



# THE BLUE BILL

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QUARTERLY BULLETIN  
OF THE KINGSTON FIELD NATURALISTS

P.O. BOX 831  
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K7L 4X6

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1989-90

Honorary President:	Helen R. Quilliam #414 - 181 Ontario St. Kingston K7L 5M1	542-6211
President:	Diane Lawrence 22 Pembroke St. Kingston K7L 4N4	546-2183
Vice-President:	George Vance R.R.#1, Elginburg KOH 1M0	548-4075
Treasurer:	Erwin Batalla 438 Hathway Terrace Kingston K7M 5T9	389-7412
Recording Secretary:	Hugh Evans 230 Collingwood St. Kingston K7L 3X8	546-9145
Membership Secretary:	Wallie Beaupre R.R.#3, Bath KOH 1G0	389-8969
Kingston Junior Naturalists Coordinator:	Anne Robertson	
Editor <u>THE BLUE BILL</u> :	Mike Evans	
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EDITOR'S NOTE

As most KFN members are well aware, the Club reaches an important milestone later this year - its fortieth birthday. The Annual Conference of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists held in Kingston in May as part of our birthday celebration was a great success. The organizing committee is to be congratulated on its achievement and, in particular, the Club owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to Laurie Wright and Josette Arassus, who worked countless hours over a period of many months.

Those who attended the banquet at the Conference heard a speech by James Murray, Executive Producer of the CBC's "The Nature of Things", in which he urged naturalists' organizations to be more active in trying to solve some of the environmental problems that have been created largely through ignorance or greed. So that Mr. Murray's message can reach a wider audience, he has kindly provided a copy of his speech for inclusion in this issue of The Blue Bill.

Despite oil spills, ozone layer depletion and acid rain, the summer also brought some brighter news. Seventy-one years after the establishment of Point Pelee National Park, the Minister of the Environment announced in June that hunting would at last be discontinued in the Park, thus implementing an order-in-council issued in 1942.

Also on the subject of parks, the Ontario Government is presently undertaking a review of management plans for Bon Echo and Algonquin Provincial Parks. The KFN will be keeping a watchful eye on developments, and participate in public discussions of the plans after they have been released. Naturalists will be relieved to hear that a proposal for a commercial resort within Bon Echo Provincial Park has been withdrawn, at least for the moment.

Members will be interested to know that not only is Bob Stewart the chairperson of the KFN's Conservation Committee, he has recently become a Director of the Canadian Nature Federation. Faith Avis, formerly the editor of this publication, is now one of the eight federated club representatives on the newly constituted Board of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. It should also be pointed out that credit is due to Faith for the special issue of The Blue Bill produced for the F.O.N Conference.

EDITOR'S NOTE (cont'd)

To finish on another bright note, this issue includes a review by Clive Goodwin of Ron Weir's "Birds of the Kingston Region", published earlier this year. Clive is a well-known Ontario naturalist, author and trip leader. He was obviously impressed by Ron's book, as are all who have seen it.

Mike Evans, Editor

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LIVING IN THE REAL WORLD

A Speech Given by James Murray at the  
Annual Banquet of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists  
May 27, 1989  
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

I know that this is a very special occasion for all of you. I'm delighted to be here as part of your 40th Anniversary celebrations and honoured to have been asked to speak to you.

I have a very warm feeling for the F.O.N. Many of the people I have known and admired over the years have been connected in one way or another with this important organization.

I became seriously interested in natural history rather late in life. I was assigned as producer of The Nature of Things in 1961. I had previously been a general documentary producer. Back then the program was a half-hour studio show, very much in the educational television mode - but even then, highly popular. This was long before David Suzuki appeared on the scene.

Two of my colleagues in those days were John Livingston and Lister Sinclair; both remarkable, talented individuals.

John and Lister used to bore me to tears over lunches with their competitive conversations about birdwatching. I thought that they were both quite mad. Their enthusiasm, however, was irresistible. I realized something must be going on, so I agreed to join them on their next field trip.

After seeing some quite common birds such as orioles, rose-breasted grosbeaks and indigo buntings through binoculars, I was completely hooked. They were incredibly beautiful. It was all very exciting. I had noticed birds before, but I had never really seen them. A whole new adventure opened up for me; the beginning of a close bonding with the real world in all its astonishing beauty. My eyes and ears became highly sensitized. I began to tune in to what was going on around me. What a

contrast to living in a city where you learn to tune out as much as you can of the unpleasant sights and sounds. As my birding experience grew, I could identify more and more species, more than I ever knew existed. I noticed their behaviour - where they nest, what they eat, how they fit into their environment. I became captivated by it all, not for any utilitarian purpose, not to collect or to shoot anything, but just to be there, to be a part of it all.

A few years after my introduction to natural history, in 1965, The Nature of Things moved out of the studio and into the real world. We took a filming expedition to the Galapagos Islands. (This series was the CBC's first to be telecast in colour.) John Livingston was the Executive Producer and I was the Producer/Director. My crew was a dream come true. One of the two cameramen was Roger Tory Peterson, the sound recordist was the late Bill Gunn, and coming along to collect material for the Royal Ontario Museum was the late Terry Shortt.

We all became friends. The privilege of being in such an extraordinary place in the company of such knowledgeable and experienced naturalists changed my life forever. It made me determined to do whatever I could to communicate how I feel about the natural world to other people. My enthusiasm for this task has not waned. It has grown even stronger. You can probably guess why.

On subsequent filming trips over the years to Africa, the High Arctic, South America, the Soviet Union, the Queen Charlotte Islands, I was confronted with a devastating combination of emotions - delight and despair . . . heartbreak over what we are doing to the Planet.

The earth and all its life - including you and me - are being threatened in a way which is unprecedented in our planet's long history. Meeting this threat is a great challenge to our intelligence, our determination, and our sense of caring - for our fellow creatures, both human and non-human. And each of us has an important role to play.

To get a picture of the dimensions of the challenge, you have only to scan the press and electronic media. The stories are there every day - oil spills, closed beaches, battles over wilderness areas and some of the more long term problems which are very worrying:

- \* Acid Rain, which has killed off the life in thousands of our lakes, is now having a devastating impact on large tracts of forest in Quebec, New England, and Europe. Careful monitoring of forest cover in Quebec indicates that the maple syrup industry there - the largest in the world -

could be wiped out within ten years, and that within 20 years nearly all the deciduous trees in that province will be dead. Trees are dying from acid rain here in Ontario as well.

- \* The Ozone Layer in the earth's upper atmosphere, which protects us from the harmful rays of the sun, is thinning-under assault from CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS which are released from aerosol sprays and refrigerator coolants.
- \* Tropical rainforests in Africa, Malaysia and Latin America are being cut down and burned at an alarming rate. Their loss contributes to global warming.
- \* Marginal agriculture land in many third world countries such as Ethiopia and the Sudan is being turned into desert, causing crop failures, food shortages and starvation for millions of people, and a life with little hope for those who do survive.
- \* Hundreds of toxic chemicals and other harmful substances are dumped into the Great Lakes, poisoning fish and other creatures and contaminating the drinking water of millions of people who live along their shores.
- \* Our throw-away consumer society is running out of places to put the garbage and toxic wastes we accumulate in enormous quantities.
- \* The number of human beings on the planet is increasing at a dangerous rate - by 90 million people a year. The doubling time is shortening rapidly. This exponential growth in population is regarded by scientists as the number one environmental problem, because it is the activities of human beings which is putting unrelenting pressures on natural habitats all over the world, to devastating effect.
- \* Since 1984 there has been a decline in total global food production.
- \* Billions of tons of topsoil are lost each year from erosion and from pollutants such as fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides.
- \* As a result of the drought last year in the U.S., agricultural production dropped by 30%. They were able to cope by using up the massive surplus built up over the years. But, if there is another similar drought this year, it would be catastrophic. Food prices in North America would skyrocket, and countries in the third world, which have relied on the U.S. surplus, would suffer terribly. It's true that weather varies and there have been droughts before, but it is also true that 4 of the 5 hottest summers on record have been in the 1980's.

Most climatologists now agree that the planet is warming as a result of an extremely heavy carbon loading on the atmosphere from the production of the so-called greenhouse gases. The temperature curve has started to go up and the debate now is centred on just how fast it will rise. Predictions are that the average temperature on the planet may rise between 1.5 degrees and 4.5 degrees over the next 50 years. An increase of 3 degrees would be catastrophic.

Because of the warming of the water, ocean levels could rise from one-half to one-and-a-half metres in 50 years. If they rose one metre, the Maldives and the Seychelles would be flooded. The huge Bangladesh Delta would lie flooded, creating 30 million environmental refugees. Huge chunks of Egypt would be flooded; so would parts of coastal Canada - in B.C. and Prince Edward Island. Massive destructive storms would develop. Scientists even fear that the direction of ocean currents may reverse. Whole forests would disappear.

Lester Brown of the World Watch Institute and other knowledgeable experts say we have about 10 years to reverse our destructive practices; to reduce carbon loading of the atmosphere, to move away from the burning of fossil fuels and into clean energy sources and energy conservation, adopting measures such as the use of super-efficient light bulbs and refrigerators. We have to cut out our use of CFC's - chlorofluorocarbons. There are alternatives. We have to move on this quickly, and we also have to help developing countries finance the more expensive substitutes for CFC's.

There's no question that over the past two years there has been a great increase in public concern about our deteriorating planetary environment. Polls show it - politicians have some recognition of it - but it has not moved to the centre of our concern as a society - as it should - as it must!

Specific policies and immediate action are required in many areas, but there's more. We need a complete mind-switch in how we look at the real world, how we see our place, the human place, in nature. Many eminent and wise people have written eloquently about the need for this paradigm shift - our own distinguished environmental philosopher John Livingstone, and the American biologist Paul Ehrlich, to name but two.

Why haven't we been able to come to grips with our problems? Why is that? We are supposed to be rational creatures. We've evolved a brain which enables us to look back in time and learn from history, and to project into the future what the results will be of certain activities we may initiate today. We have even enshrined in our conservation ethic a reasoned approach to the wise use of natural resources. For example:

- \* Self interest alone is an argument against destroying your life support system.
- \* As the dominant species on earth, we carry the responsibility for stewardship of the planet and all its life.
- \* We must carefully manage our resources so that there will be something left for future generations.

There are more.

We say that we believe in these guidelines, even that we behave according to them, but in reality the picture is quite different. Take commercial fishing for example:

Reason tells us that we should take only as many fish of a given species as can be replaced by nature in the normal course of events. Cod have been a heavily fished species in North American waters for centuries, but now with our modern, efficient fishing fleets, we are taking more of these fish than is prudent. The numbers of cod have dropped alarmingly.

You may have noticed in the papers just a few weeks ago that an agreement had been struck between Canada and France over a long-standing dispute about fishing rights and quotas in the waters around St-Pierre and Miquelon. As part of this agreement, French fishermen will be allowed to take from the waters what a Canadian government spokesman called "a bigger catch than sound conservation practices would allow." Why did they agree to that? There were obviously more important priorities than protection of the fish stocks. Environmental concerns were pushed aside.

Fish stocks generally are under attack worldwide from high-tech freezer trawlers, which scan the oceans with sophisticated electronic gear, sweeping up anything within reach of their enormous nets. They catch not only targeted species, but, as well, an indiscriminate collection of creatures which is the food-chain of the sea itself, on which all fish, seabirds and other marine life depend. This is not fishing as we normally understand it, but a kind of mining - taking out what is there-depleting the resource.

We are also mining the tropical rainforests of Brazil, and in other parts of Latin America and Africa and Malaysia. We're doing a similar kind of thing in Canada - in British Columbia and right here in Ontario; removing old-growth forests.

So what is it that drives us along this destructive path? It's pretty obvious in the affluent, industrialized nations like Canada. We are part of the few - the 20% of the world's population which uses up 80% of the world's resources. Here we

are consumed by the ideology of economic growth and development; the accumulation of wealth and material goods, and the use of resources to make it all possible. Value is determined by economics. Short-term profit is the name of the game. It has nothing to do with renewable resources, or ecology or nature. They do not really factor in. The real world is pushed aside.

The late E.F. Schumacher summed it up in his fascinating, influential book, "Small is Beautiful", published in 1973.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that with increasing affluence, economics has moved into the very centre of public concern; and economic growth, economic performance, economic expansion, and so forth, have become the abiding interest, if not the obsession, of all modern societies. In the current vocabulary of condemnation, there are few words as final as "uneconomic".

Take the Alaskan Oil Spill disaster. Scientists report that many thousands of seabirds have died so far. It will take some five years for their numbers to build back again, they say, but that doesn't help the victims. Bears and deer and bald eagles are also dying - poisoned by their oil-contaminated food. And the oil, as it disperses down into the water column, is destroying many of the smaller creatures that are the food chain in the sea. Their recovery may take 25 years.

It's not as if this kind of thing hasn't happened before. Some of you may remember a few of the massive spills from years back.

- \* The Torrey Canyon off the British coastline in 1967. 25-thousand seabirds died.
- \* The Arrow in Chedabucto Bay blackened more than 200 kilometres of Nova Scotia coast in 1970.
- \* Or the Amoco Cadiz accident off the coast of Brittany.

And very many others.

Despite promises each time about building safer tankers and developing more effective cleanup techniques and so on, nothing has really changed. We haven't learned. We haven't been able to deal with the new realities - or develop a different perspective. The risks of these spills are deemed to be acceptable - the deaths of all those countless creatures don't figure in the economics of cost and benefit. They are expendable - unless they happen to be a commercial species like salmon - something we consume and assign a dollar value to.

This world view sees the earth as a treasure house - its resources to be dug up or cut down, and put to human use. This gives something value. From this perspective, a forest that just sits there being a forest has no value, unless we cut the trees for timber, use the plants for medicines or take out the minerals from the earth. But when a great forest is levelled to the ground, as is happening in the Brazilian Amazon, more than just trees die. Millions of plants, reptiles, insects and birds die as well. A Nature of Things crew recently spent two months there, filming the burning and its aftermath. Smoke was perpetually in the air, and in the smoke was the smell of death.

A forest is an intricately linked community of living organisms. It recycles itself, builds soil, retains moisture, establishes watersheds, and affects weather patterns. Tropical rainforests are one of the natural wonders of the world; the density of plants and animals there is greater than in any other environment. Although they cover only seven percent of the land surface of the earth, they are home to at least fifty percent of the planet's species, and they are being cut down, burned and otherwise torn up at a faster rate than any other environment. An area the size of Costa Rica is destroyed each year.

As a result of these and other activities elsewhere, the build-up of carbon dioxide and other gases is contributing to the greenhouse effect - and global warming. With the loss of the forests, the moisture they deliver to the atmosphere is also lost.

William Conway, director of the New York Zoological Society, told us on one of our programs recently that at the present rate of destruction of natural environments - especially tropical rainforests - we'll be lucky if in a hundred-and-fifty to two-hundred years 20 percent of today's species are still alive. That would be a loss of 80 percent of today's species - a staggering thing to contemplate.

It would be the greatest extinction event in the four billion year history of our planet - greater than when the dinosaurs disappeared, probably as a result of a large meteor impact. It would be unique in another way as well. It would be caused by human activities. This is the real world that we are destroying in what we think of as the human interest.

Once we lose whole environments like tropical rainforests, we can't just put them back. Our knowledge of biology, and especially ecology, is quite limited. And the processes which established and maintains these communities are immensely complex. Restoration ecology will not remake the Amazon rainforest.

When habitat goes, the animals and plants which live there go with it. They can't just pick up and go somewhere else. They all have special needs. Besides, other similar habitats are already fully occupied.

When you consider some of the wonderful migratory birds that come our way every spring in their millions - the complexity of biological adaptation becomes clear. For example, the Blackburnian Warbler - one of my favourite birds - which nests in Northern Ontario - winters in Costa Rica. As you know, these lovely birds need appropriate habitat at both ends of their migratory route of thousands of kilometres, and indeed all along the way - places like Point Pelee, and my backyard ravine in Toronto - where they can rest and feed to build up energy for the continuation of their remarkable journey.

There are many birds with similar requirements which add their vitality and elegance to our annual celebration of Spring. We here in Canada have a stake in the forests and wetlands of Latin America, as well as in our own. Our lives would be diminished by their destruction. But that's exactly what's happening - at a frightening pace. There's no question about it. The question is - what are we going to do about it?

How do you feel about the prospect of living in a world without wilderness - without tigers, rhinos, wolves or elephants - without many thousands of species still alive today. A world where everything is under human control, with the remnant populations of wild creatures held captive in tiny reserves or zoos. This is where we're headed.

How would you feel about living exclusively in artificial environments with mere fragments of nature brought in as harmless, meaningless tokens of a world that once was?

Scientists who know about these things are desperate to spread the word - out beyond their own professional circle - to reach those people who can do something about it - citizens, politicians, and other leaders of our community.

I share the scientists' sense of desperation - many of whom feel we have perhaps 10 to 15 years to turn things around. We can either give up and accept the inevitable or we can jump into the fray with both feet. For me the choice is clear. I have a few suggestions for you in the F.O.N.

Raise your public profile. My own private polls show that most non-birdwatchers have not even heard of the F.O.N. This is a pity. I know about and admire many of the things you do; the protection of threatened habitats, your educational projects, the effective lobbying with governments over wilderness issues. But

I think you should be reaching out in a much more aggressive way with your concerns and perspectives. You should consider widening your membership out beyond birdwatchers and other natural history buffs.

Also, I would like to see the F.O.N. speaking out on all kinds of environmental and wilderness issues across the province and beyond. I think you should work to become an organization that the newspaper, radio and TV reporters would automatically come to for a comment and a point of view on these issues. This implies a bigger budget and a larger professional staff to do the required research for such an operation. But I think you should go for it.

People out there are very worried about what's happening to the world - the air they breathe, the water they drink and the shrinking down of wilderness. Polls also confirm that they are prepared to pay to have things set straight, through higher prices and taxes.

Mobilizing public opinion is crucially important, because it seems to be the only way to convince politicians and other leaders in our society that the real world - which sustains us and all other life forms on the planet - is being destroyed.

The earth is our home - we are bound to it. As a species, we grew up here, along with all the other remarkable forms of life, in a process of evolution that has taken place over millions of years. Together we will share the fallout of accelerating environmental devastation.

How we see this planet and our place in it was changed forever for many of us by the breathtaking photograph taken by American astronauts from the moon:

EARTHRISE - a gleaming blue crescent streaked with wisps of white clouds - framed by the darkness of space; and in the foreground, the grey, lifeless, crater-marked surface of the lunar landscape. An extraordinary image - a completely new perspective of life on earth.

It makes us feel how vulnerable we are, how tenuously balanced in the universe - perfectly placed in relationship to the sun to receive its life-giving energy.

Never before has our species been challenged in such a profound way. How we respond - each and every one of us - will be the measure of our compassion for our fellow human beings and for all the creatures who share this planet.

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SPRING ROUND-UP 1989

by Ron D. Weir

The 32nd Annual Spring Round-up took place from 1500 hrs Sat., May 20 to 1500 hrs Sun., May 21. Eight parties with a total of 40 birders took part. The weather was a mix of everything except snow. The sun on Saturday gave way to cloud by 1730 hrs, showers by 2000 hrs, and a colder north wind by 2100 hrs. Showers mixed with fog marked the darkness hours and the winds became moderately strong from the SW. Just after dawn on Sunday, bright sunshine and clear skies took over but a very strong westerly wind blew all day. This made the finding of waterfowl difficult on L.Ontario and many songbirds remained within a metre of the ground to avoid the gale. Bonaparte's Gulls and Common Terns, along with other marine species, sought shelter within the dike on Amherst I., where waders could be approached closely.

The 201 species which were found are a respectable total in view of the weather, but they are below the record 210 of 1976 followed by the 209 of 1988. Areas searched were Amherst I., Amherstview Sewage Lagoons, Black Rapids, Canoe Lake Road, Collins Bay, Charleston Lake P.P., Gananoque area, Kingston City area, Prince Edward Pt. (P.E.Pt.), Wilton Creek, sites within New York State, and Wolfe I.

The one new species was the Golden Eagle found by Party 4 on Amherst I., which raises our cumulative total to 269 species. Other finds unique to one party were the Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Cooper's Hawk by Party 1; Mute Swan, Redhead, N.Goshawk, Gray Partridge, American Coot and Alder Flycatcher by Party 2; Ring-necked Duck, Greater Yellowlegs, Loggerhead Shrike, Summer Tanager, Orchard Oriole and Pine Siskin by Party 3; Ruddy Duck, Willow Flycatcher and Common Raven by Party 5; Broad-winged Hawk, Long-eared Owl and White-eyed Vireo by Party 6; Olive-sided Flycatcher and Red-breasted Nuthatch by Party 8.

Other noteworthy finds were the 6 Blue-winged Warblers (which does not bode well for our Golden-winged Warblers), Hooded Warbler, and 2 Yellow-breasted Chats.

Following the 24-hour Round-up, Marian and Joel Ellis were excellent hosts again for the potluck supper. Thanks to Marian and Joel for their hospitality and to all those who brought food.

The following list was put together from the checklists submitted by each party. Members of the parties also follow with party coordinators underlined.

Party 1 Fred and Sylvia Cooke, Lew and Marg Rintoul, Bob Stewart, Betty Gray, Lynn Lougheed, Oona O'Connor, Ann Hubbs.

P.E.Pt., Canoe Lake Road, Amherst I.

- Party 2 Bill Cutfield, Marg Hendrick, Annette Mess, Rob Worona.  
Black Rapids, Charleston Lake P.P., Gananoque Sewage Lagoon, sites within New York State, Wolfe I.
- Party 3 Hubert Ball, Art Bell, Lynn Bell, Dick Cherry, Dale Clarke, Kurt Hennige, Constance McRae, Joe Percy.  
P.E. Pt., Canoe Lake Road, Amherst I., Kingston City and environs.
- Party 4 Joel Ellis, Peter Good, Kathy Innes, Tony White.  
Amherst I., Canoe Lake Road, Amherstview Sewage Lagoons, Wilton Creek, P.E.Pt.
- Party 5 Kenneth Edwards, Ken Edwards, Mary Edwards, C.A. MacCosham.  
P.E.Pt., Squaw Pt., Collins Bay, Amherstview Sewage Lagoons, Canoe Lake Road, Amherst I.
- Party 6 Marg Brown, Martin Edwards, Ron and Brian Jackson, Paul Mackenzie, Ron Weir.  
Amherst I., P.E.Pt.
- Party 7 Alex Scott, Janet Scott, Alex Scott, Jr.  
Amherst I.
- Party 8 Wayne Burke, John Pratt  
Wilton Creek, Parrotts Bay, P.E.Pt.

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	TOTAL
Com.Loan	*	5	5	2	15	4	3	1	35
Pied-billed Grebe		5	3	2	1				11
D.C. Cormorant	*	52	25	2	75	135	30	3	200
Am. Bittern		2	8		1	6			17
G.B. Heron	*	25	10	5	15	8	3	3	79
Green-b. Heron		2	4		3	3		1	13
Black-c.Night Heron	*	1	4	2		2	4		10
Mute Swan		3							3
Brant	*		150	500	25	800			1,000
Canada Goose	*	60	40	20	*	40	100	*	250
Wood Duck	*	5	4	2	12	1			24
Green-winged Teal		1	2	4	4				11
Am. Black Duck	*	2			1	2			5

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	TOTAL
Mallard	*	36	35	50	*	26	20	5	172
N. Pintail	*	4	6	2	7	5	3		27
Blue-winged Teal	*	8	40	20	*	14	6	1	89
N. Shoveler	*	1	5	1	2	1	3		9
Gadwall	*	12	8	30	*	30	20	2	100
Am. Wigeon		6		2	1	2			8
Redhead		4							4
Ring-necked Duck			1						1
Greater Scaup		6	15						21
Lesser Scaup		1	5	15	15				20
Oldsquaw	*		200	20	65	50	20	*	355
Surf Scoter	*		5		6			2	6
White-winged Scoter	*		25	50	3	400			478
Com. Goldeneye						1	2		2
Bufflehead			6		2				6
Hooded Merganser	*		1		1				2
Com. Merganser			20		2	8	8	7	45
Red-br. Merganser	*	8	30	1	20	8	2	5	74
Ruddy Duck					1				1
Turkey Vulture	*	5	8	30	10	6			59
Osprey			2	1	1				4
N. Harrier	*	3	4	1	2	6	3	2	21
Sharp-shinned Hawk				1		1		2	4
Cooper's Hawk	1								1
N. Goshawk		1							1
Red-shouldered Hawk	*	2	1		1				4
Broad-winged Hawk						1			1
Red-tailed Hawk	*	7	4	1	3	4	2	1	22
Rough-legged Hawk			1				1		1
Golden Eagle				1					1
Am. Kestrel	*	4	5	15	4	5	1		34
Gray Partridge		2							2
Ring-necked Pheasant					1	2			3
Ruffed Grouse	*	7	6	1	7	8		1	30
Virginia Rail		5	4	1	6	1			17
Sora			6	1	1				8
Com. Moorhen		1	1	1	1				4
Am. Coot		10							10
Black-b. Plover			1		1				1
Semipalmated Plover		1						1	1
Killdeer	*	12	25	50	*	*	50	*	137
Greater Yellowlegs			1						1
Spotted Sandpiper	*	12	20	10	*	30	10	1	83
Upland Sandpiper	*	5	6	5	3	7	1		27
Ruddy Turnstone	*		20	2	1	2			22
Red Knot	*		30	35	12	60			90
Sanderling	*		20		10				20
Semipalmated Sandpiper	*		6		8				8
Least Sandpiper	*	5	10	15	3	1	3	12	49

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	TOTAL
Dunlin	*		16	3	150	2	300	12	450
Short-billed Dowitcher	*		10	5	3	8	8	3	18
Com. Snipe	*	8	30	8	*	27	20	*	93
Am. Woodcock	*	1	4		1	12	6		24
Wilson's Phalarope	*		15	6	6	8	6		15
Bonaparte's Gull	*		15	10	35	25	10		95
Ring-billed Gull	*	1	500	*	*	9000	*	*	9,000+
Herring Gull	*	23	70	*	*	40	*	*	130+
Great Black-b. Gull	*		2	10	10	2	3		27
Caspian Tern	*	3	20	50	50	40	50		150
Common Tern	*	3	6	30	12	8	20		50
Black Tern	*	25	40	25	30	25	50		100
Rock Dove	*	20	200	*	*	*	*		200+
Mourning Dove	*	23	70	50	*	26	20	12	200
Black-billed Cuckoo		1			2	2		2	7
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1								1
E. Screech-Owl		1	1	2					3
Great Horned Owl		3	4	1	1	1	2		12
Barred Owl		2			1				3
Long-eared Owl						1			1
Com. Nighthawk			3	1					4
Whip-poor-will	*	2		1	12	12	1		28
Chimney Swift			10		2	2		4	18
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	*	2	4	1	6	8	2		23
Belted Kingfisher	*	5	10	10	6	10	3	1	45
Red-headed Woodpecker	*		3	1	2	1		1	8
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	*	3	5	1	1				10
Downy Woodpecker	*	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	18
Hairy Woodpecker		2	3	1	2	1			9
N. Flicker	*	11	6	4	3	6	2		32
Pileated Woodpecker	*	2		3	3				8
Olive-sided Flycatcher								1	1
E. Wood-Pewee	*	5	8	6	12	6	6	2	45
Yellow-b. Flycatcher	*		2	1	5	7		3	18
Alder Flycatcher	*	1							1
Willow Flycatcher					1				1
Least Flycatcher	*	10	25	3	30	25	8	5	96
E. Phoebe	*	5	6	4	6	4			25
Great-cr. Flycatcher	*	20	20	30	*	10	6	2	88
E. Kingbird	*	40	150	20	*	40	30	*	280
Horned Lark	*	1	1	6	6	1	1		16
Purple Martin	*	10	200	50	*	80	20		360
Tree Swallow	*	*	400	30	*	150	100	*	700
N. Rough-winged Swallow	*	23	100	10	*	45	20	*	200
Bank Swallow	*	66	150	10	6	5		*	237
Cliff Swallow	*	1	50	10	50	30	2	*	143
Barn Swallow	*	70	200	20	*	120	10	*	420
Blue Jay	*	6	6	15	20	11	4	*	62
Am. Crow	*	18	150	15	*	23	40	*	246

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	TOTAL
Com. Raven					1				1
Black-capped Chickadee	*	8	10	10	10	10	6	5	59
Red-br. Nuthatch								1	1
White-br. Nuthatch	*	3	2	1	1		1	1	9
Brown Creeper	*	1			4	3			8
House Wren	*	15	10	4	*	20	12	1	72
Winter Wren			1	2	6	1			10
Marsh Wren		20	25	2	2				49
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	*	1	5		2	21		12	41
Golden-cr. Kinglet	*				2	4			6
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*		5	1	1	6			6
E. Bluebird	*	2	1	1	4				8
Veery	*	1	12	1	10	6	5	1	36
Gray-cheeked Thrush	*		5	2	1	2		2	12
Swainson's Thrush	*	4	10	10	16	30		2	72
Hermit Thrush					1	1			2
Wood Thrush	*	12	20	40	*	29	1	1	103
Am. Robin	*	*	400	*	*	100	30	*	500+
Gray Catbird	*	30	18	15	*	62	5	*	130
N. Mockingbird	3	1			1	1			4
Brown Thrasher	*	4	20	10	*	17	17	*	68
Cedar Waxwing	*	14	20	5	6	50		24	119
Loggerhead Shrike			1						1
Eur. Starling	*		400	*	*	*	*		400+
White-eyed Vireo						1			1
Solitary Vireo		5			1	6			12
Yellow-thr. Vireo	*	3	3	1	2	1			10
Warbling Vireo	*	25	24	5	*	8	10	5	77
Philadelphia Vireo			3	1	12	10	1		27
Red-eyed Vireo	*	19	30	30	25	10		5	119
Blue-winged Warbler			2	1	1	4			6
Golden-winged Warbler	*	2	15	5	15		1		38
Tennessee Warbler	*	1		2	15	3		1	21
Orange-crowned W.			2	1	2	2		1	8
Nashville W.	*		1	5	4	11	1	3	25
N. Parula			1	1		1		2	5
Yellow Warbler	*	*	300	50	*	350	50	12	750+
Chestnut-sided W.	*	2	6	2	25	45	2	3	85
Magnolia W.	*	1	20	20	35	85	8	24	192
Cape May W.	*				1	10		2	13
Black-thr. Blue W.	*	3	5	5	1	10	2	5	31
Yellow-rumped W.	*	3	20	1	15	20	20	7	86
Black-thr. Green W.	*	5	15	20	18	10	1	5	74
Blackburnian W.	*	1	10	5	12	23	3	3	57
Pine Warbler	*	3	2	1	4				10
Prairie W.	3		2	2	4	1			9
Palm W.						4	1	1	6
Bay-breasted W.	*	1	6	1	12	15		1	36
Blackpoll W.	*	2	2	3	3	3		1	14

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	TOTAL
Cerulean W.	*		4		5				9
Black-and-White W.	*	5	10	3	20	17	6	3	64
Am. Redstart	*	10	20	20	40	32	2	5	129
Ovenbird	*	16	40	40	10	20		1	127
N. Waterthrush	*	1	6	5	3	2			17
Louisiana Waterthrush	*		1		1				1
Mourning Warbler	*			2	2	4			8
Com. Yellowthroat	*	*	20	10	*	50	1	2	93
Hooded Warbler			1		1				1
Wilson's W.	*		4	2	5	16	1	1	29
Canada W.	*	5	12	10	6	14	1	2	50
Yellow-br. Chat				1	1	2			2
Summer Tanager			1						1
Scarlet Tanager	*	6	6	6	12	2	1		33
N. Cardinal		4	4	2	1	3	1		15
Rose-br. Grosbeak	*	11	30	15	15	21	12	3	107
Indigo Bunting	*	3	8	1	20	2			34
Rufous-sided Towhee	*	12	12	4	*	10	5	1	44
Chipping Sparrow	*	*	20	20	*	100		*	140+
Clay-coloured Sparrow	*				1	2			2
Field Sparrow	*	5	8	5	*	20	6	2	46
Vesper Sparrow			3	2		1			6
Savannah Sparrow	*	18	25	30	*	65	20		158
Grasshopper Sparrow					1	2			3
Song Sparrow	*	*	30	40	*	75	20	*	165
Lincoln's Sparrow	*	1	4	3	10	5		1	24
Swamp Sparrow	*	10	15	4	*	30	1	3	63
White-thr. Sparrow	*	5	30	1	20	22			78
White-cr. Sparrow	*	1	18		2	10	1	2	34
Bobolink	*	100	100	100	*	50	50	12	400+
Red-winged Blackbird	*	*	500	4	*	100	200	*	800+
E. Meadowlark	*	25	25	30	*	15	30	5	130
Rusty Blackbird					1	1			2
Com. Grackle	*	*	200	*	*	250	*	*	450+
Brown-headed Cowbird	*	79	50	*	*	130	*	5	250+
Orchard Oriole			1						1
N. Oriole	*	36	20	20	*	37	20	3	137
Purple Finch	*	3	6		1	2			12
House Finch	*	6	40	*	*	3	3		52
Pine Siskin			8						8
Am. Goldfinch	*	100	75	75	*	62	30	4	346
House Sparrow	*	30	60	*	*	50	*	*	140
Number of Species	140	133	162	144	171	153	98	95	201

\* Species seen but numbers not recorded.

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SPRING SEASON 1989 MAR 1 - MAY 31

by Ron D. Weir

This three month season was marked by unusually wet and cold periods that influenced bird migration. Ice cleared from the north shore of Wolfe I. by the end of March, thereby allowing the teeming rafts of diving ducks to feed. During late March and early April, waterfowl passage throughout our area was strong with especially high numbers of loons, grebes, Ring-necked Ducks, Canvasbacks and scaup.

Unseasonable cold during late April and the first two weeks of May settled over the entire east as far south as northern Florida, which arrested migration far to our south. This resulted in only a weak passage of migrants here during this period and apparently dissuaded southern egrets and 'southern' songbirds from overshooting their breeding range to appear in eastern Ontario. Not until the third week of May did the dam break, after which the flycatchers, thrushes, vireos and warblers poured in. Nevertheless, several rarities were noted which include Eared Grebe, Eurasian Wigeon, Barrow's Goldeneye, Golden Eagle, Sandhill Crane, White-eyed Vireo, Hooded Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Summer Tanager.

SPECIES ACCOUNT

COM. LOON - Mar 27 on; peaks Apr 15 (775), 16 (100) P.E.Pt., JHE, RDW

PIED-BILLED GREBE - Mar 27 on; peaks Apr 9 (19) Cat.R., GY et al., 9 (12) Perch R., KFN

HORNED GREBE - Mar 19 on; Cat. R., MB, WB; peaks Apr 15 (400), 16 (100) P.E.Pt., RDW

RED-NECKED GREBE - Apr 8 to May 6 (32 in all); peak Apr 15 (15) P.E.Pt., JHE, RDW

EARED GREBE - Apr 15 (2) P.E.Pt., JHE, RDW, 7th & 8th records. (Occasional transient.)

CATTLE EGRET - Apr 8 (1) Dorland fide KH, May 4 (1) Deseronto, J. Lewis

TUNDRA SWAN - Mar 20 (6) Amherst I., P. Trueman, AS

SNOW GOOSE - Mar 26-Apr 22 (12 in all), KFN

BRANT - May 13-28, peak May 21 (1000) Amherst I., KFN

BLACK DUCK - peak Apr 1 (200) Smith Bay, JHE, RDW

EURASIAN WIGEON - Apr 2 (1 male) Wolfe I. shore near Garden I., RDW, 11th spring record. (Irreg. rare spring transient.)

CANVASBACK - peaks Apr 9 (3500) 14 (3000) Wolfe I; Mar 16 (500), 23 (450) Cat. R., KFN.

RING-NECKED DUCK - Mar 28 (600) Cat. R., VPM; Apr 1 (550) Smith Bay, 9 (300) Perch R., KFN

GREATER SCAUP - Apr 1 & 17 (20,000) Smith Bay, KFN

SURF SCOTER - May 6 (7), 20 (6) P.E.Pt., KFN. (Irreg. uncommon spring transient.)

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE - Mar 12 (1 male) Cat.R., RDW. (Rare irreg. spring visitor).

HOODED MERGANSER - Apr 4 (90) Cat. R., KFN

RUDDY DUCK - May 21 (1 female) Amherstview Sewage Lagoon, RKE et al.

BALD EAGLE - Mar 19 (2 ad) Frontenac P.P., DS; 22 (1 im) Cat.R., RKE; Apr 2 (3) Ivy Lea area & 26 (1) Charleston Lake P.P., NLBC.

GOLDEN EAGLE - Mar 19 (1 im) Frontenac P.P., DS; May 20-28 (1 ad) Amherst I., JHE et al.

SANDHILL CRANE - Apr 25 (1) Newboro (Clear Lake) S. Graham. (Irreg. rare spring transient.)

WHIMBREL - May 24 (7) Amherst I., RKE

RED KNOT - May 20-21 (90) Amherst I., KFN

PECTORAL SANDPIPER - May 28 (10) Amherst I., KFN

SNOWY OWL - peaks Mar 4 (6) Amherst I., GY et al., 26 (4) Wolfe I., ME, JHE

N. HAWK-OWL - Mar 2 (1) Belleville along Highway 401, DG

SHORT-EARED OWL - Mar 11 (8), 24 (7) Amherst I., W&JB; Mar 23 (2) County Road 11, S.T.

BOREAL OWL - Mar 24 (1) Amherst I., CF

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER - wintering single birds were last seen at Athens, L. Blanchard, and Amherst I. Apr 1, AS et al., also May 15 (1), 27 (1) P.E.Pt., fide CF

CAROLINA WREN - to Mar 28 (1) Sibbitt Road, VPM; May 4 (1) Cartwright's Pt., EFA, possibly the same bird; Apr 30 (1) P.E.Pt., CF

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE - Mar 19-May 21 (9 different birds), Kingston area, KFN

WHITE-EYED VIREO - May 21 (1 male), P.E.Pt., RDW

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER - May 6 (1), 14 (1), 21 (6) P.E.Pt., KFN, plus several banded

HOODED WARBLER - May 18 (1 male), YB, 20 (1 female), KFN, both P.E.Pt.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT - May 20 (1), 21 (2) P.E.Pt., KFN, and 3 banded May 21, 22 & 26, CF

SUMMER TANAGER - May 20 (1 female) P.E.Pt., JP, DC, 5th ever, all of which occurred in spring. (Casual spring visitor.)

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW - May 6 on, at their P.E.Pt., site, KFN.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (Gambell's race, Western) - May 8 (1 banded), P.E.Pt., CF

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD - Apr 12 (1 male), all white plumage except for its red epaulettes, feeder on Kingston's east side, fide AEB

ORCHARD ORIOLE - May 4 (1) CF et al., 20 (1) AEB et al., both at P.E.Pt.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL - Apr 12-May 3 (1 or 2) Little Cat. Conservation Area, K. Bull et al.; Mar 10 (1) Sibbitt Rd., VPM

Contributors:

E F Avis	R K Edwards	Kingston Field Naturalists
W&J Beaupre	J H Ellis	V P Mackenzie
A E Bell	M Ellis	North Leeds Bird Club
Y Bree	C Francis	J Percy
M Brown	D Garrett	A Scott
W Burke	K Hennige	D Slesinger
D Cherry		S Treganza
		R D Weir
		G Yaki

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SUMMER SEASON - 1989 JUNE 1 - EARLY AUGUST

by Ron D. Weir

Wet weather predominated during June, which was followed by an arid July. Conditions were satisfactory for waterfowl nesting. Their production on the KFN property on Amherst I. was excellent and included Canada Goose, Green-winged Teal, Mallard, N. Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, N. Shoveler, Gadwall and American Wigeon. These totals are impressive for 200 hectares and are a substantial improvement since the dike was put in. The Wilson's Phalaropes there number 10-15 pairs and the numbers appear stable.

Black-billed Cuckoo sightings were greatly increased probably as a result of the severe outbreak of tent caterpillars. Nesting Loggerhead Shrikes remained in low numbers and the Henslow's Sparrow was unusually scarce. Early wader migration from the arctic set five earliest ever arrival dates.

LATEST SPRING DEPARTURE

Lesser Yellowlegs	Jun 7 (2)	Amherst I.	W&JB	1975 Jun 7
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EARLIEST AUTUMN ARRIVAL

Greater Yellowlegs	Jul 5 (2)	Amherst I.	PG <u>et al.</u>	1987 Jul 15
Sanderling	Jul 5 (1)	Amherst I.	PG <u>et al.</u>	1981 Jul 18
Least Sandpiper	Jul 1 (2)	Wilton Creek	JHE, RDW	1950 Jul 1
White-rumped Sandpiper	Jul 5 (1)	Amherst I.	PG <u>et al.</u>	1973 Jul 22
Short-billed Dowitcher	Jul 5 (5)	Amherst I.	PG <u>et al.</u>	1972 Jul 6

SPECIES ACCOUNT

RED-THROATED LOON - Jul 24 (1) Black Rapids, WC

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT - Jun 28 (714 nests) Pigeon I. (about 300 nests were present annually from 1984-87), DVW: June 28 (105 nest) Swetman I., JH

GREAT EGRET - Jun 3 (1) Joyceville Rd., JHE, RDW; Jun 8 (1) wing + skeleton, Amherst I. bar, JH

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON - Apr 26 (27 nests), May 1 (24 nests), Snake I., DVW et al.; Jun 5 (114 nests) Little Galloo I., DVW et al.; Jun 28 (none), Pigeon I., DVW, JH: Jun 28 (22 nests), Swetman I., DVW, JH. These represent stable numbers for the past few years.

REDHEAD - Jun 25 (3), Jul 5 (9) Amherst I., PG et al.

GREATER SCAUP - Jun 7 (1) Amherstview Sewage Lagoons, NLB; Jul 5 (2) Amherst I., PG et al.

BALD EAGLE - Jun 25 (1 ad) Main Duck I., J. & J. Thompson; Jul 30 (1) Seeley's Bay, G. Antoine

GOLDEN EAGLE - to Jun 28 (1 ad) Amherst I., A. Scott; Jul 4 (1) Westport, CT, AD

GREATER YELLOWLEGS - early arrivals; peak Jul 22 (14) Wilton Creek, RDW

LESSER YELLOWLEGS - from Jul 1 (1 ad) Wilton Creek, JHE, RDW

SANDERLING - Jul 5 (1) Amherst I., PG et al. (early arrival)

STILT SANDPIPER - Jul 22 (2) Wilton Creek, RW

LITTLE GULL - Aug 8-19 (1-2nd yr), Amherst I., RKE et al.; 20 (1 ad) Amherst I., TE, GU

BONAPARTE'S GULL - Jun 25 (32) peak Amherst I., PG et al. (over-summering non-breeders)

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL - Aug 12 (1-2nd yr) Amherst I., VPM, JHE. (Our 16th since the 1st sighting in 1981.)

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL - Jun 5 (3 nests) Pigeon I., DVW et al. (never before has more than 1 nest been present there)

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO - high numbers north of Kingston, peak Jun 25 (19) along Canoe Lake Rd., RDW (perhaps in response to the outbreak of Tent Caterpillars)

WILLOW FLYCATCHER - continued expansion of this species, peak Jun 3 (14) Joyceville Road to Gananoque Airport, JHE, RDW

COM. RAVEN - Jun/Jul (4) Leeds, M. Hendrick

SEDGE WREN - Jun 18 (1) Dorland, KH; Jul 1 (2) Morven, JHE, RDW

SWAINSON'S THRUSH - Jul 23 (1) Garden I., AJ, DVW, LW

N. MOCKINGBIRD - Jun 3 (1) Gananoque Airport, JHE, RDW; 25 (1) Amherst I., PG et al.; Jul 1 (1) Newburg, JHE, RDW; Jul 22 (1) Simcoe I., G. Pugh

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE - Summer, 4 sites near Kingston, 3 of which produced young with 2Y + 3Y + 1Y fledged, KFN

VESPER SPARROW - peak Jul 1 (22), Violet to Odessa, JHE, RDW

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW - peak Jul 1 (20), Violet to Odessa, JHE, RDW

HENSLow'S SPARROW - Jun 18 (3) near Dorland, KH; Jul ? (1 male) WB; Aug 12 (1 im) VPM, JHE, both near Wilton Creek. These sightings are the first for the year. This species has been absent at its traditional sites for some inexplicable reason.

Contributors:

W&J Beaupre	P Good	North Leeds Birders
W Burke	J Haig	C Thompson
W Cutfield	K Hennige	G Urie
A Davies	A Jaramillo	R E Weir
R K Edwards	V P Mackenzie	D V Weseloh
J H Ellis		L Weseloh
T Empey		R Worona

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BOOK REVIEW

by Clive E. Goodwin

BIRDS OF THE KINGSTON REGION. By RON D. WEIR. 1989. Kingston Field Naturalists and the Quarry Press Inc., distributed by the University of Toronto Press.

Kingston naturalists have a remarkable record of documenting their birdlife. Helen Quilliam's *History of the Birds of Kingston* in 1965 was a pioneering work of its kind, rarely equalled in its scope and thoroughness. Unlike most such efforts, it has since been updated regularly, in 1973 and, in collaboration with Ron Weir, 1980, giving Kingston an account of its birdlife without parallel in the Province. Now we have Ron Weir's own *Birds of the Kingston Region*, another *tour de force* which once again sets a standard against which future regional accounts must be measured.

In reviewing the new volume, two things at once stand out. First, there is a very obvious professionalism to the production. The binding, the colour cover and the typeset print all combine to make this a very attractive-looking publication. Second, the book is much larger than any of the earlier accounts - at 608 pages, almost three times as long. Some of this is a product of the layout, but there really is a lot more material here.

Unlike many regional guides, it is readable; yet there is no padding, none of the irrelevant chit-chat which sometimes finds its way into such productions. The format follows the same general pattern as the earlier works. The main body of text is devoted to the species accounts. Here there are usually one or two introductory paragraphs giving a quick overview of the species' broad distribution. Then there follows a clear account of the bird's history in the Kingston region, and a thorough statement of its current status there. Each account concludes with a terse summary.

This, the real core of the book, is particularly well done. It can be very difficult to achieve consistency in presentation in accounts of this nature; there is always a tendency to focus too heavily on those details which are of special significance to each species. The balance here is excellent, and the reader is not left with the vague feeling that something is missing, a sensation not uncommon with regional bird books. One useful feature is the use of tables for some species to display patterns of occurrence or changes in abundance.

In addition to the species accounts, the usual introductory sections give a description of the region with notes on nine areas that are of special interest, and an outline of previous ornithological work. The eleven appendices include two very valuable new features: seasonal bar-graphs and an excellent section on arrival and departure statistics. The others give the KFN Field Check-List, the 20 commonest breeding birds, summaries of area Christmas Counts and kills at the Lennox Generating Station.

A formidable amount of work is needed to produce a book of this scope (I marvel where Ron finds the time!). But what is also very clear is the strong foundation upon which he has been able to build. Kingston may well have the soundest and most comprehensive body of data on its birdlife in the Province.

This is information which continues to build - the amount of new material in this book since the 1980 Supplement is remarkable: Breeding Bird Atlas data, colonial bird censuses, Breeding Bird Surveys and banding results, as well as an enormous amount of ordinary birdwatching enhanced by well-kept records. In many projects the coverage has been expanded beyond the formal requirements of the projects themselves - additional routes have

been covered, and so on - so there is even more detail than one might expect. In this sense - as the author clearly recognizes - the work is a cooperative effort. I am sure Kingston is not immune to the people problems that beset human endeavours everywhere, but a book like this makes one wonder!

A reviewer is supposed to find flaws. In this I have really failed. I had some minor differences in perception about the provincial status of a few species, and I'm not quite sure what the Gyrfalcon on p.141 is doing. But I failed to find any real errors, and the index seems accurate. The index is, however, one minor weakness, as it gives the reference to the main species accounts only. In a future edition I'd suggest adding the references at least to the bar-graphs and arrival and departure summaries, as I suspect both will receive a great deal of use.

But these are trivialities. This is an outstanding effort of which both the author and KFN should be proud. It's unlikely that any birder in the Club is still without a copy at this point, but if you don't have one yet - get it!

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KINGSTON FIELD NATURALISTS

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting, 20 April 1978; amended 23 April 1987 and further in April 1989.

Article I

The name of the organization shall be the Kingston Field Naturalists.

Article II

Its objectives shall be: to acquire, record and disseminate knowledge of natural history; to stimulate public interest in nature and in the protection and preservation of wildlife; to acquire, receive and hold lands for the purpose of preserving their natural flora and fauna.

Article III

1. Membership shall be open to any person in sympathy with the objectives.

2. Membership shall be composed of four categories: Individual, Family, Life and Honorary.
3. Honorary membership shall be awarded for distinguished service to the cause of natural history and shall be elected by a two-thirds majority vote at an Annual Meeting.
4. A junior group of the Kingston Field Naturalists, open to persons under the age of 16, shall be known as the Kingston Junior Naturalists.
5. All members shall be supplied with a copy of the constitution on request.

#### Article IV

1. The fiscal year shall be from 1 April to 31 March.
2. Dues shall be as voted at an Annual Meeting.

#### Article V

1. The Officers of the organization shall be the following: honorary president, immediate past-president, president, vice-president, recording secretary, membership secretary and treasurer.
2. The immediate past president, president, vice-president and treasurer shall constitute the Directors.
3. The Executive shall consist of the following: the Officers, the Chairman of the Kingston Junior Naturalists, the Editor of Blue Bill three to five members-at-large, and chairmen of standing committees.
4. The Executive shall be elected at the Annual Meeting in April.
5. The Executive may appoint ad hoc committees as it deems advisable.
6. The duties of the Officers shall be as described in the By-laws of the organization.

Article VI

1. The Annual Meeting of the organization shall be held in April, when the new Executive takes office.
2. Monthly meetings of the organization shall be held, except in June, July and August.
3. A special meeting of the organization shall be called at the request of 25 members in good standing.
4. All members shall be notified of each meeting in advance.
5. At any meeting of the General Membership, 25 members shall constitute a quorum. At any meeting of the Executive, 6 members shall constitute a quorum, one of whom must be the president or the vice-president.

Article VII

1. All members in good standing shall have the right to vote.
2. A family membership shall be limited to two votes.
3. A Nominating Committee shall be chosen by the Executive, and presented at the General Membership Meeting in February. The Nominating Committee shall consist of at least three persons, at least one of whom must not be a member of the current Executive. The Committee shall prepare a list of nominees for the Executive, for election at the Annual Meeting in April.
4. The Executive shall have the power to accept resignations and to appoint members to fill vacancies occurring during the year.
5. Two auditors shall be appointed by the Executive to examine the books at the end of the fiscal year. The auditors shall not be members of the current Executive.
6. A copy of the audited financial report shall be sent to every member.

Article VIII

1. Amendments to the Constitution and to the By-laws shall be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of members at any General Membership Meeting of the organization.
2. Notice of a proposed amendment must be given at a previous meeting.
3. All members shall be notified in writing of any proposed amendment prior to the meeting at which it will come to vote.

Article IX

1. The Kingston Field Naturalists shall be carried on without purpose of financial gain for its members, and any profits or other accretions to the organization shall be used in promoting its objectives.
2. In the event of the dissolution or the winding up of the Kingston Field Naturalists, all of its remaining assets, after payment of liabilities, shall be distributed by the Directors to one or more recognized charitable organizations in Canada, or to a Canadian municipality.

KINGSTON FIELD NATURALISTSBY-LAWS

1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the organization, and to perform such other duties as properly pertain to the office.
2. In the President's absence or at the President's request, it shall be the duty of the Vice-President to perform the duties of the President, and to perform such other duties as assigned by the Executive.
3. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to take the Minutes of General Membership and Executive Meetings, and to perform such other duties as assigned by the Executive.
4. It shall be the duty of the Membership Secretary to keep adequate records of the Membership and to perform such other duties as properly pertain to the office.

5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and hold in trust the funds of the organization, make all duly authorized payments therefrom and keep and render account thereof.
6. The signatures of two of the following officers of the organization, President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, shall be required for all withdrawal/expenditure transactions involving the operation of bank accounts and the signature of one of these shall be required for access to the safety deposit box.
7. Expenditure by the Executive of an amount not to exceed \$500.00 on a single transaction may be made without reference to the Membership. Monies received for projects approved by the Membership are excluded from this restriction.
8. Any acquisition or selling of lands by the organization shall be approved by the Membership by a simple majority vote at a General Membership Meeting, with prior written notice.
9. The KFN shall maintain in a separate and independent account, a Capital Reserve Fund, the purpose of which shall be to generate sufficient annual interest to pay the yearly property taxes on all of our lands. The Treasurer shall buy a suitable investment instrument that will yield at least one and one quarter times the total taxes on all of our lands for the previous year. This fund shall initially be set at \$16,000.00 and shall not be allowed to drop below that figure.
10. Standing Committees are authorized as follows:
  - (i) Nature Reserves: to manage the Otter Lake Sanctuary, the Amherst Island Reserve, and any other property owned by the KFN, in accordance with the policy outlined in the Appendix to the By-Laws.
  - (ii) Field Trips: to arrange field outings on appropriate topics at various times throughout the year.
  - (iii) Bird Records: to maintain records of birds reported, review and rule on documentation of rare birds, and maintain an up-to-date check-list of birds of the area.

- (iv) Prince Edward Point Observatory: to be responsible for the operation of the Prince Edward Point Observatory.
- (v) Education: to plan, coordinate and implement resources which can be used by the KFN to disseminate knowledge of natural history.
- (vi) Conservation: to promote protection of wildlife, significant natural habitat, a clean environment and sustainable development in S.E. Ontario, and to support similar objectives elsewhere.

"APPENDIX" TO BY-LAWS

NATURE RESERVES

- (i) Use of Nature Reserves is restricted to Members of the Kingston Field Naturalists and their guests. Members wishing to sponsor a group visit, or a visit by an outside organization, should first seek permission from the Committee or KFN Executive.
- (ii) KFN Members using the Nature Reserves should ensure that they do not jeopardize the natural state, or designated management activities of the area (see Appendix Subsections A and B). Hunting, trapping, recreational vehicles and open fires are prohibited. Camping is not allowed except by special permission from the Committee or KFN Executive.
- (iii) Users of KFN Nature Reserves do so at their own risk.
- (iv) Projects on natural history are encouraged on the Reserves. To ensure that projects are compatible with the natural environment and other possible activities taking place there, all projects should receive prior approval from the Committee. Records should be kept for all projects to ensure the preservation of results for later use. Field notes and records should be placed on file with the KFN Executive.
- (v) Collection of specimens is forbidden except with specific permission from the Committee, where a project will be of particular scientific value.

SUBSECTION A

OTTER LAKE SANCTUARY

- 1) Otter Lake Sanctuary is to be maintained in its natural state. Permanent buildings are undesirable. If in the future any small permanent building for shelter becomes necessary, it must be designed and built to merge with the surroundings with as little disturbance as possible.

SUBSECTION B

AMHERST ISLAND RESERVE

- 1) The Conservation Agreement with Ducks Unlimited will remain in force until its expiration in the year 2016.
- 2) The Amherst Island Reserve is to be maintained in a state of grassland.

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