



turtle tracks

Friends of Misery Bay
PO Box 114
Gore Bay, ON P0P 1H0
info@miserybay.ca

WINTER 2015

Message from the Chair

All too often we are asked, "What makes Misery Bay so special?"

This is a difficult question to answer, because what makes Misery Bay special is different for each and every visitor.

It could be the small glades of dwarf cedar and jack pine that are set in vast open areas of natural wildflower meadows and grasslands.

It could be the golden streaks of thousands of lakeside daisies (Manitoulin Gold) – by far the largest population of this endangered plant anywhere.

For botanists and wildflower enthusiasts, it could be the pitcher's thistle, Houghton's goldenrod, Hill's thistle, ram's head lady slipper, Cooper's milk vetch, northern drop-seed, slender blazing star, or many others.

Perhaps it is the sighting of a bird, butterfly, turtle, mink, or otter. For some it may even be the solitude and spiritual renewal that Misery Bay offers to generations of nature lovers.

It could be the humbling effect of how insignificant we feel as we walk on an ancient sea bed.

Misery Bay has a way of making you appreciate the smallest and simplest things. If you think you have troubles, try being a plant living on an alvar where temperatures can fluctuate between -30°C in the winter to +45°C in the summer.

Take a look at the boulders that were pushed by the glaciers all the way from James Bay in an awesome display of raw, natural power. Misery Bay was described by one of our visitors as "a *Disneyland for nature lovers.*"

That's the Misery Bay experience.



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One enchanted young visitor thought Misery Bay should be renamed *Mystery Bay*, but I'm wondering if he didn't mean "Mist"ery Bay, as this summer we experienced many misty mornings.



Photos of "Mist"ery Bay – a common occurrence during the summer of 2015. Photos supplied by the Turtle Trackers, Donnell and Mike.

What has changed in the past few years? The water level at the bay. Only a few short years ago accessing the west side of the park by crossing the beach was easy, and for the most part you could keep your feet dry.

Over the last couple of years the water level on Lake Huron has gone up and visitors expecting to be able to cross the beach were in for quite a surprise: the bay is full!



The first hike I took in mid-May, to put the log book in the gazebo, was on a misty day. I could barely see the waves on the water but I could hear them crashing on the shore. It turned out to be a really great day. I was buzzed by a hummingbird as I ate my lunch, then saw a pair of redstarts and a pair of indigo buntings as I hiked the shoreline back.

No doubt part of the Misery Bay experience is what our volunteers bring to the centre. The FOMB is proud of each and every one of you who step up to the plate on the weekends and keep the centre running. A special *thank you* goes out to Bill and Barb Kling, who literally went the extra mile by providing a couple of stranded visitors with a ride home.

A reminder from the Membership Chair

Membership in the Friends of Misery Bay is annual and runs from January 1 to December 31. FOMB issues tax receipts for both memberships and donations. Renewal of your membership, with perhaps a little extra, is your endorsement of the special projects being undertaken in the centre and the park.

Seeking Board Members

There are currently 7 directors sitting on the FOMB board. In June 2016 one of our executive – Cora – will be stepping down. She has already extended her directorship but now her second term is up. I ask that all members out there please consider joining our board. The FOMB board of directors makes decisions regarding the day to day operations of Misery Bay, in partnership with Ontario Parks.

If you are interested, please contact us at info@miserybay.ca.

Visitors Report 2015

In 2015, the Visitors Centre was staffed by volunteers of the FOMB on weekends from Victoria Day to Thanksgiving, and by our grant supported students, Bridgette McDonald, Hayden Patry, and Eric Harper (when available), every weekday in July and August.

The visitor count this year was 4,437 – a dramatic increase over 2014 numbers.

Our season opened with a Bioblitz event that attracted visitors from across the province and sparked local interest. Following Bioblitz, a large number of school children, staff, and volunteers from the Central Manitoulin Public School Green Club visited for a day of turtle tracking and

hiking. This was followed by visits from two First Nations schools.

The weather this summer was more conducive for hiking and the bug population was almost non-existent. Based on the information from 1,590 visitors who signed in at the Centre, the gazebo, or the mailbox book, our visitors were predominantly from Ontario (83%), and 7 other Canadian provinces (7%). We had visitors from 18 states across the U.S. (5%), and from 15 other countries (6%). Bilbo Baggins from Hobbitville made an appearance; I am sorry to say that I missed him.

Quotable Visitor Quotes

- “Beautiful spot, a little piece of heaven.”
- “Nicest walk on the island.”
- “Can’t believe it took us all this time to come and see this beautiful place.”
- “We thought it was a mirage, but it is real.”
- “Loving life in this beautiful park.”

As always, the FOMB are extremely grateful to our dedicated weekend volunteers, without whose help we would have difficulty remaining open through the summer months. We are also grateful to the many local businesses and individuals who recommend Misery Bay as a destination to their families, friends, and visitors.

Summer Students 2015

This year the FOMB had one returning student and one new student working at the Park Centre.

Bridgette McDonald graduated from high school this year. She took charge of the Centre on Day 1 and never looked back. Bridgette proved to be an excellent mentor for Hayden Patry, a high school student with a passion for the outdoors. Under Bridgette’s guidance, Hayden quickly picked up on the routines of the Centre.

Through the Summer Experience Program, the FOMB had funding for a third, part-time Naturalist. Eric Harper, a Sault College student, put classroom learning into use in the park. Hayden and Eric collected, identified, and preserved leaf and needle samples from trees in the park to start a specific-to-Misery Bay herbarium. They also hiked all the trails (red, yellow, and blue), to mark distances from the Centre on the trail markers. This proved to be quite challenging, since the trails are not equidistant loops.

Eric and Hayden cleaned up the boardwalk on the west side, pulling out the grasses, sedges, and reeds, and trimming back trees. At the end of the summer, Hayden carefully escorted a curious hummingbird, who was trapped inside the building, out the door.

Bridgette created a video of the park and posted it on YouTube. Search "Misery Bay Provincial Park" on YouTube, or check it out on the FOMB website, www.miserybay.ca.

These students were wonderful ambassadors for the FOMB and the park.

Tentative Events for 2016

Following the success of Bioblitz 2015, we are hoping to host Natural Heritage Day(s) in late May at the park. Details will be finalized through the winter.

Also in late May, 4Elements are organizing an interpretive hike.

The FOMB is also hoping to house The Giant's Rib travelling educational display from Victoria Day weekend until the end of July 2016.

Special Projects

The FOMB and Ontario Parks have three major projects ongoing at Misery Bay Provincial Park. The completion of the exhibits at the Visitor Centre, the completion of the universal access

trail to Misery Bay, and the upgrading of the Visitor Centre parking lot and access.

Trail to Misery Bay

Approvals from Ontario Parks are in place for upgrading the trail from the Centre to the bay. Jay Swain (our most knowledgeable and energetic foreman) and I were at Misery earlier this fall and came up with materials estimates for the two main structures needed for this trail. The trail was originally planned as a *barrier free access trail* but the very stringent guidelines and policies applicable to a government approved trail of this nature preclude it being called that.

The upgraded trail, which is consistent with the park management plan, will allow the use of wheelchairs, walkers, baby buggies, etc. to access the beach at Misery Bay from the Visitor Centre, and will be more of a universal access trail. Of course, as per park rules, no motorized vehicles, bikes, horses, etc. will be allowed on the trail.

The majority of the work on the trail will involve the use of crushed alvar (limestone) to fill in holes, cover rocks, etc. Edging, using the white cedar, will be installed as barriers along the trail to protect sensitive areas and control the spread of the crushed limestone. A team consisting of myself, Ryan Gardner, Will Kershaw (Parks Planner for Ontario Parks), Doug Innes (landscape architect), and Judith Jones, a local botanist, walked the trail several times and identified areas of concern that had to be protected. Doug Innes provided valuable advice on how to form structures so they could be used by wheelchairs, etc.

The map below details some of the planning that went into this project to get us to this point.



The two structures required are a **boardwalk** to protect the seasonal vernal pool at the approach to the old Wolf Den Trail that leads to the Bay. The photo (below) shows the existing boardwalk with the Science North team, who are doing our exhibits, and Gaynor. The planned boardwalk (as approved by Will Kershaw, Doug Innes, and Ryan Gardner) will be approximately 100 feet long and 4 feet wide. Built of local white cedar, it will protect this sensitive environment.



The second structure that we are very excited about will be a **viewing platform**, similar to the gazebo we built last year, but with a more open concept and a different type of roof that will protect users from the sun but not from heavy rain. (Jay calls it a *pergola* and Will describes it as a *ramada*). This will be right at the bay and will be built in a location adjacent to the trail, which does not impact on the view of the bay by trail users but will allow a view of the beach, wetland, dunes, etc. from the platform. Visitors will also be able to view pitcher thistles and pitcher plants from this platform. It will be fully accessible by wheelchair users.

The bulk of this work will be done next spring but we are hoping to have some of the set-up work completed this fall. I will keep you posted on this. We will require a lot of volunteer help with this and I will let you know when help is needed.

Visitor Centre Exhibits

As you all know, work, planning, and fundraising for completing the exhibits at the Visitor Centre have been ongoing for many years. We are now at a very exciting point in this process. As you know, our board signed an agreement/contract with Science North to head up this project and complete Phase One. Darla Stoddart is heading up the Science North team and they are rocking and rolling with this project. Things are happening!

Using the Don Wilkes plan as a foundation, Phase One will consist of two smart screens. The first one you will see as you walk in the door at the Visitor Centre. This smart screen will be multi-layered and will give visitors an overall introduction to Misery Bay Park through short interviews with people like Will Kershaw and Judith Jones and will then use the concept of 'hotspots' to introduce visitors to park features.

There will be ten major and ten minor hotspots. They will be shown on the aerial photo of the

park (the one in use now at the entrance) in the form of icons on the map. A touch of that point will pop up that hotspot and give information on it.

A major hotspot would be the beach with the small dunes, rare plants in the background, etc. A minor hotspot would be the sand dunes themselves with information on the plants that inhabit them and how they are constantly moving. At present we have a list of potential hotspots.

I can also tell you that at this time, Science North has completed the interviews with various experts and have taken a lot of background footage. The target date for completion of Phase One is early summer of 2016. A meeting was held with Science North on November 12 to discuss and finalize.

Visitor Centre Access and Parking Lot

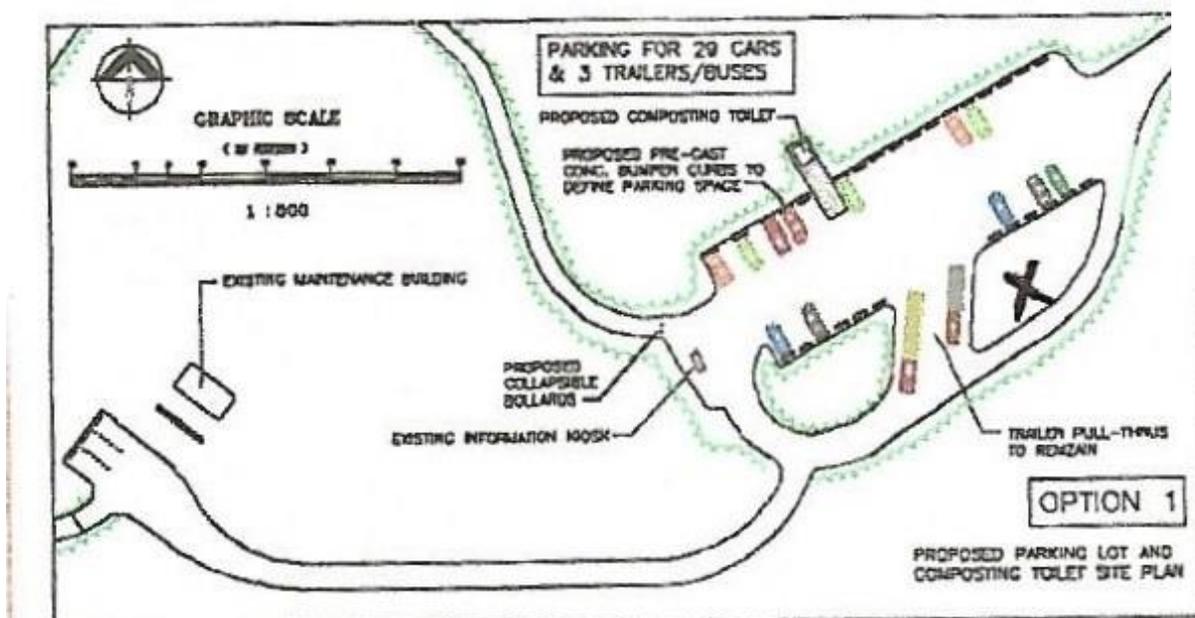
Ontario Parks has completed its consultation on the proposed reconfiguration of the existing Visitor Centre parking lot and access road. This will reorganize the existing parking lot, add a composting toilet at the edge of the parking lot, and extend a separate service access to the maintenance building (see diagram below).

Direction in the park management plan and the Parks Class EA was used to consult on the project. Comments were received and have been addressed. As part of the proposed work, an archaeologist was hired to assess and determine if any cultural heritage resources occur in the proposed extension of the access road.

This corridor is close to the 5,000 year old Glacial Lake Nipissing Beach and as such, may have been an area used by pre-contact peoples. Ontario Parks is taking a precautionary approach here to ensure that the glacial beach deposit in the affected area does not contain cultural heritage resources or to protect any that are found. Work is expected to proceed late this fall.

Information on Special Projects provided by John Diebolt and Will Kershaw on behalf of the Special Projects team for FOMB (John Diebolt, Ryan Gardner, Will Kershaw, and Ted Kilpatrick).

Please pass on any thoughts, concerns, or suggestions to John at rjdiebolt@amtelecom.net.





Indian sailboats at Obejiwung



Ned's nephew, W.E. Saunders



Ned's shanty, 1984

The "Ned" Saunders Shanty

By George Whyte

This "Settler's Shanty" was built by Edwin "Ned" Saunders (1820-1895) sometime around 1882. Born in England, Ned had immigrated to London, Ontario in 1849 with his brothers, William and Stephen. While his brothers established prominent families in London, Ned became a reclusive wanderer, sailing his Indian-styled Mackinaw sailboat from Owen Sound to Manitoulin Island looking for a tranquil place to settle. Ned has been described as scholarly, eccentric, about 5'7" tall, very strong, and very erect, "as if he had military experience". He was a sailor, shoemaker, hunter, timberman, fisherman, gardener, and a master on the violin. (There is no known photo of Ned.)

In 1872, he sailed back to Owen Sound, walked the 125 miles back to London and "arrived looking like a tramp". By 1873, he was back on the Manitoulin and is credited as being the first white settler in Gore Bay, building "a small house or dugout in the bank ... at the lower part of the bay". As other settlers began arriving, Ned relocated to Elizabeth Bay, building himself a small shanty at Tuttle Creek on the western shore in Robinson Township. In 1879, James Ainslie arrived at Elizabeth Bay with his wife and nine children. That same year Ned applied for a "Settler's License" to cut telephone poles and railroad ties on the western shores of Misery Bay. He built a second shanty further south, no doubt to be closer to his timber lots.

In 1880 Ned's brother, William, and his family sailed up to Gore Bay and rented a "steam tug" to take them to see Ned at Elizabeth Bay. William's oldest son, William Edwin Saunders (named after his uncle) was 19 years old at the time and would become one of Canada's earliest ornithologists and conservationists. He hiked to Misery Bay with his uncle "Ned" to examine the local flora and fauna, and his uncle showed him a nice sheltered sandy cove on the eastern side of Misery Bay. As other settlers moved into the Elizabeth Bay area, Ned once again got the urge to move on. Local lore records that Ned "chose a hermit's life, hunting, fishing and growing a small garden patch". To do this, Ned "built a small cabin on the east side of Misery Bay".

Ned's cabin is the building protected by the hogshead (low limestone cliff) just north of this gazebo. All the Manitoulin settlers built these shanties when they first arrived in the 1870's and 1880's. Most families would live in these shanties for a few months or a year until their log cabin was built, but as Ned was a bachelor and never stayed long in any one place, he merely lived in a series of shanties. The building is still much like it was in the 1880's except the trim would not have been painted, and the window would not have been glass, but would have been a piece of brown paper covered with oil to let in some light. The roof would have been built in a trough-style with hollowed out logs.

The 1880's recorded some of the highest lake levels in the Great Lakes and Ned would have been able to moor his sailboat in the protected cove and pull it up on the sand beach in bad weather. One of the finest lake trout fishing shoals was located just a couple of hundred yards off shore to the east of Ned's cove. If he caught extra fish, he could sell them to the Gauthier or Purvis Fishing operations on the Duck Islands.

The trail from here to the Interpretive Centre is the same trail that Ned used to get the Ainslie house where he was a regular visitor and even taught some of the local children to read and write. The Friends of Misery Bay are pleased to maintain this original piece of Manitoulin history.

Northern River Otter at Misery Bay

By Gaynor Orford

Photos courtesy of Donnell Gasbarinni and Michael Hawton



Close up of river otters

Distinguishing Features – Overall colouration, dark brown, oily fur; throat silvery colour. Long muscular body; flattened head; short legs; webbed feet; long powerful tail.

Habitat – Throughout northwestern Ontario, primarily in wooded shoreline areas of lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams.

The Northern river otter (*Lutra Canadensis*) is a stocky animal of 5 to 14 kilograms (11 to 31 lbs), with short legs, fully webbed toes, a

muscular neck no smaller than the head, and an elongated body that is broadest at the hips. An average adult male weighs about 11.3 kilograms (25 lbs) versus the female's average weight of 8.3 kilograms (18 lbs). Its body length ranges from 66 to 107 centimetres (26 to 42 inches). About one-third of the animal's total length consists of a long, tapered tail. Tail lengths range from 30 to 50 centimetres (12 to 20 inches). Large male Northern river otters can exceed a weight of 15 kilograms (33 lbs).

The river otter is physically well-equipped for aquatic life. A broad muzzle is found on the river otter's flat head, and the ears are round and inconspicuous. The river otter's nostrils and ears close during submersion, inhibiting water from entering them. The river otter's sensitive whiskers are long and thick, and allow it to detect prey in murky water. River otters have transparent nictitating membranes to protect their eyes while swimming.



River otters drying off

The river otter usually produces a litter of 2 to 3 offspring once a year. An otter family is a sight to behold (see photo above) when one is lucky enough to see them at play in their natural habitat. The mothers raise their young without aid from adult males. When the pups are about two months old and their coats grow in, their mother introduces them to the water. Otters are natural swimmers and, with parental supervision, they acquire the skills necessary to swim.

River otters dry themselves and uphold the insulative quality of their fur by frequent rubbing and rolling on grass, bare ground, and logs.



Family group of river otters

In early spring, expectant mothers begin to look for a den where they can give birth. Female otters do not dig their own dens; instead, they rely on other animals, such as beavers, to provide suitable environments to raise their offspring. An entrance, which may be under water or above ground, leads to a nest chamber lined with leaves, grass, moss, bark, and hair. River otters also may use hollow trees or logs, undercut banks, rock formations, backwater sloughs, and flood debris. The use of den and resting sites is chiefly opportunistic, although locations that provide protection and seclusion are preferred.

North American river otters, like most predators, prey upon the most readily accessible species. Fish is a favored food among the otters, but they also consume various amphibians such as frogs, turtles, and crayfish. Instances of river otters eating small mammals and occasionally birds have been reported as well. Small fish are eaten at the surface, but larger ones are taken to the shore to be consumed. Live fish are typically eaten from the head. Crustaceans (crayfish), where regionally available, are the second-most important prey for otters. Crustaceans may even be consumed more than fish.

At Misery Bay, it would appear that this family of otters took over the west side rock ledges from the mink. Judging by the scat found along the shoreline trail, these otter pups were well fed on fish. The fleshless skeleton of a carp was found near the scat piles. Evidence left on the sand bar at the beach would also suggest that crayfish

are a major component in the Misery Bay's otters' diet.



Otter scat

Misery Bay's Unofficial Greeter



The Porcupine

Scientific Name: *Erethizon dorsatum*

Average weight: 5.5 kg (male) 4.5 kg (female)

Average height: 60 to 100 cm

Average lifespan: 10 years or more

Since the Visitors Centre opened in 2002, it has been under threat from porcupines. In 2012, the building was re-stained, and the threat elevated as can be seen in the picture above. By 2013, the plywood under the roof of the portico had been chewed through to the roofing, (see photo above). The wire did little to deter this tenacious creature. After more wire was added, the problem porcupine left the building alone, but still hung around the area. It demolished a set of plywood shelves at the maintenance building

in 2014 and attacked the Handicapped Parking sign in the parking lot in 2015 (see photos below).



Parking sign, before



Parking sign, after

It was thought the problem was solved when one porcupine was caught in a live trap, and indeed for about a week, there was no sign of further damage but, as if to emphasise who is the boss in this area, the Handicapped sign has been all but destroyed. Several visitors reported sighting a porcupine along the first section of the trail. We can only hope that it is taking up residence further afield.



North American porcupine

The Porcupine looks most like a prickly beaver. Its long strands of brown hair looks soft, but thousands of quills are tucked inside. The longest quills are found on their back and behind, while the shortest ones are on their face. Each quill is hollow – it is yellowish in colour, with a black tip and is covered in tiny barbs. Roughly 30,000 quills cover the whole body except for the stomach, nose and bottom of their feet.

The porcupine has a small face, small ears, short legs and a thick, small tail. Its flat feet and

sharp, rounded claws make it well adapted to climbing trees. Porcupines rely heavily on smell as they are short-sighted. A porcupine produces one offspring at a time. Young are able to move about quite briskly shortly after birth and, unlike their stolid parents, are quite playful. When baby porcupines are born their quills are soft, but within an hour they harden.

Porcupines stick close to the trees. Beyond forests, you may find them alongside river undergrowth and maybe in the trees by a rocky ledge. They live in dens found in rock piles, caves, fallen logs and trees. Generally, they stay close to home leaving their dens for food – porcupines eat a variety of shrubs, bark, water plants and they love anything salty.

A peaceful animal, the porcupine will try to run away if it feels there's danger. They'll make loud chattering noises as a warning for predators to leave. If they can't get away, their muscles tighten forcing their quills to come out. It will tuck its head in, lean forward and thump its back feet while swinging its tail as a warning.

Sometimes loose quills fly out of the tail or if a predator tries to get too close, the quills will stick them. The quills are an amazing defence mechanism – when they get lodged in the skin, body heat makes the barbs swell, making it even harder and more painful to pull them out.

Animals like bears, bobcats, [lynx](#), [wolves](#) and coyotes have also been known to be big predators, but the biggest of them all is the [fisher](#). Thought of as the "expert" in hunting porcupines, the fisher will flip its prey onto its back to avoid getting pricked by the sharp quills. Primarily nocturnal, North American porcupines are active all year. Their summer diet consists of a variety of shrub and tree leaves. In winter, they feed on the cambium layer and inner bark of trees, and evergreen needles. Their fondness for salt often leads them to roadways where salt has been sprinkled to melt winter ice. Around campsites, they will gnaw on anything smeared with salty sweat, such as canoe paddles, axe handles and saddles.

Our Greeter enjoys plywood.

Migratory Birds at Misery Bay

In late summer 2014, the Friends of Misery Bay were asked by Algoma University in Sault Ste. Marie to house a bio-acoustic song bird recording device. This is one of several recorders various locations around Lake Huron recording the night flight calls of migratory birds. The device recorded the calls within a 200 metre radius of the Centre. The song meter was programmed to switch on just before dark and shutdown just after daylight. All data collected was sent to Algoma U. for bird identification.

The following is a report, with explanations, sent to the FOMB by Mandy Ehnes.

"Attached is a list of the species recorded during Fall 2014. It has taken a lot of time and effort from many volunteers to annotate and identify the calls, and we could not have done that without your help in collecting the data! Thank you very much for your commitment to the project.

You'll see that several species are classified into groups, such as "zeep" and "up". This is because the calls look so similar we cannot tell which species actually made the call. Note that some of the species listed in the zeep and up complexes are not highly likely for the area, but we cannot yet tell the difference between the various species, and must include all possibilities in the list. However, many calls can be classified to a specific species, and many species, such as the American Redstart and Ovenbird, are detected quite often.

Other species that were also detected quite often are:

- Common Yellowthroat
- Swainson's Thrush
- Chestnut-sided Warbler
- White-throated Sparrow

We hope you find this information as fascinating as we do and we're looking forward to seeing

what is recorded in Fall 2015. Thank you very much for the time and effort you continue to put into the project!"

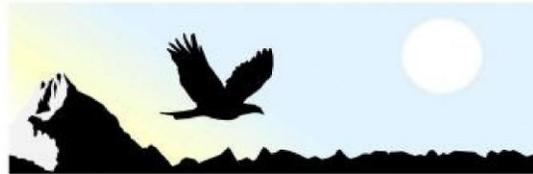
Species Recorded in Fall 2014

Species Code	Group Full Name
CSWA	Chestnut-sided Warbler
BAWW	Black and White Warbler
AMRE	American Redstart
OVEN	Ovenbird
SWTH	Swainson's Thrush
WIWA	Wilson's Warbler
WOTH	Wood Thrush
COYE	Common Yellowthroat
RBGR	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
CHSP	Chipping Sparrow
GCKI	Golden-crowned Kinglet
GWWA	Golden-winged Warbler
PAWA	Palm Warbler
CAWA	Canadian Warbler
GCTH	Gray-cheeked Thrush
VEER	Veery
VESP	Vesper Sparrow
BOBO	Bobolink
BTWB	Black-throated Blue Warbler
CMWA	Cape May Warbler
WCSP	White-crowned Sparrow
INBU	Indigo Bunting
CCSP	Clay-colored Sparrow
EAKI	Eastern Kingbird
WTSP	White-throated Sparrow
HETH	Hermit Thrush
ATSP	American Tree Sparrow
AMPI	American Pipit
Z EEP	Bay-breasted Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Yellow Warbler
UP	Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Vesper Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Ovenbird
LISP/SWSP	Lincoln Sparrow/Swamp Sparrow

FOSP/SOSP Fox Sparrow, Song Sparrow
Single Northern Parula, Pine Warbler
Down-Sweep
Northern
Double Savannah Sparrow, Field
Down-Sweep Sparrow

You will notice from this list that only one shorebird, the American pipit, was recorded. The Misery Bay shoreline is too far from the recorder to pick up the calls of waterfowl and shorebirds. No owls were picked up either but a coyote song was recorded.

The bio-acoustic monitoring continues this fall with two students, Rachel Hassen and Blaine Landsborough, from the University of Windsor collecting and analyzing the data.



Grandchild's Fondness

The time will soon be here when my grandchild
will long for the cry of the loon,
the flash of a salmon,
the whisper of spruce needles,
or the screech of an eagle.
But he will not make friends with any of these creatures
and when his heart aches with longing
he will curse me.

Have I done all to keep the air fresh?
Have I cared enough about the water?
Have I left the eagle to soar in freedom?
Have I done everything I could to earn
my grandchild's fondness?

Chief Dan George

Bioblitz May 2015

The following is a list of birds that were observed during the Bioblitz held on May 30, 2015:

Canada goose
Mallard
Red-breasted merganser
Ruffed grouse
Common loon
Double-crested cormorant
American bittern
Great blue heron
Turkey vulture
Bald eagle
Northern harrier
Virginia rail
Sandhill crane
Semipalmated plover
Killdeer
Wilson's snipe
Herring gull
Caspian tern
Black tern
Common tern
Northern flicker
Pileated woodpecker
Easter wood pewee
Alder flycatcher
Eastern phoebe
Great crested flycatcher
Blue-headed vireo
Red-eyed vireo
Blue jay
Tree swallow
*American redstart
*Magnolia warbler
*Blackburnian warbler
*Pine warbler
*Yellow-rumped warbler
*Black-throated green warbler
*Canada warbler
*Chipping sparrow
*Song sparrow
*Savannah sparrow
*White-throated sparrow

*Indigo bunting
Red winged blackbird
Swallow
Barn swallow
Black-capped chickadee
Sedge wren
*Golden-crowned kinglet
*Swainson's thrush
*Hermit thrush
American robin
Brown thrasher
Cedar waxwing
*Oven bird
*Black and white warbler
*Common yellowthroat

Other birds observed in the park during the summer of 2015:

Hummingbird
*Kingbird
Greater yellow legs
Lesser yellow legs
Merlin

**Denotes species identified on the bio-acoustic recorder*

Friends of Misery Bay Board of Directors

2015

P.O. Box 114, Gore Bay, ON POP 1H0

416-548-6131 (seasonal, when the Centre is open)

www.miserybay.ca info@miserybay.ca (year round)

miserybay@xplornet.com

Chairperson/President	Gaynor Orford, 705-282-3035, orfordfa@vianet.ca , 17029 Hwy 540, RR 1, Evansville, ON POP 1E0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2016)</i>
Vice-Chairperson/Vice President	Peter Ford, 705-377-5501, fordp@amtelecom.net , Box 232, Mindemoya ON POP 1S0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2017)</i>
Secretary	Jan McQuay, 705-377-4045, mcquay@amtelecom.net , Box 333, Mindemoya ON POP 1S0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2016)</i>
Treasurer	Geoff Hector, O 416-359-3856, C 647-407-5206, H 519-752-9752, Murphy Point 705-282-2058, geoffhector@rogers.com , 14 Webb Avenue, Brantford , ON N3T 6S5 <i>(1st elected term ends 2016)</i>
Member	Ted Kilpatrick, 705-282-8876, cookilburrow@gmail.com , 479 Newburn Road, Kagawong, ON POP 1J0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2017)</i>
Member	Cora Hayden, 705-282-3462, corahayden@vianet.ca , 210 Morden-Noakes Road, RR 1, Evansville, ON POP 1E0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2014)</i>
Member	Marcel Beneteau, 705-282-8513, mbeneteau@usudbury.ca , 148 McQuarrie Road, Kagawong, ON POP 1J0 <i>(1st elected term ends 2018)</i>

Misery Bay Park Superintendent

Ryan L. Gardner, 705-9666-0562, Cell 705-665-2459, Fax 705-966-0565, ryan.gardner@ontario.ca, Windy Lake Provincial Park, P.O. Box 560, Levack, ON POM 2C0 *(also Superintendent of Halfway Lake, Fairbank Lake, Wanapitei, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Blue Jay Creek Provincial Parks)*

Erika Poupore, Assistant Park Superintendent, 705-966-0563, erika.poupore@ontario.ca

Robert Fortin, Halfway Lake, 705-966-2315 or -2315, robert.fortin@ontario.ca

Friends of Misery Bay Membership Form



Friends of Misery Bay
PO Box 114
Gore Bay, ON P0P 1H0
email: info@miserybay.ca

YES! I would like to join the Friends of Misery Bay!

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

email address: _____

Type of Membership

Student: \$10.00
Adult: \$20.00
Family: \$40.00
Corporate: \$200.00
Life: \$350.00

Membership fee: _____

I want to make a donation: _____

Total amount enclosed: _____

Please mail your cheque, payable to Friends of Misery Bay
to the address above and **THANK YOU** for your support!