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The Esquesing



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A Common European Blue Butterfly

Photo Credit: Don Scallen

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President's Message

Welcome back, HNPNC members and other people invested in nature, to another year of

noteworthy speakers, diverse topics of interest and outings with your friends in the Halton North Peel Naturalist Club. Just in September, there are three opportunities to go on a nature focused outing and three more walks planned later in the fall. Be sure to check the website often as updates are available there. There is a speaker booked for each month and an e-blast reminder will go out approximately one week before each meeting, jogging your memory of that month's speaker and topic. There are also speakers already booked for the fall of 2027!

Following the President's Message is the list of planned outings for this fall. Please read and check your calendar for your availability. Whenever possible, please sign up! It is very discouraging to plan outings and then not have people participate. Organizers question whether it's worth the effort.

Thank you for supporting our activities any way you can!

On your behalf, four HNPNC members participated in the Go Green Event in downtown Georgetown where we promoted our club. With members' donations, we have co-sponsored a student's attendance at the Ontario Nature's Youth Summit. The 2026 Youth Summit for Mother Earth will be held on September 11-13, 2026 at the Tawingo Outdoor Centre in Muskoka on the traditional territories of the Ojibway, Chippewa, Algonquin and Odawa. I think it goes without saying that the youth will be replacing us. We need to give them the tools and information to do so. Financial support is appreciated by the participants and sometimes it's the only way some young people can attend.

If you are a regular visitor to Forks of the Credit Provincial Park, watch for an announcement of the actual day of the controlled burn. This information comes from Ron Gould of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks at Forks of the Credit Provincial Park. "We are planning to conduct a prescribed burn in the coming weeks within a 10 hectare block of the managed grassland area in the park. The centre of the burn area is located here: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/7NWjaCqxrubyvmya9> and bounded by the Meadow trail along the north, west and south sides of the block, as well as the Trans-Canada trail corridor along the east side.

As this is a fall burn and the first for grassland maintenance in the park, we are expecting coverage to be patchy but with the overall objective of improving conditions for native meadow and grassland species including some tallgrass prairie which was overseeded here in the past couple of years. Exact date of the burn is yet to be determined based on suitable weather conditions but we will keep you posted. The park and related trails will be closed during the day of the burn for public safety."

Be sure to check your availability for the club's planned outings and make a decision to come! The outings listed below are only some of the possibilities for the upcoming year.

Yours in nature,

Margaret Beaudette

Planned outings

It is no surprise that walks are all **weather-dependent** so please contact the trip leader to confirm the schedule. We may need to change the date of some events.

Sept 7. Pollinator gardens and Willow Park with Fiona Reid (Fiona.reid7243@gmail.com) and Katherine Shaw.

We will meet in the parking lot for Willow Park in Norval at 2 p.m. We will look at the raised beds that have been converted into pollinator gardens. If you would like to collect seeds, please bring envelopes. We will also walk through Willow Park, in hopes of seeing migrating warblers and possibly ducks or shorebirds. From here we will drive to Joseph Gibbons Park on Delrex.

The pollinator garden here is thronging with insect life, and numerous species will be seen (weather permitting). You might want to collect seeds of Golden Alexanders, Hairy Beardtongue and numerous other native plants. Please contact Fiona to confirm.

September 19. Caterpillar and moth walk with Fiona Reid (Fiona.reid7243@gmail.com) and Don Scallen.

This is an evening activity at Fiona's property in Speyside. Using UV flashlights, we will search the garden and forest trails for caterpillars, and we will have moth lights and baited trees to attract late season moths. Bring a headlamp or flashlight and mosquito repellent. Contact Fiona to confirm start time and get directions.

September 26. Snake Walk with Yves Scholten (yvesjs9@gmail.com) at Fletcher's Creek.

Fall can be a great time to look for snakes, and this area has proven excellent for several species.

We will carpool from Winners (departure time TBA). Contact Yves to confirm that the weather is suitable.

October 3 (date to be confirmed) Fall Salamander Walk at Silver Creek with Don Scallen (dscallen@cogeco.ca) and Fiona Reid.

Early October can be highly productive for seeing numerous salamanders, but only if weather conditions are suitable (a light rain and relatively warm evening is best). Contact Don for carpooling, departure time, and the best date for this event.

October 25 Hawk Cliff, with Ian Jarvie (auldscot1@cogeco.ca) and Aaron Keating.

Hawk Cliff is located near Port Stanley on the north shore of Lake Erie. This is one of the prime areas to see fall hawk migration. Thousands of broad-winged hawks, kestrels, bald eagles and other species can be seen here. This is a full day trip, so bring a lunch, water and a hot drink, a chair, warm clothes and if course binoculars. We will carpool from Winners. Please contact Ian for updates on weather and departure time.

October 25

On October 25, our club is partnering with Credit Valley Conservation for an event in Cedarvale Park. We will be assisting with the removal of invasive buckthorn and turning it into witches' brooms in time for Hallowe'en. The hours are 9:30 – 12:00. There will be a waiver to sign upon arrival at the event. Please go to the Credit Valley Conservation website soon . . . and sign up.

We are aware that there are two outings on October 25. It is not unusual to have weather conditions not suitable for observing hawks on the shore of Lake Erie so there is an option for you.

Complete HNPNC Program 2026-2027

September 8 Grant Linney - Outdoor Magic: The Power of Nature Connection

Grant Linney has been an outdoor and environmental educator for a career that spans 6 decades. Now retired, his last full-time teaching position for 8 years was as Senior Teacher at the Upper Canada College Norval Outdoor School. He lived in Georgetown for 16 years. Since retiring in 2009, Grant has delivered more than 1250 presentations on climate change to a wide variety of audiences. He has also written a book entitled Outdoor Magic: The Power of Nature Connection in which he recounts both his personal and teaching experiences in the outdoors.

For September 8th, Grant will draw on stories and images from his book as well as making the connection between regular, positive experiences in the outdoors and developing the spark and drive to tackle the existential issue of climate change. The book will be available for sale (\$20 for paperback; \$30 for hard cover).

October 13 - Tunde Otto - Willow Park Ecological Centre

November 10 - Adam Brylowski - Bruce Trail

December 8 - Member Slide Shows and Pot Luck

January 12, 2027 - Bill McIlveen - Algae

February 9, 2027 - Catherine Edwards - Town of Halton Hills Environmental Programs

March 9, 2027 - Elizabeth Szekeres - The Heart of the Arctic: Nunavik and South Baffin Island

April 13, 2027 - Brenna Bartley - The Effects of Climate Change on the Maple Syrup Industry

May 11, 2027 - Gloria Hildebrandt & Mike Davis - Gloria will give a summary of her book The Gift of Land: Living with Nature, her memoir about growing up on a piece of land and having it registered as a nature reserve with the Government of Canada. She will also talk about the book Views & Vistas about the whole Niagara Escarpment and their nature park. Mike will present some of his photos. Their books will be available to purchase.

Saturday, May 15, 2027 - Visit to Gloria and Mike's Nature Park

June 8, 2027 - Bird Box Monitoring @ Scotsdale Farm

June ??, 2027 - Bird Box Monitoring@ Forks of the Credit Provincial Park

Sundews, tiny killers

Article by Don Scallen

Among the most intriguing of plants are those with leaves that trap insects. These include pitcher plants, sundews and the iconic Venus flytraps. Sundews so fascinated Charles Darwin that he reputedly once said, “At this present moment, I care more about *Drosera* (sundews) than the origin of all the species in the world.”

To Darwin, the leaves of these plants were “great chemists” able to detect tiny amounts of nitrogen in various substances he “fed” to them. Those substances included hair, milk, cheese, wood, paper, gold foil and a selection of insects. Darwin found that his sundews were only interested in offerings that contained nitrogen.

Darwin studied round-leaved sundews in Britain, a species that is also common in Canada. Here in southern Ontario, they grow in the few remnant bogs and fens that survive on the landscape.

Nitrogen, crucial for plant growth, is largely absent in the bogs and shorelines where sundews typically grow. This deficiency makes such places unsuitable for many plants, but a boon for sundews. Because they “eat” nitrogen-rich bugs, sundews can thrive in nutrient poor places, thumbing their sticky leaves at larger, needier plants.

That stickiness is courtesy of profuse tentacles capped by glistening beads of sugary liquid that attract and ensnare tiny flies and other insects. In response to the struggling insects, the tentacles then curl over and hold them in a deadly embrace. Digestion of their nitrogen-rich bodies soon follows. Be very happy sundews aren’t the size of trees!



Round-leaved sundews and their frequent companion in the upper left, a pitcher plant



Slender Leaved Sundew

Sundews usually grow in the company of sphagnum mosses in acidic environments like bogs and nutrient-poor fens, often alongside much larger pitcher plants that also attract and consume insects, albeit with water-filled leaves instead of sticky tentacles. Sundews also grow directly on water-saturated logs and stumps found along the edges of lakes and ponds. Perpetual moisture is an absolute must.

Charles Darwin found his sundews in Sussex England, but these fascinating plants with a brilliantly unique way of making a living, await discovery right here in Ontario.

This article was originally published by In The Hills magazine:
<https://www.inthehills.ca/2026/07/sundews-hidden-hunters-of-the-bog/>



Round-leaved sundews and a green frog

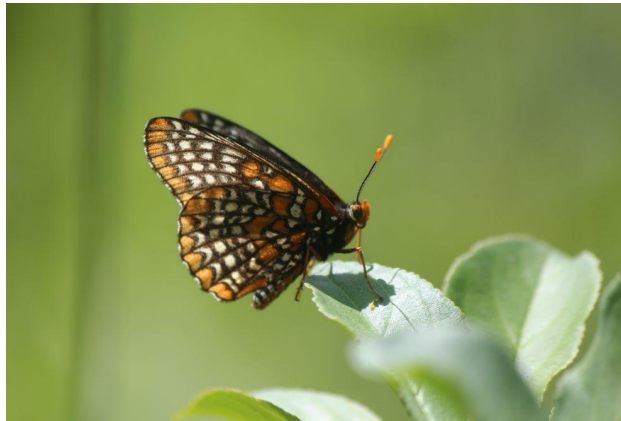
The Butterflies of Scotsdale Farm

W.D. McIlveen

The report on the biota at Scotsdale Farm prepared by Jocelyn Webber [1983] included plants and assorted vertebrates but did not include any insects (i.e. butterflies) or other types of wildlife. Records of butterflies on the property were made by Irene McIlveen and this author starting in 1994. The present report is a synopsis of that data.

In total, 37 species or subspecies of butterfly were observed. These are shown in the attached table. The species represent five different families but these are fairly representative types. The table has two additional columns. These include counts of the number of records for a given species and the total number of individuals for each species. This information has some limitations but it does provide a rough measure of the various populations and the probability of encountering the species during a visit to Scotsdale.

The most abundant species was the European Skipper which is an introduced kind. Cabbage White and Clouded Sulphur are also alien species. Cabbage Whites constitute the second-most abundant species. The Clouded Sulphur is one of the more abundant species. This pattern demonstrates that alien butterflies are among the most abundant types encountered. Common Ringlet, Monarch, and Northern Crescent represent the most-abundant of the native species.



Baltimore Checkerspot adult, Scotsdale, 2014



Baltimore Checkerspot larva, Scotsdale,, 2015

Of the 37 species known from Scotsdale, all but six are designated with a rarity code of S5. A designation of S5 means the species is “Very common and demonstrably secure in Ontario”. Two species are listed as S4 which means they are “Common and apparently secure in Ontario; usually with more than 100 occurrences in the province.” The Monarch is fairly commonly seen but its unusual migration pattern renders it as ‘Endangered’. As mentioned above, three species (European Skipper, Cabbage White and Clouded Sulphur) are not native. It is possible that additional butterfly species might yet be found on the property. It would be reasonable to presume that their numbers would be low, at least in the early years following their discovery. It is expected that monitoring of the butterflies will be a regular feature of the activities at Scotsdale.

Summary of Butterfly Species Reported on the Scotsdale Farm 1994-2023.				
Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	No. Sightings	Total
Hesperiidae	Arctic Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	3	18
	European Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	7	397
	Hobomok Skipper	<i>Poanes hobomok</i>	8	33
	Juvenal's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	2	2
	Least Skipper	<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	2	4
	Long Dash Skipper	<i>Polites mystic</i>	3	7
	Northern Broken-Dash	<i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i>	1	3
	Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>	3	5
	Tawny-edged Skipper	<i>Polites themistocles</i>	2	4
Lycaenidae	American Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	5	16
	Bronze Copper	<i>Lycaena hyllus</i>	1	1
	Eastern Tailed Blue	<i>Cupido comyntas</i>	1	1
	Spring Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	4	28
Nymphalidae	Baltimore Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	4	21
	Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	9	80
	Common Wood-Nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i>	3	3
	Compton Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis l-album</i>	1	1
	Eyed Brown	<i>Lethe eurydice</i>	3	10
	Great Spangled Fritillary	<i>Speyeria cybele</i>	5	5
	Little Wood-Satyr	<i>Megisto cymela</i>	9	32
	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	33	76
	Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	5	5
	Northern Crescent	<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i>	14	76
	Northern Pearly-Eye	<i>Lethe anthedon anthedon</i>	4	15
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	4	11
	Question Mark	<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>	1	1
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	4	5
	Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	4	14
	Red-spotted Purple hybrid	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	1	1
	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis arthemis arthemis</i>	5	11
	Viceroy	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	1	4
Papilioninae	Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	1	1
	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	1	1
Pieridae	Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	12	87
	Mustard White	<i>Pieris oleracea</i>	4	5
	Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	11	74
	Orange Sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	5	11

Reference

Webber, J.M. 1983. The Vegetation, Flora and Fauna of Scotsdale Farm/Bennett Estate. A report prepared for the Ontario Heritage Foundation. 61 pp.

Bird's-foot Trefoil has the blues

Article by Don Scallan

Turfgrass and roadsides across our region are currently daubed yellow by a legume called Bird's-foot Trefoil, native to Eurasia. Originally introduced for erosion control and as a superior forage crop for livestock, it is now ubiquitous across the landscape. The "bird's foot" in its name refers to the structure of its seed pods which resemble – no surprise – bird's feet.

The widespread colonization of North America by Bird's-foot Trefoil has earned it invasive species status. The knock? Outcompeting native flora. That may be true in some cases, but this plant also has some impressive redemptive qualities. It thrives on urban boulevards, displacing grass (also non-native) with lovely yellow flowers that support pollinating insects. Like grass it can be cut back repeatedly by mowers.

But unlike grass it doesn't suffer in dry weather. As grass fades to brown, Bird's-foot Trefoil remains steadfastly green. Using precious water to hydrate lawns – a questionable practice at best – isn't necessary for trefoil.

Another reason to like this "invader" is its relationship with the European Common Blue, a stunning butterfly first found in North America near Montreal in 2005. The larvae of these butterflies feed on Bird's-foot Trefoil and the trefoil's abundance will ensure that European Common Blue populations will continue to increase in southern Ontario.

We take a simplistic approach to introduced plants and animals, lumping them together as "invasive", tarring them with all the negativity that term implies. Yes, some introduced species have caused grievous damage to ecosystems, but nuance should guide our thinking. Some



Birds foot trefoil



Birds foot trefoil seed pods



Birds foot trefoil on a boulevard

introduced species bring benefits to their novel North American ecosystems.

Bird's-foot Trefoil is a good example, offering drought resistance, forage for livestock, pretty flowers that support pollinators, and foliage that nourishes a spectacular new butterfly, the European Common Blue.



European Common Blue Butterfly

This article was originally published by In The Hills magazine:
<https://www.inthehills.ca/2026/08/birds-foot-trefoil-has-the-blues/>

Highlights from Ontario Lepidoptera 2025

W.D. McIlveen

In most years, the Toronto Entomologists' Association attempts to publish a summary of recent insect observations across Ontario. This information is usually dominated by butterfly sightings. The report for 2026 (Ontario Lepidoptera 2025) contained two notes that should be of particular interest to residents in Halton and Peel. The highlights of these items are summarized here.

Furino. S. 2026. Atlas Notes – The Expansion of the Range of European Common Blue. Ontario Lepidoptera 2025. Pp. 25-26.

The presence of this species of butterfly European Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) was first detected in the vicinity of Mirabel Airport in western Quebec in 2005, presumably arriving with the support of aircraft travelling between Europe and Montreal. It first reached Ontario in 2017. It spread westward and was first recorded at Toronto in 2018. The butterfly apparently liked this area and it now can be found throughout Halton, Peel and Toronto. It feeds on Garden Bird's-Foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). That introduced plant can be found almost everywhere along roadsides, lawns, and fields. I have seen that host in abundance as far north as Wawa. We can expect this butterfly to become abundant throughout the southern portion of the province.



European Common Blue butterfly, upper side and underside respectively

Macnaughton. A. & P. Catling 2026. Has The Inland Subspecies of the Broad-Winged Skipper Switched to an Invasive Alien Larval Host? Ontario Lepidoptera 2025. Pp. 15-19.

We are aware of at least two cases where native butterflies have switched larval foodplant in Ontario. In one case, Henry's Elfin (*Callophrys henrici*) switched from feeding on blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.) to the introduced Glossy Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*). In the second case, the Wild Indigo Duskywing (*Erynnis baptisiae*) switched from feeding on the native Yellow Wild Indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*) to the widely planted (to control erosion along highways) Purple Crown Vetch (*Securigera varia*). Overall, these switches have generally resulted in an increase in the population of butterflies but, so far, the plant hosts have not been significantly affected. But it does show that the butterflies can change to a different host.

There has been a suggestion that the Ontario population of Broad-winged Skipper (*Poanes viator* subsp. *viator*) might accept *Phragmites australis* as a larval foodplant. There has been rather weak evidence that this skipper can switch hosts to include Common Reed. It might be that the *Poanes viator* subsp. *zizaniae* is able to feed on the native strain of Common Reed. It would be very welcome as a parasite if it did begin to feed on that invasive plant. So far, it has not shown any great inclination to do so.

Several other skipper species have been found in association with *Phragmites australis* in North America, perhaps laying eggs on or feeding on that host. It is not clear if those *Phragmites* hosts were the native kind or even if the skippers were clearly causing any damage to the host plant. The list of associated skippers include:

Ancycloxypha numitor (Least Skipper)
Ochlodes yuma anasaszi (Anasaszi Skipper)
Ochlodes yuma yuma (Yuma Skipper)
Ochlodes sylvanus (*faunus*, European Large Skipper)
Ochlodes venatus (Far-eastern Large Skipper)
Problema bulenta (Rare Skipper)



Broad-winged Skipper (*Poanes viator*)

Christmas Count Data Revealing Population Trends Among Mute Swans

W.D. McIlveen

Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) is a swan species introduced to North America that has been kept in captivity in Europe for a very long time. There is no question that the species is a very elegant bird. Its characteristics led to it being brought to North America as early as the 1870s for extra enhancement of public and private properties. Inevitably, some escaped from captivity or were released and the feral birds have reproduced quite well in recent times. They are most-abundant along the Atlantic coast of North America and in the lower Great Lakes in Ontario as well as to some extent in the southern portions of British Columbia

During the 1970s, the Swans started appear in noticeable numbers. Since the mid-1980s, the number of wild Mute Swans has increased dramatically (Fig 1). They would now be considered as an invasive species in Ontario.

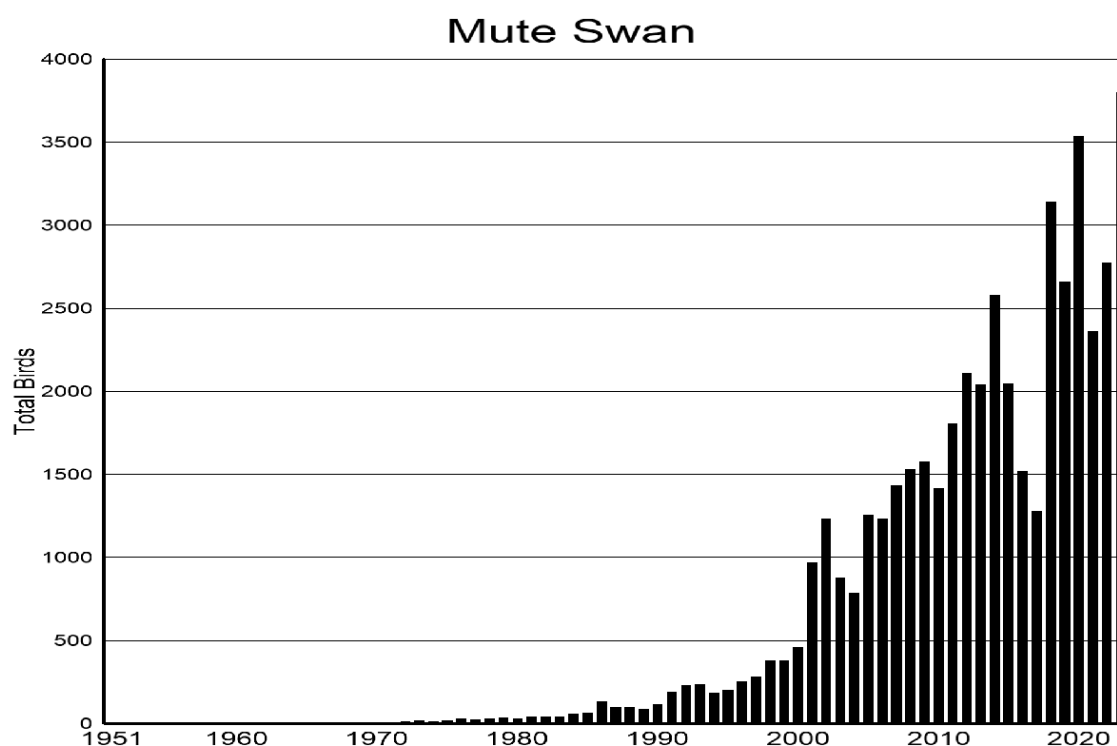


Fig.1. Population trends for Mute Swans in Ontario as revealed by Christmas Bird Counts

The change in population of the Swans is reflected in the data collected by the Christmas Bird Count. The earliest report of the species was made in Hamilton in 1952. The next recorded sighting was made in 1961 at Long Point. The number of locations and the number of birds has increased substantially over the succeeding years. The species has now been reported for 80 Christmas Bird Counts up to 2023. The tally of Mute Swan for that latest year was 3796 birds. The population increase trend based on Christmas Counts is illustrated in Fig.1. The latest Midsummer Mute Swan Survey that was done in 2017 tallied 4,103 Mute Swans in all of the Lower Great Lakes. The Christmas Count that year was 1278 birds.

The increase in bird numbers over time is quite obvious. There is some variability in the most-recent years but that not considered to be unusual. There is a lower number of birds in the period 2015 to 2017 for which there is no immediate explanation. Perhaps there was a disease outbreak that partially decimated the

Swan population. Culls of Mute Swans in New Jersey over eleven years from 2007 to 2017 reduced the population by 2038 birds. There is no direct evidence that Swans move between Ontario and New Jersey but the cull period did overlap with the drop in the Ontario numbers. Culling of Mute Swans, mainly as oiling of eggs, has been going on for some time though data regarding the numbers involved is not readily available. The reduced numbers noted in the period 2015 to 2017 might well be related to that activity. Since then, the Swan numbers have about tripled suggesting that the culling attempts have not had the intended effect.

There are several factors that affect the varied reception that Mute Swans receive in Ontario:

- All swan species are protected under the federal Migratory Birds Convention Act. This means that the Mute Swan may not be killed or hunted without a special permit or exemption. There is no hunting season for Mute Swan in Canada.
- The Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters is actively lobbying the federal government to remove these Mute Swans from The Migratory Birds Convention Act (1917).
- Mute Swans may serve as vectors or reservoirs for Newcastle disease and avian influenza at a rate of 60% and 45% respectfully based on a 2014 study. These virus diseases are significant concerns for agriculture.
- Mute Swans are highly territorial and aggressive towards other waterfowl and even humans and pets, especially during the breeding season.
- Foraging swans can also uproot entire plants, which reduces food for other native waterfowl and other wildlife. A single Mute Swan can consume four to eight pounds of plants a day. The activities of large numbers of swans over time can damage or significantly alter wetland ecosystems
- As the Mute Swan spreads throughout the continent, research on its displacement of native waterfowl species and its effects on North America's wetland habitats will continue.
- Certain human communities have demanded that Mute Swan be controlled. They have requested that the species be removed from the protections of Migratory Birds Convention Act.
- There is a demand in some municipalities that Mute Swans can be actively hunted by hunters.
- At the opposite side of the appreciation scale stands the Mute Swan Society. They enjoy, admire, and value Mute Swans and are dedicated to their welfare. They therefore do not want to see active control of the species.

Ontario Christmas Bird Count Locations with Mute Swan Observations (1952-2023)

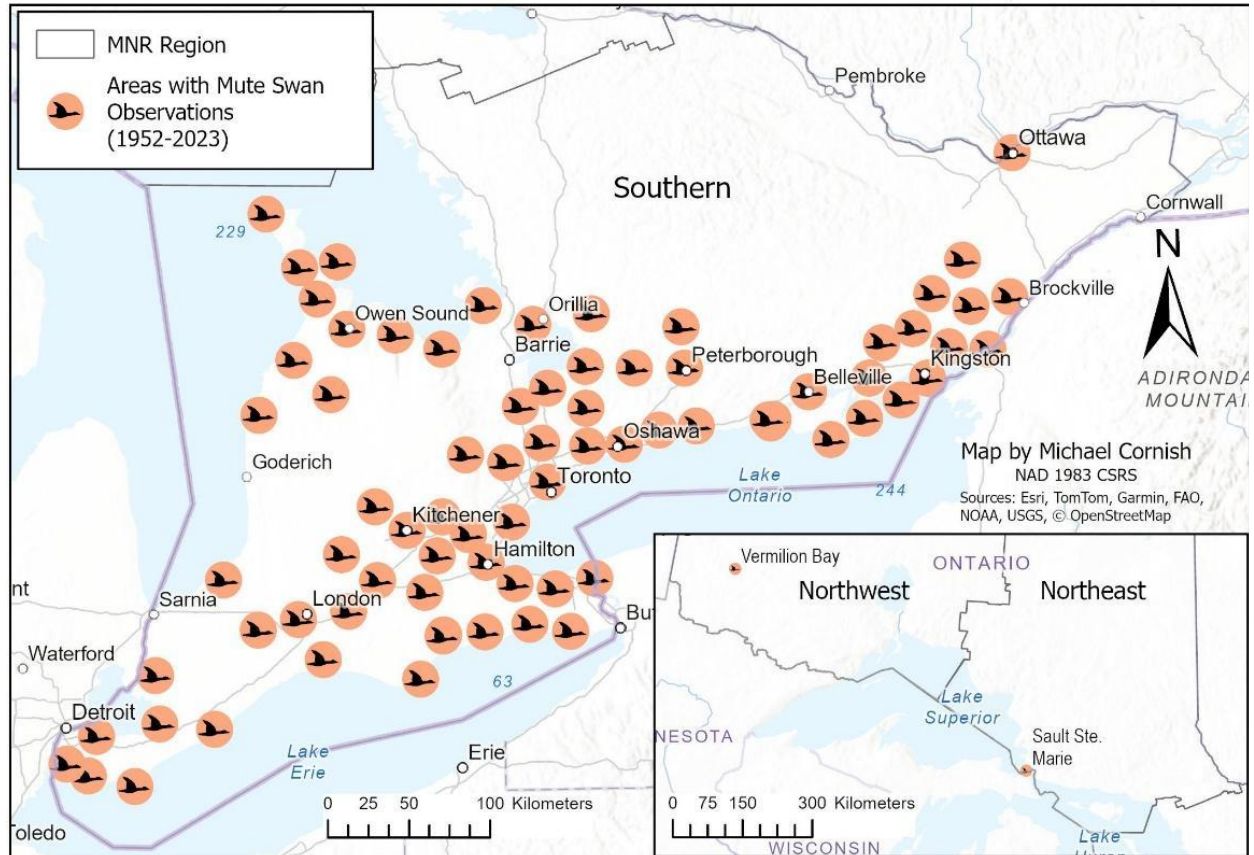


Figure 2. Symbols represent the approximate Christmas bird count area (15 mi/24 km diameter circles) where mute swans have been observed since 1952.

The distribution of sightings of Mute Swans on Christmas Counts is shown in Figure 2. The birds range across much of Southern Ontario, perhaps with a slight bias that favours the GTA or at least the shorelines of the Great Lakes.. Despite that, the Swans can be found from Windsor to Ottawa and from the Bruce Peninsula to Kingston. There are records for Sault Ste. Marie and Vermilion Bay. Of these, at least Sault Ste. Marie is would have open water for the normal Christmas Count.

Reference

Nichols, T.C and L.A. Clark. 2024. Culls effective for reducing mute swans in New Jersey. Wildlife Society Bulletin 48: e15 1-13.

Scott A. Petrie and Charles M. Francis. 2003. Rapid increase in the lower Great Lakes population of feral mute swans: A review and a recommendation. Wildlife Society Bulletin 31(2):407–416.

Quiz - Can you name the species of caterpillar?

Photo credit to Amy Ziebell and Imogene MacMoffat



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

1. Hickory Tussock Moth
2. Hornworm Moth
3. Milkweed Tussock Moth
4. Astroid or Goldenrod Hooded Owlet Moth
5. Pearly Wood Nymph Moth
6. Monarch Butterfly
7. Banded Tussock Moth
8. Cecropia Moth
9. Pandora Sphinx Moth

Monthly Memes



Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club Membership Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Application Type: New _____ Renewal _____

Membership Type: Single (\$40) _____ Family (\$50) _____

If "Family Membership", please list additional names:

The membership year is September 1 to August 31. Renewals are due in September. For new members who join after April 1, the fees are applied to the following year's membership.

Participation in our outings involves walking or hiking on various trails. By voluntarily participating, you assume full responsibility for all risks of personal injury. Make sure that any outing you choose to participate in is within your fitness level. Please wear appropriate clothing and footwear.

Please fill out this form and bring it to our next indoor meeting, or mail it along with a cheque payable to Halton/North Peel Naturalist club to:

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club,
P.O. Box 115,
Georgetown, Ontario,
L7G 4T1

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club

Box 115, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4T1
Charity Registration number 869778761RR0001
www.hnpnc.com

Board of Directors

President: Margaret Beaudette
Vice President: Ian Jarvie (905) 877-1441
Treasurer: Helen Pettingill
Secretary: Pedro Pereyra
Past President: Yves Scholten

Appointments

Membership: Leslie Bissegger
Newsletter: Imogene MacMoffat (geniemac16@gmail.com)
Webmaster Communications Director: John Beaudette
Roving: William McIlveen
Ontario Nature Rep: Don Scallen (905) 876-6180
Crozier Property Steward: Pedro Pereyra
Hardy Property Steward: TBD

Meeting Time/Date: 7:30 pm on the second Tuesday of the month

at

St Alban's Hall, 537 Main Street, Glen Williams, ON L7G 3T1

