



OBBA

ONTARIO BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 67 NO.1

NEWSLETTER

Winter 2022

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From the Editors

This issue features details about the upcoming AGM. As always, you can help to fill the OBBA newsletter by sending us news and events from your banding operation, research, or any other interesting notes related to bird banding in Ontario. Thanks to all who contributed to this edition of the OBBA Newsletter!

The OBBA Board would like to remind members of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) which has been detected positive with wild birds including waterfowl, gulls, corvids and raptors within the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways. During this outbreak, please consider different capture techniques and apply methods that do not use bait or concentrate birds naturally, as outlined in the latest CWS - Memo-to-banders and also on the [CWS-website](#).

Ontario Bird Banding Association AGM

March 20th, 2022 @ 7:00 PM

***** ONLINE *****

- **North American Banding Council Annual Meeting.**
Powdermill Reserve Avian Research Center, PA
April 1-3, 2022. www.nabanding.net
- **Ontario Eastern Bluebird Society AGM**
RGB, Hamilton
March 19, 2022. www.oeps.ca
- **Eastern Bird Banding Association Meeting – ONLINE**
March 15, 2022 @ 6:30 PM
<http://www.easternbirdbanding.org/>

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ISSN 1485-4893

OBBA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING DRAFT AGENDA

The OBBA Annual General Meeting will be held via Zoom on the evening of *Sunday March 20, 2022.*

Please begin to login at 1845.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19:00 | Welcome and Webinar Orientation |
| 19:00 – 19:10 | Business meeting
Introductions – Bob Hall-Brooks
President’s Report – Bob Hall-Brooks
Treasurer’s Report and Election of an Auditor – Barbara Campbell
Nominations & Election of 2022 Executive – Bob Hall-Brooks |
| 19:10—19:15 | Awards - Janette Dean and Wasserfall Award |
| 19:45 – 20:05 | The influence of anthropogenic light on the migration timing of purple martin (<i>Progne subis</i>).
Reyd Smith, Carleton University |
| 20:05-20:25 | The importance of refueling sites to migratory songbirds as revealed with a decade of bird banding data.
Kiirsti Owen, University of New Brunswick and WildResearch |
| 20:25-20:45 | Night flight calls and acoustic methods of tracking bird migration.
Dan Mennill, University of Windsor |

End of Annual General Meeting



MEETING REGISTRATION:

The meeting will be held on the platform Zoom.

<https://birdscanada-org.zoom.us/j/95864107523?pwd=ai94VitqOUR4YUZEUVBtWkFlaDRZZz09>

Once the meeting has concluded, a random draw for “door” prizes will be made from all those who attended the Zoom meeting. Recipients will be made known shortly after the meeting and any awarded prize can be picked up at Old Cut during the spring. Further details during the meeting.

THE BILL AND BETTY WASSERFALL AWARD

The OBBA’s **Bill and Betty Wasserfall Award** provides critical funding to support bird-banding and related studies in Canada. Applications for the award will be considered as part of the Small Grants of the [James L. Baillie Memorial Fund](#).

In 2020 the award was not given.

In 2021 the Bill and Betty Wasserfall Award was granted to the Observatoire d’Oiseaux de Rimouski. This observatory which is in the process of joining the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network, submitted an excellent and very high-scoring request for nets and banding equipment for a new banding station that they are in the process of establishing on the Gaspé Peninsula. For background, on August 14, 2018, a member of the OOR team observed an important early morning migration in Forillon (more than 1,500 warblers and more than 500 Red-breasted Nuthatches), while the team that was present slightly to the west at the Coin-du-Banc banding station at the same time did not record any large movement (only 16 birds banded that day). The number of birds observed that morning in Forillon raised the question concerning the behaviour and migration strategy of the birds passing through the very tip of the Gaspé Peninsula. In 2020, the OOR team set up an exploratory banding station (with limited number of mist nets and reduced staff due to COVID-19), in light of this, they were able to highlight the presence of a significant number and density of birds at the site (comparable to those recorded at Long Point or Point Pelee).



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To donate to the OBBA Awards and Grants Fund in support of the Bill and Betty Wasserfall Award and other bird banding and related studies across Canada contact [Barb Campbell](#). ***

THE JANETTE DEAN AWARD

The 2021 **Janette Dean Award** recipient was awarded to **Stuart A. Mackenzie**.

This year's winner of the Janette Dean Award is someone who is well known to the bird banding community and has contributed to banding in various ways. He has participated or managed the programs of Long Point and Thunder Cape Bird Observatories since 1995 where he has mentored hundreds of individuals. He was president of the Ontario Bird Banding Association from 2014 to 2018, had a position on the OBBA board for 15 years and serves on the North American Banding Council as rep for the Society of Canadian Ornithologists. He has been a past Chair of the North American Banding Council and is a NABC Passerine Trainer.

He is responsible for the Motus Wildlife Tracking System, Long Point and Thunder Cape Bird Observatories, and aspects of the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network as well as conducting a wide variety of research, monitoring, and training projects on a wide variety of taxa throughout the Western Hemisphere.

He annually has arranged the use of the Birds Canada facilities for the annual general meeting of the OBBA. As well as getting our technical aspects of OBBA running (those logistical pieces like call arrangements, setting up CanadaHelps), things that the average OBBA member doesn't see.

The **Janette Dean Award** is given to individuals that have made outstanding contributions to bird banding in Ontario. To nominate an individual, send a written nomination with a brief explanation of the candidate's qualifications to [Ontario Bird Banding](#). ***



Stuart A. Mackenzie receiving the Janette Dean Award.

REMINISCES OF A BIRD BANDING DINOSAUR

DAVID BREWER

I have been banding birds for quite a while now; however, the malicious rumours currently being circulated around OBBA that I have Great Auk on my personal banding list are entirely without foundation. Passenger Pigeon yes, Great Auk no! Nevertheless, it came as a bit of a shock recently that, when glancing at a calendar, I suddenly realized that I got my first "ringing" permit more than sixty years ago, on December 8th 1958, to be precise.

I had the great good fortune to attend a school in southern England, not far from London, that had a very active bird-watching club, in fact it had two, one being a rather exclusive group to which one had to be elected. This latter, which called itself the "Selborne Society", from Gilbert White's village, in a short few years produced a remarkable crop of significant contributors to ornithology; Tony Gaston, noted for his work on the alcids in the High Arctic and Pacific coast; Peter Grant, who with his wife Rosemary is famous for his studies of the short-term evolution of Darwin's Finches (they are that quite rare combination, a husband and wife team, both elected Fellows of the Royal Society); Derek Pomeroy, noted for his contributions to the ornithology of East Africa; Donald Broom, now emeritus professor at Cambridge University; David Shepherd, who worked for many years at Long Point and was instrumental in the founding of Thunder Cape Bird Observatory; and Nigel Simpson, co-founder of the Fundación Jocotoco, one of the most effective conservation organizations in South America. All were my contemporaries at high school.

One area where we were very active was in banding or ringing, to use the British term. Several pupils older than myself had ringing permits, and were happy to provide training. I, myself, started color-banding in my backyard round about age 14, totally illegally of course, but nobody bothered much about such trivia in those days. I quite shortly had the whole population of Blue and Great Tits in my garden individually color-marked, and was able to make some quite interesting observations of family histories in a suburban environment.

All of this was before the introduction of mist-nets. We caught birds with Potter traps and "Chardonneret" traps, with clap-nets and (a skill much now neglected among general banders), by searching out nests and banding young. We also tried a weird and wonderful technique called "bat-fowling". This involved locating a hedgerow in which small passerines were roosting. On one side stood a person holding up a string net on two bamboo poles, flanked by two other people with bright flashlights; on the other, a person with a big stick, who bashed the hedge suddenly and violently. The roosting birds then flew out of the hedge, were dazzled by the flashlight-men and caught by the net-man. Well, that was the theory; but, in the words of my favorite poet, the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft agley. So far as I recollect, we had several expeditions before we caught our first bird (a House Sparrow); by the end of the season our total was, if my memory serves correctly, thirteen birds. Miraculously, one of these, a Chaffinch, was recovered the following year in Ireland!

At about this time the scene was transformed by the appearance of the first mist-nets. Initially in short supply and very difficult to obtain--the first were only 20-foot nets, untethered--they



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nevertheless transformed our efforts, allowing us to catch all sorts of species, like wrens, warblers, Dunnocks and swallows that had previously been inaccessible. We used bamboo poles, which we transported tied to the cross-bars of our bicycles (resulting in a whole generation of bow-legged bird-banders) and set up in gaps in hedgerows. Anyway, little by little, we became skilled in the art and craft of banding an increasingly diverse group of species.

A second piece of good fortune for me was that I was brought up about 80 miles from Dungeness Bird Observatory, on the south coast of England. This I accessed by bicycle, the journey taking me five or six hours. Dungeness was, and I believe still is, a major center for the training of young banders. In those days it was run---commanded would be a better word--by Bert Axell, a man of fearsome reputation who ruled his trainees like a Royal Marines sergeant-major (there was only one way of doing things, which was Bert's way, which also happened to be the right way). Later on in life, when I was no longer a pimply and obnoxious adolescent, I found Bert to be a warm and charming person; but his training methods for young would-be banders were a little, shall we say, rigorous. But those who graduated became very good and ethical banders. Under Bert's tutelage I got the equivalent of a Master Permit just three weeks after my seventeenth birthday, the minimum age then. I was then deemed to be competent to be let loose on the local bird population, an opportunity which I exploited to the full. Incidentally, since the British ringing scheme was not a Government-funded operation, we had to pay for our permits and rings. My permit cost half a guinea; however, thrown in were two free five-shilling packets of rings. I will leave the computation of the actual cost of my permit to any older Brits who can remember the arcane currency system then in use!

One of the major differences between banding in Europe and North America lies in the vastly greater numbers of recoveries that the Europeans get, often in the region of one to four percent in small passerines. Part of this is doubtless due in part to a more dense human population, but a lot, I am convinced, comes from better band design; all European bands, even the smallest sizes, have the return address on the outside. Consequently, even banding relatively small numbers of birds can be quite rewarding. One of my best captures, caught on my lawn with a clap-net, was a European Starling banded in Dukhovshchina, near Smolensk in Russia.

A further stroke of good luck for me was to do my graduate work in Glasgow, Scotland. This gave me access to all the seabird colonies of western Scotland, where I was at the time the only active bander. Consequently I started to band large numbers of marine species--gulls, terns, alcids, cormorants--and the recoveries came pouring in; Sandwich Terns in Portugal, Guillemots in Norway, Kittiwakes in Greenland, Shags all over the Inner and Outer Hebrides. My most productive efforts, though, came from working the massive Gannet colony on Ailsa Craig (the 1400-foot rock in the Firth of Clyde, not the small village just west of London, Ontario). Gannets are highly migratory birds that lead long and adventurous lives; the good news is that they give excellent recoveries. The bad is that they nest on two-foot wide ledges, four hundred vertical feet above the ocean. I am not fond of heights. However, by keeping my eyes half-shut and my imagination in check I would band several hundred Gannets every season, giving me dozens of long-distance recoveries all over the eastern Atlantic down to Senegal, and into the Mediterranean. One of my best was a bird I banded as a chick, which was retraped five, and again six, years later, nesting in a newly established colony in the Lofoten Islands, north of the Arctic Circle in Norway; then, after a further seven years of presumably blissful



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Scandinavian domesticity, the same bird was found dead on a beach in Libya. A second bird was recovered by a friend of mine from the Cambridge Bird Club, who was teaching at a school in Tunisia, while a third was found dead on a beach near Ashdod, this being I believe only the second confirmed record of the species for Israel.

I am glad to say that I survived all my cliff-work unscathed, albeit in a state of permanent petrification, unlike one of my trainees who contrived to fall off a cliff while banding Cormorants on the Ayrshire coast. Five minutes later he reappeared, clambering up the cliff with a broken wrist. He then travelled by motor-bike sixty miles back to Glasgow, where he admitted himself into Emergency. Tough bunch, these Scots!

After I left Scotland I spent a year in Arizona, where I found myself banding some species that I could not spell, like Phainopepla and Pyrrhuloxia (did I get that right?) and a lot more that I could not identify, namely all the western sparrows. And then I came to Ontario and discovered Long Point; and as they say, the rest is history. ***

CANADIAN SNOW BUNTING NETWORK 2019/2020 WINTER BANDING SEASON - NANCY FURBER (BIRD BANDER)

The Canadian Snow Bunting Network was formed in 2010 by Dr. Oliver Love (Professor – University of Windsor), Rick Ludkin, and Christie Macdonald (at that time with Environment Canada). With enthusiasm, knowledge, and dedication, they began an effort to bring banders together throughout Canada with a common goal to band Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). This effort formed the basis for the current network of volunteers across Canada, spanning Newfoundland to the Yukon. Encouraging banders to get out in the cold weather and focus on Snow Buntings has paid dividends in increasing the number of birds recovered between banding sites, thereby broadening the picture of their migration dynamics.

Since 2010, I have been participating in this winter banding project in Haldimand County. Through the early years, there were six different locations for bait sites (all successful) before finally settling on one main site on Duxbury Road, just outside of Hagersville. For the past seven years, the birds have returned year after year to this same area. In Southern Ontario, it's not until later in the season when the weather is consistently cold and with a good snow base that the big swirling flocks appear. The number of birds at the bait sites each year can drastically fluctuate depending on the presence or absence of snow.

This banding season, I established two bait sites. One at the main site (Duxbury Road) and the second site where I live on Dry Lake Road, just outside of Cayuga. It was wonderful having the site at home where I could walk out each morning to feed the birds, and I could park in our driveway to band. The two sites are four kilometres apart and most days I would band only at one site, just feeding the birds at the second site. On other days, I would spend time banding at both sites and I determined birds were going between both sites, so they were always well fed!



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This was a memorable season, having the snow and the consistent cold to draw the Snow Buntings to the corn to set traps. The polar vortex weather in the month of February kept the flocks in the area, providing beautiful sunny days for observing and banding Snow Buntings. One big snowstorm on February 15th/16th brought a blast of winter snow, providing ideal conditions and lots of buntings to band. When it's cold and sunny, the flocks of Snow Buntings drop like snowflakes from the blue sky.

Using three traps, I banded 1,809 birds: 1,788 Snow Buntings (64% females, 36% males), 19 Horned Larks and 2 Lapland Longspurs. Plus, I handled 13 foreign encounters: 12 Snow Buntings and 1 Horned Lark. Two of the Snow Buntings were birds originally banded in 2017 at the Duxbury Road bait site! I had 13 visitors who stopped and asked about the birds, wondering what they were and giving me the opportunity to talk about my banding project and the Canadian Snow Bunting Network. Thanks to everyone for making this such a successful season! ***



CANADIAN SNOW BUNTING NETWORK – MARCH 2021

RICK LUDKIN

Sometimes good projects can have the most casual beginnings. In the summer of 2009, Oliver Love (U. of Windsor) and I were enjoying a beer on a First Air flight from Iqaluit to Ottawa at the end of a field session on East Bay Island, a small island off the NE end of Southampton Island at the top end of Hudson Bay. Most of the field work was centered on Common Eiders but, it having become glaringly clear that there was a large breeding population of Snow Buntings on this tiny rock outcrop (700 x 400 m.), we had begun to colour band them to look at various aspects of their breeding behaviour. Anyway....back to the beer. I was reading an inflight magazine article highlighting the fact that 20 species of North American songbirds had experienced significant declines in their numbers since the 1960's. One of them, the Snow Bunting, had reportedly declined by 64%! This came as sort of a surprise to us as tiny East Bay Island sported 31 breeding pairs. It was through the ensuing discussion that we realized that VERY little was known about Snow Buntings in Canada and we decided to try to find out more about this wonderful little bird. At this point the Canadian Snow Bunting Network (CSBN) was visualized and it was with the addition of Christy Macdonald (then a Masters student at Windsor, studying Snow Buntings) that it came into being – Christy providing the drive and organizational skills necessary to pull things together.

Initially, there were 5 goals:

- Harness the power of bringing together volunteer banders and scientific researchers from across the country.
- Understand how wintering flocks are structured over time and space.



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- Determine how structure changes with local climate variability.
- Determine where particular wintering flocks breed in the Arctic.
- Use winter flocks to monitor the health of Canadian populations.

Over time a few more goals were added:

- Fill in banding “gaps” across the country.
- Determine migratory connectivity of North American breeding populations.
- Determine the mechanisms (eg. Climate change, winter habitat changes, etc.) that may be driving potential species decline.
- Investigate the physiological mechanisms that affect overwintering and migration – especially fat deposition and utilization.

The first task was to try and identify and enlist any and all banders across the country that might be interested in pursuing this project. There were already a few banders in Ontario and Quebec that were banding SNBU's (David Lambie in large numbers) and we were able to interest a few others in joining – in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes and one in Newfoundland. The problem was (and still is) in the Prairie Provinces. To date there is NO bander out west that is banding them – despite the fact that ~75% of Canadian Snow Buntings spend the winter in the southern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. And except for the great work done by Julie Bauer (Haines Junction, Yukon) there is no one banding these birds in the far north – Northwest Territories and Nunavut. If we really want to find out about “our” Snow Buntings, this is a problem that we will need to tackle.

Still, the recruitment of banders into this project has had great results. Between 1930 and 2010, 71,277 birds were banded in North America and Greenland. Between 2010 – 2020, 86,514 were banded in Ontario, 28,209 in Quebec, and 265 in Newfoundland for a total of 114,988. Of the birds banded between 1930-2010, there were 92 encounters of buntings at a distance of >200 km. I don't have the exact figures for more recent encounters (between 2010-2020) but there have been 1,098 – and my sense, from talking with banders, is that many of them were at distances of >200 km. So, there's a LOT of data that is being generated and is available for dissection.

Some things have become clear (or more clear):

- There are great fluctuations in the number of Snow Buntings encountered from one winter to the next. For example, the largest banding total for Ontario was in 2015 when 14,841 were banded; the lowest was in 2012 with 2,295. (In 2011 when 12,639 were banded in Ontario, in Haldimand we banded 2,855; the very next year – 2012, the Winter that Wasn't -we banded only 40.)
- Fluctuations in their presence or absence seems to be weather-dependent: they require snow cover and cold temperatures. As soon as you lose one or the other (usually both), the birds disappear. (An interesting example was provided by a bird that David Lambie banded in January 2011. The next January – in the very mild winter of 2012 - almost to the day, this same bird was recovered by Alexandre Ancil just outside of Rimouski on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, 1200 km to the NE. There was no need to come further south. (Of course, this was an advantage for this male bird as it was much closer to its breeding ground.) It will be interesting to see what happens as winters get shorter and milder.



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- Banding in eastern Canada is clearly showing that there are linkages between wintering sites in eastern North America, migration routes throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and Labrador, and breeding sites in western Greenland.
- Less is known about birds spending the Winter in western Canada. Although there was a small sample size, Christy Macdonald, using banding results, geolocators and stable isotope analysis, suggests that there is a high degree of connectivity between Low Arctic birds and the western North America wintering range – Prairie Provinces. Her paper is referenced below.
- There appears to be a parallel migration system with Hudson Bay acting as a migratory divide between eastern and western populations. [This leads to an interesting question: where do the birds that Bruce Murphy and Joanne Goddard band in New Liskeard come from?]
- Marie-Pier Laplante, at the University of Quebec at Rimouski, analyzed a long-term data set (7 years from 8 locations, including several in Ontario) to look at daily variation in weather (temperature, snowfall) on the variation in fat stores (energy reserves). Rather than summarize this paper, I have provided a reference below. [For consideration in this regard, Darroch Whitaker, who was banding for a couple of years in western Newfoundland, was capturing birds that weighed between 45-55 grams and one that weighed over 61 grams. Considering the normal weight for a male is between 35 and 40 grams this is really significant. Further, one retrap went from 49.6 grams to 55.4 g in just 48 hours. Are these birds making a non-stop flight to Greenland?]

Some of the gaps that the CSBN needs to address:

- We need to give more timely feedback to those that have been banding Snow Buntings. At times some members of the network question if all their effort under cold, windy conditions is leading to something valuable. It is...but we need to be better at keeping them informed.
- “Plug the holes” across the country. We need to get interested people trained and banding in western Canada. There is a “corridor” of Snow Buntings moving along the St. Lawrence and through Labrador; there are just a few banders along the river and NONE in Labrador. It would be worthwhile spending some time training people there. [There is an interesting Facebook page – “Snow Bunting Project – 2021” on which native Labradorians(?) post their Snow Bunting sightings. It’s a good way to get a sense of migratory timing in that province.] There is no one banding in the Arctic, home to the vast majority of our birds. A number of years ago I went to Iqaluit to interest people there in this bird and had an opportunity to train a young Inuit woman, who showed great promise. But I have not been able to return and the young woman has come south to pursue an academic program through the University of Guelph.
- We need to encourage university students and faculty to use the large amount of data that we’re generating.

Some references:

- Macdonald, C.A., et al. 2012. Strong migratory connectivity in a declining Arctic passerine. *Animal Migration*.
- Laplante, M-P. et al. 2019. Flexible response to short-term weather in a cold-adapted songbird. *J. of Avian Biology*
- Further interesting information can be found by Googling Canadian Snow Bunting Report. ***



REMEMBERING HARRY G. LUMSDEN

It is with great sadness that we are relaying the news of the passing of Harry Lumsden. His obituary is on the Facebook page for Wye Marsh at <https://www.facebook.com/wyemarshwildlifecentre/>.

Harry was the recipient of OFO's Distinguished Ornithology Award in 2008 and a frequent contributor to Ontario Birds. A full obituary will be published in Ontario Birds. Please join us in expressing condolences to his family.

From the Wye Marsh Facebook page:

Harry G. Lumsden

It is with great sadness that we share that Harry G. Lumsden, our Visionary and Mentor of the Ontario Trumpeter Swan Restoration Program passed away peacefully at home on Feb 8, 2022, one month shy of his 99th birthday. Over the years, we have had the honour to stand beside this modest man who only ever wanted to draw the attention to the swans rather than himself. Harry shared with us his dream, his knowledge, and his passion for Trumpeter Swans. It is because of his vision we must give credit for the beauty of the Trumpeter Swans we see today in Ontario.



Harry Lumsden was a man of great accomplishments and a life well lived, full of legacies, respected worldwide for his work in rehabilitating the Trumpeter Swan population in Ontario, a self-taught biologist/ornithologist and “a life-long student of birds.” Harry had often shared a story of childhood when he first became interested in birds, “I have always been interested in birds right from being a small child. I remember fairly vividly when I was about 4 years old, being taken by my father to look at a Song Thrush nest. The bird was flying around making alarm calls.” From then on, Harry’s curiosity became enamored by the mysterious behaviour of the birds. Harry’s modest lifetime passion for birds did not go unnoticed. On October 30, 2003, Harry received The Order of Canada Award, and in 2004 he became a Member of the Order of Canada, one of the highest honours for his outstanding contribution to wildlife management and conservation.

“He provides a strong example of how, by working together, we can make a lasting contribution to conservation. A retired biologist and research scientist with Ontario's Ministry of Natural Resources, Harry Lumsden is an international authority on the grouse family and waterfowl. As well, he has shared his knowledge of aviculture with the general public. He has inspired volunteers to follow his lead in breeding Canada geese and Trumpeter Swans, successfully reintroducing these birds to Ontario. Known for his passion and dedication, he continues to stimulate public interest in wildlife conservation.”

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The Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Award for Lifetime Achievement was awarded to Harry Lumsden on February 24, 2012, for his work with the Trumpeter Swans. "This prestigious award honors individuals who have made contributions to preserving, protecting and promoting community heritage for 25 years or more." Many prestigious awards are hanging on Harry's walls. He would humbly smile and comment during an interview, "Please don't say anything about that stuff, I don't want to give the impression that I am more than I actually am. I just love swans." Harry, you were more than you ever wanted to take credit for. A humble and gentle man who did remarkable things in your lifetime. May you rest peacefully and fly high with the beauty of your legacy that now grace the skies throughout Ontario, your beloved Trumpeter Swans. It has been an honour to know you.



Harry was born in Scotland and came to Canada during World War II after he joined the Royal Air Force. Like other British pilots, he was stationed in Canada on a three-year tour of duty in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Nova Scotia. During a one-week vacation from his tour he had the opportunity to meet with the staff at the Royal Ontario Museum. Here his keen interest to learn about bird studies and skin preparation catapulted him into the rest of his career. Following the war, he immigrated to Canada and joined the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to continue his work with birds. For the next 35 years he conducted waterfowl surveys over the Hudson Bay and James Bay region with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1982, Harry's work began on a recovery program in Ontario for the endangered Trumpeter Swan. After Harry's career headed into retirement the Ontario Trumpeter Swan Restoration Program became his primary focus. Together with the aid of private funding and a group of dedicated volunteers the Trumpeter Swan population was estimated in 2007 at 1000 birds and was classified as a re-established self-sustaining population in Ontario. Today the Trumpeter Swan population in Ontario is 2500+ swans.

Harry's knowledge was self taught by that of a hands-on curiosity to learn everything he could about a broad species of birds. Over his lifetime, he has authored over 100+ publications and a co-author on 50+ others. His life's work has made Harry G. Lumsden respected throughout the world for his ornithological accomplishments.

Harry is survived by his three daughters, Jennifer, Deborah and Diana and three grandchildren, Chris, Heather and Jake.

If you would like to make a donation in memory of Harry Lumsden please visit:

- <https://www.wyemarth.com/donate>



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- <https://www.wyemmarsh.com/donate?fbclid=IwAR0N1pStU0VQewPenbeKIVkIRGa5uRjOf2fxn47jixqxqkPU886fmv2-JA8>
- or make a donation to a charity of your choosing in his honour. ***

REMEMBERING TRACEY HELEN DEAN

It is with great sadness that we are relaying the news of the passing of Tracey Dean.

Tracey, daughter of Janette Dean, successfully ran a bird observatory in the Maritimes. Please join us in expressing condolences to her family.

From the St. George Funeral Home & Crematorium:

Tracey Helen Dean

Tracey Dean passed suddenly and unexpectedly on May 26, 2021. She was born in England in 1960 and moved to Canada in February 1969. She eventually moved from Ontario to the St. Andrew's area 32 years ago on a nine-month contract at Huntsman Marine Science Centre; she never looked back. She had found home. Her passion and love for the Fundy area and its wildlife was shared with the thousands of students, teachers and parents that attended her courses. She was happiest on the water: fresh or salt, a kayak, boat or ferry. She loved Grand Manan and the whale watching crew out there. She thoroughly enjoyed working with the Quoddy Link crew when she could these past 5 years. In spite of the number of people she taught and showed wildlife to, she was a very private person.



She will be sorely missed by her best friend and sister, Joanne Dewey, her best friend and niece, Sarah Dewey and the rest of the Dewey clan, Mango, her Huntsman family, her Quoddy Link family, her Grand Manan family, and the friends that were near and dear to her heart (you know who you are).

If you wish, donations to Huntsman Marine Science Centre or to the New Brunswick Nature Trust would be appreciated.***



WHY BELONG TO THE OBBA?

1. **Meet** like-minded people who enjoy banding birds by providing a forum for communication among Ontario banders.
2. Chance to **share** and compare the results of your banding efforts with others.
3. Receive a **newsletter** three times a year reporting on current banding activities and topics of interest to banders.
4. Contribute to and receive the organization's long running **journal – Ontario Bird Banding** - that reports annually on the bird banding activities of its members and read articles on banding techniques.
5. Take part in an **annual general meeting** where you can present, listen to and meet guest speakers and share your banding interests with other banders from across Ontario in a pleasant social atmosphere.
6. Get opportunities to **learn** different banding techniques and share knowledge of different issues and the latest trends in the banding world.
7. Have the chance to recognize extraordinary efforts of individuals through the **Janette Dean Award**, or fund your research through the **Waterfall Award**.
8. Benefit from the **North American Banding Council's** network of activities, training workshops and certification programs and connection to the Canadian **Bird Banding Office** under the Canadian Wildlife Service.
9. Encourage **mentorship**, share **enthusiasm**, **contribute** to knowledge of bird banding and take part in collaborative projects (such as Mourning Dove and Snow Bunting banding).
10. Most of all – to have **FUN** while contributing to **bird conservation science!**

TO JOIN OR RENEW: Please fill out the renewal form, or send the same information along with payment to Barbara Campbell—barbcampbell52@gmail.com. A renewal form is at the back of this newsletter or can be found online at:

https://www.ontbanding.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/OBBA_Membership_form_2-March-2021.pdf

RENEW ONLINE – Send the pertinent information to barbcampbell52@gmail.com, and make your payment online here –

<https://www.canadahelps.org/en/charities/OBBA/events/obba-membership-2/#overview>

Please specify “membership” in the comments field.



ONTARIO BIRD BANDING ASSOCIATION (2022-23)

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Immediate Past President	Bruce Murphy	Birdboy369@gmail.com
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2nd Vice President	Nancy Furber	oriskany.nf@gmail.com
3rd Vice President	David Okines	David.okines@gmail.com
Recording Secretary	Bill Read	billreadsbooks@gmail.com
Treasurer/ Membership Secretary	Barbara Campbell	Barbcampbell52@gmail.com
	Stu Mackenzie	smackenzie@birdscanada.org
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Ontario Bird Banding Association

Charitable Registration No. 873195960RR0001

www.ontbanding.org

<https://www.facebook.com/OntarioBirdBanding/>

2022 Membership Application or Renewal

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ Prov: _____

Postal Code: _____ Phone: () _____ - _____

Email: _____

NOTE: All correspondence with the OBBA will be electronic. If you wish to receive a hard-copy of the materials, newsletter and/or journal, you must specify below.

- Please send me the Newsletter by regular mail
- Please send me the Journal by regular mail

Membership Category:

- Life Membership (\$500)
- Individual / Family - Household (\$25/\$40)
- Student (\$15)
- Outside of Canada and United States—\$10 mailing surcharge

Additional Donation: \$_____, tax receipt issued if \$10 or more.

Make cheque payable to: Ontario Bird Banding Association

RENEW ONLINE:

<https://www.canadahelps.org/en/charities/OBBA/events/membership/>

Or mail to:

Barb Campbell
19 Harwood Lane
Kanata, ON K2K 1X7

