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COVER PHOTO: Light Phase Rough-Legged Hawk  
Island View Road October 7th, 1984

PLANT NAMES FOR PEOPLE:

Linnaeus' Choosing

by Kaye Suttill

To me the joy of scientific plant names is in their translation and hence association, especially when they evoke people. Then the name becomes as a micro-computer of life stored in the word. For now let's focus on Linnaeus and some of the people he honoured with plant identities.

We think to Karl von Linne, Linnaeus, whenever we see (or smell) the little twin-flower, Linnaea borealis, in Sooke or Goldstream or up in the high country, for it lives around the world in northern woodlands. Linnaeus personally chose the twin-flower for his name imprint, bestowed by the botanist Johann Friedrich Gronovius, seven years after Linnaeus in a joying youth plant collecting wandering had discovered it up in Lappland. He formed an instant bond with the species, so strong that it became his lifelong logo, to be carved on his walking stick, patterned on the dinner service he ordered from China. Twin-flower leaves remain in our winter woods around Victoria, speaking quietly, even as the fragrant pink flowers do, of Linnaeus, who in Sweden in 1753 with his Species Plantarum marked the official start of our plant taxonomy binominal nomenclature.

In some of his generic names, Linnaeus conjures up the persona of ancient times, like Achilles of our common yarrow, Achillea millefolium, because Achilles made an ointment of yarrow leaves to heal the wounds of his soldiers after the battle of Troy. Orchids to Linnaeus seemed naturally to relate to goddesses, and so Calypso is of the goddess daughter of Atlas, Calypso, whose name means concealment, for this wee fairy slipper's habitat, hidden among the mosses of the forest floor, while our Ladyslipper genus is Cypripedium, Slipper of Venus, joying us in B.C. of the yellow Mocassin Flower and the Mountain Ladyslipper and Sparrowegg Orchid.

To me the most interesting botany trivia re Linnaeus' penchant for mythology concerns the white Heather genus, Cassiope, and Bog Rosemary, Andromeda, for Cassiope is out of Cassiopeia, wife of Cepheus, ancient King of Ethiopia, whose daughter Andromeda, Bog Rosemary, was chained to a sea-rock till rescued by Perseus. These four, of course, are all remembered in the Stars, too, for Astronomy re-enacts the ancient legends, or used to!



Linnaeus also plant identified fellow botanists and friends. For one of these, the Finn, Peter Kalm, Linnaeus bestowed the name of Kalmia to the Laurels, a favourite, long-loved genus of mine. We see the Swamp Laurel in bogs on Vancouver Island as well as up in the high country and north in the Yukon too, although this species was first discovered in Newfoundland by Sir Joseph Banks when he was young, after Kalm had discovered earlier K. latifolia, the lovely pink-icing flowering bush which graces the ancient mountains of eastern U.S.A. Although Peter Kalm was only in the New World from 1748 to 1751, he really lived a saga during those years, through shipwreck and harrowing wilderness testing, even to sumac poisoning! as he struggled north to Quebec. There he was hosted and botany-guided through the province by Dr. Gaultier, an early French-Canadian physician and naturalist.

Later, Dr. Gaultier would be plant honoured too, by the taxonomist Frederick Pursh, in Gaultheria shallon, our West Coast salal, noted by David Douglas and Dr. John Scouler when they first landed on our northwest coast in 1825; it was the first plant they collected in North America.

But back to Linnaeus: in 18th century Sweden, he reached out to our New World, giving plant names for early American botanists too, like John Clayton. What life in that name? He is remembered of all our Spring Beauty genus, Claytonia Virginica, the first species he collected; but to us he lives in our Western Spring Beauty, Claytonia lanceolata of our high country spring, and up in the Yukon, the joying Alaska Spring Beauty.

The person names we know of Linnaeus are often genus names, because 200 years ago many of our indigenous species had not yet been seen by botanists. Linnaeus' New World was very boundaried Eastern North America. Yet even then his Peter Kalm was pioneering circumpolar botany by relating Canadian species to those at the same latitudes in Europe.

Linnaeus' name choosing gives life - lives rather - as well as field mark identities to our plant world around us, linking our present one with times past, when our Pacific Northwest was terra incognita.

### NEW LIGHT ON NORTHERN SHRIKES?

by Alan MacLeod

Three October 1984 incidents involving Northern Shrikes confirm familiar aspects of shrike behaviour; at the same time the events possibly shed new light on the species.

On October 27, an immature Northern Shrike was observed in a furrow of a recently-ploughed field west of Puckle Road opposite Lamont Road in Central Saanich. The bird picked an earthworm from the furrow, then flew

to a fencepost where it briefly shook the worm before eating it. To judge from A.C. Bent's Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos and Their Allies, the Puckle Road incident may have been unusual on two counts. First, Bent states that he never saw a Northern Shrike on the ground. Second, earthworms are not said by Bent to form part of the species' diet. Bent's sources list birds and mice as comprising 60% of winter diet, with the remainder including insects, chiefly grasshoppers and crickets. Cutworm is the only worm listed as part of the shrike's diet: no mention is made of earthworm at all.

On October 8, near the southern boundary of Island View Regional Park, an immature shrike was watched as it killed a male House Finch. Due to familiar references by authorities such as Earl Godfrey (Birds of Canada) to the weakness of the shrike's untaloned feet, it was surprising to see the young shrike carry the finch in its feet to a small Pacific Crab-apple tree. According to Bent's observers, it may not be unusual, however, for shrikes to carry birds in their claws. His correspondents reported that shrikes use their claws about half as frequently as the bill to carry prey. In the Island View event, the predated finch was hung in typical fashion -- by its neck in the fork of a branch of the crab-apple.

Bent indicates that shrikes occasionally pursue prey as large as Pine Grosbeak and Blue Jay. The willingness of shrikes to prey on birds as large as themselves was demonstrated anew October 14 when a young shrike, perhaps the same bird observed October 8, made several passes at a flicker in Island View Regional Park. Each time, the flicker managed to fly out of harm's way and eventually his tormentor gave up the hunt.

### KING'S POND

by Wilf Medd

King's Pond is becoming overrun with purple loosestrife, an introduced species and common garden escape. Purple loosestrife is Lythrum salicaria, and belongs to the Lythraceae or Loosestrife family. The loosestrife family, world wide, consists of 25 genera with 550 species, but in the Pacific Northwest is represented by only 3 genera with 5 species, and in the Saanich Peninsula by only one, our beautiful Lythrum salicaria. A thing of beauty indeed, but once on the loose (I do like a good pun), it begins to go wild and with that joy-forever philosophy can become a pest.

(There is also a genus in the primrose family called loosestrife or Lysimachia which is not the same thing at all. The primrose family includes, besides Primroses, starflowers, shooting stars, saltworts, etc.)



In the Northwest there are 6 or 7 *Lysimachia*, and 3 in the Saanich Peninsula. At least they are not purple. Tufted Loosestrife or *Lysimachia thrysiflora* is in Lewis Clark's Wild Flowers of the Marsh and Waterway, item 64. I have seen it at Swan Lake. All this has nothing to do with King's Pond and the *Lythrum salicaria* therein. Just mentioned to remind you about the difficulties with common names, and perhaps cultivate the love of Latin.

There is in many quarters a feeling that the best way to manage a nature sanctuary, wildlife park, or such, is just to leave it alone. A good first principle from which minor exceptions, very carefully and suspiciously considered, must sometimes be allowed. We have already interfered with nature by being here; we introduced loosestrife and let it escape, now we will have to try to hold it back before it over-runs King's Pond. There are other introduced species in King's Pond, but mostly around the borders of it, and not all so pervasive. Of course, there are many native species, two of which are comparatively rare, *Carex lanuginosa* (Woolly Sedge) and *Riccia crystallina* (a liverwort).

It has also been considered whether it would be a good idea to deepen a portion of the pond. In the fall, the pond often dries out, and a deep portion, with longer water retention, could be beneficial to bird life. Actually there is already a portion or narrow strip along the south west side that is deeper than the rest, but it also dries out in the fall. Whether it is practical to improve this somehow or other might be investigated.

Miscellaneous: King's Pond is at the north end of Cedar Hill Golf Course, and the south end of Ascot Drive. It has been called Ascot Pond, and some people still use that name. As part of the golf course area, it is protected with municipal park status, and has also been designated by Saanich municipal council as a nature sanctuary. Two articles dealing, one with insect life, and one with the plant life of King's Pond, have appeared in the *Victoria Naturalist*, September - October, 1980, pg. 31 and pg. 33.

For a description of purple loosestrife, see Hitchcock and Cronquist, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, pgs. 302-3; and the Audubon Field Guide to N.A. Wildflowers, Western Region, pg. 604.

#### FIELD TRIPS

The "Rain Forest" Excursion: 4 November, 1984 by T.C. Brayshaw

The objective of the excursion was to identify the progressive changes that occur with increasingly wet climate; and to note the effects of other factors, such as topographic position, soil, and age.

The route followed was westward from Victoria toward Port Renfrew by Highway 14, the south coast road.

The climate becomes progressively wetter with distance west from Victoria (annual precipitation 31 inches) (80 cm.) toward Port Renfrew (annual precipitation about 100 inches) (250 cm.), and emergence from the rain-shadow of the Sooke Hills and the Olympic Peninsula. It was noted further that most of the stands seen along the route have previously been logged at least once.

The party of 14, mostly from out of town, departed from Mayfair Lanes at 0900 and returned to the city at 1600. The weather reflected the climate: - heavy showers were experienced in the western part of the route; but they were so conveniently timed that the party never got wet.

The following five stops were all that time permitted: - Stop #1: Mile 5 (km 8): Thetis Lake Park, Victoria. With an annual precipitation of 31 inches (80 cm.) and extended summer droughts, this cannot be called a 'rain forest' climate. The site is a rocky south slope with shallow soil; but with deeper soil at the base of the slope. A partly-open woodland, with Douglas fir the final, climax dominant tree, occurs on the deeper soils. The open, sunny, grassy-floored community of *Arbutus* and Garry Oak, the pioneer woodland type here, will probably persist indefinitely on the rocky bluffs. The lower vegetation includes Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Honeysuckles (*Lonicera* spp.), and elsewhere, Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) under the Douglas fir. Licorice Fern (*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*) colonizes shaded rocks, not the trees as in wetter regions.

Stop #2: Mile 34 (km 55). 1-1/2 mile (2 km) west of Muir Creek bridge. Annual precipitation c. 50 inches (125 cm). A coarse gravel terrace; the nutrient regime probably poor. The oldest trees are White and Lodgepole Pines. Young Douglas fir is the current, and probably the permanent, dominant tree, accompanied by some persistent Lodgepole Pine. A few young Red Cedar and Western Hemlock trees occur. Note the accumulating layer on the ground of rotting wood and forest litter, providing a rooting medium for the ericaceous shrubs: Salal, Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), and Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).

Stop #3: Mile 42 (km 68) ('km 53' on post). 100 m past Sandcut Creek bridge; at top of rise. Annual precipitation c. 70 inches (180 cm). On the south side of the road, a gravelly upland with young stand of Western Hemlock and some Sitka Spruce, and a dense undergrowth of Salal beneath. North of the road, a slope down to the creek. The oldest trees are Sitka Spruce and Red Cedar. The younger trees are Western Hemlock; which is infested with Dwarf Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylopodum* forma *tsugensis*). There is no Douglas fir. A ground cover of Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*), Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), and mosses suggests seepage or a water table within reach of the roots, and a richer nutrient regime than on the upland. The upland has been clear cut, but few trees have been removed from the stand by the creek at this point.

Stop #4: Mile 48 (km 77). China Beach Park. Annual precipitation c. 80 inches (200 cm.) There are two forest zones represented here, and determined by distance from, and height above, the seashore. The upper zone, which has previously been logged at least once (note the old, tall stumps, notched for springboards), and is currently dominated by young Western Hemlock, with a few Douglas fir, and persisting Red Alder and Bitter Cherry. The young Hemlock trees are often established on old logs or stumps. Ground cover consists of Red Huckleberry and Western Hemlock seedlings often growing in lines on rotten logs, and a carpet of moss. A few big veteran Douglas fir trees are probably relics of an earlier stage of forest succession.

In the lower zone, large old Sitka Spruce dominate near the shore, accompanied by a few Western Hemlock and persisting Red Alder trees. The undergrowth becomes dominated by tall Salal and some Salmonberry as the shore is approached. There appears to have been little, if any, logging in the lower zone.

Stop #5: Mile 62 (km 100). C. 100 m south of Sombrio Creek bridge, at top of zig-zag hill on road. Annual precipitation c. 90 inches (230 cm.) A small relic of virgin forest on a well-drained west slope, this is the nearest formation seen to a climax rain forest. The tree component consists exclusively of Western Hemlock and Amabilis Fir in all age classes; indicating that the stand has attained a self-maintaining state. There is no Douglas fir. (Other species; e.g. Red Alder, occur in the disturbed margin of the stand.) Note the heavy accumulation on the ground of rotting logs and other forest debris, in which are rooted Red Huckleberry up to three or four metres tall, and Salal two metres tall. Mosses clothe the 'ground'.

(FIELD TRIPS continued on page 30)

#### WHEN TO LOOK FOR WHAT

by Mark Nyhof

Searching for nesting birds can be a frustrating experience for many birders. One can't help running across nesting Starlings and Robins but to find nests of the less common birds one usually has to do some research. Books such as A.C. Bent's Life Histories of North American Birds or the Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds provide good information on nests. Much of this information can be applied to our area because many birds are very particular and therefore consistent in their choice of nest sites. For example, Brewer's Blackbirds consistently choose dense bush near farmland for their nest sites. With this information in mind, a good bet would be the dense bush along Martindale and Welch Roads. These areas fit the bill but a new problem now surfaces - when to look.

Most field guides don't provide adequate information on when birds nest, most likely because nesting dates vary greatly depending on locality. To solve this problem, I have put together a chart that provides the user with nesting information on 27 birds found in the Victoria area (pp 28-29).

The chart should be used as a general guide. Naturally, some birds will, at times, nest earlier, and often later than the dates on the chart, because of second broods and re-nestings (e.g. frequently predated nests such as those of Bushtits and American Robins). The dates instead represent the best time to expect the various stages of nesting such as: nest building (A), eggs (B), eggs hatching (C), and young leaving nest (D). The period between the dates in column (C) and (D) represents the time when adults are feeding young in the nest (except birds that leave the nest immediately). This is the best time to find nests because adults can be followed as they bring food to their young. The period between columns (B) and (C) is the time when the birds are incubating.

Returning to the example of the Brewer's Blackbird, it is possible to determine from the chart when the adults are most likely feeding young in the nest. Column (C) shows eggs are hatching from May 7 to May 14 and young leave the nest around May 21 to May 28. Knowing now that eggs hatch as late as May 14 and young leave as early as May 21, it is easy to see, from the chart, that the best time to observe feeding activity is from May 14 to May 21. Using the chart in this fashion should help you know "When to Look for What".

All data from this chart comes from approximately 750 nests I have found in the Victoria area over the last 5 years. This information is on permanent file at the Provincial Museum as part of their Nest Record Scheme. The British Columbia Nest Record Scheme allows birders to take part in useful research, on a volunteer basis, by recording nesting information (e.g. egg dates, nest site descriptions, etc.) on cards which are put on file at the Museum.

Information entered onto nest record cards is a permanent record, and one which researchers, students, naturalists and biologists will refer to in the future. All nests, including robins, starlings and swallows, are an important addition to the bank of information.

For those wanting to take part in the Scheme, please contact:  
Wayne Campbell, Vertebrate Zoology Division, British Columbia Provincial Museum, 675 Belleville Street, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X4, Phone 387-3649.



SPECIES	NEST BUILDING	FULL CLUTCH OF EGGS	EGGS HATCH	YOUNG LEAVE NEST
Mute Swan	March	April 3-April 10	May 8 - May 15	
Canada Goose	March	March 26 - April 2	April 24 - May 1	
Mallard	April 1 -	April 20 -	May 15 - May 25	
Osprey	approx. March 15	middle of April	end of May	end of July
Bald Eagle	Feb./March	approx. April 1	May 5 - May 15	July 20 - July 30
Cooper's Hawk	April 1 -	May 10 - May 15*	June 4 - June 8*	July 10 - July 14*
Red-tailed Hawk	March	April 7 - April 14	May 7 - May 14	June 21 - June 28
California Quail	Unknown	May 7 -	June 1 -	
Killdeer	March	March 24 -	April 17 -	
Band-tailed Pigeon	as early as Feb. 28 and as late as Aug. 30	March 6 - August 30	inc. 18-20 days	
Screech Owl	courting begins Feb.	April 17 - April 24	May 15 - May 22	June 15 - June 22
Great Horned Owl	courting behaviour begins Dec.	Jan. 25 - Feb. 2	March 1 - March 7	May 10 - May 17
Rufous Hummingbird	April 1 (poss. earlier)	April 11 - April 30	April 25 - May 15	May 4 - May 24
Downy Woodpecker	April 1 -	April 24 - April 28	May 6 - May 10	May 27 - June 3
Pileated Woodpecker	March - April	April 20 - April 24	May 8 - May 12	approx. June 7
Common Raven	Feb./March	early March	April 1 - April 7	May 7 - May 14
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	March 15 - April 10	April 23 - April 27	May 6 - May 10	May 23 - May 27
Bushtit	March 4 -	April 7 -	May 1 -	May 15 -
Red-breasted Nuthatch	April	April 18 - April 25	May 1 - May 7	May 20 - May 30
Brown Creeper	April 1 -	May 1 - May 7	May 13 - May 20	May 27 - June 3
Bewick's Wren	March 1 - March 21	March 21 - March 28	April 7 - April 14	April 21 -
Winter Wren	March 10 -	April 9 - April 16	April 25 - May 2	May 14 - May 21
American Robin	March 14 -	March 24 -	April 6 -	April 21 -
Orange-Crowned Warbler	Unknown	May 10 - May 17	May 20 - May 27	June 7 -
Rufous-sided Towhee	Unknown	April 28 -	May 8 -	May 20 -
Red-winged Blackbird	April 1 -	April 26 - May 3	May 10 - May 17	end of May
Brewer's Blackbird		April 24 - May 1	May 7 - May 14	May 21 - May 28

Incubating

Feeding Young

A

B

C

D

\*often as much as 2 weeks earlier

FIELD TRIPS  
(Cont'd)

Saanich Peninsula, Sunday, November 11, 1984

*Leader: Mike Edgell*

About 23 people turned out for what had been listed as a combined birding and botany trip. Compared with the heavy rain of the previous day, the weather was at least dry, although with a definite threat of more rain to come. Because of the interesting sightings reported over the previous few days, it was decided to forget the botanising and concentrate on birds in the Martindale, Cordova Spit and Victoria Airport areas. The result was an interesting and satisfying day.

The first stop on Hunt Road failed to produce any Shrikes but instead turned up about 35 Common Snipe feeding in a wet field. At first difficult to see, they soon made viewing easier by repeatedly flying from one part of the field to another. From Welch Road an adult Northern Goshawk was watched at length through scopes from a distance of about one kilometre. Much closer were a male Eurasian Wigeon, thirteen Trumpeter and four Tundra Swans beside the road on Martindale Flats, which gave the group ample opportunity to distinguish between the two swan species. At the Puckle Road reservoirs, there were many more ducks, including Pintails, and a large flock of Dunlin. By this time a heavy drizzle was falling, misting scopes and binoculars and making spotting of any "small brown jobs" that might have been around extremely difficult. It was decided to head straight for the airport before conditions worsened.

After unsuccessful attempts to turn white runway markers into Snowy Owls, one was eventually spotted sitting at the base of a light pole near the Canora Road dead-end. A drive to the Patricia Bay section of the airport failed to turn up any more raptors other than Red-Tailed Hawks, but Loons, Scoters, three Grebe species, Common Goldeneyes and Thayers Gulls were watched in the Bay, along with Harbour Seals pulled out on floating pontoons. A flock of Bushtits which suddenly descended on a thicket at the side of Widgeon Road yielded a Hutton's Vireo, which detached itself from the main flock and was watched at very close range.

By now, the drizzle was thick and a cold wind was rising, but the hardier group members searched unsuccessfully for the Cattle Egret seen earlier in the week, and drove to the Sandown stables on Glamorgan Road, where eventually the Rusty Blackbird was picked out from a large flock of noisy Brewer's Blackbirds. A few members thought they caught a glimpse of the immature Harris Sparrow which had been seen in the last two days, but could not be sure. Keith Taylor appeared with the news that a small dark-headed falcon had been glimpsed that morning in the general area from which a "Northern Hobby" had been reported a week earlier. The remaining group members spent some time searching for it, managing two quick and fleeting sightings which still left the bird's identity in doubt. Later that day, it was learned that it had been identified as a Merlin!

Had the weather been more co-operative, we might have had an even better day, but nobody could complain about an outing that had turned up so many interesting sightings.

Trip to Favourite Birding Spots in Metchosin and Sooke, November 23

*Leaders: Alan and Barbara Irwin*

Thirteen enthusiastic birders gathered at Fort Rodd Hill on a cool, cloudy, windy morning. A beautiful Bald Eagle, perched on a nearby Douglas fir, greeted the group as they walked down towards Fisgard light.

Other trip highlights included a Snow Bunting at Esquimalt Lagoon, Marbled Murrelets playing at the base of Creyke Point in East Sooke Park, a Varied Thrush at Aylard Farm, a Barrow's Goldeneye at Rose Cove, a female Black Scoter, American Black Oystercatcher and Merlin at Whiffen Spit. In total, 51 different species were identified. The enthusiasm and good spirits of the group made our first trip as leaders great fun for us. We would especially like to thank those who lent their telescopes and expertise to a friend of ours who is a fledgling birder.

Letter From Canadian Nature Federation  
Dated November 29, 1984

The Canadian Wildlife Service is to lose about 22 per cent of its staff by April 1st, 1985. This compares with overall government staff cuts of less than two per cent.

Programs that relate to the most basic concerns of the Nature Federation will be eliminated. A partial list of the losses:

- \* Work on such rare and endangered species as the swift fox, the peregrine falcon, the pine marten and the piping plover
- \* The entire nature interpretation program including interpretive centres at Perce and Cap Tourmente, Quebec; Wye Marsh, Ontario; Webb, Saskatchewan; and Creston Valley, B.C.
- \* Research on the effects of toxic chemicals on wildlife
- \* Wildlife research in national parks, including work on wolves, bison, caribou and marten

We understand that further cuts are on the way.

On behalf of the 150,000 direct and affiliated members of the Canadian Nature Federation, I wish to express the deepest concern about the recent cuts in the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Your department will be unable to fulfil its very important wildlife conservation responsibilities. We urge you to reconsider.



The loss of the Wildlife Service programs represents a serious threat to Canada's wildlife. We simply cannot overemphasize our concern.

Readers who wish to express their views on this matter should write or phone their member of parliament and/or write the Honourable Suzanne Blais-Grenier, Minister of the Environment. Both can be reached at this address: House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6.

We would appreciate receiving copies of your letters so that we may have a measure of the public's concerns.

For further information, contact: Greg Sheehy, Conservation Director, Canadian Nature Federation, 203 - 75 Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G1.

### NOTICES

#### Spring Camp

Who would be interested in a weekend camp May 10 - 12? The Lions Club Camp (near Alice Lake, Squamish) would be available then, provided at least twenty members sign up. The accommodation is comfortable and all meals are provided. Cost: approximately \$62.00.

For further information, please phone Katherine Sherman, 598-3237 as soon as possible.

#### Work Parties

Would you like to go out on a work party on occasion? Work like clearing out a trail someplace. If so, phone Wilf Medd, 658-5829, and your name will be put on a list of volunteers.

In the past, these work parties have been organized on an ad hoc basis by spontaneous inspiration, and maybe that's as good a way as any. We can congratulate ourselves on building a couple of bird blinds and clearing a few trails. Eager, dedicated, rugged out-of-doors types seemed to appear when required, and slacked not a whit in their manual labour. (Not only males - for "manual" substitute rather "person-ual").

However, we got sort of mixed up and delayed in trying to organize a work party recently to cut down some of the loosestrife in King's Pond (we will get it done next year for sure). It was suggested that it would be a good idea to have a list of names, with some co-ordinator or supervisor guarding the list, calling out workers when required, telling everybody what to do, etc. When found and/or appointed, he/she should perhaps be given a suitable title such as Director of Environmental Enhancement.

Well, regardless of how formal or systematic it turns out to be, a list of names would be convenient - has indeed been started, but there is lots of room on it for more names. For the time being, the list will be kept with the Conservation Committee.

#### Call For Resolutions From The Federation of British Columbia Naturalists

The 1985 Annual General Meeting of the F.B.C.N. will be held in White Rock, April 19-21, 1985. The F.B.C.N. has put out a call for resolutions to be presented at the meeting. All resolutions must be submitted to the Resolutions Committee by March 1, 1985. No resolutions from the floor will be accepted at the A.G.M.

Resolution Format: An attempt should be made to follow the format as shown below:

1. To whom is it addressed? (This can be more than one agency, person, etc.)
2. Body of resolution - clear and concise.
3. Comments - information to provide background data. Additional news items, briefs, etc. may be attached.
4. Club name (if applicable). Individual members may submit - need seconder.
5. Mover/Secunder. These people need not necessarily be at the A.G.M. but there should be someone delegated to speak to the resolution at that time.

#### Board of Directors:

Nominations for Directors of the Victoria Natural History Society, to be elected in the New Year, should be made to the nominating committee: phone Lyndis Davis or Ed Coffin.

#### 1984 BIRD OBSERVATIONS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Area Seen</u>	<u>Observer</u>
<u>October, 1984</u>				
1	Western Kingbird	5	McDonald Park Road	M. & V. Goodwill
1	Northern Saw-whet Owl	7	1731 Barrie Road	Richard Litt
1	Northern Pygmy-Owl	7	Otter Point Road	Jim Askey
1	Ruddy Turnstone	13	Coburg Peninsula	Tim Zurowski
1	Nashville Warbler	13	1769 Orcas Park Terrace	Beryl Holt
1	"Red-naped" Y-b Sapsucker	13	1769 Orcas Park Terrace	John & Beryl Holt

No.	Species	Date	Area Seen	Observer
30	Snow Goose	13	McIntyre Road	Hank Vander Pol
2	Sandhill Crane	13	Puckle Road	Dave Stirling
1	Palm Warbler	14	500-Block of Dallas Rd.	Ed Coffin
1	Gyr Falcon	14	Martindale Flats	Bruce Whittington
9	Lapland Longspur	15	Cattle Point	Leila G. Roberts
1	White-throated Sparrow	17	2551 Florence Lake Rd.	Gwen Briggs
1	Short-eared Owl	17	Martindale Flats	M. & V. Goodwill
1	Yellow-headed Blackbird	17	Island View Road	M. & V. Goodwill
1	Redhead	18	Martindale 'L' Reservoir	R. Satterfield
2	Hutton's Vireo	18	6587 West Saanich Rd.	Bruce Whittington
1	Cassin's Auklet	20	Race Rocks	M.G. Shepard
2	Horned Lark	21	Puckle Road	Vic Goodwill
50	Gadwall	21	Quick's Bottom	Roy Prior
1	Rock Sandpiper	24	Clover Point	Ron Satterfield
1	Evening Grosbeak	24	1769 Orcas Park Terrace	Beryl Holt
1	Northern Goshawk	24	Cresswell Road	Barbara Begg
1	Rusty Blackbird	26	Puckle Road	Dave Aldcroft
1	Snow Bunting	26	Clover Point	Hank Vander Pol
1	South Polar Skua	27	McNeill Bay	Ralph Fryer
1	Common Barn-Owl	27	4233 Blenkinsop Rd.	Nancy Lovett
1	Trumpeter Swan	29	Martindale Flats	Leila G. Roberts
2	Whimbrel	30	Foot Lansdowne Rd.	Ed Coffin

#### November, 1984

1	Snowy Owl	1	Victoria International Airport	Bruce Whittington
3	Tundra Swan	3	7200 Block Wallace Dr.	Roy Prior
1	Yellow-billed Loon	4	Sooke Basin	Keith Taylor
1	Barred Owl	4	UVic Woods	Lyndis Davis
1	Golden Eagle	5	Mills Cross Road	L.G. Roberts
1	Cattle Egret	6	1583 Munro Road	W. Meredith-Jones
4	Brant	7	off Mouat Reef	Ron Satterfield
1	Harris' Sparrow	10	Glamorgan Road	Tim Zurowski
1	Tufted Duck	17	Wallace/Newman Reservoir	Harold Hosford & Alan MacLeod
1	Rough-legged Hawk (Dark Phase)	19	Martindale Flats	Keith Taylor
4	Western Bluebirds	22	Rocky Point	Charlie Trotter
1	"Baltimore" Northern Oriole	24	2650 Victor Street	Barbara MacDonald

The Fall Season was noteworthy for the unusually large numbers of Northern Harriers, Rough-legged Hawks, Snowy Owls, Short-eared Owls and Northern Shrikes that visited our area.

Please meet at the location specified for each trip - if no location given, field trips will meet at Mayfair Lanes, corner of Oak and Roderick, at the specified time. No cars can be left at Mayfair Lanes. Always take a lunch and dress according to the weather. Always phone the Rare Bird Alert (382-5562) the week before a trip that you anticipate taking in order to obtain full particulars or details of the changes that may have been made. Changes cannot always be avoided.

On V.N.H.S. field trips, participants usually pool vehicles to cut down on parking problems and to reduce costs. A considerable fuel bill can be run up on a trip - vehicles usually consume 5-10¢/km. The Board suggests that participants share the fuel costs with the driver.

#### Tuesday, January 8

General Meeting, Newcombe Auditorium, 8:00 P.M.  
Programme: Mr. Wayne Campbell, Assoc. Curator of Vertebrate Zoology, B.C. Provincial Museum, speaking on: "Unique Wildlife of B.C.". Bring a friend.

#### Thursday, January 10

Botany Night at Swan Lake Nature House at 7:30 p.m. Special Speaker: John Trelawney, Author of Wildflowers of the Yukon. Leader: Leon Pavlick, Assistant Curator of Botany, B.C. Provincial Museum.

#### Saturday, January 12

A morning Birding Trip to Island View Beach. Leader: Mr. Harold Hosford, author of "Stray Feathers". Meet at Mayfair Lanes at 9:00 a.m. or at Island View Beach main parking lot, 9:30 a.m.

#### Saturday, January 19

Zodiac Field Trip: "Birds, Sea Mammals and Beaches of Chatham Island and Discovery Group". Leader: Mike Shepard of Swiftsure Tours. Phone for meeting details, 388-4227 or 658-5850. \$15.00 per person. Bring lunch and warm clothes.

#### Wednesday, January 23

Birders Night - Arbutus Jr. Secondary School, Edgelow Street.

#### Friday, January 25

Wildlife Series - 8:00 P.M.

#### Saturday, January 26

Allen King: "The Black Hills" (The Prairies).

#### Saturday, January 26

"Winter Trees at Beaver Lake". Learn to identify trees by their bark or buds. Leader: Dr. Chris Brayshaw, Emeritus-Curator of Botany, B.C. Prov. Museum. Meet Mayfair Lanes at 9:00 a.m. or Beaver Lake main parking lot at 9:30 a.m. Warm clothes and waterproof boots.



- Saturday, February 9 Birding Trip, Esquimalt/Goldstream. Leader and time to be announced.
- Tuesday, February 12 Annual Banquet, Chinese Village Restaurant, 755 Finlayson, 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$11.00 per person, available from: Katherine Sherman, 598-3237 or Dorothy McCann, 592-1992 or any member of the Board.  
Speaker: Dr. Alan Austin, Aquatic and Pollution Biologist, Biology Dept., University of Victoria.  
Topic: Environmental Protection and China: An Ancient Alliance.
- Thursday, February 14 Botany Night at Swan Lake Nature House at 7:30 pm. Bring your own slides of early spring flowers. Leader: Mr. Leon Pavlick, Assistant Curator of Botany, B.C. Provincial Museum.
- Saturday, February 16 A field trip to study bird nests and to learn to make observations for "B.C. Nest Record Scheme". Details on Bird Alert. Meet at Mayfair Lanes at 9:00 a.m.
- Saturday, February 23 Mosses and Liverworts of Goldstream and Thetis Lake Parks.  
Leader: Dr. Judy Godfrey, 381-2262.  
Meet at Mayfair Lanes at 9:00 a.m. or main parking lot at Goldstream Park, 9:30 a.m.
- Sunday, February 24 Birding at Elk-Beaver Lakes. Leader and time to be announced.
- Wednesday, February 27 Birders Night, Arbutus Junior Secondary School, Edgelow Street, 7:30 p.m.

