rivula propinqualis</i>	Spotted Grass Moth	1
126	93 0661	<i>Hypenodes caducus</i>	Large Hypenodes	6
127	93 0665	<i>Hypenodes franclemonti</i>	Franclemont's Hypenodes	1
128	93 0767	<i>Catocala badia</i>	Bay Underwing	1
129	93 0845	<i>Catocala grynea</i>	Woody Underwing	1
130	93 0846	<i>Catocala crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Underwing	2
131	93 0851	<i>Catocala blandula</i>	Charming Underwing	3
132	93 0855	<i>Catocala similis</i>	Similar Underwing	1
133	93 0924	<i>Caenurgina erechtea</i>	Forage Looper Moth	2
134	93 0961	<i>Parallelia bistriaris</i>	Maple Looper Moth	1
EUTELLIIDAE - Rolled-wing Moths				
135	93 1103	<i>Marathyssa inficita</i>	Dark Marathyssa	1
NOLIDAE - Tuft Moths				
136	93 1142	<i>Nycteola frigidana</i>	Frigid Owlet	1
137	93 1148	<i>Baileya doubledayi</i>	Doubleday's Baileya	1
138	93 1184	<i>Pseudeva purpurigera</i>	Straight-lined Looper	1
139	93 1290	<i>Protodeltote muscosula</i>	Large Mossy Glyph	2
140	93 1291	<i>Protodeltote albidula</i>	Pale Glyph	2
141	93 1396	<i>Panthea furcilla</i>	Eastern Panthea	1
142	93 1398	<i>Panthea acronyctoides</i>	Black Zigzag	1
143	93 1412	<i>Raphia frater</i>	The Brother	6
144	93 1498	<i>Harrisimemna trisignata</i>	Harris' Three Spot	1
145	93 1544	<i>Amphipyra pyramidoides</i>	Copper Underwing	1
146	93 2027	<i>Leuconycta lepidula</i>	Marbled Green Leuconycta	1
147	2249.5	<i>Chytonix palliatricula</i>	Cloaked Marvel	1
148	93 2290	<i>Euplexia benesimilis</i>	American Angle Shades	1
149	93 2390	<i>Neoligia exhausta</i>	Exhausted Brocade	1
150	93 2426	<i>Hypocoena inquinata</i>	Sordid Wainscot	1
151	93 2947	<i>Leucania commoides</i>	Comma Wainscot	2
152	93 3044	<i>Lacinipolia renigera</i>	Bristly Cutworm Moth	4
153	93 3193	<i>Tricholita signata</i>	Signate Quaker	3
154	93 3228	<i>Striacosta albicosta</i>	Western Bean Cutworm	1

155	93 3501	<i>Feltia subgothica</i>	Subgothic Dart	2
156	93 3564	<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	Green Arches	1
157	95 3533	<i>Diarsia jucunda</i>	Smaller Pinkish Dart	1

(Asst. Ed. Note: The species highlighted in yellow are species that were not on the list, but were photographed and uploaded to iNaturalist, and verified as ‘research grade’. When David was notified, about Bay Underwing (#128) he wrote: “Sometimes moths get missed or left out during such busy events. This is a nice addition to the site list...” So many moths, so much fun!)

Local Environmental Youth Hero – Rebecca Wood

Over the past seven years, my involvement in community leadership and environmental advocacy has grown significantly. My journey began at age 10 with the Kawartha Junior Beekeepers, where I aimed to overcome my fear of bees and learn about their crucial role as pollinators. This experience was furthered through my volunteering at Kawartha Lakes Farmfest, where I saw firsthand the impact of pollinators on our food supply. This led to the creation of Bee-Friendly Pollinators, an outreach initiative that educates and provides free pollinator seed kits to community groups. I've also actively engaged with various local organizations, including schools, Girl Guides, and historical societies, and contributed to the Kawartha Pollinators Action Subcommittee.



One notable project is the Seed Library Project, which offers free seeds to the community and includes libraries designed from recycled materials. This initiative supports local conservation efforts, such as revitalizing native tall grass prairies, and has earned me recognition as a 2024 Environmental Youth Hero.

Have you been living under a rock? Well, if you are a salamander or skink, it is very likely that a flat rock is indeed your favourite hangout, as confirmed by 14 of us on Saturday August 24th at the Kris Starr Sanctuary north of Monck Road.

“Kris Starr, for whom the sanctuary is named, was the late son of Molly & Bill Starr. By all accounts he was a remarkable young man who died of cancer in his twenties. He was a wilderness guide in Algonquin, a rising star in lumberjack competitions, a person of a wide diversity of interests and enthusiasms. So, how fitting that the Kris Starr Sanctuary is a property of great natural diversity and fine ecological qualities; acre for acre, likely the most diverse of any Conservancy reserve”.

From the Couchiching Conservancy web page

Led by Dr. Josh Feltham, popular instructor at Fleming College, the group was able to experience some of the ruggedness and diversity of the *Land Between*, the transitional eco-zone between southern and northern Ontario.

From the edge of a small lake, through a mixed forest, up a glacial ridge and finally to an open isolated rocky barren, we were put to work overturning rocks and peeking into crevices on this late summer Herping adventure.



Our first encounters were amphibians. Thanks to Josh, we were treated to close looks of a **Green Frog** (photo) with its large eardrums and two prominent dorsolateral folds on the back. This was followed by the discovery of a more familiar **American Bullfrog** and also a **Leopard Frog**.



Then the excitement grew as Josh found us a **Common Five-lined Skink**, the only lizard species native to Ontario. Vulnerable in this, the northern part of its range, it is declining due to habitat fragmentation and road mortality; so we truly relished the experience of seeing one briefly in the hand of Josh who seemed as thrilled as the rest of us. A second one was found later which Josh identified as a YOY (young of the year), an encouraging sign that reproduction is happening in this sanctuary. Three others (YOY, a Year Two and a Year Three) were also observed.

After our ascent to the barrens, we widened our search. Adam was the first to find an **Eastern Garter Snake** identified by its striped slender appearance. He then turned into a snake magnet, as the rock upon which he was perched while we were observing and handling his find, revealed four others including a much larger female.

Friends of every gardener, the presence of these pest-eaters brought back memories from our childhood, making us recall that we seemed to see more snakes then, than we do now... but perhaps we were just more inquisitive back then. We did remark that the fear of snakes is a learned behaviour that can happen in one's formative years. Before we started our descent, a discarded snake skin was found.



Snakes shed their skin as they get larger. The shedding process, known as *ecdysis*, happens throughout a snake's lifetime.

On the way back, Josh overturned one last rock to reveal several **Red-backed Salamanders**. Weighing a little more than a gram, this species accounts for the great majority of the salamander biomass.



Plants of interest found on the outing were **Partridgeberry** (photo), **Bunchberry**, **Woolgrass**, **Hepatica**, **Arrow-leaved Tearthumb** and several young oaks.

Attending the entire outing guided by Josh were Lizz Hoyle, Ginny Moore, Ted Glick, Niruja Shanmuganathan, Adam Mozzetti, Sylvia Keesmaat, Fiona Karelsen, Neil Gray (Couchiching Conservancy) and John Bick. A family of two parents & two youngsters joined us for the first part of the day and saw the frogs.



Indigo Milkcap Mushroom
(Sylvia Keesmaat)



Josh (on left) being thanked by Vice President Adam on behalf of the group for a great outing.

Thanks to Adam for making a list of our observations.

The poster features several stylized illustrations of mushrooms in various colors (green, orange, red) and sizes, scattered around the text. The background is a light green and yellow gradient.

The Kawartha Field Naturalists present

FUN WITH FUNGI

with mushroom enthusiast Adam Mozzetti

WHEN
Monday, September 9th, 2024 @ 7pm

WHERE
89 Colborne St (basement of St. Andrews) in Fenelon Falls

This is a FREE EVENT! ALL ARE WELCOME!

Join us for an engaging talk on mushrooms, where you'll begin to learn how to identify different species, understand their life cycle, and explore their rich history and cultural significance. Discover the crucial role fungi play in ecosystems, from decomposing organic matter to forming symbiotic relationships with plants. Perfect for beginners and enthusiasts alike, this session will deepen your appreciation for these fascinating organisms.



Kawartha Field Naturalists
www.kawarthafieldnaturalists.org