

Ontario

Orchids of the Bruce & Algonquin

A Greentours Tour Report

1st – 15th June 2008

Led by Ian Green & Tony Beck

Rather than try and interweave Tony's and my separate accounts for each day I've included both. To an extent Tony concentrates on the birds and myself on the flowers but there's a lot of crossover and so there may be some repetition in highlights or otherwise!

Day 1 June 1st Arrival

The various arrival flights touched down early, all of them, at Toronto's airport and were met by Jen and her bus. The earliest arrivals had time for a walk into a local park and woodlot before dinner. This proved quite productive with some lovely plants seen. *Anemone canadensis* was in flower along with the large waxy flowers of the Mayapple, hanging from their extraordinarily large palmate leaf. There was also Skunk Cabbage, Virginia Waterleaf and *Smilacina racemosa*.

We all met up for a rather good buffet dinner at the Garden Inn and then retired for we had decided to get moving quite early the next morning.

And from Tony - Under blue skies, our first flight arrives into Toronto a bit early. We head out, past the abrupt Niagara Escarpment, to our hotel in Cambridge. Jenny (our charming and delightful bus driver), returned to the hotel to pick up participants arriving on a later flight. The first arrivals check into the hotel and immediately head out, through an industrial park, then to the trails and green space of Cambridge. We pass a small cattail marsh and wet deciduous woodlot. One of the interesting plants of the understory is Mayapple, a few in bloom. We cross a railway line and onto a public trail along side the Grand River. Large Flowered Trilliums, Ontario's provincial flower, carpet many parts of the forest understory. Northern Cardinal, Indigo Bunting, Pine Warbler and Gray Catbird are among some of the shy birds we see. We return to the hotel by following the railway. Everyone meets for dinner. Intrepid Ian arrives fashionably late from a scouting mission.

Day 2 June 2nd Beverly Swamp and journey to the Bruce Peninsula

Hearty breakfast completed we were on our way by eight. It took about forty minutes to reach our selected trail in Beverly Swamp, the road taking us through a mix of old fields, woodland

and swamp. En route we watched two White-tailed Deer skipping away through a farmer's crop. The trail took us through some very fine swamp forest dominated by various maples, Silver and Red being commonest, as well as Paper Birch and White Cedar. There were little pools inhabited by Wood Frogs – we heard Green Frog too. Damp mossy peaty hummocks raised from the pools held a fine flora of Canadian Bunchberry, May Lily, *Smilacina trifoliata*, *Clintonia borealis* with its curious hanging greeny-yellow bells, and of course lots of ferns and sedges. We soon found our first orchid, the beautiful Small Yellow Lady's Slipper which bears a strong resemblance to our own European Lady's Slipper Orchid. There were maybe twenty or so of these in good bloom scattered along the track edge. Birds were excellent too with almost the first bird being seen a Mourning Warbler, a normally elusive species that proved anything but in the first moments of our walk. This was later eclipsed by the even less frequently encountered Canada Warbler, at least two of the latter being seen very well. Almost as good was a male Blue-winged Warbler and there were also Blue Jays, White-throated Sparrows, Northern Waterthrush, Common Yellowthroat, and a very confiding Black and White Warbler. Mammals were confined to Gray Squirrels. The tracksides held plenty of *Cornus alternifolia*, the lovely but alien *Lonicera tatarica*, and its relative *Diervilla lonicera*. Red Baneberry was in flower and on some mossy clumps the stunning pink flowers of *Polygala paucifolia* otherwise known as Gaywings or Fringed *Polygala*. Violets were many and varied. There was the large blue flowered *Viola sororia*, the more delicate pale blue *Viola conspersa*, spurred *Viola rostrata*, and yellow *Viola pubescens*. We searched for our second 'slipper orchid', the Showy Lady's Slipper, and eventually found it hiding behind some white cedar, though it was a couple of weeks away from flowering still. Just as we were approaching the bus a Spring Azure butterfly stopped us and as we were watching this Ann found a quite stunning Milk Snake that most of us got a very good look at.

We left the swamp late morning and headed north towards the Bruce, the journey taking us until five with a good long stop for lunch. We did make a stop just twenty minutes short of the northern tip of the Bruce at Crane River. Here we were introduced to Blackflies and their tenacious habits! There were some fabulous large-flowered *Trillium grandiflorum* at this site, the blooms in tip-top condition. Large swathes of *Smilacina stellata* or False Solomon's Seal swept through them and there was also the pretty little 'blue-eyed grass' *Sisyrinchium montanum*, a species special to the Lakes region. We saw our first Large Yellow Lady's Slippers here, *Cypripedium pubescens*, though they were not in such good condition as the ones we'd passed on the roadsides! They differed from the parviflora seen in the morning by having very much larger flowers with the sepals and side petals just infused with dark colouration rather than entirely so, and by the plants being generally very hairy! Tony managed to pull another Canada Warbler out of the bag and other birds here were Northern Flicker and Blue Jays. Then it was on into Tobermory and our accommodation at the Big Tub. We settled in and then went out for a fine meal at the 'Greek' Lighthouse.

And from Tony - Clear skies greet us for breakfast. The hotel provides a filling and delicious buffet-style meal. We head to our first trail - Beverly Swamp, just east of Cambridge. Upon arriving to the entrance of the Lafarge trail, Mourning Warbler and Common Yellowthroat pop into view. Normally, these two species are very shy. As we walk down the trail, we find Veery, Northern Flicker and White-throated Sparrow. A Canada Warbler responds to calls. A female Purple Finch sings from a high perch. Surrounded by several Northern Small Yellow Lady's-slippers, a Northern Waterthrush sings from the wet understory close to the trail. As we return,

a Blue-winged Warbler comes into view, singing its typical song - "Beeeee-Buzzzzz". Spring Azure, a tiny blue butterfly was a fairly common sight. One Meadow Fritillary also does a fly by. Lots of Gaywings carpeted the entrance to the trail on the opposite side of the road. We then continue driving north along the highway, through Ontario's open county, a mosaic of suburban, agricultural, industrial and natural landscapes. Old and new buildings dot the rolling hills along side of ponds, fields and small woodlots. We stop in the town of Arthur for lunch at a little family restaurant. In back, Chipping Sparrow and House Wren sing. Out front, a few Chimney Swifts fly by. Back on the road, Ian spots a Red-tailed Hawk and plenty of Turkey Vultures. Up the Bruce Peninsula, we stop at the Crane River trail where we find more Yellow Lady's-slippers, this time the large variety. Mozzies and annoying little Blackflies keep us swatting. Canada Warbler, American Redstart and Great-crested Flycatchers come out for a few of us. We check into our hotel in Tobermory and collect for dinner at the "Lighthouse". As dusk approaches, so do the clouds.

Day 3 June 3rd Singing Sands and Emmet Lake Road

We woke to a greyer dawn though thankfully no rain. Those out before and around breakfast came up with a few goodies immediately around the hotel with *Cypripedium pubescens* in good flower along the road along with Striped Coralroot, bizarrely poking out from between stones on the edge of a drive.

We stopped by the Mermaid's Secret to pick up our picnic and were on our way to Singing Sands. Not far out of town we came to a sudden halt as a Black Bear scooted across the road, swerving to avoid the car in front. A few moments later two gangling and tiny youngsters lolloped across the road, stopping as they neared the edge. This gave all enough time to get a good look at these really very young bear cubs before they headed off after mother!

A few minutes later we pulled into the carpark and Singing Sands. Bug-juiced up, we started our walk, though it could hardly be called a walk as after almost three hours we'd barely covered the first four hundred metres! Plenty to see, obviously. We started with the boardwalk around the bog which allowed us to meet our first Pitcher Plants, *Sarracenia purpurea*. These were squat and purple and scattered throughout the calcareous mire along with Bastard Toadflax *Commandra umbellata* and a little 'bluets' *Hedyotis longifolia*. We photographed the very bright orange heads of Indian Paintbrush *Castilleja coccinea* before turning our attention to the little sundews which here seemed to be *Drosera anglica*, though all along the beach in wet areas we found what was definitely *Drosera linearis*. Walking into the edge of the forest we had a magical hour in the first few metres. Peter had found the lovely blue Dwarf Lake Iris, a regional endemic, flowering in abundance amongst a bed of pinky-purple Gay-wings. Meanwhile, a few yards away, Judy was finding the fabulous little Ramshead Lady's Slipper. This was a great find and it turned out to be plentiful, In fact, as we walked down the track we found at least a hundred before reaching the area with a fenced off population that most visitors see. It was great to see the Large Yellow Lady's Slipper joining in the fun!

There was much else to see. One pond held some fine Bogbean whilst tracksides were home to no less than four species of violet with *Viola conspersa* and *Viola sororia* both common. There was also the pale mauve *Viola cucullata* and the rare northern *Viola nephrophylla*. Eventually we

reached the open alvar before turning back and walking along the track or the beach. The latter held an interesting flora with *Primula mistissinica* in good form and a variety of sedges and rushes dominating such as *Juncus balticus*.

Lunch proved very fine with the Mermaid's excellent sandwiches and cookies supplemented with fresh veg, fruit juices and dates and dried apricots.

Then it was to Emmett Lake Road for the afternoon. Our first top along here introduced us to the very rare Lakeside Daisy which grew with *Ludwigia palustris* and *Saxifraga virginensis*. Then we moved down to Emmet Lake and parked up, spending the afternoon walking back along the road. It was rather quiet, but some good birds were seen. Plant highlight was probably the saprophytic *Orobanche* relative *Conopholis americana* whose tight-packed yellow heads were just poking out of the ground. Or perhaps it was the superb Red Trilliums on a steep bank where we flushed a Ruffed Grouse from her nest inside which were a good number of eggs. An 'eyed hawkmoth' *Cerisy's Sphinx Smerinthus cerisyi* was a good find and there was also Spring Azure, Long Dash and, in the dragonfly line, many Chalk-fronted Corporals. A dead red-bellied Snake on the road was much less photographed than the beautifully coiled up Eastern Garter Snake draped on a dark stump.

And from Tony – Dawn arrives cool and cloudy. Several warblers and other songbirds sing on territory outside our lodge. In the waters of Big Tub Harbour, several Double-crested Cormorants splash, then fly around. After a simple, yet tasty breakfast, we walk along the cottage road. Several clusters of yellow lady's-slippers line the roadside. A single bloom of Striped Coral Root pops out of a rocky entrance to a cottage lane. As we drive down the main highway, a mother Black Bear and two cubs lumber across the road. We arrive at the Singing Sands Bog where we see Long-leaf Sundew and Northern Pitcher Plant. Judy finds the first Ram's-head Lady's-slipper. American Redstarts are common along the trails. Gaywings are common throughout. At one spot, we lure in a mixed flock of warblers, including Magnolia, Bay-breasted and Black-throated Green. We also spot Red Squirrel, Eastern Chipmunk and Northern Leopard Frog along the trails. We have lunch near the parking lot. A Canadian Swallowtail and Monarch Butterfly float by. In the distance we spot Common Tern. And, along the creek, we see a pair of Killdeer. We then drive to Emmett Lake in Bruce Peninsula National Park. In the thick deciduous forest, we see Least Flycatcher, Black-and-white Warbler, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Red-eyed Vireo. Ian's group moves quickly forward and find a common Garter Snake coiled up on a stump. They flush a Ruffed Grouse hen from a nest. We then return to the resort for a quick rest. And, then we're off to the Lighthouse for dinner. En-route, we spot a young Broad-winged Hawk perched on the side of the road.

Day 4 June 4th The Bruce - Alvar and Forest

Early morning yielded close up and prolonged sightings of Snowshoe Hare by some of the group. It was much cooler this morning with a strong breeze and sure enough the combination of the breeze and its direction meant that sailings to Flowerpot Island were cancelled for the day. So instead we headed south into the peninsula, après visits to the post office and book shop. We stopped off at a garden centre for bug jackets and wellies and the friendly proprietor

offered us a look at her (wild) orchids. This turned out to be a wonderful display of so many Large Yellow Lady's Slippers, hundreds of them, and all forming large clumps, some with up to a dozen flowers. There were even a few Small Yellow Lady's Slipper too. Much oohing and aahing and a large amount of memory used up – a great little spot. There were even some good birds for as well as Indigo Bunting and Eastern Bluebirds we heard Grasshopper Sparrow and saw (at least those tall enough!) Alder Flycatcher.

Then it was down south to an area of Alvar famous for its display of special alvar flowers. Indeed the endemic yellow daisy was abundant though the lovely little *Iris lacustris* was going over a little. There were plenty more of the *Cypripediums* along the road where Tony located a Pine Warbler singing vigorously. Our attempts to find a Massasauga Rattler led to nought but instead Ann spotted an Eastern Garter Snake.

We took lunch along at nearby Crane River. The picnic spot was above a little wet forest where Marsh Marigold and *Ranunculus hispidus* flowered. Down by the river itself we found the gorgeous hanging flowers of *Trillium cernuum*, the Nodding Trillium. In places these mixed with the large white or sometimes pink *Trillium grandiflorum*. The lovely Christmas Fern *Dennstaedtia punctilobula* with its smooth bright scape was obvious. By the river were several Northern Leopard Frogs, these with a Wood Frog and several Mink Frogs.

Next we moved along to the Cyprus Lake area where we stopped by a pond where the yellow waterlily *Nuphar variegatum* flowered and Midland Painted Terrapin sat out on a branch. American Painted Lady obliged well here. Down by the lake itself we enjoyed some more fine clumps of the lady's slipper, though none finer than the superlative group along the road. There were also some fine *Corallorrhiza striata*. Then it was off back to base for a rest before dinner and before the evening's night drive/walk. We saw a Cottontail on the way out and a Red Fox whilst there. Porcupine made quite a racket. Whip-poor-will, was equally noisy!

And from Tony - Early risers observe a very tame Snowshoe Hare wandering along the road outside the resort. After a hearty breakfast, we go into Tobermory to do a bit of shopping. We stop at a local hardware store for mozzie jackets, boots and spray. The store owner invites into their back property full of yellow lady's-slippers, including several perfect clusters. An Alder Flycatcher sings in the distance. Obscured by willows and alders in the foreground, only some of us get to see it. We then continue to a trail through an area of Eastern White Cedar and limestone. Many blooms carpet the open alvars. A Hermit Thrush sings its sweet flute-like song. Anne spots a Common Garter Snake. We then stop at a picnic area for lunch. While munching on our delicious sandwiches, a Nashville Warbler repeats its simple two-toned trills. The creekside trails reveal Nodding Trilliums, Large-flowered Trilliums and Jack-in-the-Pulpit. We then venture off to Cyprus Lake. An Eastern Phoebe perches on the park mailbox while Ian gets park passes. Along the trail we find several excellent specimens of Striped Coral Root. Jenny befriends a Ring-billed Gull as it poses for a sketch-on-birch-bark. We return to the resort for a rest, followed by dinner at the Lighthouse. A few energetic souls venture into the night for a walk along a gravel backroad. We see very little. But the calm air provided us with vocalizations of Whip-poor-will, American Toad, Spring Peeper and North American Porcupine.

Day 5 June 5th Flowerpot Island

A pleasant morning though overcast and the wind was much reduced so our visit to Flowerpot Island was on. We boarded the large orange zodiac at nine-thirty and set off spreading Double-crested Cormorants and Common Mergansers in our wake. The Blue Heron people take you on a sight-seeing tour on the way out which is fun. It starts off in Big Tub harbour – right by our hotel no less! We were taken to see the two wrecks that lie under the water at the harbour's end. The information officer announced the names and the histories of the two wrecks that appeared in front of us. One, a schooner, the Sweepstakes, we hung over as if to lift it out of the water. The top of the wreck was barely below the surface and the water clarity was excellent so not only were we able to see the wrecks well but photograph them too. A Spotted Sandpiper was on the rocks.

Then it was out to the islands, the captain steering a route through them so that we could appreciate the scenery. Each island was forest covered and surrounded by low limestone cliffs, and Flowerpot, when we got there, was much the same, only the cliffs were more shapely there!

We landed as Mergansers flew past, both species. After a little 'sorting out' we were on our way along one of the island's footpaths. The primeval nature of the island's vegetation soon became apparent as the deep humus layer long-accumulated under the mostly White Cedar was soft and cushiony and any rocks were covered in moss and lichens. It was an exceptionally beautiful habitat. There were immediately orchids. These were green and in 'narrow' bud. It took us a while to work out that they must be the Alaskan Orchid *Piperia unalascensis*. Further along and we spotted the first of very many Striped Coralroots and as we looked at these the cry came up from John. Calypsos! He'd found a perfect little group of three. Much photography! Further along the trail we found one or two more as well as the lovely little *Viola renifolia* with small white flowers lined in the centre with brown-purple. We soon found the Northern Coralroot too, the first a poor specimen but soon after a very nice one was found. Also growing amongst all the moss was Mitrewort *Mitella nuda*, almost as small as the coralroot!

There were leaves of two ladies tresses, *Goodyera repens* (more tessellated than their European counterparts) and *Goodyera pubescens*. Along a very mossy damp section of the trail where tiny Wood Frogs hopped about we saw much Goldthread a delightful little white flowered buttercup relative. Then we found an area very rich in orchids. Here were Calypsos. At least twenty or so. One group of five attracted much praise. And much photography! Along the slope we saw *Malaxis brachypoda* in bud and its close relative *Malaxis uniflora* in bud. Below in a mossy dell were more Northern Coralroots, a *Platanthera* in early stages, and the delicate little Lesser Twayblade. There were two 'moonworts' too with *Botrychium virginianum* joined by the smaller *Botrychium oneidense*. Further on, by the lake, was a large display of *Primula mistissinica* flowering in the moss by the shore. Also quite a bit of *Viola sororia*, and at the back of the lake many orchids and bogbean were in bud.

We returned to the shelter for lunch, just as well as the rain was starting. We had a fine picnic on the benches listening to the grumble of thunder. Most of the group elected to take the two-thirty boat back. As the zodiac left the harbour the thunder became very loud, lightening

flashed and a wall of grey approached – apparently it was quite an experience in the boat as the heavy rain hit them!

Meanwhile we sheltered for a while before deciding that we might as well go for a walk in the rain in any case! Birds were very active but it was difficult to concentrate on them with the rain falling. We visited some mossy cliffs which were home to many ferns. These included both *Cystopteris fragilis* and the triangular *Cystopteris bulbiferum*, Holly Fern, both Maidenhair and Green Spleenworts, and the lovely little Slender Cliff Brake, *Cryptogramma stelleri*.

We returned to the mainland and the Big Tub for a break and then lists before heading over to the Lighthouse for another excellent meal.

And from Tony – We hear (and see) the usual characters during our morning walk outside the resort. A Northern Cardinal sings on the resort property. The road should be renamed “American Redstart Alley”. Other birds present were Black-throated Green and Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warblers. Black-billed Cuckoo, Eastern Kingbird and Veery make quick appearances. We drive into town after breakfast to catch our Zodiac ride into Fathom Five Marine Park. We start by checking out a few ship wrecks in Big Tub Harbour. At Flower Pot Island, after passing two naturally eroded “flower-pot-like” structures, we disembark for a hike. A few Red-breasted and American Common Mergansers occupy the shoreline. It doesn’t take long for us to find a few delicate Calypso Orchids. In the thick coniferous forest, we hear and see Magnolia Warbler and Ovenbird. Unfortunately, we experience a bit of rain as we head back to the dock for lunch. The downpour becomes hard, so we seek shelter at one of the covered picnic tables. Still pouring rain, most of us elect to leave on the 2:30 zodiac. We pass a breeding plumage common Loon as we arrive in Tobermory. We do our checklists in Ian’s room before dinner. Then it’s off to the Lighthouse again.

Day 6 June 6th Summer Road Woods and Petrel Point Reserve

And from Tony – The day starts with fog. And, the early risers do their morning constitutional down “American Redstart Alley”. The Snowshoe Hare poses for pics again. Along one of the cottage roads, we find more Striped Coralroot and a Broad-winged Hawk. After breakfast, we drive a considerable distance south of Tobermory. The fog lifts as we pass open farm fields. We head west along Summer Road where we find Bobolink, Baltimore Oriole, Eastern Bluebird, Savannah Sparrow, Warbling Vireo and Eastern Meadowlark. Three Sandhill Cranes fly overhead. At a junction in the road, the group splits into two. Along a track, one group finds a cooperative Alder Flycatcher, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Great spangled Fritillary and Northern Pearl Crescent. Northern Leopard Frogs are common in the grass. We continue to Petrel Point for lunch. Here we find Caspian Terns and a Black-billed Cuckoo over a marsh. On the shoreline we find a pair of agitated Killdeer. In the cedar scrub we hear Brown Thrasher and House Wren. We meet Don who takes us to a delightful fen at Petrel Point. With Tree Swallows circling above, we marvel at a healthy stand of Northern Pitcher Plant and Long-leafed Sundew. We stop near Oliphant for yummy Ice Cream. Don tracks us down and gives us little souvenirs and walking sticks. Afterward we go to another fen where we find an Osprey Platform and a huge area of pitcher plants. We return back to Tobermory for dinner at the Lighthouse.

Day 7 June 7th Cape Chin Hinterland

A nice sunny day in prospect we headed south along Highway 6 at nine. A White-tailed Deer caused a halt along the main road and then we were off on the back country roads for the rest of the day. In fact we covered just four km or so of one set of roads all morning, just stopping here and there and very productive it was too. Some pastureland got us off to a good start with the birds. Bobolinks were plentiful and the strangely plumaged males were busy displaying and chasing. The upside-down colouration of these birds (black below, light above) is almost unique amongst passerines. Savannah Sparrows and Eastern Meadowlarks were common. *Rosa acicularis* grew along the verge along with many introduced species! The day's first butterflies included Mourning Cloaks and both male and female Black Swallowtails. A little further down the road we found a lilac bush on the edge of someone's garden and this was attracting very many butterflies. There were three Canada Swallowtails allowing close-up photography along with a Monarch, an American Lady, a rather tatty Red Admiral, a Mourning Cloak and a Hobomok Skipper. Meanwhile Tony had heard a Mourning Warbler so he lured it out for all to see!

Just down the road a boggy area allowed us to get to know some snakes. First Howard and Marion found a wonderful little Ribbon Snake in some White Cedar by the bog. This allowed close views as did the Northern Water Snake by the road. We watched this for sometime, it surprised a frog (which also gave us a start) but didn't catch it. A beautifully patterned baby Northern Water Snake, just six inches long, was seen only by Rosemary and me. Just a couple of metres away was a fine adult Common Garter Snake! There were also plenty of frogs to see including Mink Frogs and a Bull Frog. Butterflies included a Pink-edged Sulphur. We'd already seen Green Darners at a previous stop but here was a fine new dragonfly in the shape of the Dot-tailed Whiteface. The orchid, *Piperia unalascensis*, was on the verge of flowering, and of course there were a few clumps of Large Yellow Lady's Slippers. There were even a few birds with Blue-headed Vireo seen and a pair of Black and White Warblers at close range. A Cedar Waxwing posed well to.

Then someone's garden drew us to a halt as the display of Indian Paintbrush was all too much for us to pass by. Birds of a bright hue were rather good here too with a Rose-breasted Grosbeak allowing all good views and so too a male Ruby-throated Hummingbird. The Indigo Bunting stopped for rather less time!

Then to lunch. This we took in some deciduous forest where ferns were plentiful and where the Sugar Maples offered good shade from the warm early afternoon sun. Said ferns included *Dryopteris intermedia*, *Dryopteris goldiana*, *Dryopteris clintoniana* and *Dryopteris carthusiana*, as well as *Diplazium pycnocarpon*, *Adiantum pedatum* and Holly and Sensitive Ferns. Sedges included the wide leaved *Carex platyphylla*.

Our first stop in the afternoon was by a bridge over a small river in which floated the large yellow blooms of *Nuphar variegata*. Green Frogs enjoyed the lily pads

And from Tony – Dawn starts a bit foggy with a growing breeze. The usual parade of avian characters joins us for our morning walk. After breakfast, the sun comes out, and we drive south along the highway. We stop for a White-tailed Deer posing low in a roadside swamp. We

continue past the park, down Dyer's Bay Road. We stop beside grassy pastureland where we find Eastern Bluebird in a nestbox. Also present were many Bobolinks and an Eastern Meadowlark. A little further on we find Mourning Cloaks, Monarchs and Black Swallowtail. We stop at the corner of East Road where a flowering lilac tree attracts several species of butterfly, including Canadian Swallowtail and American Lady. A male Ruby-throated hummingbird comes to a sugar-water feeder at the corner house. A Mourning Warbler sings from the scrubby forest beside the road. Further along, at a roadside swamp, Ian finds a Ribbon Snake, a Northern Watersnake and a Common Garter Snake. Lots of small fish swim through the clear water. We also spot a tiny crimson-coloured Water Mite. While a Blue-headed Vireo sings, we observe a Green Frog and a Northern Leopard Frog. Further down, we stop near a bridge. Below, in the creek, several Yellow Pond Lilies have Green Frogs sitting motionless on the lily pads. We stop for lunch along the shade of a cottage road. We stroll through the area admiring the local gardens. Later on, at the end of the road, we spread out along the many tracks. An immature Red-shouldered Hawk, along with several Turkey Vultures, soars overhead. A male Indigo Bunting claims its territory through song while several Silvery Blue Butterflies float about. A Nessus Sphinx Moth takes sap from a shrub, hovering like a hummingbird. We go to then go to Smokey Head White Bluff where the group splits again. Along the rocky beach of Georgian Bay, we spot a raft of Red-breasted Mergansers out in the deeper water. The roadside is covered with Poison Ivy. Yet, a Milk Snake slithers away as it pretends to shake its non-existent rattle. As we drive back, Ian spots another Milk Snake on the road. Nearby, an adult Red-tailed Hawk perches conspicuously on an exposed branch. Further on, Ian spots a Ruffed Grouse as it freezes in its track, allowing everyone to observe. Along the main highway, close to Tobermory, the bus stops beside a creek to see a Beaver, uncharacteristically active during the day. Dinner was at the Lighthouse. Tonight, the restaurant was full and busy.

Day 8 June 8th Manitoulin Island and to Killarney Provincial Park

We said goodbye to the Big Tub at just after seven-thirty and got in the queue for the ferry to Manitoulin Island. Northern Roughwing Swallows and Common Loons were seen from the carpark. The ferry left spot on time and we were soon waving goodbye to the Big Tub's picturesque little harbour and then to Flowerpot Island to our right and eventually to the Bruce Peninsula as we entered Lake Huron's immense watery tract. Large numbers of Turkey Vultures circled over the islands with only slightly lesser numbers of Broad-winged Hawks.

After a hundred minutes we were docking at South Baymouth and entering Manitoulin's sparsely inhabited countryside. Superficially similar to the Bruce, limestone being the bedrock, but here the land was a little more hilly and the alvar had a slightly different vegetation. One wide expanse was covered in the red sheen of Prairie Smoke, otherwise known as *Geum triflorum*. Vesper Sparrow called and came close to see us and we saw several Sandhill Cranes, stopping to have a look at one pair.

Then it was time to get our head down and get off the island and onto the mainland. The landscape changed slowly as we went and then suddenly the limestone was gone to be replaced by granites and quartzite. We stopped for lunch in Espanola, a Chinese restaurant

providing a very good buffet. Then it was along to Sudbury, and thence southwards. After an icecream stop we were off onto the minor road that leads for sixty kilometres to Killarney. It was tempting to stop in many places but we restricted ourselves to a couple. One for the Bog Arum *Calla palustris* and the other to see some more of the same plus the dragonfly Hudsonian Whiteface, the lovely Pale *Corydalis* whose common name is thoroughly out of place, the flowering being a pretty pink and yellow. There was also a great pile of fresh bear poo.

Speaking of bears, our night trip started with a bang as a large Black Bear sauntered across the road. Soon after we stopped to listen to Whip-poor-will which sadly didn't get any closer. We saw two White-tailed Deer, a brief view of an American Woodcock, saw American Toad, and heard so many more! Returning we found two little Red Fox cubs which kept us enthralled for a few minutes. Then, near the village, an adult Red Fox then a Fisher disappearing rapidly into the forest. Last a Luna Moth was a spectacular find in the carpark, the delicate but very large long-tailed pale green beauty posed perfectly for us.

And from Tony - We head early to the ferry dock for our voyage to Manitoulin Island. While waiting, we see a pair of Northern Rough-winged Swallows gathering nest material. Several Barn Swallows fly around, and a male House Finch sings beautifully from a tree outside the ferry office. We start with clear blue skies as we pass Big Tub Harbour. Common Loon, Double-crested Cormorants and gulls dot the great lake waters. We noticed kettles of Turkey Vultures and Broad-winged Hawks over the islands of Fathom Five Marine Park. A lone Ruby-throated Hummingbird overtakes the ferry as we sail northward. Shortly after, we hit a mild fog bank. But, it doesn't last long. Blue skies return as we approach shore. Then we're off on our drive into new territory. After a few minutes drive, we encounter a very rusty pair of Sandhill Cranes with a flock of Canada Geese in a farm field. Further down, we encounter a field filled with Prairie Smoke. A singing Vesper Sparrow comes into view. We continue for a long drive through Precambrian rock of Canadian Shield. We stop for a buffet lunch at a Chinese Food Restaurant in the town of Espanola. We all enjoy our meal ending with fortune cookies. After driving through a mix of mature coniferous and barren rocky countryside, we finally enter Killarney Provincial Park. The wretched little annoying blackflies dominate. But, we wouldn't let that dampen our spirits as we view the spectacular "firethroat", otherwise known as Blackburnian Warbler. We check into our lodge and enjoy some fine dining for dinner. During a night drive through the park highway, we see a large Black Bear and White-tailed Deer. We manage to hear Whip-poor-will call its name briefly. A Barred Owl also does an all-too-brief version of its elaborate song. Ian flushes an American Woodcock off the side of the road. As we return, we spot a Red Fox den with three pups. Later on we find an adult. A Fisher snoops along the roadside, almost escaping our view. In the parking lot of the lodge, a beautiful Luna Moth sits for photos.

Day 9 June 9th Killarney Provincial Park

The early morning trip produced little however those who waited took breakfast and then headed out at nine were soon rewarded with a great sighting of a large (male?) Black Bear which waddled up the road, at one point seeming to follow the yellow line in the middle of the road! This was, almost certainly, the same animal seen the night before. We pulled into the park headquarters and quizzed the park naturalists. Suitably encouraged we drove into the

campground, and after a brief bit of searching, found the Cranberry Bog Trail. Parking up we liked the look of the country! George Lake stretched out before us with red granitic rocks smoothed on the far shore and rising behind rocks of pure white quartzite. It was a lovely scene. Nearer at hand was some fine Clintonia in flower amid all the ferns - the latter including lots of Royal Fern. It wasn't long before the shout went up - 'Moccasin Flower'. Rosemary (I think?) had found the first and what beauties they were. It is often the case with flowers that when the yellows predominate the first 'pink' is greeted as a holy grail, witness the Dionysias of Semirom in the Iranian Zagros after the yellows before! However, I suspect Giles thought different! Still they were magnificent specimens. A tiny white viola of unknown provenance could not pull people away though some were lured by the Common Loon that lounged just offshore positively inviting photography!

We took to the Cranberry Bog trail though in truth it took a while for most to get going and there were constant breaks as yet more *Cypripedium acaule* was found. These were superb rich pink forms and really deserved the attention

Reaching the lake at the end a Beaver was seen briefly and a Hooded Merganser flew over. There was a good variety of Ericaceae on rocks by the lake. We moved back to the beach by the carpark and took lunch on the picnic benches by the water. We were amazed and delighted to see a young Black Bear walk out on to the headland opposite. We were able to enjoy lunch and watch the bear for some considerable time and even the arrival of a very noisy family didn't put the bear off immediately!

After lunch we moved to a nice track along very fine riverside forest. Moccasin Flower proved superabundant in places here with Peter finding an extraordinary display of them that elicited the greatest clicking of shutters of the trip so far. There was a great little flock of warblers too which included a Cape May Warbler amongst several Magnolias and Nashvilles. Back on the wet ground we found our first *Streptopus roseus* in flower, some *Trillium cernuum*, many sedges, and a great little display of the cute little Goldthread. A Black-billed Cuckoo put on a fine show in the carpark at the road's end. We explored the start of a trail where there was again plenty of the Moccasin Flower, nestled in vegetation amongst the bare red rocks.

Our night trip was not as successful as the previous day though we started off with two one year old Black Bear cubs.

And from Tony - The day starts cool, calm and foggy. We drive down the only road through Killarney - visibility hampered by thick fog. But, a big Black Bear stands out in the mist as it ambles slowly across the road and into the forest. We stop at the visitors centre for information, books and souvenirs. We head to the campground where the understory is laden with ferns. A Common Loon fishes near the shoreline. Tony almost steps on a Pink Lady's-slipper in the excitement. The cameras start snapping. As we begin our hike, we notice that the beautiful orchid is fairly common along the forest trail. Also present are Black-throated Blue Warbler and a family of Eastern Phoebes. While preparing lunch, a Black Bear patrols the shoreline on the opposite side of the lake. A Gray Tree Frog sings from a pine above the picnic area. We get it in the scope. A female Northern Raccoon comes to the picnic area looking for scraps. We continue through the park to an area full of Pink Lady's-slippers. At a bridge crossing a stream, we find a Cape May Warbler in with Nashville and Magnolia Warblers. After collecting the scattered group we continue to a granite trail beside a boat launch. The pink patterned rock was

sprinkled with conifers. Here we had Pine Warbler, Caspian Tern and Belted Kingfisher. A Pileated Woodpecker makes a brief flight over the trail. But, a Black-billed Cuckoo gives a long and animated performance for the group. We drive down to Johnny Lake Road, full of deciduous trees. But, the rain starts, and becomes heavy as we return to the lodge. After dinner, a small group heads into the night, down the main road. We stop to listen beside a marsh. Two Black Bear cubs cross the road in the distance. A silent Common Nighthawk flies overhead. The mist prevails as night falls. We return to Johnny Lake. But, the quiet dominates here too. At the amphitheatre, Ian flushes an Ovenbird. We see its nest. A pair of Barred Owls sing a duet in the distance.

Day 10 June 10th to Algonquin

An early morning walk down the lighthouse trail was more memorable for the muddy track, mosquitoes and rain than anything else though the twenty or so Wood Ducks by the sewage ponds were very fine indeed as were the Chestnut-sided Warblers and Yellow Warblers.

We set off from the Killarney Lodge at nine-thirty. The rain was (almost) relentless all day. We drove through the park and thence out to the main highway 69 and south to Parry Sound before cutting across to Huntsville. Here we had an excellent lunch before heading off for the park. The information centre provided many with their first chance to see the very nice trails and wildlife booklets produced for this park. We continued into the rolling forested landscape of the park stopping twice for cow Moose, of which the second at least a few got a glimpse of. Bartlett Lodge's boat picked us up at the jetty and we were soon over and being welcomed by Suzanne and co. The cabins allotted we had time to unpack and relax before meeting up for one of the lodge's spectacular evening meals.

And from Tony - Ian conducts an early hike across from the lodge. He spots Cliff Swallows and other birds. After breakfast, we pack our luggage and head into a downpour of heavy rain. It's a good day to be on the road. We stop in Huntsville for a hearty lunch at Grumpy Joes. Then back into the rain to the West Gate of Algonquin Park. We stop for information, booklets, maps and brochures. Shortly after entering the park, we see a moose along the roadside. But, it quickly disappears into the forest. We get to Cache Lake where we unload into a boat that takes us to Bartlett Lodge, on the opposite side of the lake. The rain finally stops. And, we enjoy a full course gourmet meal. After dinner, a spectacular Polyphemus Moth comes to the porch light.

Day 11 June 11th Algonquin Provincial Park – Opeongo Lake Road, Visitor's Centre and Lookout Trail

We boated across the lake – it took a mere ten minutes to get all across and into the bus – and then we set off for the Opeongo Road. We were already familiar with the attraction of Highway 60 to moose and sure enough we found ourselves some of these amazingly long-legged creatures to watch at close range along the roadside. Two individuals allowed a degree of photography, the freshly-horned male was the more confident subject! Once we turned up Opeongo Lake we were on to the quiet roads and so were able to easily just pull up and watch as a Beaver swam across a channel to its lodge. We got out see if we could get another look.

Sure enough one soon appeared, except ... it's a Muskrat! Very definitely so (and the first was very much a Beaver) and yet it swam past exactly the same spot the Beaver had. It disappeared for a while before returning to the channel allowing us good views of its rat-like tail.

We moved a short distance up the road and parked by the snow gates. The next two hours were spent pottering slowly up the road. We started with an excursion into the spruce bog by the road. This distinctive habitat is home to several special bird species but unfortunately none were at home today. There was plenty of Bunchberry and Goldthread under the close-packed little trees. Out the other side in the Labrador Tea bogs we found Bog Laurel *Kalmia porifolia* with its lovely wide pink flowers. Moving along the road on the dryer side *Linnaea borealis*, the Twinflower, was found in bloom. And growing on the bank behind it amongst *Gaultheria*, *Epigaea* and *Vacciniums* was another of the same family, the other *Kalmia*, this one *angustifolia*, the Sheep's Laurel. Like its congener in the bog this is a highly toxic species. I put up the first of two American Woodcocks just behind here.

We walked to a spot where two valley bogs met by the road, a very picturesque spot. There were lots of butterflies coming to the road edge here. These included several Canada Swallowtails, three of which sipped salts in a tight photogenic group. More plentiful were lots of Silvery Checkerspots. We continued on down the road. The Spruce bogs either side were a delight but difficult to get into. Gray Jays came to play with Tony.

It was already very warm and so we sought shelter at a nearby picnic site for lunch. This was a very pleasant spot. After lunch we went to the nearby Visitor's Centre with the twin aims of perusing the excellent wildlife bookshop there and also quizzing some of Tony's contacts among the park naturalists about recent sightings. The centre has a wonderful balcony overlooking a huge valley mire, lakes and forests. The view was great but on a very warm afternoon there was little movement!

We decided to end the day at the Lookout Trail. This short trail (although with a steep section) leads up through some marvellous forest to a viewpoint taking in a large tract of Algonquin's forests. We immediately came across a new and strange member of the lily family. *Medeola virginiana* or Indian Cucumber-root is somewhat like our Herb Paris but with even stranger hanging flowers. It proved common. *Polygala paucifolia* flowered and we found our only Spotted Coralroot of the tour. This a group in bud, one of the plants having just one flower open! As the trail neared the large granitic outcrop we started to find the lovely Moccasin Flower, here a paler form than the richly coloured Killarney specimens. There turned out to be many below the cliff and along the trail past it where one clump had no less than seventeen flowers! Also abundant on the rocks was the Pale *Corydalis*. *Clintonia borealis* was also common and had very large yellower than usual flowers. There were some nice fungi with an Oyster Fungus *Pleurotus ostreatus* prominent as well as the desert-bowl sized White-laced Shank *Megacollybia platyphylla*.

We met up back at the trail head and in warm sunshine headed back to Bartlett Lodge. A surprise was in store for us at the landing. An animal was sighted swimming across the channel. First we thought it might be a Beaver but a better look revealed that it was in fact a Marten. It had something (or somethings) in its mouth and we couldn't work out whether it was young Martens or prey, perhaps chipmunks. We await the video evidence!

After an early (and exceptional) dinner we were off again, for a two and a half hour dusk and night trip. We drove back along the main highway soon spotting Moose. One was a very fine male with quite big antlers and a perfect almost black coat. Later, down Rock Lake Road, we spotted two more Moose – even more impressive animals after dark! A Luna Moth was also a great find.

And from Tony - Dawn rises with partly clearing skies and a strong breeze. A Northern Parula sings from the lodge property. Common Merganser, American Black Duck and Ring-necked Ducks fly around the lake. A Common Loon yodels as it feeds near the dock - a scene synonymous with the great Canadian wilderness. After breakfast, we take the boat across the lake to our bus. Bright sunshine accompanies us to our first stop - Opeongo Lake Road. In the wetlands near the road, we spot a Beaver and a Muskrat - both near a Beaver Lodge. We then walk into a Black Spruce bog while Yellow-bellied Flycatcher and Ruby-crowned Kinglets sing. We also find several dragonflies and new plants. On a roadside curb, we find Silvery Checkerspot among a number of other butterflies. Further down the road, a family of Gray Jays, two adults and two juveniles, come to take food from the hand. We return back to a picnic area where we find Blackburnian Warbler, Alder Flycatcher, Golden-crowned Kinglets and Common Yellowthroat. Our next stop is the elaborate Algonquin Park Visitors Centre. Many explored the habitat and wildlife displays. Some enjoyed the artwork. The view from the balcony is vast and breathtaking. We even had opportunity to buy souvenirs at the gift shop. After breaking away from the centre, we went to Lookout Trail - a short climb through deciduous forest and Red Pine. At the edge of the lookout, we found many Pink Lady's-slippers. During our return, a male Scarlet Tanager came down to eye level for many to see. We then returned to Bartlett Lodge where the first boat back got to view a Pine Marten swimming with something furry in its jaws. That evening we enjoyed excellent service and fine food. A few adventurous participants went back into the park after dinner. Along the highway, we spot two bull Moose and one small female. We arrive to Opeongo Lake Road where we see Beaver swimming across the creek. With the dark of night upon us, we drove down Rock Lake road. We have a Moose inside the forest at our first stop. A lone calf was further down the road. In our torch's light, we spot a Luna Moth and a sphinx moth of some sort. During our return back to the lodge, we spot another 3 Moose. In the clear night sky, we could see Jupiter and Saturn through our scope.

Day 12 June 12th Algonquin Provincial Park – Mizzy Lake Trail, Oxtongue River Picnic Area and Whiskey Rapids Trail

At six several of us headed out across the waters for an early morning visit to the Mizzy Lake Trail. Needless to say Moose feature in the drive along the road. This time it was a female and a male, the female rather coy but the superb male Moose was very amenable and willing to be photographed. Even speeding trucks couldn't disturb his equilibrium, however a small squeek from the undergrowth and he became all edgy and was soon off! We continued to the trail head and spent all morning along the first mile or so of the Mizzy Lake Trail, joined around nine-thirty by the rest of the group who'd enjoyed the Bartlett's breakfast to the full!

It was a busy morning down here! The only mammals seen (we had hoped for Otter and Beaver) were two more Moose, a mother and young calf. The wet trailsides had two species of violet – the affinis form of *Viola sororia* and the little white *Viola blanda*. On drier areas *Viola adunca* flowered. There was little else in flower. Good populations of the sundews *Drosera rotundifolia* and *Drosera intermedia* were on floating mats of sphagnum in the ponds and there were many sedges to enjoy including *Carex straminea*, *aquatilis* and *decomposita*. Researchers had marked the Painted Terrapin nests along the trail and indeed almost all of the Painted Terrapins seen had identification numbers painted on their backs. A surprise though was number 888 which turned out to be a huge Snapping Turtle who was having some long-winded form of interaction with a friend or foe – we couldn't tell whether it was mating behaviour or fighting! Frogs too were plentiful and we saw several Garter Snakes, one large specimen of which vehemently objected to being moved! Dragonflies were abundant and quite varied – species here included Black-shouldered Spinyleg and Racket-tailed Emerald.

As it neared lunchtime we headed along the main highway to the Oxtongue River picnic area. We spent the first part of the afternoon exploring a very productive area of forest beyond the bridge. Here in the very mossy understory were such delights as Moccasin Flower, but here not only in its usual pink form but also in the white and green 'albino' form. Giles found us our first *Trillium undulatum* in flower, the Painted Trillium. There were fine displays of *Cornus canadense* and also *Viola adunca* was in flower. A nice surprise was a pair of Black-backed Woodpeckers.

We moved up the road a bit to photograph *Iris versicolor* which was abundant in damp areas by the roadside. Several people stopped and peered into the undergrowth. No Moose though! Then it was back along the road to the Whiskey Rapids Trail. This was an excitement in itself with the trail being not particularly full of fauna or flora, though mid-afternoon is not the best time to be judged! However it was full of water in one or two places so it was only those that had, or borrowed for the crossing, wellies, that were able to complete the rather longer than we had imagined circuit. Having said this, those that made it all the way round were rewarded with views of the just marginally rapid like rapids! Painted Trillium was again seen, just, but only just, in flower. Our last port of call for the day was the Algonquin Art Museum which proved to be unhelpful with regard to posters of Tom Thomson. They should really have this! Meanwhile in the carpark Peter had found a spruce with many Uhler's Sundragon sat upon it.

And from Tony - Mist cloaks Cache Lake as dawn arrives. A small group of enthusiastic folks head out early. En route to the west side of the park, we stop for yet another pair of Moose. We go down the Arowhon Road to an old railway bed. Many warblers continue to sing, and the sun kept shining as we walk through the northern forest. At Wolf-howl-pond, we see Ring-necked Ducks in the distance. In the bog, we find lots of sphagnum and Round-leafed Sundew. A pair of passionate Snapping Turtles frolicked in the shallow water. Years of turtle research have been going on in this area. Many turtles, of several species have numbers painted on their carapace. One of the Snapping Turtles had #888 painted on its back. Shortly after, we see a Blue-headed Vireo. The railway connects to the Mizzy Lake trail. At the junction, we could hear the characteristic voice "quick-three-beers" of the Olive-sided Flycatcher. Many Cedar Waxwings also flew about. A pair made a nest in a Tamarack, near the trail. Suddenly, a Black-backed Woodpecker comes into view. An adult female, followed by an adult male, take food into a nest hole of a dead spruce. Ian returns to the road to get the second group while the first

group stays at the nest site. In the distance, we see a cow Moose and calf. And, a Lincoln's Sparrow comes out into the open. The rest of the group arrives to see all the wildlife, plants and scenery. As we return to the bus, we find Common Yellowthroat, Canada Warbler and Song Sparrow. Midland Painted Turtles were abundant along the trail. Most were on logs sunning themselves. We went to the Oxtongue picnic area where we enjoyed our lunch in the heat of the afternoon. A nearby trail was full of Pink Lady's-slippers, including a couple of white forms. Another Black-backed Woodpecker passes through. We then went to the Whisky Rapids Trail. A Black-throated Green Warbler put in a performance. Unfortunately, the trail was flooded and we returned to the parking lot. Peter notices an odd looking coniferous tree that turned out to be communication tower in disguise. Returning back to Bartlett Lodge, we stop at the park gallery to view some artwork and buy some prints. In the parking lot, we found White-throated Sparrows. As expected, dinner was fantastic at Bartlett Lodge.

Day 13 June 13th Algonquin Provincial Park – Spruce Bog Walk, Logging Museum and Opeongo Lake Road

A heavy shower at nine suggested we might have a wet day but it soon cleared and by the time we were all in the bus the rain had stopped. Driving along the road we had what by now seemed the inevitable Moose encounter. A female Moose was munching away on sedges right by the road, and she stayed willingly for the portraits. The wonderful green wall of forest rising behind the bog made for a fine 'Moose in its element' shot! She flinched only when a big truck came by, ignoring us and the one or two other cars that pulled up. Suddenly though something back in the woods caught her attention. Ears pointing intently she knew someone was in there – and as she eventually trotted off to have a look we can only surmise that it must have been another Moose!

Soon we pulled up at the Spruce Bog Walk. This short trail is superb with the opportunity to explore habitats that are otherwise difficult to walk in (unless one has wellies and follows the Moose trails!). The trail immediately enters some really mossy Black Spruce forest. Tony's efforts to find a Spruce Grouse came to nought and in general birds were quiet along this trail.

The flora though was rather good with the moss carpeted with Bunchberry and the mossiest bits with a delicate filigree of Partridgeberry. In such terrain it came as no surprise when someone called out 'Moccasin Flowers'! Just a few here though. The trail then crossed the valley bog. In the central pools the yellow Nuphar variegata was in flower and its lily pads supported a wonderfully marbled Mink Frog. The whole area was dominated by *Ledum groenlandicum* (Labrador Tea) which flowered sporadically. Amongst this in the mossier areas were several pink Ericaceae. The Bog Laurel *Kalmia porifolia* was in good flower and Cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccus* had some plants in bloom. Both Bog Rosemary and *Chamaedaphne calyculata* were going over. Swamp Sparrows enjoyed this habitat. On the other side we entered more very mossy Black Spruce and then the trail took us gradually back round to the Parking Lot passing Red-backed Salamander and some fine fungi including Red-rimmed Polypore *Fomitopsis pinicola* en route. A highlight was the kettle bog covered in a layer of bouncy Sphagnum. Pitcher Plants and Round-leaved Sundew were scattered over it along with the little Few-flowered Sedge *Carex pauciflora*.

Next we headed to the Visitor's Centre where Tony pulled a pair of Evening Grosbeaks out of the hat.

After our picnic lunch it was off to the Logging Museum. This is actually a trail with 'exhibits' scattered along its length. Very well done and a good background to the park's history – the whole area was logged a long time ago and has been left to regenerate in (almost) peace. The trail showed us *Viola adunca* and last year's seedheads of Pinesap (Yellow Birdsnest). The stream below the logging shute proved a marvellous spot for odonata. The demoiselles Ebony Jewelwing and the band-winged River Jewelwing were flying together. These two species look very like our own Banded and Beautiful Demoiselles. A large yellow and black Delta-spotted Spinetail dragonfly was much appreciated and there were at least two Gomphid species, Lancet and Rapids Clubtails. Peter found a smaller pale blue and black 'skimmer' species too. After a brief hiatus as we reunited the two halves of the Weirs we were off again. This time to take a last look at the Opeongo Lake Road area. We searched a sphagnum bog for Rose Pogonia but no luck. Boreal Chickadees were found for the first time on the tour. Driving back along the road we had good views of a Beaver swimming along the channel. Then, heading back along Highway 60, we found some serious photographers taking on the onerous task of capturing images of a mother and baby Moose right by the roadside. We joined them for a while. The animals were just yards. The youngster, who was very young, and warm brown in colour, was rather skittish. Its much darker mother just carried on munching ignoring camera shutter and car engine. A wonderful sight.

We returned to Bartlett a little later than planned. Our final evening extravaganza was of course again superb – the Bartlett's reputation for 'finishing' talented young chefs remains undiminished. This evening's meal was eventually accompanied by a spectacular storm with much lightening ripping round the lake with torrential rain.

And from Tony - It's a rainy day with a late start. After breakfast we head to the highway corridor. Yet another cow moose poses for photographers. Our first trail is the Spruce Bog boardwalk. We searched the trails through the conifers. But, only Snowshoe Hare was found. From the boardwalk, we found several Mink Frogs. One posed on a lily pad for photos. Only a few birds were singing as we walked through the Black Spruce Bog. As we approach the parking lot, we see a Chestnut-sided Warbler and a Red-eyed Vireo. We return to the Visitors Centre where we find a pair of Evening Grosbeaks. One male came down fairly close. We have our lunch in the parking lot. After lunch we headed to the Logging Museum - a tasteful outdoor display through a natural setting, showing the history of logging in the park. Plenty of damselflies and dragonflies were observed here, including the iridescent green Ebony Jewelwing. A pair of Ring-necked Ducks made the small pond their home. We returned to Opeongo Lake Road, this time driving almost to the end. We walked around in the sun and breeze. A few warblers, Purple Finch and Swamp Sparrow were singing. As we drove away, we spot a Beaver. Along the highway, we find a cow Moose and calf. Dinner was early this evening.

Day 14 June 14th to Toronto via Beverly Swamp

Morning dawned very grey and the lodge was still off the grid (and apparently Huntsville too). However a generator ensured that warm water for showers and hot water for tea and coffee were available. The lodge kindly put on an early breakfast so we could leave by seven-thirty. This we accomplished however another torrential downpour delayed the second boat and the task of getting the bags from the covered boats into the minivan was a particularly wet one!

Then we drove out of the park (no Moose – amazing – though a mink or marten did cross the road some distance in front of me!) and thence onto the main highway back to Toronto. We arrived at Beverly Swamp by 12.30 and all sped off down the track. Sure enough the very first Showy Lady's Slippers were in flower – three or so plants with their rotund pink and white slippers fully out. There were a number more in bud and many in leaf. Growing near them was some Fen Orchids and in the end over a hundred of these were noted. A *Platanthera* species was in bud and another orchid species not even that far advanced. An Aster had appeared since we last visited and ferns species noted included *Athyrium pycnocarpon* and *Cystopteris protrusa* whilst the Rattlesnake Fern *Botrychium virginianis* was in good form. This is an amazing spot for grasses, rushes and sedges, the latter here including the large *Carex lupuliformis* and *Carex lurida*, the neat and prickly-looking *Carex hystericus*, elegant *Carex paupercula*, as well as *Carex flacca*, *comosa* and *crus-corvi*. An impressive Question Mark butterfly flew around people's heads and we saw plenty of Northern Crescents, various satyrids and skippers, the latter including European and Least. Finest though was undoubtedly the Red-spotted Purple, a beautiful nymphalid characteristic of the Carolinian region and rare in these parts. Of course the Canadian Swallowtails barely got a look-in.

Then it was off to the airport with the barest hint of slow traffic on the 401 meaning we were there in very good time. All four flights were departing from the same terminal so Jen dropped us all there and then sped off with the 'Niagara Four'.

And from Tony – Heavy rain and thunder overnight made for an interesting morning. No electrical power made our final moments awkward. We scrambled to get ready as the rain continued. It was a wet launch from Bartlett Lodge. We made a quick stop at the West Gate to drop off a "brolly" borrowed from the lodge. We continued south all the way to Beverly Swamp. Ian finds Showy Lady's-slippers deep inside the cedar swamp. On the road, we spot a Red-spotted Purple butterfly, Least Skipper and European Skipper. Finally, to the airport for a reluctant farewell.

Systematic List Number 1 Plants

Preamble: Species were in flower unless otherwise stated (excepting trees, ferns, rushes and sedges!).

The taxonomy for the systematic lists (flowering plants, conifers and Pteridophytes) is based largely upon that used in the most modern North American work that was used during our tour in May 2007:

Holmgren, N.H. (1998). *Illustrated Companion to Gleason and Cronquist's Manual*. New York: New York Botanic Garden.

However, North American taxonomy is often rather out-of-date from a European perspective, and thus some names are given here in the form more familiar to the members of the group.

The flora of Ontario is very rich in non-native species introduced accidentally or more rarely deliberately, especially from Europe. Where a species is not native to Ontario, this is indicated by an asterisk (*) after the scientific name.

The families are listed in the taxonomic order used in Holmgren, with the species themselves in alphabetic order within each family. In addition to the scientific name and (where known) the vernacular name for each species, we give the typical habitat(s) in which it was observed. A lot of species were seen on several days and in numerous sites. Rather than list all sites, the systematic account states in which regions the plant was seen *i.e.* Bruce (days 2 - 7), Killarney (days 8 & 9) Algonquin (days 11 - 13), and Beverly Swamp (days 1 & 14).

Flowering Plants

MAGNOLIIDAE - DICOTYLEDONES

Nymphaeaceae

Brasenia schreberi (Water-shield) in shallow water in the Algonquin

Nuphar variegatum (Bullhead-lily) was frequent in Algonquin lakes and scattered elsewhere

Nymphaea odorata (Fragrant Water-lily) grew in a pool by Spruce Bog Trail, Algonquin

Ranunculaceae

Actaea alba (White Baneberry) in rich woods in the Bruce

Actaea rubra (Red Baneberry) in similar habitats – more common

Anemone canadensis (Canada Anemone) occurred on wet margins at Crane River (Bruce) and Beverly Swamp

Anemone virginiana (Thimbleweed) recorded in the Bruce

Aquilegia canadensis (American Columbine) was frequent in drier woods in the Bruce

Aquilegia vulgaris * (Columbine) was naturalised along roadsides

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold) was locally abundant in marshes and wet woodland in the Bruce

Coptis trifolia (Goldthread) was locally common in moist mossy woods in Algonquin and Killarney, rarer in the Bruce

Hepatica acutiloba (Sharp-lobed Hepatica) was scattered in more base-rich woodland in the Bruce – leaf only

Hepatica americana (Round-lobed Hepatica) was noted in the Algonquin, leaf only

Ranunculus abortivus (Kidneyleaf Buttercup) uncommon in the Bruce

Ranunculus acris * (Meadow Buttercup) was frequent in semi-natural grassland and verges

Ranunculus hispidus (Hispid Buttercup) noted in the Bruce

Ranunculus recurvatus (Hooked Buttercup) Oliphant area, the Bruce

Thalictrum dioicum (Early Meadow-rue) Oliphant area, the Bruce

Thalictrum pubescens (Tall Meadow-rue) occasional by streams in the Bruce – leaf only

Berberidaceae

Podophyllum peltatum (May-apple) Cambridge area

Papaveraceae

Chelidonium majus * (Greater Celandine) noted in Cambridge area

Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot) was occasional in rich woods in the Bruce. On seed

Fumariaceae

Corydalis sempervirens (Pale Corydalis) was quite common in Killarney and Algonquin

Urticaceae

Urtica dioica (Stinging Nettle) was only noted in fertile margins in the Bruce. Probably native (var. *procera*) and introduced (var. *dioica*)

Myricaceae

Comptonia peregrina (Sweet-fern) grew by the Visitor Centre car-park in the Algonquin

Myrica gale (Sweet Gale) often co-dominant in Algonquin bogs, rarer in Bruce

Fagaceae

Fagus grandifolia (American Beech) often co-dominant in moist woodland in all regions

Quercus alba (White Oak) rare in southern Bruce

Quercus rubra (Red Oak) was often co-dominant in deciduous forest in all regions other than Killarney and Algonquin, where it was only common by the Lookout Trail

Corylaceae

Alnus glutinosa * (Black Alder) was naturalised at Beverly Swamp

Alnus incana var. *americana* (Speckled Alder) was common by lakes, rivers *etc* in Killarney and Algonquin

Betula alleghaniensis (Yellow Birch) was frequent in rich woods in all regions

Betula papyrifera (Canoe Birch) was locally common in woods in all regions, but especially Bruce and Algonquin

Carpinus caroliniana (Hornbeam) in moist woods along Emmett Lake Road, the Bruce

Corylus cornuta (Beaked Hazel) was occasional in moist woods in Algonquin and Bruce

Caryophyllaceae

Arenaria serpyllifolia * (Thyme-leaved Sandwort) was occasional on dry verges throughout

Arenaria stricta (Rock sandwort) alvars at the Bruce

Cerastium arvensis (Field Chickweed) Singing Sands in the Bruce

Cerastium fontanum * (Common Mouse-ear) was common on semi-natural grassland and disturbed ground in all areas

Cerastium pumilum * (Dwarf Mouse-ear) was naturalised on the beach at Flowerpot Island

Cerastium semidecandrum * (Little Mouse-ear) was occasional on open dry verges in Bruce

Cerastium tomentosum * (Snow-in-Summer) was naturalised on grass banks by Big Tub

Saponaria officinalis * (Soapwort) grew on verges around Cambridge

Silene latifolia * (White Campion) Cambridge area

Silene vulgaris * (Bladder Campion) was a species of verges in the Bruce

Polygonaceae

Persicaria pensylvanica (Pennsylvania Smartweed) uncommon weed in disturbed areas in Algonquin

Rumex acetosella * (Sheep's Sorrel) was scattered in semi-natural open dry turf

Hypericaceae

Hypericum perforatum * (Common St John's-wort) verges especially in the Bruce

Triadenum fraseri (Marsh St John's Wort) in leaf at the edge of pools by the Spruce Bog Trail in Algonquin

Tiliaceae

Tilia americana (Basswood) was locally common in rich woods in the Bruce

Malvaceae

Malva neglecta * (Dwarf Mallow) was a wayside weed in Cambridge area

Sarraceniaceae

Sarracenia purpurea (Pitcher-plant) was a feature of mires and wet sands throughout the tour

Droseraceae

Drosera anglica (Great Sundew) Singing Sands, the Bruce

Drosera intermedia (Oblong-leaved Sundew) in floating moss on Mizzy Lake, Algonquin

Drosera linearis (Slender-leaved Sundew) grew on wet sand and fen at Singing Sands

Drosera rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew) accompanied Pitcher-plant in the Algonquin

Violaceae

Viola adunca (Hooked-spur Violet) grew on the drier margins of wetlands at Beverly Swamp and in the Algonquin

Viola blanda (Sweet White Violet) in humus-rich woodland at the Logging Museum, Algonquin

Viola canadensis (Canada Violet) was often common in rich woods on the Bruce

Viola conspersa (American Dog Violet) was common in woods in the Bruce

Viola cucullata (Marsh Blue Violet) was only seen at Singing Sands, the Bruce, and in the Algonquin

Viola macloskeyi (Northern White Violet) was common on wet moss in shade in Killarney and the Algonquin

Viola nephrophylla (Northern Bog Violet) grew in bogs on Flowerpot I. and Singing Sands

Viola pubescens (Downy Yellow Violet) was common in rich deciduous woods in all regions, though local in Algonquin

Viola renifolia (Kidney-leaved Violet) grew in *Thuja* woods on Flowerpot Island

Viola rostrata (Long-spurred Violet) was scattered in humus-rich woods in the Bruce and Killarney

Viola sororia (Woolly Blue Violet) was common everywhere

Salicaceae

Didn't manage to look at the many species present this year!

Brassicaceae

Alliaria petiolata *(Garlic Mustard) was remarkably abundant on roadsides and sometimes even dominated the ground layer of natural woodland

Arabis lyrata (Lyre-leaved Rock-cress) was confined to sandy soil over limestone on the Bruce

Barbarea vulgaris * (Common Wintercress) was often abundant in moist roadsides and woodland edges

Capsella bursa-pastoris * (Shepherd's-purse) was frequent as a weed of disturbed sites in all regions

Cardamine hirsuta * (Hairy Bittercress) Cambridge area

Descurainia sophia * (Flixweed) Cambridge area

Erophila verna * (Early Whitlow-grass) was frequent on open sandy habitats on the Bruce

Hesperis matronalis * (Dame's Rocket) was common on road verges in the Cambridge area

Lepidium campestre * (Field Pepperwort) was a roadside weed in Bruce

*Sisymbrium officinalis** (Hedge Mustard) roadside weed in the Cambridge area

Thlaspi arvense * (Field Pennycress) was a weed of disturbed soil

Ericaceae

Andromeda glaucophylla (Bog-rosemary) along Spruce Bogwalk Trail, Algonquin

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Bearberry) was common on sandy and rocky sites on the Bruce etc

Chamaedaphne calyculata (Leatherleaf) was dominant in many Algonquin bogs, mostly past flowering

Epigaea repens (Trailing Arbutus) was frequent on shaded acid soil in Algonquin, past flowering

Gaultheria hispidula (Creeping Snowberry) grew in wet woods and rotting logs in Beverly Swamp

Gaultheria procumbens (Wintergreen) formed patches in acid coniferous forest, Algonquin, past flowering

Kalmia angustifolia (Sheep-laurel) formed patches in peaty forest, Algonquin

Kalmia polifolia (Swamp-laurel) grew in deep mires in the Algonquin

Ledum groenlandicum (Labrador-tea) was rather sparse in Algonquin bogs

Vaccinium angustifolium (Common Lowbush-blueberry) was common on dry and rocky banks in Algonquin

Vaccinium corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry) Beverly Swamp

Vaccinium myrtilloides (Velvet-leaf Blueberry) tends to replace *V. angustifolium* in moister sites in Algonquin

Vaccinium oxycoccos (Small Cranberry) grew in *Sphagnum* mires in the Algonquin

Vaccinium vitis-idaea (Lingonberry) parts of the Bruce

Pyrolaceae

Chimaphila umbellata (Pipsissewa) grew in dry sandy conifer woods on the Bruce and more rarely in Algonquin. Not seen in flower

Orthilia secunda (Serrated Wintergreen) was occasional in moist Algonquin forests

Pyrola elliptica (Shinleaf) was occasional in drier Algonquin forests

Pyrola (rotundifolia) americana (Rounded Shinleaf) Beverly Swamp

Monotropaceae

Monotropa uniflora (Indian-pipe) – the remains of 2007 plants were seen in Algonquin forests

Primulaceae

Primula mistassinica (American Bird's-eye Primrose) was locally abundant on gravelly shores and wet sands on the Bruce

Trientalis borealis (Starflower) was frequent in rich woods in Algonquin and Bruce

Grossulariaceae

Ribes species noted throughout but not checked this year

Crassulaceae

Sedum acre * (Biting Stonecrop) was naturalised on sandy ground near Tobermory

Saxifragaceae

Mitella diphylla (Mitrewort) in rich wet woods on Flowerpot Island and elsewhere

Mitella nuda (Naked Mitrewort) was only seen in shaded bog edges on Flowerpot Island

Saxifraga virginiana (Early Saxifrage) was present in crevices of Bruce Alvar

Tiarella cordifolia (Foamflower) was abundant in Beverly Swamp

Rosaceae

Agrimonia, *Amelanchier*, *Cotoneaster* and *Crataegus* species were seen but not checked to species level (except *Crataegus* which was seen in Beverly Swamp).

Fragaria virginiana (Common Strawberry) was ubiquitous in woodland margins

Geum triflorum (Prairie Smoke) formed some spectacular displays on Manitoulin Island

Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark) was common on rocky shores in Bruce

Potentilla anserina (Silverweed) was typical of wet sandy beaches on the Bruce

Potentilla argentea * (Hoary Cinquefoil) dry verges

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil) was often extensive in wet calcareous sites in Bruce. In leaf

Potentilla palustris (Marsh Cinquefoil) was seen in the Cape Chin area, the Bruce

Potentilla recta * (Sulphur Cinquefoil) grew on dry grassy verges

Potentilla reptans * (Creeping Cinquefoil) was found on verges

Potentilla simplex (Common Cinquefoil) Killarney

Potentilla tridentata (Three-toothed Cinquefoil) was seen only in rock crevices at Lookout, Algonquin

Prunus p. pumila (Sand Cherry) grew on low dunes at Singing Sands

Prunus serotina (Black Cherry) was common on roadsides, waste ground and forest margins in all regions

Prunus virginiana (Choke Cherry) was also quite common in somewhat less disturbed sites

Rosa acicularis (Bristly Rose) was seen in dry forest edges in the Bruce

Rubus idaeus ssp. *strigosus* (Red Raspberry) was on forest edges in the Bruce

Sanguisorba minor * (Salad Burnet) was naturalised on verges

Waldsteinia fragarioides (Barren-strawberry) Manitoulin Island

Fabaceae

Medicago lupulina * (Black Medick) was a frequent weed of verges and semi-natural grassland

Trifolium hybridum * (Alsike Clover) verges on Manitoulin Island

Trifolium pratense * (Red Clover) was naturalised on verges

Trifolium repens * (White Clover) was naturalised on verges

Vicia cracca * (Tufted Vetch) was a common roadside and rough grassland plant in all regions

Elaeagnaceae

Shepherdia canadensis (Buffalo-berry) was common on dry calcareous unshaded sites on the Bruce peninsula

Onagraceae

Circaea lutetiana (Common Enchanter's Nightshade) Beverly Swamp

Ludwigia palustris (Common Water-purslane) was seen in wet crevices on Dorcas Alvar

Cornaceae

Cornus alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood) was widespread in rich woods in all regions

Cornus canadensis (Bunchberry) Beverly Swamp

Cornus rugosa (Round-leaved Dogwood) dry parts above Beverly Swamp

Santalaceae

Comandra umbellata (Bastard Toadflax) was frequent in dry woods and shores on the Bruce Peninsula

Celastraceae

Euonymus obovata (Running Strawberry-bush) grew in rich woods in Beverly Swamp

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia cyparissias * (Cypress Spurge) was very locally naturalised on verges

Vitaceae

Vitis riparia (Forest Grape) Beverly Swamp

Polygalaceae

Polygala paucifolia (Gaywings) formed patches in rich woods in the Bruce and the Algonquin

Polygala senega (Seneca Snakeroot) dry pathsides near Bruce Alvar

Aceraceae

Acer pensylvanicum (Striped Maple) was frequent in forest understorey in Algonquin

Acer platanoides * (Norway Maple) was naturalised in wood blocks at Cambridge

Acer rubrum (Red Maple) was a very common component of moist and wet forest in all regions, sometimes co-dominant

Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple) was occasional in wet woods at Beverly Swamp

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple) was generally common in rich woods in all regions, especially in the more calcareous areas *i.e.* Bruce

Acer spicatum (Mountain Maple) was local in the shrubbery of Algonquin forests

Anacardiaceae

Rhus typhina (Stag's-horn Sumac) was common in disturbed areas

Toxicodendron radicans (Poison-ivy) was rather local in moist woodland throughout

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis stricta (Upright Yellow-sorrel) grew on disturbed ground here and there

Geraniaceae

Geranium robertianum * (Herb Robert) noted in the Bruce

Balsaminaceae

Impatiens capensis (Jewelweed) was seen in lead in the Bruce

Araliaceae

Aralia nudicaulis (Wild Sarsaparilla) grew in woods in all regions, and was generally common

Apiaceae

Anthriscus sylvestris * (Cow Parsley) in wood margins on the Bruce

Daucus carota * (Wild Carrot) was regular on dry verges in all regions but Algonquin

Hydrocotyle americana (American Water-pennywort) in mossy mat at Beverly Swamp

Pastinaca sativa * (Wild Parsnip) was naturalised on cobble shore of Flowerpot Island

Sium suave (Water-parsnip) was seen in standing water in Beverly Swamp

Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders) was noted in and near Beverly Swamp

Apocynaceae

Vinca minor * (Lesser Periwinkle) grew on roadsides at various localities

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias syriaca (Common Milkweed) grew on verges near Cambridge

Solanaceae

Solanum dulcamara * (Bittersweet) occurred in wet thickets in Beverly Swamp area

Menyanthaceae

Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean, Bogbean) a nice colony at Singing Sands, the Bruce

Hydrophyllaceae

Hydrophyllum canadense (Broad-leaved Waterleaf) found in the Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Hydrophyllum virginianum (Virginia Waterleaf) Beverly Swamp

Boraginaceae

Cynoglossum officinale * (Hound's-tongue) Cambridge area

Echium vulgare * (Viper's Bugloss) was occasional on dry verges

Myosotis arvensis * (Field Forget-me-not) was seen in the Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Myosotis laxa * (Tufted Forget-me-not) in the Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Myosotis sylvatica * (Wood Forget-me-not) was naturalised on wood edges in Bruce

Lamiaceae

Clinopodium arvensis * (Basil-thyme) in the Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Glechoma hederacea * (Ground-ivy) moist woods in Beverly Swamp area

Nepeta cataria * (Catmint) was seen on rough verges in the Bruce

Prunella vulgaris (Self-heal) may have been represented by both native and introduced varieties, both of which grow in the disturbed grassland where we observed the plant in all regions

Plantaginaceae

Plantago lanceolata * (Ribwort) was common in all regions on semi-natural grassland
Plantago major * (Great Plantain) was everywhere on pathsides and waste ground. Some of these sightings may refer to the similar native *P. rugelii*

Oleaceae

Syringa vulgaris * (Lilac) was very locally common in dry thickets e.g. on the Bruce

Scrophulariaceae¹

Castilleja coccinea (Indian Paintbrush) was frequent on sunny grasslands on Bruce
Linaria vulgaris * (Common Toadflax) noted on Manitoulin Island
Pedicularis canadensis (Lousewort) in the Cape Chin area of the Bruce
Veronica arvensis * (Wall Speedwell) was a frequent weed of dry open sites
Veronica s. serpyllifolia * (Thyme-leaved Speedwell) was seen on moist lawns at Cambridge

Orobanchaceae

Conopholis americana (Squawroot) A good population along Emmett Road, the Bruce

Lentibulariaceae

Pinguicula vulgaris (Common Butterwort) was only seen in a seepage area behind the beach at Singing Sands

Campanulaceae

Campanula rotundifolia (Harebell) grew on shallow limestone soils on the Bruce. In leaf only

Rubiaceae

Hedyotis longifolia (a Bluets) [aka *Houstonia canadensis*] was found in limestone crevices at Singing Sands

Mitchella repens (Partridge-berry) was occasional in Algonquin forests, and Beverly Swamp

Caprifoliaceae

Diervilla lonicera (Bush-honeysuckle) was locally frequent in drier/rockier woodland in Algonquin and Bruce as well as Beverly Swamp

Linnaea borealis (Twinflower) was locally common, normally in coniferous forests, in the Algonquin

Lonicera canadensis (Fly Honeysuckle) was often common in Algonquin

Lonicera oblongifolia (Swamp Fly Honeysuckle) was rare in Beverly Swamp and the Bruce

Lonicera tatarica * (Tartarian Honeysuckle) was well naturalised in Beverly Swamp and near London, growing in drier sites (3/14)

Sambucus racemosa var. *pubens* (Red-berried Elder) grew in rich woods in all regions

Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry) was seen by Emmett Rd (Bruce) in a woodland edge

Viburnum lantana * (Wayfaring-tree) was naturalised on Manitoulin Island

Viburnum opulus * (Gulder Rose) Manitoulin Island

Dipsacaceae

Dipsacus fullonum * (Common Teasel) was common on highway verges. In leaf

Asteraceae

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow) was common in dry grassland and verges in all regions

Antennaria plantaginifolia (Plantain-leaved Pussytoes) var. *ambigua* in the Bruce

Arctium lappa ssp. *minus* * (Common Burdock) Manitoulin Island

Bellis perennis * (Daisy) was common on lawns and waste places

Erigeron annuus (Annual Fleabane) scattered

¹ This family has recently been broken up – *Veronica* going to *Plantaginaceae*, *Pedicularis* to *Orobanchaceae*, and only *Scrophularia* and *Verbascum* remaining in *Scrophulariaceae*.

Hymenoxys herbacea (Lakeside Daisy) was locally abundant in alvar crevices on Bruce
Hieraceum umbellatum (Northern Hawkweed) scattered
Leucanthemum vulgare * (Ox-eye Daisy) was frequent on verges and rough grass in all regions
Petasites frigidus var. *palmatus* (Northern Sweet Colt's-foot) the Bruce, growing under *Thuja* and on wet
turf
Pilosella caespitosa * (Yellow Fox-and-cubs, Yellow King-devil) Manitoulin Island
Pilosella officinarum * (Mouse-ear Hawkweed) was found with other *Pilosella* spp on lawns *etc* in
Algonquin and Bruce
Sonchus oleraceus * (Smooth Sow-thistle) was a weed along verges
Taraxacum officinale *s.l.* * (Dandelion) was common on verges, as well as a frequent weed generally

LILIIDAE - MONOCOTYLEDONES

Juncaginaceae

Triglochin maritimum (Sea Arrow-grass) grew by runnels on the sandy beach, Singing Sands

Hydrocharitaceae

Vallisneria americana (Water-celery) Killarney

Araceae

Arisaema triphyllum (Jack-in-the-pulpit) occurred in moist rich woods in all regions

Calla palustris (Water-arum) Killarney and Algonquin

Symplocarpus foetidus (Skunk Cabbage) swampy parts of woods near Cambridge

Juncaceae

Juncus balticus (Baltic Rush) [aka *J. arcticus*] was very typical of shores and sands by Lake Huron, especially on Bruce where its shoots were very obvious arising in straight lines from the long rhizomes

Juncus tenuis (Slender Rush) was typical of woodland paths in Algonquin

Cyperaceae

Carex aquatilis (Water Sedge) was frequent in shallow water in Algonquin, also by the Crane River in Bruce

Carex argyrantha (a sedge) sandy areas in the Algonquin

Carex bigelowii (Stiff Sedge) ?probably this species but did have pubescent perigynia. Crevices in the Bruce

Carex blanda (a sedge) wide-leaved species. Woods along Summer Road, the Bruce

Carex brunnescens (a sedge) mires in the Bruce and Beverly Swamp

Carex capillaris (Hair Sedge) wooded areas. Killarney and Algonquin

Carex crinita (a sedge) grew in a swamps along Opeongo road, Algonquin

Carex crus-corvi (a sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex debilis var. *rudgei* (a sedge) was frequent in some woods

Carex decomposita (a sedge) swampy places e.g. Opeongo Road, Algonquin

Carex diandra (Lesser Tussock Sedge) ditches along Summer Road, the Bruce

Carex eburnea (a sedge) is a common sedge in calcareous woodland, notably in Bruce

Carex flacca (Glaucous Sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex flava (Large Yellow Sedge) fens in the Bruce

Carex gracilescens (a sedge) wide-leaved species. Woodlands in the southern Bruce

Carex gynandra (a sedge) woods, Killarney

Carex hystericus (a sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex interior (a sedge) Dyer's Bay in the Bruce

Carex intumescens (a sedge) was only seen in wettest part of treed Beverly Swamp

Carex lacustris (a sedge) formed beds on shallow water in ditches by Beverly Swamp

Carex leptalea (a sedge) Common in wet parts of the Bruce and at Beverly Swamp

Carex leptoneura (a sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex limosa (Bog Sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex livida (a sedge) was prominent in fens in the southern Bruce

Carex lupuliformis (a sedge) Beverly Swamp in standing water

Carex lurida (a sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex pallescens (Pale Sedge) was occasional in moist woods and grassland in the Bruce & Killarney

Carex pauciflora (Few-flowered Sedge) Spruce Bog Walk bogs where common, Algonquin

Carex paupercula (a sedge) Beverly Swamp

Carex peckii (a sedge) was a calcicolous sedge of drier open and shaded sites in Bruce

Carex pensylvanica (a sedge) was occasional in drier woods throughout

Carex platyphylla (a sedge) very wide leaved species noted in woods in the Bruce

Carex radiata (a sedge) grew at the edge of woods in the Bruce

Carex rosea (a sedge) ?probably this species was seen in woods in central Bruce
Carex scirpoidea (a sedge) was seen only on open rocky limestone Dorcas alvar
Carex sterilis (a sedge) Beverly Swamp
Carex straminea (a sedge) Algonquin
Carex stricta (a sedge) formed tussocks at the edge of Beverly Swamp
Carex tenera (a sedge) meadows and glades in the Algonquin
Carex utriculata (a sedge) wet tracks in the Algonquin
Carex viridula (a sedge) damp spots in the Bruce
Carex vulpinoidea (a sedge) was noted in Beverly Swamp
Carex woodii (a sedge) woods by Cyprus Lake, the Bruce
Eleocharis ovata (Blunt Spike-rush) was local in shallow water in Erie, Algonquin and Bruce
Eleocharis tenuis (a spike-rush) was only seen in wet places on cobble beach at Singing Sands
Eriophorum vaginatum ssp. *spissum* (Hare's-tail Cottongrass) was rare in a kettle-hole bog by the Spruce Bog Trail, Algonquin
Eriophorum virginicum (Tawny Cottongrass) grew in mires at Petrel Point
Scirpus pendulus (a Clubrush) was Beverly Swamp
Trichophorum cespitosum (Deer-grass) grew in short wet vegetation on limestone in Bruce

Poaceae

Hierochloë odorata (Holy Grass) was abundant on wet calcareous verges
 Didn't really cover the grasses this time!

Typhaceae

Typha angustifolia (Lesser Reedmace) grew in ditches by the Dutton-Dunwich prairie (1/14)
Typha latifolia (Greater Reedmace) was very widespread in marshes, being most often seen in roadside ditches (13/14)

Pontederiaceae

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel-weed) was occasional in shallow water of Algonquin lakes etc (2/14)

Liliaceae

Allium tricoccum (Wild Leek) was occasional in woods in the Bruce and Manitoulin
Clintonia borealis (Clintonia) was abundant in rich woods in Algonquin and Beverly Swamp
Convallaria majalis * (Lily of the Valley) occasionally naturalised in woods. Leaf only
Erythronium americanum (Trout-lily) formed large patches in moist woods in all regions. Leaf only
Hemerocallis fulva * (Orange Day-lily) was naturalised in Beverly Swamp. Leaf only
Maianthemum canadense (Canada Mayflower) was widespread in all woods
Medeola virginiana (Indian Cucumber-root) was typical of rich woods in Algonquin
Narcissus poeticus * (Pheasant's-eye Narcissus) was seen on roadsides near Beverly Swamp
Polygonatum pubescens (Hairy Solomon's-seal) a regular component of the moist wood flora
Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's-seal) Beverly Swamp
Smilacina stellata (Starry False Solomon's-seal) moist margins of woods in the Bruce
Smilacina trifoliata (a false solomon's-seal) in flower in Beverly Swamp
Streptopus amplexifolius var. *americanus* (Twisted-stalk) was occasional in rich woods in Algonquin. In leaf
Streptopus lanceolatus (Rose Twisted-stalk) grew in similar sites in Algonquin, also Killarney
Trillium cernuum (Nodding Trillium) was seen in moist scrub by the Oxtongue and Crane Rivers *i.e.* Algonquin and Bruce. Still in flower
Trillium erectum (Purple Trillium) was often common in moist woods. Few still in flower
Trillium grandiflorum (Large White Trillium) coloured rich woods white near Beverly Swamp and in parts of the Bruce. Still in flower
Trillium undulatum (Painted Trillium) was occasional in moister parts of Algonquin forests. Only one seen in flower
Zigadenus elegans var. *glaucus* (White Camas) was frequent on wet sands and mire margins, as well as under *Thuja* on Bruce. In leaf

Iridaceae

Iris lacustris (Dwarf Lake-iris) was locally abundant in moister or shadier parts of alvars, Bruce
Iris versicolor (Large Blue Flag) was widespread but never common on shores and swamps in all
regions. Some early flowerers spotted in the Bruce and Algonquin
Sisyrinchium montanum (American Blue-eyed-grass) was rare on open dry Dorcas Alvar
Sisyrinchium mucronatum (a blue-eyed grass) scattered in the Bruce

Orchidaceae

Calypso bulbosa (Calypso) in moist *Thuja* woodland on Flowerpot Island
Corallorrhiza striata (Striped Coralroot) was locally common in Bruce forests, mainly under *Thuja*
Corallorrhiza maculata (Spotted Coralroot) just one little group seen on the Lookout Trail, Algonquin
with one flower open!
Corallorrhiza trifida (Northern Coralroot) scattered in the Bruce, notably on Flowerpot Island
Cypripedium acaule (Moccasin-flower) locally abundant in Killarney and Algonquin. Some superb
groups in both places
Cypripedium arietinum (Ram's-head Lady's-slipper) was seen on sandy stabilised dunes under conifers
at Singing Sands where common and also another small population in
the woods a few mile away...
Cypripedium parviflorum (Yellow Lady's-slipper) was widespread in limestone woods in Bruce though
rarely abundant, and a few too in Beverly Swamp
Cypripedium pubescens (Yellow Lady's-slipper) was widespread and locally very abundant in limestone
woods in Bruce
Cypripedium reginae (Showy Lady's-slipper) was seen in flower (just a few) in Beverly Swamp on the
second visit. Noted in leaf at various localities elsewhere
Epipactis helleborine * (Broad-leaved Helleborine) noted in leaf occasionally
Goodyera oblongifolia (Green-leaved Rattlesnake-plantain) was often common in dry coniferous woods
in Bruce (2/14)
Goodyera pubescens (Downy Rattlesnake-plantain) several localities in the Bruce. In leaf
Goodyera repens (Lesser Rattlesnake-plantain) Flowerpot Island. In leaf
Goodyera tessellata (Chequered Rattlesnake-plantain) Emmet Lake Road, the Bruce. In leaf
Liparis loeselii (Fen Orchid) several in flower in Beverly Swamp
Listera cordata (Lesser Twayblade) several spikes were seen on mossy moist floor of forest below the
main *Calypso* site on Flowerpot Island
Malaxis brachypoda (White Adder's-mouth) in bud on Flowerpot Island
Malaxis uniflora (Green Adder's-mouth) in bud on Flowerpot Island
Piperia unalascensis (Alaskan Orchid) in bud at several localities in the Bruce
Platanthera dilatata (Tall White Bog-orchid) leaves of this orchid and remains of 2007 spikes were seen
on boggy margins of forest on Singing Sands and at Petrel Point

Conifers

Taxaceae

Taxus canadensis (American Yew) formed thickets in low-lying parts of Flowerpot Island

Pinaceae

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir) was often common in moist forest especially in Algonquin but also in Bruce

Larix laricina (Tamarack) was especially common around bogs in Algonquin, but also frequent in wet sites in Bruce

Picea glauca (White Spruce) was common in rich woods in Algonquin and to a lesser extent Bruce

Picea mariana (Black Spruce) was often dominant around bogs in Algonquin

Pinus banksiana (Jack Pine) was locally common on dry sandy and rocky sites in Algonquin and Bruce

Pinus nigra * (Black Pine) was planted and naturalised by the car park at Cache Lake

Pinus resinosa (Red Pine) is widespread in drier and sandy forest, mainly in Algonquin and to a lesser extent Bruce

Pinus strobus (White Pine) was frequent in drier forest in all regions, but especially in Algonquin and Bruce

Tsuga canadensis (Eastern Hemlock) was often dominant on ridges in moist soil in Algonquin, and much more rarely in Bruce

Cupressaceae

Juniperus communis (Common Juniper) was largely confined to the Bruce growing on dry rocky open ground

Juniperus horizontalis (Creeping Cedar) was locally dominant on rocky and sandy margins in the Bruce

Juniperus virginiana (Red Cedar) was rare on dry calcareous alvars in the Bruce

Thuja occidentalis (White Cedar) was often dominant on wet ground including swamps in all regions, but especially extensive on the Bruce

Pteridophyta (Ferns and their allies)

Lycopodiaceae

Huperzia lucidula (Shining Clubmoss) in mixed (often moist) forest in Algonquin
Lycopodium annotinum (Interrupted Clubmoss) common in Algonquin, the Bruce and Killarney
Lycopodium clavatum (Stag's-horn Clubmoss) scattered throughout
Lycopodium digitatum (Southern Ground-cedar) quite common in dry parts of the Algonquin
Lycopodium obscurum (a clubmoss) moist woods in Algonquin, but also occasional on the Bruce (6/14).
Generally in the form *dendroideum*

Equisetaceae

Equisetum arvense (Common Horsetail) in a wide range of disturbed or damp places in all regions
Equisetum fluviatile (Water Horsetail) in shallow water of Beverly Swamp
Equisetum hyemale (Dutch Rush) was scattered on shady banks in the Bruce
Equisetum scirpioides (a horsetail) noted in the Bruce
Equisetum sylvaticum (Wood Horsetail) Crane River, the Bruce
Equisetum variegatum (Variegated Horsetail) was occasional in open short vegetation on the Bruce

Ophioglossaceae

Botrychium oneidense/dissectum (Blunt lobed/Lace-frong Grape-fern) Flowerpot Island, I favour the former ID, but not certain!
Botrychium virginianum (Rattlesnake Fern) scattered

Osmundaceae

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern) was occasional in wet glades in Algonquin
Osmunda claytoniana (Interrupted Fern) occurred by streams and in wet woods in Algonquin. We had fiddleheads from this species served up as an 'Amuse de Bouche' by the Bartlett Lodge chef!
Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern) Beverly Swamp

Polypodiaceae

Polypodium virginianum (Polypody) was frequent on rocks and banks in Algonquin, and more rarely on Bruce

Dennstaedtiaceae

Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Hay-scented Fern) local on the Bruce
Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken) was generally common in more acid forest in all regions, but especially in Algonquin

Adiantaceae

Adiantum pedatum (Northern Maidenhair-fern) noted in woods near Cape Chin, the Bruce

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort) occurred sparingly in limestone clefts on the Bruce
Asplenium viride (Green Spleenwort) was seen only on cliffs on Flowerpot Island
Phyllitis scolopendrium (Hart's-tongue) is a speciality of the Bruce, noted in woods near Cape Chin

Woodsiaceae

Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern) was scattered in more acid forest in all regions except the (largely limestone) Bruce
Athyrium pycnocarpon (Glade-fern) woods near Cape Chin, the Bruce
Cystopteris bulbifera (Bulblet Bladder-fern) on rocks Flowerpot Island
Cystopteris fragilis (Brittle Bladder-fern) various spots in the Bruce where it was more common and often represented by var. *mackayi*
Cystopteris protrusa (Lowland Bladder-fern) Beverly Swamp

Gymnocarpium dryopteris (Oak Fern) was occasional in acid woods in Algonquin. Also noted in the Bruce?

Matteuccia struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern) formed extensive patches in wet woodland in the Bruce

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern) was often abundant in wet woodland and swamps in all regions

Phegopteris connectilis (Beech Fern) occurred in similar sites to Oak Fern in Algonquin

Thelypteris palustris (Marsh Fern) Beverly Swamp

Woodsia glabella (Smooth Cliff-fern) Algonquin

Woodsia ilvensis (Rusty Cliff-fern) Algonquin

Dryopteridaceae

Dryopteris carthusiana (Narrow Buckler-fern) was common in wet woods, e.g. Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Dryopteris clintoniana (Clinton's Wood-fern) locally common in rich woods on the Bruce

Dryopteris goldiana (Goldie's Wood-fern) was uncommon in mixed woodland on the Bruce

Dryopteris intermedia (Fancy Wood fern) was frequent in more acid forest mainly in Algonquin

Dryopteris marginalis (Marginal Wood-fern) occurred in lush woodland, e.g. Cape Chin area of the Bruce

Polystichum lonchitis (Holly Fern) was confined to limestone crevices in woods on the Bruce

Systematic List Number 2 Butterflies

The following species were recorded during the tour. Many thanks to Keith Powrie for providing much of this list.

Canadian Swallowtail	<i>Pterourus glaucus canadensis</i>	Scattered throughout
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Cabbage White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	Scattered
Veined White	<i>Artogeia napi</i>	
Pink-edged Sulphur	<i>Colias interior</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	The Bruce
Spring Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	Widespread
Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucoopsyche lygdamus</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Basilarchia astyanax</i>	Beverly Swamp
American Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	The Bruce
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Scattered throughout
Question Mark	<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>	A superb one at Beverly Swamp
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Several places in the Bruce
Pearly Crescentspot	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Algonquin
Northern Crescent	<i>Phyciodes cocyta</i>	Scattered, mostly the Bruce
Meadow Fritillary	<i>Boloria bellona</i>	Beverly Swamp
Silvery Checkerspot	<i>Chlosyne nycteis</i>	Scattered in the Algonquin
Titania's Fritillary	<i>Clossiana titania</i>	
Great Spangled Fritillary	<i>Speyeria cybele</i>	Summer Road, the Bruce
Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha inornata</i>	Scattered
Long Dash	<i>Polites mystic</i>	Scattered
European Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	
Least Skipper	<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	Beverly Swamp
Hobomok Skipper	<i>Poanes hobomok</i>	Quite common
Arctic Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	
Dreamy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis icelus</i>	Quite common
Juvenal's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	Quite common in the Algonquin
Pepper & Salt Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i>	
Northern Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Algonquin and probably elsewhere
Some Moths		
Cerisy's Sphinx	<i>Smerinthus cerisyi</i>	Forest near Cape Chin, the Bruce
Nessus Sphinx Moth	<i>Amphion floridensis</i>	Forest near Cape Chin, the Bruce
Luna Moth	<i>Actias luna</i>	Carpark at the Killarney Inn
Polyphemus Moth	<i>Antheraea polyphemus</i>	Bartlett Lodge

Systematic List Number 3 Odonata

The following species were recorded during the tour. Many thanks to Keith Powrie for providing this list.

Damselflies- Zygoptera

River Jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx aequabile</i>	Logging Museum Trail, Algonquin
Ebony Jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	Logging Museum Trail, Algonquin
Powdered Dancer	<i>Argia moesta</i>	
Hagen's Bluet	<i>Enallagma hageni</i>	
Eastern Forktail	<i>Ischnura verticalis</i>	

Dragonflies - Anisoptera

Green Darner	<i>Anax junius</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Springtime Darner	<i>Basiaeschna janata</i>	
Shadow Darner	<i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>	Killarney
Stream Cruiser	<i>Didymops transversa</i>	
Delta-spotted Spinetail	<i>Cordulegaster diastatops</i>	Logging Museum Trail, Algonquin
American Emerald	<i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i>	
Racket-tailed Emerald	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>	
Uhler's Sundragon	<i>Helocordulia uhleri</i>	Algonquin, notably by the art centre
Black-shouldered Spinyleg	<i>Dromogomphus spinosus</i>	
Common Baskettail	<i>Epithea cynosure</i>	Algonquin
Lancet Clubtail	<i>Gomphus exilis</i>	
Rapids Clubtail	<i>Gomphus quadricolor</i>	
Dusky Clubtail	<i>Gomphus spicatus</i>	
Zebra Clubtail	<i>Styluru scudderi</i>	
Common Sanddragon	<i>Progomphus obscurus</i>	
Frosted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia frigida</i>	
Hudsonian Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce & near Sudbury
Dot-tailed Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Red-waisted Whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i>	
Chalk-fronted Corporal	<i>Ladona Julia</i>	Widespread
Four-spotted Skimmer	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Manitoulin
Blue Dasher	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Common Whitetail	<i>Plathemis Lydia</i>	Scattered throughout
Calico Pennant	<i>Celithemis ethisa</i>	Along shore trail, Cape Chin
Black Saddlebags	<i>Tramea lacerata</i>	Scattered throughout

Systematic List Number 4 Mammals

Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Algonquin Park, Bartlett Lodge
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	only a few sightings, roadsides
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	several sightings on Bruce Peninsula
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	fairly common in a variety of woodlands
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota momax</i>	several roadkills, one sighting in Algonquin Park
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Black morph seen in Cambridge
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	fairly common and vocal in a variety of woodlands
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	one seen in creek along highway of Bruce Peninsula, one in Killarney along the Cranberry Bog Trail and a couple seen in Algonquin Park
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Algonquin Park where one in the Bartlett Lodge main building!
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	den found during night excursion in Killarney Park, also one in the Bruce
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	mother and cub cross road on Bruce Peninsula, at total of 5 sightings in Killarney Park
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	one was rather attentive at the picnic site by the main lake, Killarney Park
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	one observed swimming across Cache Lake - it was carrying unidentified furry creature.
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	seen during night excursion in Killarney
White-tailed Deer various places	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	a few sightings near forest edges in
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	several sightings in Algonquin Park
Sings or Roadkills only		
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	eerie call heard during night excursion on Bruce Peninsula
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	pack heard howling near Tobermory
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Roadkills seen a few times

Systematic List Number 5 Birds

Common Loon	regularly heard and seen around lakes
Double-crested Cormorant	seen frequently on bodies of water, especially near Lake Huron/Georgian Bay
American Bittern	Algonquin Park wetlands
Green Heron	leader only, Bruce Peninsula
Great Blue Heron	fairly common throughout
Sandhill Crane	a few sightings in agricultural areas of Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island
Canada Goose	fairly common throughout
Mallard	fairly common throughout
American Black Duck	a few spotted along water edges of Algonquin Park
Gadwall	sighted on Georgian Bay (?)
Green-winged Teal	Lagoon in Killarney
Wood Duck	Algonquin Park
Ring-necked Duck	Algonquin Park
American Common Merganser	fairly common, scattered sightings throughout
Red-breasted Merganser	a few on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay
Hooded Merganser	Killarney Park
Killdeer	a few seen and heard in disturbed gravelly areas
Spotted Sandpiper	only a couple of sightings along rocky shoreline
Wilson's Snipe	heard and seen "winnowing overhead", Bruce Peninsula wetlands
American Woodcock	seen and heard a couple of times during during night walks - Killarney and Algonquin
Ring-billed Gull	very common around Lake Huron/Georgian Bay
Herring Gull	fairly common around Lake Huron/Georgian Bay and Algonquin Park
Common Tern	observed regularly around Lake Huron/Georgian Bay
Caspian Tern	a few sightings around Lake Huron/Georgian Bay
Turkey Vulture	fairly common throughout
Bald Eagle	one sighting of a distant young bird in flight - Bruce Peninsula
Sharp-shinned Hawk	one seen in flight during rest stop while driving to Algonquin Park
Red-shouldered Hawk	seen and heard a couple of times on Bruce Peninsula
Broad-winged Hawk	usually seen flying overhead, mainly on Bruce Peninsula
Red-tailed Hawk	several seen on Bruce Peninsula, open country
Osprey	active nest on shore of Lake Huron
American Kestrel	a few seen in open country, mainly while driving
Merlin	one quick flyby en-route to Killarney, one heard at Algonquin Logging Museum
Ruffed Grouse	one cooperative bird on Bruce Peninsula, also nest and drumming
Wild Turkey	a couple of roadside observations while traveling
Rock Pigeon	urban areas
Mourning Dove	common along roadsides, mainly on utility wires
Black-billed Cuckoo	a few observations, sometimes responding to imitations of call
Barred Owl	heard at night in Killarney Park
Whip-poor-will	heard at night on Bruce Peninsula and Killarney
Common Nighthawk	seen flying over swamp at dusk in Killarney
Chimney Swift	outside of the restaurant in the village of Arthur
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	seen feeding in gardens and at sugar feeders, a few quick flybys
Belted Kingfisher	several sightings in Killarney and Algonquin Parks
Northern Flicker	very common throughout

Hairy Woodpecker	fairly common in woodlands
Black-backed Woodpecker	active nest along Mizzy Lake trail - both parents seen
Pileated Woodpecker	loud call heard regularly throughout, seen only once flying along trail in Killarney
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	seen occasionally, one very cooperative bird in Killarney
Eastern Kingbird	fairly common, especially on Bruce Peninsula
Great-crested Flycatcher	frequently heard, surprisingly elusive
Olive-sided Flycatcher	on territory along Mizzy Lake trail
Eastern-Wood Pewee	seen along trail on Bruce Peninsula, heard in Killarney and Algonquin
Eastern Phoebe	scattered sightings, mainly Killarney
Least Flycatcher	only a few sightings in deciduous woodlands
Alder Flycatcher	elusive but regular in swamps
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Algonquin Park Spruce Bogs
Tree Swallow	fairly common in Canadian Shield areas
Rough-winged Swallow	a few sightings in urban areas - NOT typical habitat
Cliff Swallow	only a few sightings, mainly over water
Barn Swallow	fairly common on Bruce Peninsula
Blue Jay	frequently seen and heard throughout
Gray Jay	Opeongo Lake Road, Algonquin Park
American Crow	very common throughout
Common Raven	common, especially in Canadian Shield
Black-capped Chickadee	small numbers seen and heard almost every day
Boreal Chickadee	seen briefly along Opeongo Lake Road, Algonquin
Red-breasted Nuthatch	fairly regular, especially in coniferous woodlands
House Wren	only a few observed, typically houses in rural clearings
Winter Wren	heard in thick woodlands throughout, never seen
Golden-crowned Kinglet	coniferous woodlands in Algonquin
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	mixed woodlands in Algonquin
Eastern Bluebird	fenced open agricultural areas, in proximity of woodlots and nest boxes
Wood Thrush	heard only in deciduous or mixed woodlots of Algonquin
Veery	common in a variety of woodlands
Swainson's Thrush	seen in Tobermory, heard occasionally in parks
Hermit Thrush	seen along trail on Bruce Peninsula, heard in parks
American Robin	ubiquitous
Gray Catbird	fairly common in scrubland, especially Bruce Peninsula
Brown Thrasher	a few seen along forest edge or scrubland on Bruce Peninsula
Cedar Waxwing	very common throughout
European Starling	regular in agricultural and urban areas except Algonquin
Blue-headed Vireo	a few sightings, especially in Canadian Shield
Red-eyed Vireo	common and vocal throughout
Warbling Vireo	one observed singing in deciduous tree outside farm house
Blue-winged Warbler	one observed along Beverly Swamp trail
Nashville Warbler	scattered sightings throughout
Northern Parula	a few sightings in Algonquin Park, including Bartlett Lodge
Black-and-white Warbler	fairly common in a variety of woodlands
Black-throated Blue Warbler	older growth woodlands of Canadian Shield
Blackburnian Warbler	coniferous woodlands of Canadian Shield
Chestnut-sided Warbler	thinner forests, mainly Canadian Shield
Cape May Warbler	a few sightings in coniferous woodlands of Canadian Shield
Magnolia Warbler	scattered sightings throughout
Yellow-rumped Warbler	fairly common in mixed forests throughout

Black-throated Green Warbler	fairly common in deciduous and mixed forests throughout
Bay-breasted Warbler	one observed along trail of Singing Sands
Pine Warbler	a few scattered sightings, always near Red Pine
Yellow Warbler	several sightings near regenerating forests or disturbed areas
Mourning Warbler	a few observations, always near thickets
Canada Warbler	very uncommon but widespread, typically thick swampy habitats
Ovenbird	fairly common in various woodlands, often heard, one nest found in Killarney
Northern Waterthrush	elusive but regular in swampy habitats throughout
Common Yellowthroat	fairly common in wetlands or forest edge
American Redstart	fairly common throughout, abundant near Tobermory
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	a few sightings on Bruce Peninsula, heard in other parks
Northern Cardinal	present every day around Tobermory
Indigo Bunting	scattered sightings in Cambridge and parts of Bruce Peninsula
Grasshopper Sparrow	heard only behind hardware store near Tobermory
Vesper Sparrow	seen in field on Manitoulin Island
Song Sparrow	very common throughout
Savannah Sparrow	only a few observed in grassy fields of Bruce Peninsula
Chipping Sparrow	fairly common throughout
White-throated Sparrow	scattered observations in woodland thickets, usually heard only
Lincoln's Sparrow	Mizzy Lake Trail, Algonquin
Swamp Sparrow	only a few scattered observations, mainly wetlands in Algonquin
Bobolink	open grasslands of Bruce Peninsula
Eastern Meadowlark	open grasslands of Bruce Peninsula
Red-winged Blackbird	very common in a variety of open habitats
Brewer's Blackbird	seen along roadside of Manitoulin Island
Brown-headed Cowbird	only a few seen in Cambridge, and along road near Tobermory
Common Grackle	very common in open areas throughout
Baltimore Oriole	only observed a couple of times in Bruce Peninsula
Scarlet Tanager	a few on Bruce Peninsula, one male in Algonquin Park
House Sparrow	Cambridge and Tobermory
American Goldfinch	several observed, sometimes in small flocks
Purple Finch	surprisingly fairly common in a variety of woodlands throughout
House Finch	Cambridge and Tobermory
Evening Grosbeak	only a few seen in Killarney and Algonquin

Systematic List Number 6 Reptiles & Amphibians

Reptiles

Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Noted Beverly Swamp and two in the Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	A scatter of records throughout
Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	A dead one recorded along Emmett Lake Road
Massasauga Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	One near Singing Sands was a leader only sighting
Ribbon Snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	This delicate little snake was seen in the Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Northern Watersnake	<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	An adult and a young one in the Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Hognose Snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinus</i>	A road kill in the Cape Chin area, the Bruce
Midland Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta marginata</i>	Scattered, most common along the Mizzy Trail, Algonquin
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	A few off the Mizzy Trail, Algonquin

Amphibians

American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>	seen in Killarney and heard elsewhere
Gray Tree Frog	<i>Hyla chrysoscelis/versicolor</i>	Seen in Killarney
Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>	Heard occasionally
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Scattered throughout
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Locally common
Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Rather uncommon
Bull Frog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Uncommon
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Widespread
Red-backed Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	A total of 3 seen in the Bruce alvars and 1 along the Spruce Bog Walk, Algonquin
Yellow-spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	A road kill seen, Cape Chin area, the Bruce

Systematic List Number 7 Fungi

This list was kindly provided by John and Sheila Weir.

Brown Birch Bolete	<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	under birch; several sites inc. Visitor Centre
Hoof Fungus (*Tinder Conch)	<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	on dead birch; Beverly Swamp and others
*Red-belt Polypore	<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	on conifers, mainly white spruce in Algonquin; Spruce Bog
*Black Morel	<i>Morchella elata</i>	found by Howard in conifer plantation behind Hardware Store
Dryad's Saddle	<i>Polyporus squamosus</i>	large numbers on dead wood at Beverly Swamp
Blackfoot Polypore	<i>Polyporus leptocephalus</i>	was <i>P. varius</i> ; last day at Beverly Swamp
Tiger's Eye	<i>Coltricia perennis</i>	on sandy path; Day 12? – old railway line
Bog Beacon	<i>Mitrula elegans</i>	on submerged dead leaves; Day 12? – old railway line (British species <i>M. paludosa</i> may be same)
Oyster Fungus	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	on dead wood; several sites
*Orange <i>Mycena</i>	<i>Mycena leaiana</i>	on rotting logs; Mizzy Lake?; not British
*Little Orange Log Mushroom	<i>Xeromphalina campanella</i>	common on well-rotted conifer logs; Red Data List in Britain ¹
*Conifer Mazegill	<i>Gloeophyllum sepiarium</i>	dead conifer wood; Mizzy Lake and Spruce Bog
Earthy Powdercap	<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	conifer litter and wood; found by Ian; site?
White-laced Shank	<i>Megacollybia platyphylla</i>	on deciduous wood; found by Ian; site?

* indicates Canadian common name

¹ found by John, probably on Spruce Bog walk. He commented that it looked like an *Omphalina*.

Others, particularly Judy, pointed out several fungi some of which were not identified.

We also found several *Inocybes*, *Entolomas* and others which could not be identified to species.