

NEWSPACKET

N O V E M B E R - D E C E M B E R 2 0 1 9



Birds of Autumn

above: Steller's Jay

photography by Claude Rioux

left: Cassin's Finch

photography by Jack VanDyk

NONC

North Okanagan Bird Summary: Part 4 24 August – 23 October 2019

by Chris Siddle

All sightings, unless otherwise noted, were made by Chris Siddle. Sightings of usual or rare birds require documentation in the form of carefully written physical descriptions of the birds or (preferably) photographs. Send your sightings directly to chris.siddle@gmail.com or enter them in the online program ebird.

LATE August and September experienced somewhat unsettled weather, with the exception of the first week of September which was generally hot and clear. While the Central Okanagan had a good warbler season, the North Okanagan had an abysmal one, with Yellow, Nashville, Townsend's, and MacGillivray's not reported at all or seriously under-reported. Kelowna and Lake Country reported the highest number of Tennessee Warblers in years (an uncommon migrant) while the North reported none.

On the other hand, water levels at the marsh at the north end of Otter Lake continued to attract shorebirds, albeit in small numbers, so that the number of species recorded in late August -September in the N. Okanagan was near or at a record high. These included two American Golden Plovers (rare fall migrant) photographed at the mouth of Vernon Creek, Okanagan Landing, 19 Sept. by Jack Van Dyk. One remained at the site the morning of 20 Sept. Claire Christensen photographed a late Greater Yellowlegs on the Commonage 26 Sept. By October shorebirds virtually disappear from the area with only a few Killdeers, Long-billed Dowitchers, and the occasional Pectoral Sandpiper and Wilson's Snipe

remaining at spots like the Otter Lake marsh. However this year Gail Loughridge saw a late Spotted Sandpiper at Otter Lake 3 Oct.



Above: One of two American Golden Plovers discovered at Vernon Bay, Okanagan Landing by Jack Van Dyk 19 Sept. An uncommon autumn migrant through the Okanagan Valley, this species traditionally appears later in the autumn than most shorebirds. Photo courtesy of Jack Van Dyk

A flock of 12 Greater White-fronted Geese was on the marsh at the n. end of Otter Lake 17 Sept. This marsh and Rawlings Lake remain the most productive sites for these uncommon migrants. An adult and an immature Greater White-front were at Swan Lake Nature Reserve Park 16 Oct. (Scott Thompson) and for at least two days thereafter. Cackling Geese are quite uncommon migrants in the North Okanagan. Scott Thompson saw a single at Rawlings Lake 26 Sept. and a flock of 7 with hundreds of Canada Geese at Horner Rd., Lumby, 11 Oct. These seven showed a lack of contrast between their short black necks and dark brown breasts, consistent with the minima subspecies of Cackling Goose. The season's first Snow Goose was a juvenal

continued on page 3

NONC

North Okanagan Bird Summary continued

among Canada Geese on Otter Lake 10 Oct. The second appeared at Horner Rd. 12 Oct. (Scott Thompson). On 13 Oct. a flight of 85 Snow Geese passed over Mutrie Park in the late afternoon and the following early morning over 100 adults and juveniles were resting on Rawlings Lake. The Central Okanagan's first Garganey (a species of teal native to Eurasia) was an obscurely plumaged female-type nicely picked out among many other dowdily plumaged ducks at Alki Lake, Glenmore Landfill, Kelowna on 18 Sept. (Chris Charlesworth and Ryan Tomlinson). This rarity has been recorded in the Okanagan Valley only once before and just over a dozen times in B.C. A female Surf Scoter, an uncommon migrant, appeared on Okeefe's Pond 12 Oct. and remained for several days.



Above: An adult female Surf Scoter visited Keefe Pond 12-15 Oct. 2019. This species is an uncommon migrant through the Okanagan Valley, most usually in flocks on the largest lakes and seldom appears on ponds. Photo by C Siddle.

Margaret Mackenzie counted 30 adult and 9 juvenal Western Grebes on the North Arm of Okanagan Lake near her lake house 6 September. She also provided photos documenting the slightly smaller, paler young assuming the characteristic bent-neck begging display towards the adults. Sixty-nine Western Grebes were counted on Kalamalka Lake off Kekuli Bay Park on 16 Oct. Whether these are migrants or will remain as winter residents remains to be seen.

The three immature Double-crested Cormorants remained on Goose Lake, usually toward the north end, until at least 18 Sept.

The final few Ospreys lingered in the N. OK. until the third week of Sept. A late Osprey was at Swan Lake 12 Oct. Swainson's Hawks followed their usual pattern of departing the North Okanagan about 21-22 Sept. The first local Rough-legged Hawk of the autumn was seen at Whitevale and Horner roads on 8 Oct. (Scott Thompson). Second and third individuals were spotted at Goose Lake 18 Oct. and Otter Lake 20 Oct.

Sight records (9) of Peregrine Falcons were again higher than ever, with an adult photographed at Rawlings Lake 12 Sept. and single un-aged birds or immatures seen at Swan Lake, Otter Lake, Grey Canal Trail near Blue Jay subdivision, Goose Lake, BX Dog Park, Okeefe Pond, and MacKay Reservoir.

Northern Pygmy Owls remained very uncommon with only two reported, one on Mt. Rose Swanson 10 Oct. (Norbert Maertens and NONC members) and the other off Maclellan Rd. 15 Oct. (Claire Christensen).

Violet-green Swallows are traditionally our longest lingering swallow. However, their presence is often obscured by their high flying habits. Dozens passed

continued on page 4

NONC

North Okanagan Bird Summary continued

over Kalamalka Lake Provincial Park 17 Sept. but might have passed undetected were it not for the observer searching the skies with binoculars. On 1 Oct. 18 Violet-greens were foraging around Goose Lake. A Blue Jay appeared at a feeder along Longacre Drive 12 Oct. (fide Melissa Hafting). At least four Mountain Bluebirds were frequenting the upper reaches of Tavistock Rd., Adventure Bay, 12 Oct.

A Brewer's Sparrow was photographed in the tall weeds along the grassland trail at Swan Lake Nature Reserve Park 21 Sept. To my knowledge this is only the fourth record for the North Okanagan. A late Vesper Sparrow was at Horner Rd., Lumby, 10 Oct. (Scott Thompson). The earliest Swamp Sparrow of the season was also seen 21 Sept. at Swan Lake. Jack Van Dyk photographed both a Golden-crowned Sparrow (rare spring and fall migrant) and a White-throated Sparrow at his feeders 3 October. Another Golden-crowned Sparrow was at Otter Lake 5 Oct. White-throated Sparrows weren't too hard to find but seemed nowhere as common as they had during the fall of 2018. Savannah Sparrows cleared out of the region en masse sometime between 21 Sept. (when 20 were seen at Swan Lake Grassland Trail) and 2 Oct. (when only one could be found along the same trail). A few singles were found thereafter.

The bird of the period was undoubtedly the Green-tailed Towhee discovered at Whitevale and Horner roads, Lumby, by Scott Thompson 4 October. This was a second record for the Okanagan and a first record for the North Okanagan. The towhee, which breeds in mountain shrubbery only as close as s.e. Washington State, was seen briefly on the early morning of 5 October (Doug Kragh and Don Cecile) but not thereafter. Scott also discovered lone Lapland

Longspur and Snow Bunting at Swan Lake Nature Reserve Park 16 Oct. 🌐



Above: An immature Sharp-shinned Hawk, likely a male given its small size. Note the very slender legs. Cooper's Hawk will show a thickened "ankle" just where it joins the foot. Photo by Jack Van Dyk.

What's in a name?

Sandhill Crane

The common name of this bird refers to habitat like that at the Platte River, on the edge of Nebraska's Sandhills on the American Plains. This is the most important stopover area for the nominotypical subspecies, the lesser sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis canadensis*), with up to 450,000 of these birds migrating through annually. (Wikipedia)

NONC

Vernon Area Nest Box Trails Report 2019

by Margaret MacKenzie
Bluebird Nestbox Trail Coordinator

THIS summer was a better one overall than the last 2 years without hot summer temperatures and smoke in the valley. We had 20 trails reporting results this year. The total number of nest boxes available was 402 and the total number of birds fledged was 1393.

Western Bluebirds did better than most years but the numbers of Mountain Bluebirds nesting here have declined overall in the last 10 years. Tree Swallows had a difficult time with some days of cool wet weather at a crucial time in their nesting and fledged less young than the last couple of years.

For the second year in a row on a trail at Adventure Bay, a pair of White-breasted Nuthatches nested successfully. Two Black-capped Chickadee pairs fledged 14 young on another trail. A Black-capped Chickadee has nested there for 7 years in a row except for one. House Wrens remain

steady but it's hard to determine if their numbers are actually increasing as we didn't systematically count fledged young until 2014.

We had a nesting pair of Western Bluebirds lay 8 eggs, then hatch 8 babies, and while the monitors held their breath, 21 days later they were able to report the successful fledging of 8 young Western Bluebirds.

We had several House Sparrows 'invade' one trail in the Commonage for the first time, causing considerable problems for nesting Bluebirds and Tree Sparrows. Five nest boxes were involved and the HOSP were constantly attempting to produce young. The Monitors tried several tactics to prevent them from nesting, including moving an active HOSP nest into a nest box with a clear plexiglass roof in the hopes the Sparrows wouldn't like the

continued on page 6

Cavity Nesting Species	# of Boxes Used	# of Eggs Laid	# of Eggs Hatched	# of Chicks Fledged	# of 2 nd Nestings in Same Box
Western Bluebird	70	496	363	324	24
Mountain Bluebird	10	61	52	49	2
Tree Swallow	197	918	791	634	12
Violet-green Swallow	1	2	1	0	0
House Wren	67	413	386	368	123
Black-capped Chickadee	2	13	10	13	
Mountain Chickadee					
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	5	5	4	
Red-breasted Nuthatch					
Pygmy Nuthatch					
Other House Sparrow	7	45	5	1	3

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Nest Box 2019 Report continued

the light coming in. However, the Sparrows added a canopy of weeds and grasses and continued to carry on feeding the one chick that had hatched. They then continued to lay another set of eggs after the first fledged. The monitors pricked the eggs which didn't hatch and were eventually abandoned. They removed the nest and eggs of some HOSPS which only promoted rebuilding and relaying, and in one case attacking and pecking the Tree Swallow in the paired box. What the monitors learned was that shaking the eggs for over a minute didn't work. Pricking the eggs had the most success, but the egg had to be penetrated adequately or the embryo would still develop. The actual membrane lining the eggshell needed to be punctured and pricking on the side of the egg seemed to work better than on the end! All in all the monitors



were quite successful in deterring HOSPS. The four pair had produced 40 eggs, (one pair nested 3 times), and only one offspring hatched and fledged. As always, we have wonderful Bluebird Monitors out in the field weekly to worry over the destiny of all our nest box birds. Thank you to each and everyone of you for your continued dedication. 🌍

*Photo above: Western Bluebird (male)
by Margaret Mackenzie*

Photo left: Western Bluebird young by Claude Rioux

NONC

Conservation Committee Report

THE NONC Conservation Committee is comprised of Norbert Maertens, Harold Sellers, Judy Stockdale and Marnie Williamson. On certain issues other club members become involved.

Two issues from recent months are worthy of reporting to our membership.

The first is an infestation of Purple Loosestrife at Otter Lake. Several members reported this to NONC, particularly of a large number of plants at the north end of the lake.

Rod Drennan and Marnie Williamson represent NONC on the Invasive Plant Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by John Friesen, Weed Control Officer, Regional District North Okanagan. The infestation was reported to John Friesen.

Mr. Friesen was aware of the problem and advised us that normally bio-agents (beetles) are effective against Purple Loosestrife. In this location, however, fluctuating water levels have prevented biological control. He explained that the eggs of the beetles must hatch in mud above the water's surface. High water levels have smothered the eggs, resulting in no beetles.

Purple Loosestrife can also be controlled by physically pulling the plants, but this has not been possible because of difficulty accessing the weeds, with all of the sites being on private properties, in several locations on the lake.

The issue will be further discussed at a committee meeting next Spring, which Rod and Marnie will attend.

The second issue concerned the protection of Garter Snake dens.



Report and photo by Norbert Maertens:

Ever since the North Vernon Park was created, surrounded by a berm of gravel and rocks, garter snakes have taken up residence in the many cavities along Deleenheer Road. As more people moved into the neighbourhood and parking along Deleenheer Road is unrestricted, vehicles did end up on top of the many dens. Especially in Spring and Fall when the snakes return to their wintering dens, the parking of cars was causing disturbance and snake fatalities.

To avoid such conflicts, NONC, together with the North Okanagan Regional District, took steps to create a buffer between Deleenheer Road and the park where the snake dens are located. With major funding from NONC, a rock barrier was put in place on October 7th, just in time for the safe return of the many snakes.

Thanks to the NONC members who originally alerted us to this issue and to those who assisted with taking action. 🌍

NONC

A Look at Plants:**Nightshade***by Harold Sellers*

NIGHTSHADE is the common name for certain species of the plant genus *Solanum*. It is also the common name given to the plant family Solanaceae, of which the genus *Solanum* is part. The nightshade family includes several familiar food crops, such as potatoes, tomatoes and eggplants, all of which are also members of the genus *Solanum* but not commonly referred to as nightshade. The common name "enchanter's nightshade" refers to a group of unrelated plants in the genus *Circaea* of the family Onagraceae, while the common name "deadly nightshade" refers to a species in the related nightshade-family genus *Atropa* (*A. belladonna*).

Eight species of *Solanum* occur in Canada, of which only *S. carolinense* (horse or ball nettle), found in southern Ontario, is native. The most familiar nightshade found across Canada is *S. dulcamara* (Climbing Nightshade or European bittersweet).

Climbing Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) is also known as Bittersweet or Woody Nightshade. It is a perennial with long branches trailing or climbing on other plants; lanceshaped leaves lobed at the base; bluish-purple flowers with five petals and a yellow stamen; immature green berries turning bright red as they mature, hanging in stemmed clusters (see accompanying photograph). *S. dulcamara* is found along fencerows, among shrubbery, and at wood edges across most of southern Canada.

Black or Common Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) is a perennial shrub, which grows erect. It has five white petals with a yellow stamen and black to dark purple berries that grow in stemmed clusters. It grows across southern Canada in waste places.

Black Nightshade contains toxic glycoalkaloids in the plant. The highest concentration is in the green immature berries. All kinds of animals can be poisoned after ingesting nightshade including cattle, sheep, poultry, and swine. Children have been poisoned and have died after ingesting unripe berries.



Above: Climbing Nightshade (photo by H. Sellers)

Some references state that *Solanum nigrum* is poisonous, while others say it is not. It appears that there are some garden varieties that are even edible. Cooking appears to neutralize the toxicity.

continued on page 9

NONC

Nightshade continued:

Some sources say the level of toxicity depends upon soil type and other environmental factors.

Hairy Nightshade (*Solanum sarrachoides*) is an annual growing to 0.6 m tall. It has white flowers; dense covering of short hairs on leaves and stems; yellowish-brown berries at maturity. The berries of Hairy Nightshade are believed to be non or only mildly toxic.

Toxicity

Deadly Nightshade is certainly dangerous, but since we don't appear to have that in the Okanagan, we will talk only about Climbing Nightshade or Bittersweet, which we have in abundance.

Unripe berries, leaves and stems contain a compound called solanine. Young plants contain the most and are the most dangerous. Ingestion of small amounts may cause a burning sensation in the throat and a stomach upset. Similar symptoms may occur after eating green potatoes. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause more serious symptoms. The plant is also a risk to cattle and sheep.

Ingestion of only a few unripe berries may result in burning sensation of the throat, a bitter taste, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Ingestion of large amounts may cause headache, drowsiness, confusion, dilated pupils and increased heart rate.

Ripe berries do not cause these effects.

What to do? Rinse out the mouth and have a glass of water. Contact the Poison Control Centre. Depending on the amount ingested, referral to a hospital may be recommended.

Belladonna or Deadly Nightshade

Even if we don't have it in the Okanagan, it is useful knowing some details about this plant.

Atropa belladonna, commonly known as Belladonna or Deadly Nightshade, is a perennial herbaceous plant in the nightshade family Solanaceae, which includes tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (aubergine). It is native to Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. Its distribution extends from Great Britain in the west to western Ukraine and Iran in the east. It is also naturalised or introduced in some parts of Canada and the United States.



Above: Belladonna or Deadly Nightshade

Its attractive berries turn from green to purple and taste sweet but are poisonous.

The foliage and berries are extremely toxic when ingested, containing tropane alkaloids. These toxins include atropine, scopolamine and hyoscyamine, which cause delirium and hallucinations, and are also used as pharmaceutical anticholinergics. These tropane alkaloids appear to be common in the family Solanaceae, as they are also present in plants of the genera Brugmansia, Datura and Hyoscyamus, of the

continued on page 10

NONC

Nightshade continued:

same family but in different subfamilies and tribes than the nightshade.

It has a long history of use as a medicine, cosmetic, and poison. Before the Middle Ages, it was used as an anesthetic for surgery; the ancient Romans used it as a poison and, predating this, it was used to make poison-tipped arrows.

Allergies

Nightshades contain a group of chemical compounds known as alkaloids. These are toxic chemicals within the plant, which protect it from moulds and pests. Alkaloids commonly found in nightshades include solanine, nicotine, and capsaicin.

An allergy to these alkaloids is rare, but it can sometimes occur.

The highest concentration of alkaloids is contained within the plant stems, leaves, or the unripe fruits or tubers. Someone who is highly sensitive to these alkaloids might experience, such as hives, rashes, and itchiness, if they come into contact with the plant.

Conclusion

Here in the Okanagan we are likely to be looking at Climbing Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) when we encounter a nightshade plant. Since the plant has toxic parts when younger and since there are other varieties, which might be introduced here, it is best to avoid eating any part of the plant. Children should especially be taught to avoid the plant. Better safe than sorry.

On the other hand, we needn't be frightened when we see it. Nightshade is just another one of many plants — native and introduced — that deserves some caution.

References:

Invasive Species Council of British Columbia online and booklets
 BC Drug and Poison Information Centre website
 Canadian Biodiversity Information Facility website
 Wikipedia online
 The Canadian Encyclopedia online

BC Drug and Poison Information Centre
24-hour line
1-800-567-8911

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

What is the origin of the names of some of our birds?

Pied-billed Grebe

This bird gets its name from the black band around its pale bill, a field mark present only in summer. (Bird Watchers' Digest) (two-colored bill) Having a pied bill (Wordnik) pied = having two or more different colors

Mourning Dove

The name comes from its call. The Mourning Dove is named for its haunting and sad cooing sound.

NONC

Adopt-a-Stream Cleanup

On Sunday, September 29th, about 10 NONC members and two NatureKids families came out for our semi-annual cleanup of BX Creek, between 20th Street and 48th Avenue in Vernon. Here are some images of the work and the workers. 🌍



NONC

New Homes for Swallows

by Margaret MacKenzie

Violet-green Swallows and Rough-winged Swallows have found new homes in Vernon in local retaining walls. At a time when habitat for wildlife is decreasing at alarming rates I noticed that the cement retaining walls being built around Vernon at businesses, apartments and new housing projects in general, use large cement blocks that have cavities where they join each other



Violet-green and Rough-winged Swallows have taken advantage of these cavities and have been raising young in them now for several years and the more building that goes on, the more swallows we should be soon producing!

You can find these sites at the lower parking lot at Swan Lake where both Rough-winged and Violet-green Swallows were building and nesting this year. Along L&A road at Corix Water Products is another site. There are many.....so long as there is space and some habitat nearby for the swallows to fly in and out from.

Unfortunately there is a dark side to this happy turn of events, and that is the House Sparrow, who is also a cavity nester, uses these sites when it finds them too. (No Photo) 🌍

Photographs by Margaret MacKenzie:

left - block retaining wall

lower left - juvenile Rough-winged Swallows

lower right - Violet-green Swallow



NONC

Vaseaux Lake Bird Banding

Week 9: A Sudden Surge

October 3, 2019

by Matthias Bieber

Editor's Note: NONC member Claire Christensen participated in some of this year's bird banding at Vaseaux Lake. She obtained permission from bander Matthias Bieber for us to publish his report — unfortunately abbreviated here and minus pictures and species chart, due to lack of space.

WEEK 9 of our migration monitoring season brought a big surprise as a massive late surge of migrants came through the station during a time when migration is typically winding down. As it turns out, the peak of migration during the 2019 season was actually this week, and not during week 7 and 8 as expected.

We banded 548 birds of 24 species which is over four times the average for week 9 and almost three times the previous high for the week. It's also the second highest of the season, not far behind our record opening week.

The week started with two relatively average days before activity picked up on the weekend and peaked with our second and fourth busiest days of the season on Sunday (125 banded) and Monday (133 banded). We actually had four consecutive days in a row with over 100 total captures which is a rare thing for VLBO. We also recaptured 129 birds of 18 species which is the highest recap week total of the season.

The weather this week was uncharacteristically cold, gloomy and wet, which probably played a big role in the number of birds stopping at the station. During more typically clear and mild weather in other years, many of these birds are presumably passing

overhead without stopping. The sudden onset of cold and snow in the surrounding hills likely triggered many birds to move out.

New species for the season were White-throated Sparrow, and Pine Siskin, while a Slate-colored Junco, our 2nd Cassin's Vireo, 2nd and 3rd Townsend's Warbler, and 3rd Sharp-shinned Hawk were also highlights. In addition to the top four species, the migrant waves also brought in good numbers of Marsh Wrens, Song Sparrows, Lincoln's Sparrows, 'Myrtle' Warblers, Wilson's Warblers, and even a few more Dusky Flycatchers which is quite late in the season.

While numbers were high, species diversity was quite low compared to earlier in the season, though we still tied the record for species banded during week 9 with 24.

However, the biggest push came from Audubon's Warbler (112), Ruby-crowned Kinglet (92), Orange-crowned Warbler (87) and Common Yellowthroat (77). Ruby-crowned Kinglet should actually hold the top spot by far, but the big numbers this week were so unexpected that we unfortunately ran out of the band size that fits this species after banding 50 on Monday. We had to release an additional 91 Ruby-crowned Kinglets unbanded which means their total for the week should be around 180, considering their low recapture rate. This is completely unprecedented as the VLBO season average for this species is only 40! Needless to say, we passed the season record for Ruby-crowned Kinglets on Thursday, then doubled it by Monday and would have tripled it by Wednesday.

This also means the banding total for the week should be higher still and would have been the highest of the season if we were able to band all the kinglets netted. 🌍

NONC

Western Screech-Owl

Club member Joan DeBella sent us several interesting e-mails recently about this uncommon bird. Our exchange of communications may interest our readers and perhaps lead to more local reports and information about the species. — Harold Sellers

Someone told me that Coldstream had a Screech Owl Habitat Ordinance to prevent cutting trees in Screech Owl areas. Do you know if this a municipality law, provincial, or federal?? I found conflicting info about red or yellow listings on the Screech Owl on the web.

Thank you so much. — Joan, September 16th

Hi Joan:

An interesting question!

I did some Googling and found the following from a MorningStar Q&A column that Aaron Deans was doing back in 2012.

A Western Screech Owl Stewardship Agreement for Coldstream Park was signed and put into effect in 2010 by the BC Ministry of Environment. The agreement is a living document to address threats to, and provide protection of endangered Western Screech-Owls in Coldstream Park. The objective of the agreement is to promote the long term maintenance (e.g., 100 years) of Western Screech-Owl on lands owned by the District of Coldstream through managing identified threats and by providing effective stewardship and planning. If/ when there are perceived public safety concerns, within Stewardship Agreement areas, public safety in all instances is priority over habitat considerations



in place for the wildlife species of concern; however, a reasonable level of habitat consideration still must be taken into account when maintenance activities occur. The current schedule for tree maintenance has sections of Coldstream Park closed through the third week of August, 2012. — Aaron Deans

I haven't found a copy of that agreement yet, but I did learn that the province did produce

a Recovery Strategy for the Western Screech Owl [link: <http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eirs/finishDownloadDocument.do?subdocumentId=10476>] and it mentions Coldstream a few times, specifically Coldstream Creek and a couple of private properties with covenants on them, held by the North Okanagan Parks and Natural Areas Trust. — Harold

We live in Sunset Properties right below Predator Ridge and last week a Screech Owl spent a rainy day under our entry overhang.... we often had Screech Owls roosting or hunting in our car port and near the bird feeder.... we hear them all the time too. But the last year several nearby properties have been purchased by people who literally clear cut their 1-½ acre lots. We are mainly Ponderosa Pine.... some Douglas Fir. When I was showing a lady the Screech Owl photo on my phone she mentioned that Coldstream didn't allow random tree cutting due to the owl habitat protection.... I was hoping we had some provincial law protection of this habitat to stop this tree cutting and habitat loss in our area. — Joan, September 16th 🌍

NONC

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PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES

Contact the following if you have questions.

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Speakers	Rod Drennan 250-545-4999
Swan Lake	Bill Image 778-692-7909
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^ Okanagan Collaborative Conservation Program

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Copy for publication should be sent to Harold Sellers, Editor, by e-mail hikerharold@gmail.com.



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North Okanagan
Naturalists Club

MONTHLY MEETINGS

On the first Wednesday of the month (September through May), we hold a meeting for members and visitors at the Schubert Centre (starting in May). Start time, 7:00 pm. Guest speakers, club news, refreshments.

NONC MEMBERSHIP

Clip or copy this form to begin or renew a membership with the North Okanagan Naturalists' Club. The form is also available on our website. Annual dues are \$35 for an individual and \$50 for a couple or family. Every member should also complete a Waiver form, available at our website membership page.

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