

BPBO Beakon

Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory
PO Box 189 Tobermory, ON, NOH 2T0

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New Look For BPBO Officially Unveiled!

Members will notice that BPBO is sporting a new look this edition. We are happy to introduce members to the new official BPBO logo, appearing above. This logo will appear on all of BPBO's correspondence, promotional materials, and on our website, giving BPBO a "signature", easily recognizable to bird enthusiasts, ornithological organizations, and hopefully potential sponsors. Last winter, Dave Greig, a Wiarton artist, generously gave his time and talents to BPBO to prepare several drafts of the logo before the board finally decided on this design. The logo incorporates many images representative of BPBO, including the outcrop of land and surrounding cliffs at Cabot Head, Georgian Bay, and of course the migrating Red-necked Grebe. In addition to capturing the essence of what we do in the image of the migrating birds, a feeling of motion is conveyed. And as you read on, you will see that BPBO is definitely going places! BPBO made great strides in 2003 toward our goal of becoming the voice for birds on the Bruce Peninsula. As we prepare for the upcoming migration season (and our April 17th AGM!), we hope you will be just as excited by the progress BPBO has made in the past year as we are. BPBO would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Greig for creating such a wonderfully representative logo for us!



Yellow-rumped Warbler Photo: Al Woodhouse

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News from the Board

By Edward Cheskey

CMMN – We're in!

Perhaps the most significant achievement in 2003 was BPBO's acceptance into the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network (CMMN). For the past three years, BPBO has been working hard towards this goal. The primary reason for operating the Cabot Head Research Station is migration monitoring. Cabot Head is now one of many stations (approximately 16) across Canada that monitor bird migration north in the spring and south in the fall. For many bird species, this is the only effective way to track their populations over time. A large number of the songbirds breeding in the boreal forest, which migrate to the southern USA, Mexico, Central or South America, would fall into this category. Data generated at BPBO will now become part of the analysis that tracks species population trends by Bird Studies Canada!

Gaining acceptance to CMMN has been challenging. We have worked through several versions of our protocol (to get it accepted), which describes how we must monitor migration by maintaining constant effort and operating in a consistent manner. The key is that our data can be compared from year to year, and can be used by Bird Studies Canada along with data from other stations. This means that we require standard methods for monitoring. Our methods involve operating a certain number of mist nets in the same locations each day. These nets have to be opened the same time relative to sunrise each day and operated for 6 hours, unless the weather tells us otherwise. A second and equally important method, a one-hour census, must also be done each day at approximately the same time relative to sunrise. These data combine with casual observations to give us estimated totals for each species passing through the station, the key data field used by CMMN in their analysis of populations. BPBO requires experienced long-term volunteers throughout the migration periods to adequately operate the protocol.

Another test to meet the requirements of CMMN was the completion of a vegetation analysis of the station. This is important in the long term so that the effect of changes in vegetation over time can be properly considered when analysing variation in bird numbers over time. Al Woodhouse completed an excellent survey in 2003 that was recognized at the CMMN fall conference as one of the best to date from any station!

BPBO was fortunate to have Stephane Menu working as Field Ornithologist / Bander in Charge at the Cabot Head Research Station in 2003. Stephane provided excellent and consistent work and was a delightful host for the volunteers staying at the station. Many additional changes were made to the Georgian Bay cottage (aka glass house), including the removal and repair of more rotten wood, the repair of the plumbing system, and some electrical work. Much cleaning and organizing has also taken place. Many thanks to Ron Baker and many volunteers for contributing so much to this work. BPBO has purchased high quality bunks that will allow the building to accommodate small groups in the future. BPBO is currently negotiating an agreement with Ontario Parks regarding the long-term stewardship of this site.

¹ The BPBO newsletter has been distributed via email in order to save BPBO on printing and mailing costs. Please inform Ron Baker at ronbakerbpo@sympatico.ca if you would prefer a hard-copy.

Marion Molsof, who graciously kept books for BPBO as our Treasurer, has stepped down after two years of stellar work. We are extremely grateful to Marion for her commitment to this position as well as many other contributions that she has made to operation of the Cabot Head Research Station. We will be honouring Marion at the 2004 annual meeting. Wendy Durante, a resident of Waterloo Region, and cottage owner in Dyer's Bay, has taken on the position of Treasurer. Wendy keeps books for a small company and brings much expertise to this position. Welcome, Wendy!

The Fundraising subcommittee of the Board has completed a prospectus for potential sponsors, aimed primarily at corporations. The prospectus will be pitched to companies operating primarily in Bruce and Grey Counties, but also to companies doing business in this area. More news on the fundraising front was the successful raffle of three framed photographs, kindly donated by Willie Waterton, Ethan Meleg and Doug VanHemmesen. Over \$1400 was raised through this event!

Thanks to a generous grant from the Protection and Enhancement Program of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, BPBO was able to complete repairs to the road into the research station at Cabot Head, and pay for the improvements to the Georgian Bay cottage. This grant also allowed us to continue our partnership with the Bluewater District School Board. This partnership involved contracting Cindy Cartwright to undertake Saw-whet Owl monitoring at the Institute for Outdoor Education and Environmental Studies near Wiarton in the fall of 2003.

I want to recognize and thank each person who has supported our programs and projects in 2003. Most memberships will come due in April 2004. We rely on our members for many things including financial support through memberships and donations, as well as volunteering time and energy for program support (e.g. Grebe survey), or facility maintenance. Your continued support will be vital for continuing all programs, especially operation of the Cabot Head Research Station.

Baker's Blurb

Ron Baker, Administrator.

Apart from the Migration Monitoring, much of our focus in 2003 has been on the cottages at the station. A Draft Memorandum of Understanding between Ontario Parks and BPBO gives us responsibility for the use of these buildings within guidelines set down by MNR for uses within Provincial Nature Reserves. This means that we may allow naturalist groups, universities, colleges and other groups use of the larger building for a suitable rent. This revenue can then be used to maintain the buildings and support the ongoing work of BPBO.

It is hoped that this will give us some assured income. To this end, students from Sir Sandford Flemming's Ecotourism and Adventure Management Post-Graduate Certificate Program are undertaking a management study for BPBO. The study states their three objectives:

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1. Market research on groups that may be interested in using the facility for research or course work.
 2. Market research on groups that may be interested in using it for more 'recreational' purposes -birding, photography, painting etc..
 3. Competitive analysis - looking at other similar facilities - what they are charging, what they have to offer, how they are promoting their facility, etc..
- BPBO should have the final report early in December, and the BPBO Board will then decide on policies for the use of the facility, and set fees and guidelines. We hope that we can have this in place by the spring. The 'glasshouse' is now almost ready for occupation. Plumbing is connected to the kitchen and washrooms, full sized and comfortable bunk beds have been purchased for the bedrooms, and there are two bedrooms each with three bunks and an en-suite bathroom.

We will be able to accommodate 12 people, a few more perhaps with extra pull-out couches in the upper lounge. Thanks are due to a work party from the Huron Fringe Field Naturalists which helped get the facility in shape this fall. We intend to have another work party early in the spring to get the facility ready for our guests.

During the six weeks between spring and fall migration we hope to attract Universities to use the facility for week-long courses. In the past the cottage has been used by stewards during this period, in return for a very reasonable rent and for some work on the site. It is possible that we will continue this practice to help with supervision of the visiting groups. Anyone interested in being a Steward next summer should contact us.

2003 Fall Migration Monitoring Summary

This fall, 147 species were detected, a total of 2047 birds comprising 68 species were banded and 197 birds of 33 species were recaptured at the Cabot Head Research Station. Fall migration monitoring began on August 10th and ended on November 1st. Stéphane Menu returned as the Field Ornithologist/Bander-in-Charge (FO/BIC). With the assistance of 4 long- and several short-term volunteers, the banding and migration monitoring was conducted for a total of 92 consecutive days. A one-hour census was done each day and, depending on the weather fifteen mist-nets were operated. As the highest fall season (if Black-capped Chickadee, a highly irruptive species, is excluded), the results confirmed the importance of Cabot Head for monitoring bird migration (see Table below for banding totals).

The FOBIC provided intensive training to Rod Steinacher during 2 weeks. Rod, an already experienced bander, needed more practice to apply for a banding sub-permit. And congratulations to Rod, he obtained it! This will provide him the opportunity to operate a banding "satellite" station at Cape Hurd, at the tip of the Peninsula. It will be exciting to compare the 2 sites!

The fall was not particularly exceptional for unusual sightings. However, noteworthy observations include a Yellow-throated Vireo during census, on August 25th and a young Dickcissel on September the 1st. A Connecticut Warbler was caught and banded on September 2nd, the second ever banded at Cabot Head Research Station. The only

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Red-throated Loon seen this fall was also on September 2nd. Two Woodpeckers rarely encountered at Cabot Head were banded: a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker on September 21st and a pretty Red-bellied Woodpecker on October 14th. A Northern Shrike was banded on October 21st.

With the number of banded birds building up, there were interesting recaptures from the previous years (20 birds). They involved mostly local breeding birds, such as American Redstarts (one from fall 2000, 2 from spring 2001, 1 from fall 2002, and 4 from spring 2003), Black-capped Chickadees (one from spring 2002 and 2 from fall 2002), and Red-eyed Vireos (2 from spring 2000). Eight of the 20 recaptured birds were banded the previous spring, providing good evidence of their breeding nature. One Red-eyed Vireo, banded in spring 2000, was recaptured the 13th of August 2003. It has been also recaptured every spring since 2000, always at the same time (last days of May or first few days of June). It is an anecdotal, but strong, example of site fidelity in a bird. There was also one foreign recapture, an Ovenbird of still unknown origin.

Census and casual observations allowed monitoring of 89 species that were not covered by mist-netting. For example, Red-necked Grebes were most abundant in early October, with a peak of 37 on the 14th. Hawks, Blue Jays, Cedar Waxwings and Finches are other species that are better monitored by observation than by banding.



Top Left: Black-throated Green Warbler
Bottom Left: Magnolia Warbler
Right: Northern Cardinal

Photo Credits: Al Woodhouse

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FALL BANDING TOTALS (2000-2003)

<i>Species</i>	2003	2002	2001	2000	SPECIES	2003	2002	2001	2000
Sharp shinned Hawk	2			3	Tennessee Warbler	8	3	1	3
Cooper's Hawk		1			Orange-crowned Warbler	23	10	22	15
Northern Goshawk				1	Nashville Warbler	48	41	24	29
Broad winged Hawk				1	Yellow Warbler	13	6	3	39
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	2		2	Chestnut-sided Warbler	2	5	2	2
Black-billed Cuckoo	5	2			Magnolia Warbler	29	17	5	17
Northern Saw-whet Owl		1		5	Cape May Warbler	3		1	
Belted Kingfisher	1	1			Black-throat. Blue Warbler	18	21	10	8
Red headed Woodpecker			1		Myrtle Warbler	92	90	107	95
Red bellied Woodpecker	1		1		Black-throat. Green Warbler	116	116	31	93
Yellow bellied Sapsucker	1		1	1	Blackburnian Warbler	3	5		3
Downy Woodpecker	12	1	11	13	Pine Warbler		2	1	
Hairy Woodpecker	5		3	4	Western Palm Warbler	10	6	9	10
Black backed Woodpecker				3	<i>Bay-breasted Warbler</i>	1			
Yellow Shafted Flicker	3		1		Blackpoll Warbler	6	6	7	5
Pileated Woodpecker		1	1	1	Black-and-White Warbler	30	26	5	18
Eastern Wood Pewee				2	American Redstart	197	103	14	201
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	3	1	2	Ovenbird	16	10	1	16
Traill's Flycatcher	5	3	2	7	Northern Waterthrush	4	11		11
Least Flycatcher	5	3		1	Connecticut Warbler	1		1	
Eastern Phoebe	1	4			Mourning Warbler		1	1	
Eastern Kingbird		1			Common Yellowthroat	35	17	19	29
Northern Shrike	1	2	1		Wilson's Warbler	4	5		4
Blue-headed Vireo	2	1	4	1	Canada Warbler	4	7		7
Philadelphia Vireo	1		2		Scarlet Tanager		1	1	1
Red-eyed Vireo	117	51	49	66	Eastern Towhee				1
Blue Jay	4	3	6	23	American Tree Sparrow	19	10	2	32
Black-capped Chickadee	368	29	1656	442	Chipping Sparrow	1	3	3	13
Barn Swallow				6	Clay-colored Sparrow		1		
Red-breasted Nuthatch	26	5	24	39	Savannah Sparrow	3	1	3	4
White Breasted Nuthatch			2		Le Conte's Sparrow				1
Brown Creeper	48	53	47	10	Fox Sparrow	1		2	1
<i>House Wren</i>	1				Song Sparrow	17	20	10	28
Winter Wren	1	3	7	5	Lincoln's Sparrow	2	9	10	7
Marsh Wren				1	Swamp Sparrow	11	4	9	7
Golden-crowned Kinglet	321	490	475	219	White-throated Sparrow	42	49	7	55
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	122	71	88	51	White Crowned Sparrow	22	29	75	39
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		1			Slate-colored Junco	65	43	121	47
Veery			2	3	Northern Cardinal	3	1	4	10
Gray-cheeked Thrush	16	19	10	11	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	6	1		
Swainson's Thrush	38	11	23	22	Indigo Bunting	5		2	2
Hermit Thrush	34	16	56	10	Orchard Oriole				1
American Robin	19	11	8	5	Baltimore Oriole	1			2
Gray Catbird	7	10	4	5	Purple Finch	3	2	5	27
Brown Thrasher		1			Common Redpoll			5	
American Pipit		1			Pine Siskin			9	46
Cedar Waxwing	10	43	20	70	American Goldfinch		3	7	70
Blue winged x Golden winged		1			Totals (without Chickadees)	1679	1530	1389	1582
					Totals (with Chickadees)	2047	1559	3045	2024

Bold - Record high fall totals, 2000-2003

Italic - indicated first fall banding record for CHRS
Data: for 2000-2001 Heagy, 2002; for 2002: Derbyshire, 2002

RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTEERS

BPBO and the FO/BIC would like to express our gratitude to the following members of the Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory and volunteers for their help at the field station during the banding season. Thanks especially to our 4 long-term volunteers, Michel Bélanger, Rod Steinacher, Levi Moore and Sue Lillie. Thanks also to David Brewer, Don Broom, Lorraine Brown, Ted & Camille Cheskey, Deborah Diebel, Corinne Down, Pete Kelly, Mitch Meredith, Al Woodhouse, and Colin Zantinge.

Ron Baker, as BPBO's administrator, was of invaluable help during the fall! BPBO and the FO/BIC would like to extend a well-deserved thanks for his work.

CONCLUDING REMARKS FROM STÉPHANE MENU, BPBO'S FO/BIC

Fall 2003 was a success as coverage was complete and the data collected was of high quality. This season marked the second year of a migration monitoring following a well-established protocol. Already, interesting comparisons can be made between these 2 years. Migration monitoring at Cabot Head will be ongoing for a period of at least 5 years, and will contribute to the efforts of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network. It will certainly provide other surprises and ultimately will contribute to the understanding and monitoring of bird populations.

Life at a research station is full of moments of wonder and awe, freely provided by the forces of Nature: amazing thunderstorms, swarms of migrating birds, the fall display of color... But, overall, working with great people, united in a common passion for birds and nature, is the best asset one could have. Thanks to all!

Christmas Wish List

Dear Santa.....

At the bird observatory this year, we discovered we need a few things. These include field guides of any kind, kitchen utensils for the Lodge, and a large wall map of North America. BPBO would be grateful for the donation of any of these items. Thank-you, and Happy Holidays!



The Red-necked Grebe Survey was established by the Steering Committee of the Cabot Head Important Bird Area in 2000. Since that time, the survey has become an annual monitoring program of the Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory. Five surveys were completed in 2003, the first taking place on April 20, and the last on May 7. Surveys commenced on April 1 and April 5 in 2001 and 2002 respectively. The April 20 first date

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of 2003 surveys is usually close to the peak in migration from data gathered in the first two years of the survey. Even at this late date, all of Dyer's Bay was ice covered!

Only 126 grebes were observed in 2003, with a high of 51 on May 3. This compares to 963 in 2001 and 905 last year. However, other species did not show the same pattern. Long-tailed duck numbers totalled 763, about 400 more than in 2002.

Methods

Volunteer observers usually take 10 to 20 minutes at each of five points, spaced two to three kilometers from each other, north from the Dyer's Bay government dock. Observations are recorded on a standard form designed to facilitate recording. Typically, the lake is scanned along one shoreline to a midpoint directly in front of the observer. At this point, the observer records the numbers of bird on the water or flying. The observer continues observing from the mid-point to the other shore. Birds are identified to species whenever possible. Usually each station is scanned twice and the maximum for each species is recorded. A summary is completed with totals for each species per station. Station 1 is at the Dyer's Bay Dock, Station 2 below "Craiglea" 3.3 kilometres from the dock, Station 3 near the Gilles Lake outflow at 5.4 kilometres from the start, Station 4 at "Inukshuk" Beach, 8.1 kilometres from the start, and station 5 at the Cabot Head light. The vast majority of the shoreline to 1.5 kilometres offshore, from Dyers Bay to the Cabot Head Lightstation, can be observed, depending on weather and lake conditions. Observers use both binoculars and spotting scopes of 20 to 40 power to identify birds.

Observers

Four people undertook surveys in 2002. Rod Steinacher conducted two surveys, and Joseph Johnson, Ethan Meleg and Ted Cheskey each contributed one survey.

Weather

The winter of 2003 was below average in temperature. This pattern extended well into the spring. As a result, Georgian Bay was completely ice covered as were all of the upper Great Lakes (Environment Canada web page). There were reports of grebes landing on the ice and even on roads in late February and March from the Owen Sound area (Bob Gray, pers comm.). Ron Tozer analyzes this phenomenon in OFO NEWS (V21, # 3), concluding that these grounded grebes could be from either frozen-out sections of the Great Lakes, since the northern Great Lakes froze solid in 1993, or alternatively reflect part of an early migration push in from the Atlantic.

Results

Red-necked Grebe numbers were very low in 2003. Weather conditions likely had an impact on the migration and perhaps the smelt migration, which appears to be the reason for the concentration of Grebes off Dyer's Bay (see 2002 report). The highest number, only 51, was on May 3. Horned Grebe peaked on 69 on May 3, whereas Common Loon number remained low, but grew steadily over the five surveys, peaking on 12 on May 7. Long-tailed Duck was the most numerous species, with highs of 197, 253 and 175 on April 20, 26 and May 7 respectively. White-winged Scoters reached a high of 130 on the May 7 survey.

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Table 1. Survey results by date

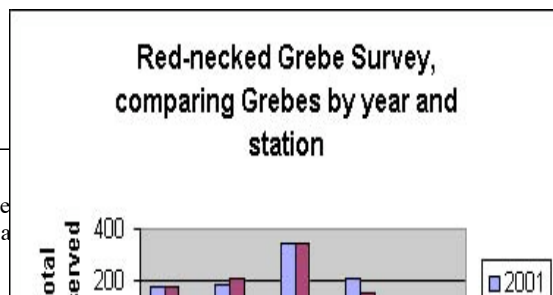
	Apr-20	Apr-23	Apr-26	May-03	May-07	
Red-necked Grebe	4	6	31	51	34	126
Common Loon	1	4	3	8	12	28
Horned Grebe	1	3	21	69	18	112
Common Merganser	0	47	4	9	11	71
Red-br. Merganser	3	17	66	3	6	95
Bufflehead	0	11	2	0	0	13
Common Goldeneye	1	3	1	15	4	24
Long-tailed Duck	197	19	253	119	175	763
Double-cr. Cormorant	0	0	0	7	3	10
White-w. Scoter	57	8	10	112	130	317
Canada Goose	1	0	2			3
Unidentified Waterfowl	0	1	0	0	155	156
Grand Total	265	119	393	393	548	1718

As in past years, Red-necked Grebe, loons and merganser favoured Dyer’s Bay, particularly stations one to four, while the Long-tailed Ducks and scoters favoured Cabot Head at station five. Based on the first three years of data, Horned Grebes are far more likely to be seen at Station five at the lighthouse station than Red-necked Grebes.

Table 2. Survey results by station

Station	RN Grebe	Co. Loon	Ho. Grebe	Com. Merg	R-b. Merg	Buff	Com. Gold.	L-t. Duck	D-C Corm.	W-w. Scoter	Can. Goose	Unid. Duck	Totals
S1	25	6	48	48	72	2	12	0	1	0	2	155	371
S2	49	4	15	12	16	1	10	25	0	52	0	0	184
S3	28	8	13	7	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	63
S4	19	4	20	2	3	10	0	119	0	37	0	0	214
S5	5	6	16	2	3	0	2	614	9	228	1	0	886
Total	126	28	112	71	95	13	24	763	10	317	3	156	1718

Red-necked Grebe numbers were very similar in 2001 and 2002. Both years had mild early springs and open water along Dyer’s Bay. This was in complete contrast with 2003. The ice was not out until after April 20th. This was likely the case throughout all of the upper Great Lakes, so the question is where did the Grebe’s go, and was the low number recorded at Cabot Head on migration an anomaly, or does it reflect a more wide-spread pattern, perhaps related to the grounded grebe phenomenon described above.



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and mailing costs. Please hard-copy.

Figure 1. Changes in Red-necked Grebe numbers, 2001 to 2003.

Changes in 2004.

The 2004 surveys will be co-ordinated by Rod Steinacher. Many thanks to Ethan Meleg for co-ordinating this survey over the past two years! Rod can be contacted at rstein@golden.net. We would very much like to recruit some new people into the surveys for 2004. Please contact Rod if you are interested in participating.

The Bruce Peninsula: A Crucial Bird Migration Corridor

By Ethan Meleg

The array and vastness of natural habitats on the Bruce Peninsula, coupled with its size and shape makes the Bruce an ideal place for birds. Home to the largest remaining chunk of natural habitat in southern Ontario, the Bruce offers food and shelter for migrating birds that need to “pit stop” to rest and refuel during their journey. Over 160 species stay to nest on the peninsula, taking advantage of the abundance of prime real estate (wetlands and forests) with a rich supply of insects to feed hungry chicks. The region boasts a large diversity of breeders including about twenty warbler species and other favourites such as Scarlet Tanagers, Sandhill Cranes, Barred Owls, and Whip-poor-wills.

The shape of the Bruce Peninsula makes it a significant corridor (in essence, a superhighway) for migrants in both spring and fall. Migrating birds follow the peninsula like a causeway. Most songbird species prefer the safety of flying over land, rather than venturing out over water, and waterbirds tend to follow shorelines. Migration is most dramatic on the Bruce during the spring because the peninsula points north, which concentrates the birds at places like Cabot Head, Tobermory, Cape Croker, etc.. On the flipside, fall migration is more drawn out with less concentration of birds, although bird populations are at their greatest during the fall because young birds have recently been added to the population.

Ongoing research by BPBO is helping to fill in the gaps and increase our understanding of the significance of the Bruce Peninsula to birds. Through various projects, we're learning about the relationship between habitat and bird conservation. It's becoming ever more clear that habitat protection is critical to conserving birds. In simple terms, if you save habitat, you save birds.

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COMING EVENTS...

The Huron Fringe Birding Festival is being held from May 28 – June 6, 2004. Its home base is MacGregor Point Provincial Park. On May 29th, 2004, the Huron Fringe Birding Festival will offer a trip to Cabot Head Research Station, lead by BPBO Chair, Ted Cheskey. Participants will stay overnight, and will observe banding operations at the station. Two meals and overnight accommodations on-site in the newly refurbished Lodge (Glass House) will be provided for an additional fee. This registration fee will directly benefit the efforts of BPBO. For registration details, please contact Ron Baker (see back page for contact info).

Kid's Korner

Hey Kids! If you're keen to learn more about birds, and to assist scientists in some actual research, Project FeederWatch may be just what you are looking for! Project FeederWatch involves kids just like you in helping scientists track the movements and abundance of different birds. You simply watch and count the birds coming to your feeders at home (a couple of times in a two-week cycle) from November to April, and send your data into the project coordinators. FeederWatch results are published in scientific journals, and are shared with other bird-watchers. You can sign up anytime, but to get involved in this year's project, you should log onto the FeederWatch website right away at www.birds.cornell.edu/pfw/index.html

The website also has other exciting information about birds, and even includes a FeederCam! Get a head start on your winter bird I.D. by unscrambling the bird names listed below, and then looking them up in a field guide to see what they look like:

LFDNGHCIO DEJOKDAUYRCEN WBNHUTSEATDERTTCHIEAH
ROLGNPDMOEMOL NOCARERTNDIRNLAH ORYODAPEWCICEHR
BCCHLAPIEDEKACKACPDE JBAELYU

Continued Support for BPBO Important

BPBO operates with membership fees, donations and grants from a variety of sources. Throughout the year, requests are sent out for funds to buy nets, tools and other supplies that cannot be donated and are needed to carry out our research projects. We are grateful for the support of organizations such as the Trillium Foundation of Ontario, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Protection and Enhancement Fund, Ontario Parks, Ontario Bird Banding Association, Canada Trust Friends of the Environment, the James L. Baillie Memorial Fund, the Bluewater District School Board, and the Canadian Nature Federation. Many individuals have helped by donating specific items we need.

Much of the research done by BPBO is completed by volunteers, but we need a qualified master bander to oversee the migration monitoring research. While we have been fortunate to have received funding from the Ontario Trillium Foundation to ensure operations in 2002 and 2003, this grant will run its course this year. Next year, we may have to rely on the generosity of individuals and businesses to fund the balance of our operations. You can help by making a donation, or notifying a board member of potential funding sources.

Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory Board, 2002-2003

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