



The
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NATURALIST**

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JULY-AUGUST 1982

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Annual Dues — including "The Victoria Naturalist" - Juniors: \$2.50 - Regular: \$10.00
 Golden Age: \$9.00 - Family: \$14.00 - Sustaining: \$30.00
 Financial Year — May 1st to April 30th
 Members joining Jan. 1st to April 30th - half dues

RARE BIRD ALERT - 478-8534

COVER: JULY/AUGUST
 by Bertha McHaffie-Gow

"KINGFISHER"

Nature sculptured this "Kingfisher" found in the Spectacle Lake area on the birding trip of June 20th, 1981 - the rarest bird seen that day. It is a very large old snag behind a moss-covered boulder. Moss on the back of the head and in areas on the snag gave it features, it seemed.

* * * * *

EDITOR'S NOTES

by Marjorie E. Elston

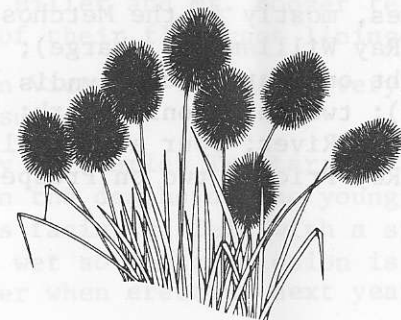
Due to a career change, I am no longer able to continue as Editor. I am moving to Toronto this summer to study Journalism. My involvement with the magazine the last 2 years has been a great experience for me and I thank everyone who has helped.

The new Audubon schedule for this year is in this issue and it sounds as though it will match the calibre of last year's excellent season.

Anne Knowles and Charles Trotter have retired from their positions on the Board and we thank them for their services.

I will be editing the next issue but desperately need a new editor to carry on. The work is not complicated, it's enjoyable and not too time-consuming. I've managed to work 5 days a week, been active in other community groups and travelled with no ill effects felt on the magazine.

Anyone at all interested, please call me and we can discuss it. My new phone number is 592-1400.



ANOTHER QUESTION, HAROLD

- * How do eagles know there is a large supply of food at Squamish or Qualicum?
- * Why are there 2 separate and distinct sizes of crows on Vancouver Island yet they are all one species?

And lastly, a question from our printer in regards to Yorke Edwards' article in our May-June issue:

- * Why do Rockland birds eat winter moth larvae but not Oak Bay birds? Is winter moth larvae a preferred food of birds or only eaten when there is nothing else available?

Thank you.

Editor's Note: Harold has agreed to reply to questions about the behaviour of birds. Please write. We will print the questions with his response appearing in the next issue.

BLUEBIRDS

by Charles Trotter

Our Bluebird Project has had its ups and downs. We started with one pair nesting in a box put up by Lyndis Davis on a fence post at the side of Pears Road, just west of the Golf Course at Metchosin. Six fine little birds hatched and grew to quite a size. Then disaster struck -- Violet-green Swallows appropriated the box and the little bluebirds died. The same pair is now (May 26) building in another box about 100 feet from the original nest. Another pair is using one of our boxes in the Whitney-Griffiths property. The swallows seem to like our accommodation and are nesting in several boxes. Our only other occupants are Chickadees who have eight eggs in one of the four boxes in the Lyons property at the east end of the Sooke River Bridge.

In all we have 40 boxes, mostly in the Metchosin area: seven in or near Witty's Lagoon Park (Ray Williams in charge); four on Metchosin Golf Course (Bill Sendall); eight on Pears Road (Lyndis Davis); four on Dupree Road (Rob Mackenzie-Grieve); two in Devonian Park; five near Pedder Bay (Geo. Sparrow); four at Sooke River; four at Tugwell Lake (Don Collis); two west of Francis Park (Roy Prior); two on Prospect Lake Road (Giff Calvert).

Twenty of our boxes were made by Sentinel Products which gives employment to the mentally retarded. The other twenty were made by me from scraps of lumber I had on hand or scrounged from others. We had a recent windfall when one of our members, Dr. H.S. Pollock, built twenty boxes. Although a little late for this season, they will be a welcome addition for next.

It might interest bluebird lovers to learn what some others are doing to help the population. At the end of April, I was with a group in North Carolina visiting about five miles from Brevard in Sherwood Forest. We met a couple (Mrs. Hiller and Mr. Boozer) who were in the act of inspecting their 82 bluebird boxes and were banding nestlings. They use colored tags which can be seen with binoculars at some distance. They wait until the birds are twelve days old before tagging. Mr. Boozer was kind enough to open one of the boxes to show us the nest with five eggs. This nest was built in a peatmoss flower pot, one of which is inserted in each box. The flower pot aids in the care of the young birds and is a convenience in banding, as it can be removed and handled as a unit outside the box.

Mrs. Hiller and Mr. Boozer told us of the dangers their birds face:

- (1) Hawks -- Red Shouldered, Broadwinged, etc., prey on adult birds;
- (2) Flying Squirrels and Woodpeckers who enlarge the box entrance and destroy the occupants or allow starlings to enter;
- (3) A kind of blowfly which lays its eggs in the bottom of the nest. The insect eggs hatch and the larvae suck the blood of the nestlings.

To protect their charges, these people rim the entrance hole with metal and for the blowfly they use a rotenone dusting powder in the bottom of the flower pot, then cover with a layer of pine needles (the stuff the birds use for their nests). Because the climate is warm, they make extra ventilation holes in the sides of the boxes and sometimes put a piece of reflective metal on the top.

This delightful couple were so interested in our bluebird project that they sent me a copy of their magazine "Sialia", published quarterly from their bluebird headquarters in Maryland. In the booklet was a complete article written by Mrs. Hiller and Mr. Boozer telling of their handling of orphaned nestlings and of their flowerpot linings.

Our project here in Victoria is as yet very small, but perhaps next year will show greater success.

Editor's Note - courtesy of Charles Trotter: Further research done on the deaths of the young bluebirds brought the discovery that the hole was facing a field with a sprinkler system. The nesting material in the box was wet so the conclusion is the young birds drowned. Another point to consider when erecting next year's boxes.

A LOOK AT THINGS TO COME

AUDUBON - OCTOBER 1982 TO APRIL 1983

- OCTOBER 1 & 2 "ROAMING CALIFORNIA'S COAST RANGE"
by Albert Wool
- OCTOBER 29 & 30 "QUEBEC'S WHALES AND LABRADOR TALES"
by Tom Sterling
- JANUARY 21 & 22 "ROMANCE OF THE WEST (PRAIRIES)"
by Allan King
- FEBRUARY 25 & 26 To be announced.
- APRIL 8 & 9 "KIWI COUNTRY" by Fran Hall

Information on ticket costs and where they can be purchased will be in the next issue.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

When you mail in your dues renewal, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Members who have already renewed and have not received their receipts and cards, can pick these up at one of the next two general meetings.

If you are unable to do so, please call:

Ed Coffin
592-0964.

QUICK'S BOTTOM

by Wilf Medd

What is it? A fairly large marsh comprising part of the Colquitz waterway. (The Colquitz River flows out of Beaver Lake and eventually into Portage Inlet.)

Where is it? South of West Saanich Road. Coming from town, turn left on Markham Road. Proceed past the Nursery to a sign, gate, and footpath, again on the left. There is some limited off-road parking available. (If you get to the Glendale Hospital at the end of the road, you've missed it, but it's the right road!)

From the gate, the footpath leads south of a creek (Viaduct Creek) to a bird blind, built by your Natural History Society. There are walks along the west and south side, and from the south-east corner a walkway through to Wilkinson Road. (The north side is perhaps impassable - at least without rubber boots - or waders.)

Quick's Bottom is Saanich Municipal property. The Saanich Council and various members of the staff have been very co-operative and far-sighted in looking after this property. They have made improvements, built a bridge across the creek, and recently had the area reserved as parkland. Surely it will be preserved for posterity. The more people make use of it, the better. It has been used by the Society at various times for birding and botany expeditions, but in case you missed them, you will certainly be interested to go out and give it the once-over - perhaps even make it a regular event.

SECOND BEST

by Gwennie Hooper

Yes, Yorke Edwards, you do have the best house - for birds, that is. In fifteen years of watching at 2411 Alpine Crescent, our total is 123 species, 8 less than yours at Radcliffe Lane. The environment is different, of course. Finnerty Cove which, with the aid of a telescope, we can scan some 250 metres to the north, is a quiet bay with a limited number of duck and gull species and no shorebirds, not at all comparable to the rich waters off McMicking Pt. But we do have trees and shrubs - Douglas fir, cedar, arbutus, grand fir, willow, bitter cherry, Indian plum, ocean spray, wax berry, thimbleberry, salmonberry, and our own plantings of fruit trees and flowering shrubs, all providing cover and food for the woodland species.

Golden-crowned Sparrows and Oregon Juncos were the first birds recorded on October 30, 1966. In those days we were allowed to split the junco family and the following spring we counted the first Slate-coloured Junco. We now have 12 sparrows on our list and three of these caused much excitement. On January 13, 1968 a White-throated Sparrow arrived, a much rarer bird then than now, and visited regularly until April of the following year. In October, 1969 a Harris Sparrow flew in to peck at Cat's Ears on the lawn. It found the grain box and stayed for three days. Then the following February some two dozen birdwatchers dropped by to see a Tree Sparrow, not at that time on the Victoria list even as an accidental.

EDITOR???

The first 60 species were added in less than a year; it took three years more to add the next 50 and another eleven years to increase that total to 123. Duster in hand one day in December, I glanced through the window at the pyracantha and saw some birds that were different. I picked up binoculars and yelled "Bohemian Waxwings" to my husband. He came rushing, and together we memorized every detail of the golden-tipped tail, the gold and black ladder and the two white splashes on the wings, the black mask and tufts. They left the pyracantha berries and flew to the top of a dead Douglas fir. We dared to put binoculars down and take time to train the telescope on the five exquisitely handsome birds. One of those white splashes became four separate white feathers, each delicately tipped with red. The colours were so vivid we felt to be watching birds in full spring plumage on that December day. After resting for five minutes they flew off, leaving us with entry number 123 in our "living room" list.

Glancing through our records, it is interesting to see how often the word "bathing" appears. "Orange-crowned warbler, bathing", "Lincoln's Sparrow, bathing", "Swainson's Thrush, bathing", "Yellow Warbler, bathing". The shallow pond, made especially for birds, is an attraction year round. In the heat of summer, in the drenching rain of November, in the cold of January after the surface ice has been removed, birds bathe and drink. Even in the dirty dregs that remain on our return from holiday, a Song Sparrow will splash around and emerge bedraggled, fluff up his feathers and hop away satisfied. The bird bath nearby is also well used and we have discerned no pattern as to which species prefer the pond and which the safer bird bath. What we do know is that water is one of the essentials in attracting birds.

In the summer the garden is dead. We can rely on Robins, Towhees and a faithful Bewick's Wren; Swallows fly overhead, Bushtits pass through; but on Labour Day we start looking for the winter residents - Juncos, Golden-crowns, Fox Sparrows. No matter what the weather they will always be back in numbers before the end of the month. It is then that we stock up on chick scratch, crushed oats and sunflower seeds. Before the next May our visitors will have eaten about 120 kilograms of grain and 10 kilograms of sunflower seeds and our compost heap will have grown as we periodically clean out the husks and debris from the feeding areas.

Since we moved to Alpine Crescent in 1966, there have been changes in the environment. Buildings have gone up, trees have come down; there are more people, more cats and more dogs. Whereas in the early years we regularly had 2 or 3 Flickers, a pair of Downy Woodpeckers, and often a Pileated Woodpecker and a Hairy, the woodpecker family is now represented only by the occasional Flicker. Bald Eagles are gone from the Douglas firs by the shore and we see them only as they fly over. Quail, which reached a high of 50 adults and young in August 1978 are reduced this year to a

precarious 7 and Ring-necked Pheasants are gone. To compensate somewhat, the winter months are brightened by the occasional green flash of an Anna's Hummingbird, first noted in the garden in January 1974, and one or two Lincoln's Sparrows have stopped by each Fall since 1970 and can often be seen in April too.

A couple of anecdotes will illustrate the rewards of birdwatching at home. At six o'clock one evening in late August some years ago, termites were pouring out of a hole in the bird feeding area. A Towhee stood guard and caught them as they emerged. Barn Swallows took them on the wing and an Orange-crowned Warbler flitted about near the hole watching his opportunity. Then two Traill's Flycatchers appeared and started snatching the termites as they climbed slowly in the still, sunny air. It was seven o'clock when a neighbour's cat was attracted by the birds and broke up the party, but it had been a fascinating hour.

Then there was the day in September when the pyracantha was looking beautiful with its branches of newly-red berries. Five House Finches with their red breasts and heads arrived to sample the fruit, then 2 Golden-crowned Sparrows and 3 velvet-smooth Cedar Waxwings. An Orange-crowned Warbler joined them, and 2 Robins with orange breasts as vividly colourful as the berries. As if that were not enough, a Starling and 2 Flickers flew in. A feast for the birds and a feast for our eyes. No new species, nothing to add to a list, just precious minutes of wonder, excitement and pure joy.

BOTANY ON MILL HILL

Art Guppy

The March 27 botany trip up Mill Hill, led by Steve Mitchell, was as near to being a perfect outing as one could hope for. In spite of a dismal forecast from the weather office, the weather for most of the morning was sparkling and sunny. It was decidedly cool, but it was bright and cheerful and the birds were singing -- and distracting some of the members from looking at the plants.

In view of the rather cool spring, we had feared that few flowers would be out, but in fact we found at least a few blooms of almost everything we could have hoped to see, and Steve pointed out the leaves of many of the things that would bloom later in the season.

Low down on the hill in the shade of the trees White Fawn Lilies (or Trout Lilies or Easter Lilies or Dog-tooth Violets or whatever name you'd like) were plentiful, as were Yellow Wood Violets, and we saw a number of Trillium just starting to bloom. In wet places the beautiful yellow spathes of Skunk-cabbage lit up the forest glades, like glowing lanterns, while the plants' distinctive aroma scented the air.

Higher up the hill where there is much moss-covered rock and where the trees thin to a scattering of Arbutus, Douglas Fir, and Garry Oak, there was even at that early date a great variety of flowers in bloom: Blue-eyed Mary; Sea Blush (just barely starting to bloom); Spring Gold; two species of Saxifrage; two species of Shooting Star; Little Monkey Flower; Fringe-cup; and most conspicuous of all, the lovely Satin Flower. Broad-leaved Stonecrop with its greyish or reddish leaves, though not in bloom, was a conspicuous inhabitant of the open rocky areas, where it thrives even where moss finds life difficult.

Near the top we came across a beautiful little shrub, a natural hybrid between Bearberry and Hairy Manzanita. This partly reclining shrub is an almost perfect intermediate between its parents, the trailing, vine-like Bearberry and the erect, sometimes almost tree-like Manzanita.

On the way down the hill we stopped to admire the beautifully variegated leaves of Rattlesnake Plantain (a member of the Orchid Family) and, in rock crevices, the unfolding fronds of Gold-back Fern, which in early spring are silvery, not gold. By the time we reached the parking lot, the sun had faded and a cold breeze made it a little easier to tear ourselves away from the hill and its delightful flowers.

The following list gives the scientific names of the plants mentioned above:

Fawn Lily: Erythronium oregonum
 Yellow Wood Violet: Viola glabella
 Trillium: Trillium ovatum
 Skunk-cabbage: Lysichitum americanum
 Blue-eyed Mary: Collinsia parviflora
 Sea Blush: Plectritis congesta
 Spring Gold: Lomatium utriculatum
 Saxifrage: Saxifraga occidentalis var. rufidula and S. integrifolia
 Shooting Star: Dodecatheon hendersonii and D. pulchellum
 Little Monkey Flower: Mimulus alsinoides
 Fringe-cup: Lithophragma parviflora
 Satin Flower: Sisyrinchium douglasii
 Broad-leaved Stonecrop: Sedum spathulifolium
 Bearberry: Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
 Hairy Manzanita: Arctostaphylos columbiana
 Hybrid Manzanita: Arctostaphylos X media
 Rattlesnake Plantain: Goodyera oblongifolia
 Gold-back Fern: Pityrogramma triangularis

EDITOR???

OPEN LETTER TO ELIZABETH NORTH

by Harold Hosford

Remember that children's story -- the one about the ugly duckling; as I recall it had a happy ending. Unfortunately, like a lot of our children's stories, it coloured how we look at nature. With words like "ugly" and "happy" we show that we are trying to put human values into wild things that, as far as we can determine, do not have these human values. As a matter of fact, some of these values are not even universally human.

The problem is our inability to play the game as nature does. First, she has a different vocabulary than ours, a vocabulary that does not include such words as happy, unhappy, cruel, vicious, villain, victim or malicious; these are all purely human words, words we use to describe our emotions.

So, when I read your letter in the last issue of The Naturalist, I learned as much about you as I did about what you saw. I do not mean to be critical when I say that. I only mention it to warn you that you must be wary when you let your emotions colour what you see. A good naturalist tries to be objective when interpreting nature, otherwise he or she learns nothing.

Lecture over; now to the answers to your questions.

First to the swans and their "attack" on the young swan: Could the answer be that the young bird was not theirs and, therefore, was in their eyes an interloper? Your letter suggests another pair of adults was present and the youngster went to them.

Mute swans are aggressive -- a human value -- birds, and vigorously defend -- another human value -- against what they perceive as threats -- another human word -- against them. (Notice how difficult it is to describe nature without using words that colour our interpretations.) Anything they think doesn't belong in their territory is quickly removed -- either chased out or, if caught, killed. In these encounters, it is unfair to describe "victims" and "villains"; the swans are simply doing what their instincts tell them to do. Maliciousness has no part in their thinking.

As for the gull killing the duck, you infer that since the gull didn't eat the duck, it didn't kill it for food. Well, gulls can and do kill ducks to eat, whenever they can. But a healthy alert duck is seldom killed; a sick or injured duck -- or one that acts that way (in the gull's eyes) might stimulate the gull to attack -- hungry or not -- simply because the opportunity was there.

Wild things must eat. The way they get their food is sometimes abhorrent to us. But sometimes we think it's good for a laugh too -- take the case of the Raccoon eating the Crawfish. Why the difference?

Next question.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF B.C. NATURALISTS

by A. Douglas Turnbull

The 1982 Annual General Meeting was held at the Centre for Continuing Education at Naramata, B.C. on May 14 to 16. The "Centre", owned and operated by the United Church of Canada, has a beautiful location close to the Okanagan Lake and was a very pleasant place to meet. Our hosts, the South Okanagan Naturalist Club, gave a warm welcome to the 85 delegates and guests.

Friday afternoon and evening was for registration and was followed by a Wine and Cheese Party to give the delegates a chance to meet and talk.

On Saturday, the business meeting lasted all day with reports from Executive Officers, Regions, Clubs, Committees, etc. Some of these were very interesting, particularly the reports from the Cascade Wilderness Committee and from the Fish and Wildlife Branch.

Resolutions were adopted on the following subjects:

1. Opposing waste disposal by land fill
2. Supporting protection of the Vancouver Island Marmot
3. Scrutiny of Grazing Leases to protect the interests of Naturalists
4. Endorsation of the Varied Thrush as the Provincial Bird for B.C.
5. Stressing the danger of drilling for oil off the B.C. Coast
6. Proposing purchase of Brunswick Marsh as a conservation area
7. Proposing contributions by FBCN members to the Habitat Conservation Fund
8. Opposing the use of nuclear weapons
9. Regretting the lack of Canadian representation at the U.N. Environmental Conference in Nairobi
10. That the rejection of the South Moresby Island Wilderness Area proposal by the I.W.A. be questioned

EDITOR???

After the business meeting, an attempt was made to convene a meeting of Vancouver Island Delegates to elect a Regional Co-ordinator to replace Allen Hawryzki of Nanaimo who has resigned. Unfortunately, only four delegates representing three clubs were available and this was considered too small a number to take any action.

The Banquet on Saturday night was attended by over 100 people. The Elton Anderson Award was presented to Jim Grant of Vernon and several Club Service Awards were presented, including one to Mrs. Ruth Barnett of the Mitlenatch Club, Campbell River. The banquet speaker, Dr. Barrett of Wenatchee College, presented an excellent program of slides of alpine flowers of the Pacific Northwest.

On Sunday, May 16 there was a variety of field trips:

- * Birding - both an early morning bird walk and a field trip to Vaseux Lake
- * A trip to Rock Oven Park
- * A visit to Gibbard's Gardens and Sanctuary
- * A trip to the newly established ecological reserve at the north end of Osoyoos Lake

It was an enjoyable meeting and everyone seemed happy. Next year's AGM will probably be held somewhere in the Lower Mainland.

BIRD OBSERVATIONS

APRIL

| <u>NO.</u> | <u>SPECIES</u> | <u>DATE</u> | <u>AREA SEEN</u> | <u>OBSERVER</u> |
|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | Short-eared Owl | 3 | Island View Beach | V.N.H.S. Field Trip |
| 1 | American Bittern | 5 | Swan Lake | Doug Goodman |
| 2 | Red Crossbill | 5 | Ross Bay Cemetery | Ron Satterfield |
| 1 | Brown Pelican | 15 | Sooke Basin | Robbie Eddy |
| 1 | Green Heron | 30 | Quick's Bottom | Andrew Jackson |

MAY

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Tufted Puffin | 2 | Gonzales Point | Jim Wilson |
| 1 | Barn Owl | 2 | Swan Lake | Jo MacGregor |
| 30 | Hammond's Flycatcher | 8 | Spectacle Lake | Keith Taylor |
| 1 | Northern Oriole | 11 | Mystic Lane | H. Rocchini |
| 4 | Purple Martin | 16 | Clover Point | Ron Satterfield |
| 1 | Wilson's Phalarope | 16 | Quick's Bottom | Keith Taylor |
| 4 | Pectoral Sandpiper | 17 | King's Pond | Ron Satterfield |
| 1 | Tennessee Warbler | 20 | 166 Robertson St. | Ron Satterfield |
| 1 | Whitefaced Ibis | 24 | Quick's Bottom | Keith Taylor |
| 1 | Pomeranian Jaeger | 27 | Clover Point | Ron Satterfield |
| 1 | Sandhill Crane | 29 | Witty's Lagoon | Ray Williams |

If you see something of interest, please call 478-9715 as soon as possible.

PROGRAMJULY/AUGUST

PLEASE NOTE: Changes or cancellations are sometimes necessary. These are announced, along with any further information about the outings or club activities, on the Bird Alert. Phone 478-8534. You will hear a tape about recent bird observations; any announcements will be towards the end of the tape.

SAT. JULY 17

Hurricane Ridge Trip for alpine flowers and birds.
Cost: \$21.50.

Meet at ferry dock for Port Angeles MV Coho at 6:00 A.M. to catch 6:30 A.M. sailing. Return trip departs from Port Angeles at 5:15 P.M. We will board the bus at Port Angeles.

Must confirm space on the trip by July 3rd by phoning Lyndis Davis at 592-1341 or Sally Hamill at 477-2495.

Full payment (\$21.50) must be received by July 10th and mailed to:

Victoria Natural History Society
c/o Lyndis Davis
3555 Redwood Ave.
Victoria, B.C., V8P 4Z8

SAT. JULY 31
SUN. AUGUST 1
MON. AUGUST 2

PROPOSED BOTANY AND BIRDING WEEKENDTO MT. WASHINGTON

Motel accommodation is available in Courtenay or camping space on the Mountain (the proprietor of the Ski Lodge will let you sleep on the floor of the Lodge if you have your own sleeping bag). The Lodge will be open for drinks only.

If interested, get on the list by phoning: SHARON GODKIN, 384-9978, by July 15th. Contact Sharon for details about this exciting outing.

SAT. AUG. 21

Birding Trip to Cowichan Bay.

Leader: Rob Mackenzie-Grieve.

Meet: Mayfair Lanes 8:30 A.M. or at the Robert Service Memorial at Cowichan Bay at 9:30.

Mayfair Lanes is at the corner of Oak and Roderick, by Bowling Alley.

Always take a lunch, and if wet, gumboots or strong shoes.

FINAL DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS TO THE MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER ISSUE IS JULY 23, 1982.

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 APRIL, 1982

| TOTAL 1981 | | TOTAL 1982 | Nehring | General | Audubon | Scholar- ship |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | | | |
| \$16,912 | Cash in bank and on deposit | \$18,278 | \$ 8,821 | \$1,042 | \$6,377 | \$ 2,038 |
| 81,582 | Investments at cost (market value 1982: \$52,899; 1981: \$51,757) | 81,582 | 68,355 | 291 | - | 12,936 |
| <u>\$98,494</u> | | <u>\$99,860</u> | <u>\$77,176</u> | <u>\$1,333</u> | <u>\$6,377</u> | <u>\$14,974</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | |
| \$ 505 | Accounts payable | \$ 2,167 | \$ - | \$ 155 | \$2,012 | \$ - |
| 476 | Memberships paid in advance | 411 | - | 411 | - | - |
| RESERVE | | | | | | |
| 3,400 | Audubon contract 1982-83 | 4,000 | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| 8,436 | Conservation project | 8,654 | 8,654 | - | - | - |
| 85,677 | FUNDS BALANCES | 84,628 | 68,522 | 767 | 365 | 14,974 |
| <u>\$98,494</u> | | <u>\$99,860</u> | <u>\$77,176</u> | <u>\$1,333</u> | <u>\$6,377</u> | <u>\$14,974</u> |

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS

I have examined the balance sheet of the Victoria Natural History Society as at April 30, 1982 and the statements of income and expenditure for the year ended on that date. My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances, except that in the case of all revenue it was not practicable to extend my examination beyond accounting for receipts as reported by the Society.

In my opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments that might have been required had I been able to carry out a verification of revenue (see preceding paragraph), the accompanying statements present fairly the results of the Victoria Natural History Society for the year ended 30 April, 1982.

Victoria
May 17, 1982.

Stewley
Chartered Accountant.

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL, 1982

| 1980-81 | GENERAL ACCOUNT | 1981-82 | 1980-81 | AUDUBON ACCOUNT | 1981-82 |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Income | | | Income | | |
| \$3,250 | Membership dues and donations | \$4,778 | \$6,666 | Ticket sales and admissions | \$10,193 |
| 314 | Publications | 225 | | | |
| 1,544 | Interest | 2,207 | | | |
| 77 | Other | - | | | |
| <u>5,185</u> | | <u>7,210</u> | | | |
| Expenditure | | | Expenditure | | |
| 3,165 | Naturalist - production and mailing | 3,615 | 3,451 | National Audubon Society | 3,452 |
| 355 | Cost of meetings | 624 | 1,457 | Advertising | 1,863 |
| 508 | Postage and stationery | 242 | 405 | Co-sponsorship expenses | 2,012 |
| 1,171 | Affiliation fees | 1,129 | 716 | Cost of meetings | 741 |
| 100 | Accountancy and audit | 100 | 231 | Other | 113 |
| 812 | Miscellaneous | 855 | | | |
| <u>6,111</u> | | <u>6,565</u> | <u>6,260</u> | | <u>8,181</u> |
| (926) | EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 645 | 406 | EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 2,012 |
| 1,048 | Funds on hand at beginning of year | 122 | 547 | Funds on hand at beginning of year | 953 |
| <u>\$ 122</u> | | <u>\$ 767</u> | - | Increase in reserve for Audubon contracts | (600) |
| | | | - | Transfer to Conservation project | (2,000) |
| | | | <u>\$ 953</u> | FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR | <u>\$ 365</u> |
| | | | | CONSERVATION PROJECT | |
| | | | \$3,000 | Funds on hand at beginning of year | \$8,436 |
| | | | 325 | Donations | 2,000 |
| | | | 6,000 | Add transfer from Nehring account | 6,000 |
| | | | - | Add transfer from Audubon account | 2,000 |
| | | | <u>9,325</u> | | <u>18,436</u> |
| | | | 889 | Deduct development expenses | 9,782 |
| | | | <u>\$8,436</u> | FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR | <u>\$8,654</u> |

Notes:

- 1) Interest is recorded on a cash-received basis.
- 2) It is the financial policy of the Society that:
 - i) The Nehring and Scholarship accounts shall be retained as endowment funds.
 - ii) The surplus from the Audubon account shall be used for conservation or educational purposes.
 - iii) The General account shall be self-sustaining.

VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL, 1982

| <u>1980-81</u> | <u>NEHRING ACCOUNT</u> | <u>1981-82</u> | <u>1980-81</u> | <u>SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Income</u> | | | <u>Income</u> | |
| \$ 7,661 | Interest | \$ 6,790 | \$ 1,210 | Interest | \$ 1,210 |
| 390 | Donations | 100 | | | |
| 8,051 | | 6,890 | 1,100 | <u>Expenditure</u> | 1,100 |
| | <u>Expenditure</u> | | 110 | EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 110 |
| 2,000 | Maintenance - Francis Park | 1,700 | 13,754 | Funds on hand at beginning of year | 13,864 |
| 120 | Juniors' Work | 160 | - | Add transfer from Nehring account | 1,000 |
| 260 | Bird alert system | 246 | \$13,864 | FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR | \$14,974 |
| 2,380 | | 2,106 | | | |
| 5,671 | EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 4,784 | | | |
| 71,067 | Funds on hand at beginning of year | 70,738 | | | |
| (6,000) | Transfer to Conservation project | (6,000) | | | |
| - | Transfer to Scholarship account | (1,000) | | | |
| \$70,738 | FUNDS ON HAND AT END OF YEAR | \$68,522 | | | |

1980-81 Victoria 1981-82 1980-81 1981-82

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 1982
 STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
 VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Chartered Accountant