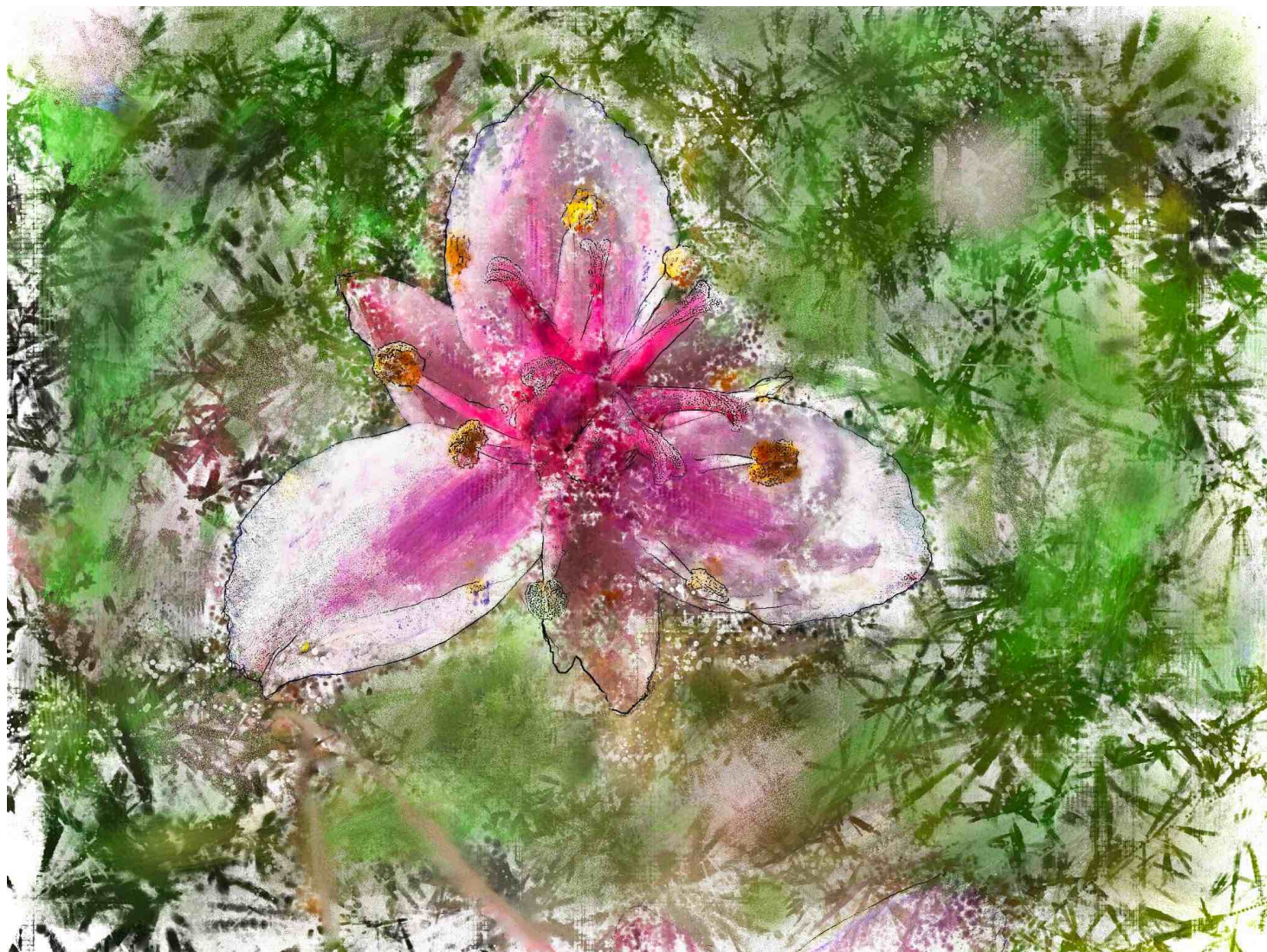




Ontario PLANT PRESS

The Field Botanists of Ontario Newsletter

Summer 2021 Volume 33 (2)



Aquatic encounters
Cemetery invader
More on FBO history

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President's Message

For this year's field trips, we continue to watch government regulations and will be following them closely. Trips are planned, but group sizes are expected to be lower and we will be distancing in the field. The trip list will soon be circulated.

The 2021 details for two of our awards are now posted on the FBO website: the FBO Student Award, which recognizes outstanding research and contributions to field botany in Ontario, and the Bill Crowley Memorial Award for Photography, which recognizes outstanding photographs of Ontario's wild flora. Submissions can be made to our new Awards Co-ordinator, Will Van Hemessen (wdvanhem@gmail.com).

This is likely my last message as President as my three-year term will end at the AGM. I reflect on the many changes that have occurred during this time: a new logo, a new and much improved website, online payments for field-trips and memberships, a new photography award, a new board position, a new name and design for the newsletter, our first virtual AGM, and more. Thankfully, what has not changed is our core functions, offering field trips with high quality leaders at a low cost and producing a publication that keeps us connected and informed. This is all thanks to a dynamic and committed team of volunteers on the FBO board. I thank you all for your time, expertise and enthusiasm; I am grateful to have worked with you.

I also acknowledge contributions from everyone who makes the FBO successful: field-trip leaders, report writers, those who contribute other content to the newsletters, associate editors, those who attend and provide feedback at AGMs, students and photographers who submit their work for awards, volunteer auditors, those who share their discoveries on our social media platforms, those who share their knowledge in the field and on-line, and all of the work numerous people have put into the organisation over the last 38 years.

The FBO is a wonderful community. I enjoyed my time as President and look forward to welcoming the new Vice President and President and to my term as Past President.

Yours in the outdoors,

Troy

On the cover: Digital painting of Flowering-rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) flower, based on original photo by Michael Butler.

The suggested standard source for scientific and common names is the Database of Vascular Plants of Canada (VASCAN): <http://data.canadensys.net/vscan/search>.

Field Botanists of Ontario website: www.fieldbotanistsofontario.com

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Annual memberships are \$20.00 for individuals and \$25.00 for families. Membership forms can be found on the FBO website above.

Trip location maps generated using NatGeo Mapmaker.

Field Botanists of Ontario

(FBO) is a non-profit organization founded in 1984 for those interested in botany and conservation in Ontario.

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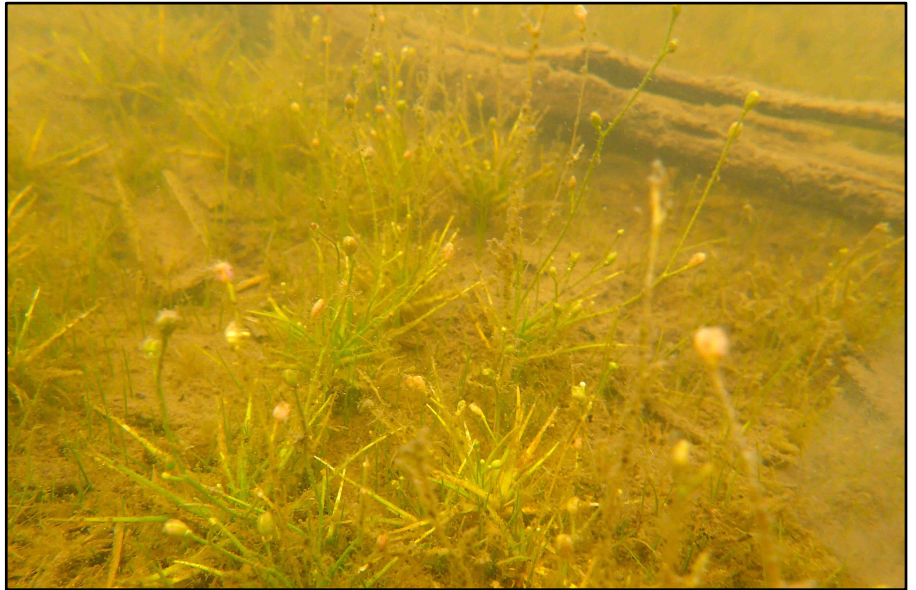


From the Editor

This is George Bryant's issue of the Ontario Plant Press. Being of certain generation and having accumulated a wealth of botanical information during his forays to the province's botanical hotspots over the years, George invites you to explore the diverse flora of aquatic habitats. His main piece is about the many native and exotic plants, common and rare, and benign and aggressive invaders. The annotated listings are supplemented with as many photos from the members as I could get, so enjoy this parade. I also hope that the second article will not cause any grief in anyone, considering the current psychological atmosphere... it's about a plant persisting amongst graves in one of Toronto's major cemeteries. Then, to follow up on Bill McIlveen's introduction to the new name of the newsletter in the spring issue, Dan Brunton offers a larger context on how the FBO started and appreciation of the great work put in by the founders, thanks to whom we are a vibrant group to this day.

Adventures with aquatic anomalies

George Bryant



An interesting aspect of field botany for me has been the meaning of both common and scientific names, including the translation of the specific epithets from Latin to English. The two names provide a mnemonic device: if you cannot think of the one name when looking at a plant, perhaps the other will come to mind. Knowing the family name can also help. Which leads to my interest in unusual plant families, in many cases aquatic. Exotic plants which are often strange and have always interested me, particularly those for which the popular field guides offer no help. Here are some of those intriguing aquatic plants which I have encountered during sixty years of botanizing in Ontario, often with strange names or from exotic families, often associated with a memorable first or only encounter.

**August 21, 1961,
Sweet-flag
Acorus
americanus
ACORACEAE S4,
Presqu'ile Park**

After Grade 13, I was hired as a summer naturalist at Presqu'ile Park. Birds were my chief interest, but they are not cooperative on hot summer afternoons: I had to learn plant identifications to

entertain people during our public hikes. So, while rambling through the marsh looking for new plants, I found a weird cattail-like stem sporting an ugly protuberance. The only guide we had in the museum was Gray's Manual of Botany, a compendium of alien words to me. Somehow, we were able to put a name on the curiosity. Ontario also has an introduced European species *Acorus calamus* SE1 which we were fortunate enough to key out on Sarah Mainguy's FBO Wye Marsh outing almost sixty years' later, on July 7, 2019.

**August 12, 1981, Flowering-rush *Butomus umbellatus*
BUTOMACEAE SE5, Hillman Marsh**

Southern Ontario seems to be the mainstay of this attractive immigrant. Not included in early field guides or floras, I could not put a name on it until Newcomb's Wildflower Guide came out in 1977.



Photo: Lorna Allen.

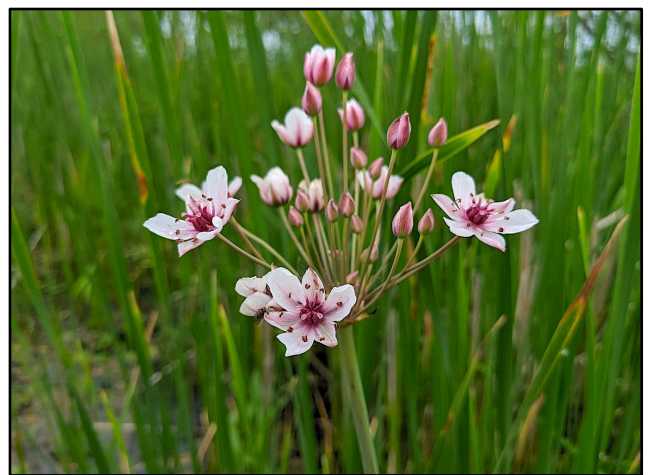


Photo: Pat Deacon.

**June 28, 1987, Water Lobelia *Lobelia dortmanna*
CAMPANULACEAE
S4, Gravenhurst**

This is one of my favourite wildflowers imposing itself up amongst other aquatics in the bay at our Muskoka cottage. It is a circumpolar acidophile, common in central Ontario but only on the Shield. One does a double-take to see a spike of lovely pale-violet flowers up to 30 cm, rising above a mixture of floating green aquatics.



Photo: Agneta Szabo.

June 28, 1987, Seven-angled Pipewort *Eriocaulon aquaticum* ERIOCAULACEAE S5, Gravenhurst (Title box photo by Will Van Hemessen)

There are 1200 species in this family, only one of which occurs in Ontario. Like Water Lobelia, this is another abundant rosette-forming aquatic which likes our Shield lakes. Few plants are as distinctive as this with the white knob-like flower head atop a 7-sided, leafless stalk.



Photo: Al Harris.

August 21, 1993, Frog's-bit *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* HYDROCHARITACEAE SE5, Lake Opinicon

Apparently this serious invasive in eastern North America may have originated from Ottawa! I had never heard of it until I was on an FBO outing on the Rideau Canal near Kingston. Now it is everywhere along the lower Great Lakes including the marsh boardwalk at my beloved Point Pelee. The common and scientific names are perhaps the most interesting aspect of this alien invader.



Photo: Wasyl Bakowsky.

September 2, 1995, Water Awl-wort *Subularia aquatica* BRASSICACEAE S3, Moon River, Muskoka (Title box photo by Al Harris)

This is a mask and snorkel plant. My long-time companion and botanical guru, Jim Goltz from New Brunswick and I donned swimming trunks and underwater gear. We then plunged into the depths of the impoundment created by the Big Eddy Hydro-electric dam near Bala, Jim's family home. Scattered amongst rosettes of various aquatics at a depth of two metres, Jim plucked a small herb with sharp-tipped (awl) leaves and bright white roots from the sandy bottom. Although widespread in central and northern Ontario, this is in the only time I have encountered this mustard.

July 3, 2001, Four Leaf Water Fern *Marsilea quadrifolia* MARSILEACEAE SE1, Nanticoke Creek

I first became aware of this clover-like fern with the publication of a copiously illustrated six-page article "The Four-Leaf Water Fern" by James Cruise in the Ontario Naturalist of March 1972. The author stated that the plant occurs in Nanticoke Creek and grew most abundantly about 1,000 yards from the open waters of Lake Erie. Accompanying photographs showed masses

of the neat plant covering several hundred square metres. It was first discovered in 1951. By the time I visited the site fifty years later I could only find a few small patches by the marina. Apparently, I may have been the last to see this exotic. The NHIC web page had classed the species as SEH (Historic); according to Michael

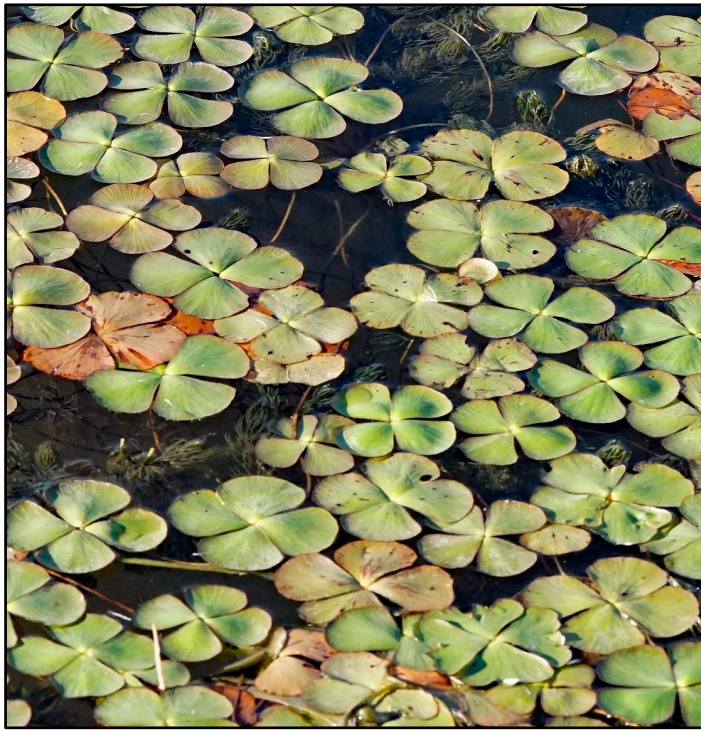


Photo: Don Campbell.

Oldham, "we typically use a period of 20 years (or more, depending on location and other factors) before calling a species SH (or SEH), so since 20 years has not (quite) elapsed since your observation I have changed the rank of *Marsilea quadrifolia* from SEH to SE1." Like the Ring-necked Pheasant and Grey Partridge, Water Clover was an alien which brightened our landscape for many decades before vanishing. One would wish such a fate could befall some of the other invasive plants mentioned here.

June 15, 2005, Marsh Scheuchzeria *Scheuchzeria palustris* SCHEUCHZERIACEAE S5, Muldrew Lake bog, Muskoka

This is one of those many plants that, unless a more experienced botanist has already pointed it out to you, you have no idea what you are looking at when first viewed. In some years it is abundant in my local bog, in other years, not so much. To me it looks a bit like a stalk of yellow asparagus growing in the middle of a northern bog. Voss and Reznicek in Michigan Flora say: "the distinctive pore at the tip of each leaf makes this an easy

bog plant to recognize in vegetative condition". I must check that out, next time.

October 12, 2005, Fanwort *Cabomba caroliniana* CABOMBACEAE SE1, Kasshabog Lake



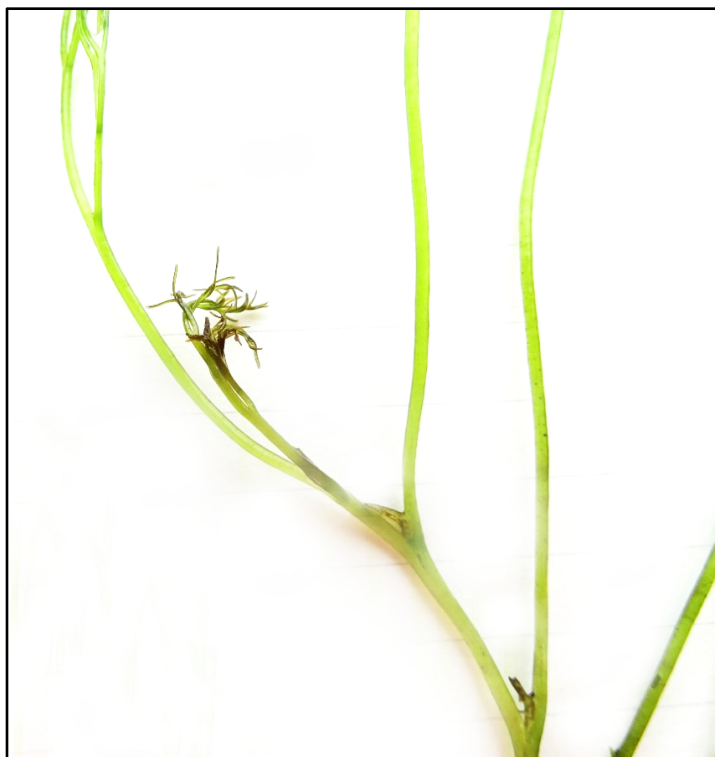
Photo: Don Sutherland.

Don Sutherland of the NHIC told me about this aquarium escapee years ago so I decided to check it out. Looking at the topographical maps, I noted a few access points to Kasshabog Lake, some 30 km north of Peterborough. At the first accessible bay at the southern end, sure enough, there it was in all its glory, with large broken stems floating freely in a quiet bay. It looks like Water-milfoil, only bigger, with distinctive branching. Don Sutherland now reports: "not only is *Cabomba* alive and well in Kasshabog Lake, but it has since spread down the North River to Round and Belmont lakes. One of the easiest places to see it is at the boat launch on the North River at Peterborough CR 46 just north of Round Lake" <https://inaturalist.ca/observations/15740711>

August 15, 2008, Horn-leaf Riverweed *Podostemum ceratophyllum* PODOSTEMACEAE S2, Deschenes Rapids above Britannia, Ottawa

This may be my most memorable plant pursuit ever. Another mainly tropical family with 300 species worldwide, Riverweed is our sole representative and one that is only found on rocks in fast-flowing rivers. It is often overlooked because of its resemblance to aquatic moss or freshwater alga. Fortunately for me I was able to hook up with Dan Brunton, all-round Ottawa naturalist and world authority on *Isoetes*. Launching Dan's canoe from Britannia Beach we headed upstream into the Ottawa River towards the Deschenes Rapids. The closer we got, the faster the current, the harder we had to paddle.

Meanwhile Dan was entertaining me with the history of the waterway. We were following in Champlain's wake and that of countless *coureurs de bois*. The water was getting rougher, but I was not too worried as it was warm,



Original photo by Will Van Hemessen. Lovingly cleaned of mud, dirt, notebook page linework and other photographic debris by Leanne Wallis.

and we were wearing life jackets. Finally, we were into white water below which we could see rocks, some with long strands of a grayish moss, Riverweed, dangling from them. As I paddled twice as hard, Dan reached down and plucked out a specimen. Allowing the current to sweep us backwards into calmer waters before turning, it took us no time to return to shore.

August 16, 2008, European Water Chestnut *Trapa natans* TRAPACEAE SE1, Ottawa River, Voyageur Park

Maybe I heard about this from Dan, but the next day we followed the river east 100 km to the Quebec border. Sadly, masses of floating rosettes of this nasty invasive covered much of the shore at Voyageur Park. Nasty, because the nut-like fruit has sharp, barbed spines that can even penetrate shoes. Not related to the edible Water Chestnut (*Eleocharis dulcis* CYPERACEAE) which you can buy in cans. If it is any consolation, our Water Chestnut is a widespread invasive to the south of us.



Photo: Michael Butler.

August 22, 2009, Water Soldier *Stratiotes aloides* HYDROCHARITACEAE SE1, Trent River

This aquatic looks like it stepped out of "Little Shop of Horrors". Just looking at it sent shivers up my spine. Why anyone would want this in a backyard pond is beyond me. Well-named, the leaves are 40 cm long, shaped like a sword and edged with sharp serrations. Of course, the plant escaped from someone's garden pond. It is now the bane of the town of Hastings.

September 14, 2015, American Shoreweed *Littorella uniflora* PLANTAGINACEAE S3, Horseshoe Bay, Britannia Beach

Who knew a plantain could be an aquatic? Its name may suggest a pleasant littoral habitat but to see it you require low-water levels. Such was not the case on my first visit to Britannia, so Dan kindly escorted me on a second occasion when the Ottawa River levels were at an almost historic low. With their yellow-green rosettes, the newly emergent plants were quite distinctive but, like other plantains, the flowers are unremarkable.

October 25, 2019, Eastern Mosquito Fern *Azolla cristata* SALVINIACEAE S1-S2, 4-Mile Creek and Lakeshore Road, Niagara-on-the-lake

A fern that looks like a duckweed, I thought I was familiar with *Azolla* species from travels to warmer destinations and knew of its ephemeral reputation in Ontario.

So, when I heard that Albert Garofalo had a patch, I lost no time seeing it. The location was a mucky backwater pond with mats of duckweed. The ferns also formed mats but were purple compared to the bright green of the duckweed. Individual plants were only 1 cm wide, much



Azolla cristata (centre) amongst Duckweed (*Lemna*).
Photo: Don Campbell.

smaller than I had anticipated, but fortunately covering a sizable area. In a fascinating article, Brunton and Bickerton (2018) report on recently discovered huge populations of Mosquito Fern in five watersheds in eastern Ontario, likely transported from New York state by migratory waterfowl. Apparently not so ephemeral, you can even see the brick-red patches from the Hwy. 401 bridge over the Gananoque River—user-friendly field botanizing!

For many of us, the hopes of an exciting field season in 2020 with the observation of new and different botanical discoveries, both aquatic and terrestrial has been dashed by the pandemic. I cannot complain when I contemplate the above experiences over all the other years and do look forward to many more field seasons with new, at least for me, botanical finds.

If you ever want to check on the current S-rank (or name, etc.) of an Ontario plant (or animal) you can download an up-to-date list from the NHIC web page at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-natural-heritage-information> (scroll down to Species Lists).

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Mountain Cottage Cinquefoil: Rest in Peace

George Bryant



A checklist is a list of items to be checked off with pen or pencil. A Checklist of the Vascular Flora of Ontario by Morton and Venn (1990) meets that definition—barely. For Ontario botanists, it was a godsend, a starting point to contemplate the gamut of Ontario flora. However, it was simply a list of scientific names of Ontario plants. It lacked common names, global status, sub global status, distribution, or comments—with few exceptions.

One comment pertained to *Potentilla tabernaemontana*. The tongue-twisting name was intriguing as was the accompanying note: "Ontario report based on well-established population in Toronto cemetery lawn". I did translate the specific epithet, "*tabernaemontana*" = "tavern in the mountains" or perhaps, "Swiss chalet".

For decades I pondered this curiosity. I lived in Toronto but no local field botanist I met had ever heard of the plant. What cemetery were we talking about?

Along came the Ontario Plant List (1998, Newmaster, S.G., et al.), again, with no comments but at least common names were provided. The old scientific name

I grew up next to Mount Pleasant—it was a childhood playground, but the cemetery is huge, almost a square kilometre, with many nooks and crannies wherein a flower may lie interred. On May 14, 2018, starting from the Bayview entrance at the east and driving all the many circuitous roads, I commenced my search. Wrong starting point. After an hour of circling to and fro



Potentilla verna. Photo: Jouko Lehmuskallio (Finland).

was reduced to *Potentilla verna* = prosaic “Spring Cinquefoil”. Global status was G4 and sub global SR (R = reported in Ontario but without persuasive documentation). So now the plant with the strange name was not so well-established.

Overcome by curiosity, in winter 2018 I visited the ROM herbarium (TRT) and checked the vouchers for this anomaly. There were three collections only with dates ranging from May 10 to 14 and 1952 to 1953. The only remarks were: “lawn turf, Mount Pleasant cemetery.” Finally, a location, but was the “long-established” plant still there? I vowed to return in early spring and search for some little yellow flowers.

amongst headstones, monuments, and sarcophagi to no avail, I ended up at Section T, the westernmost road. And... there it was! A huge sward of yellow almost 100 metres wide and 10 metres deep facing Yonge Street, fully visible to southbound travellers on the above-ground subway. Individual plants are reminiscent of Silvery Cinquefoil *Potentilla argentea* SE5 but lack the silvery under leaves and are more decumbent.

I took three vouchers which have now joined their counterparts, collected over sixty years’ ago. The plants are well-established. I suspect they will be there in another sixty years’ when another curious soul looks for them.

A short history of The Plant Press and founding of the Field Botanists of Ontario

Dan Brunton

The recent article (Spring 2021 issue) on the founding of the Field Botanists of Ontario (FBO) and development of its publication *The Plant Press* offers insights into the early days of both. As well, McIlveen (2021) addresses the climate within the field botanist community in Ontario at that time. The article also offers a rationale for the recent renaming of the current FBO newsletter as *The Ontario Plant Press*.

Communications within the community were poor in the early 1980s and there was a great need felt by some to be better connected and informed, i.e. 'Networking', as it would later be called. *The Plant Press* arose from that need. The exceptional effort put in by some individuals to effect important early achievements of a nascent organization should be recognized. Most notable in this regard is the role of the founding editor of *The Plant Press*, botanical consultant and then PhD student, Jocelyn Webber.

Participants in the FBO founding meeting at the residence of Jocelyn Webber and Jeff Kaiser, in March 1983, were listed in the report appearing in the first issue of *The Plant Press*. For the record and in the order they were listed, they were: Rick Bobbette (Barrie), Daniel Brunton (Ottawa), Bill Crins (Mississauga), Joyce Gould (Mississauga), Jim Hodgins (Toronto), Jeff Kaiser (Mississauga), Brian Klinkenberg and Rose Klinkenberg (London), Kathy Lindsay (Caledon), Karen McIntosh (Ottawa), Mike Oldham (Essex County), John Riley (Caledon), Don Sutherland (Leeds County), Steve Varga (Willowdale) and Jocelyn Webber (Mississauga).

Discussions at the meeting addressed more than just the wish to see a new field botany publication and a supporting organization. The need for enhancing the *practice* of field botany was recognized as important in light of the growing number of freelance botanical consultants in Ontario and the increasing production of agency technical reports addressing botanical subjects

and conservation priorities. There was a need for 'Quality Control', in other words. A connected, province-wide network reporting upon such activity was seen as potentially valuable for encouraging good quality investigation and documentation. This would not only be of benefit to the study of Ontario floristics but could enhance the professional credibility of its participants. There was discussion of a certification program to identify performance standards within the professional field. While the discussion concerning professional best practices standards continued for some time (Keddy 1984), the practicalities and logistical imitations of instituting such a program were ultimately recognized as beyond the scope of the fledgling organization.

A technically sound periodical, however, was immediately understood as fundamental to achieving the networking and information sharing objectives of the founding group. To assist Editor-in-Chief Jocelyn Webber, a group of associate editors was established to advise the provincial community of regional activities. Lists of pertinent regional literature and reports were featured in every issue of *The Plant Press*, along with more traditional items documenting new records and addressing historical issues as well as newly available floristic resources and techniques, and so on. Early volumes of *The Plant Press* even included delightfully gossipy social news such as changes of addresses, retirements and even a few 'botanical babies' and marriages!

The FBO initiative was a serious undertaking. It consumed a tremendous amount of time and effort by Joycelyn's team. The take up across the province was immediate and gratifying, however. By the second issue we could report almost 200 subscribers (Webber 1983). More than a few of us were amazed that so many people in early 1980s Ontario would even call themselves field botanists, let alone be willing to shell out the princely sum of \$10.00 for a quarterly black & white newsletter! Formal messages of encouragement and support were received from across the serious botanical community, including professional such as James Soper (Chief Botanist of the National Museum of Canada), northern Ontario botanical guru Claude Garton of Lakehead University and Paul Catling and Bill Cody from Agriculture Canada's Plant Research Institute. Over the next few years original submissions for *The Plant Press* were prepared by eminent botanists such as Donald Britton, Bill Dore, John Morton and Bernard Boivin, new vascular plant records for Canada were reported (Botham 1985, Brown 1986),

and the scope of the publication was expanded to include bryological topics (Williams 1986).

A measure of the seriousness of the venture was the early preparation of a formal Field Botanists of Ontario constitution (Brunton et al. 1984) and the subsequent registration of the organization for charitable status. A poll of the membership in early 1984 indicated over 90% approval of the name 'Field Botanists of Ontario' (Bobbette 1984) and by autumn formalization of the organization's structure was underway through the efforts of a group lead by Bob Hounsell (Webber 1984).

Jocelyn Webber was involved with every aspect of this. She had identified and discussed the need with several of us in 1981-1982 and took the initiative to get the organizational ball rolling in early 1983. She conceptualized the publication, proposed the name, wrote much of the text, encouraged, cajoled and all but threatened(!) individuals to produce original contributions for the early volumes and, with partner Jeff Kaiser, oversaw its production and circulation as well.

A major success in the fledging years of the FBO was its inaugural field trip to Red Bay in the Bruce Peninsula in June 1984. John Riley recalls (pers. comm.) that even a trip leader becoming separated from his group for most of the outing and seemingly gone forever, could not dull the enthusiasm of participants. The attendees particularly benefitted from the perspectives of the meeting's 'headliner', the venerable Bernard Boivin of Agriculture Canada. A comparably successful follow-up exploration of Windsor's Ojibwa Prairie was attended by almost three dozen FBO members in August 1984 (Hounsell 1984).

Others played increasingly large roles as issues of *The Plant Press* continued to be produced but it remained Jocelyn's leadership and drive that kept things all together. She was editor for five years and produced 16 individual issues. By 1987, however, the publication was running late as family and professional responsibilities made it impossible for her to continue. Sadly, only one more issue followed: Volume 5 (1) 1988. It was produced under the editorship of Jeff Kaiser. Others listed in the table in McIlveen (2021) as editors of *The Plant Press* from 1984 to 1988 were not actually involved in this publication but were producing a separate circular for the FBO membership.

I like the idea of rebranding the FBO newsletter as *The Ontario Plant Press*. That constitutes an appropriate -

indeed, grand - recognition of a publication's continuum that extends from the 1983 founding of *The Plant Press* through to *The Field Botanists of Ontario Newsletter* (post-1986) and on to today. In recognizing that, however, it is also appropriate to remember and celebrate the important efforts made in establishing this in the first place. Jocelyn Webber is owed a debt of gratitude by Ontario field botanists for her important achievement in leading that successful initiative.

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Now, a quiz (unfair to the young members of the FBO):

Guess the names of the participants of the 1984 Botany Weekend on the Bruce... answers on the back page. The full page layout is in consideration of the Baby Boomers' failing eyesight. :)

The Editor

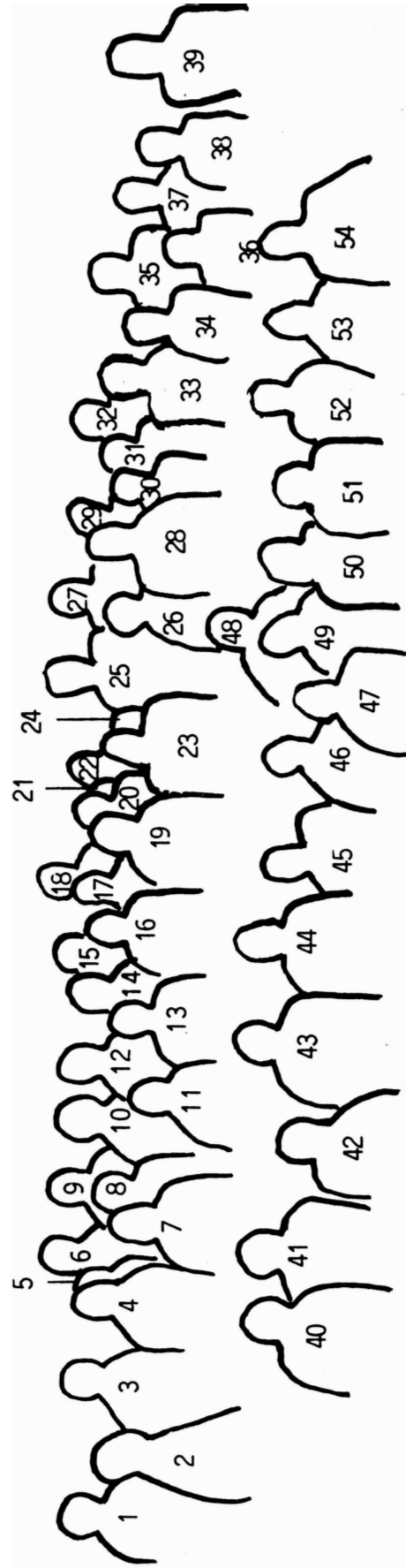


Figure 1. Participants in the Bruce Botany Weekend '84 as they appeared on the morning of 10 June (photograph by Jeff Kaiser).

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dorothy Tiedje | 19. Gary Allen | 37. Jean Collins |
| 2. Bernard Boivin | 20. Wilf Botham | 38. Helen Hinde |
| 3. Doug Geddes | 21. Barbara Hoover | 39. Jeff Kaiser |
| 4. Lisa Theimer | 22. Bruce Ford | 40. Jim Jodgins |
| 5. Catherine McLeod | 23. Al Wormington | 41. Jocelyn Webber |
| 6. Vincent Elliott | 24. Natalie Zalkind | 42. Isabel Smaller |
| 7. Cosette Boivin | 25. Tim Fischl | 43. Harry Williams |
| 8. Evelyn Ricker | 26. Eileene Stewart | 44. Rick Bobbette |
| 9. Jack Sherrin | 27. Don Cuddy | 45. Norma Hounsell |
| 10. Dennis Clarke | 28. Bill Stewart | 46. Mireille Delisle |
| 11. Emily Hamilton | 29. Joe Johnson | 47. Steve Varga |
| 12. Allan Reddoch | 30. Joan Gunn | 48. Clinton Goyette |
| 13. Joyce Reddoch | 31. Donald Gunn | 49. Dorothy Goyette |
| 14. Ted Rosen | 32. Dave Bradley | 50. Zile Zichmanis |
| 15. Wayne Wannick | 33. Tony Reznicek | 51. Deb Metsger |
| 16. Donald Kirk | 34. Susan Reznicek | 52. Elaine McShane |
| 17. Bob Hounsell | 35. Bill Cattley | 53. Hazel Bird |
| 18. Mike Oldham | 36. Marion Cattley | 54. Wayne McShane |

Absent from photograph: John Riley, Reed Riley, Kathy Lindsay, Connie Kiteney, Sheila McKay-Kuja, Al Kuja, Emerson Skelton, Eleanor Skelton, John Tiedje, Tom Beechey, Ian McDonald, Mary Ann McLean, Les Greenop, Isabel Greenop, Kent Glauser, Dorothy Glauser and Tom Hilditch.



Kingston Field Naturalists 2021 BioBlitz
Friday 11 June 3:00 pm to Saturday 12 June 3:00 pm
At Fourth Lake Nature Reserve*, Fourth Lake Road near Parham

BioBlitz will be held only if
 COVID regulations allow.
 Details to follow closer to date.

**For information, visit www.kingstonfieldnaturalists.org or contact Anne
 (n8ture.anne@sympatico.ca or 613-389-6742)**

***Fourth Lake Nature Reserve is a property of Land Conservancy for Kingston,
 Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and at other times is closed to the public.**

**NEWS FLASH: The FBO is now accepting submissions
 for two of our annual awards: the FBO Student Award
 and the Bill Crowley Memorial Award for Photography.
 For more information, visit our website.**