

THE BLUE HERON



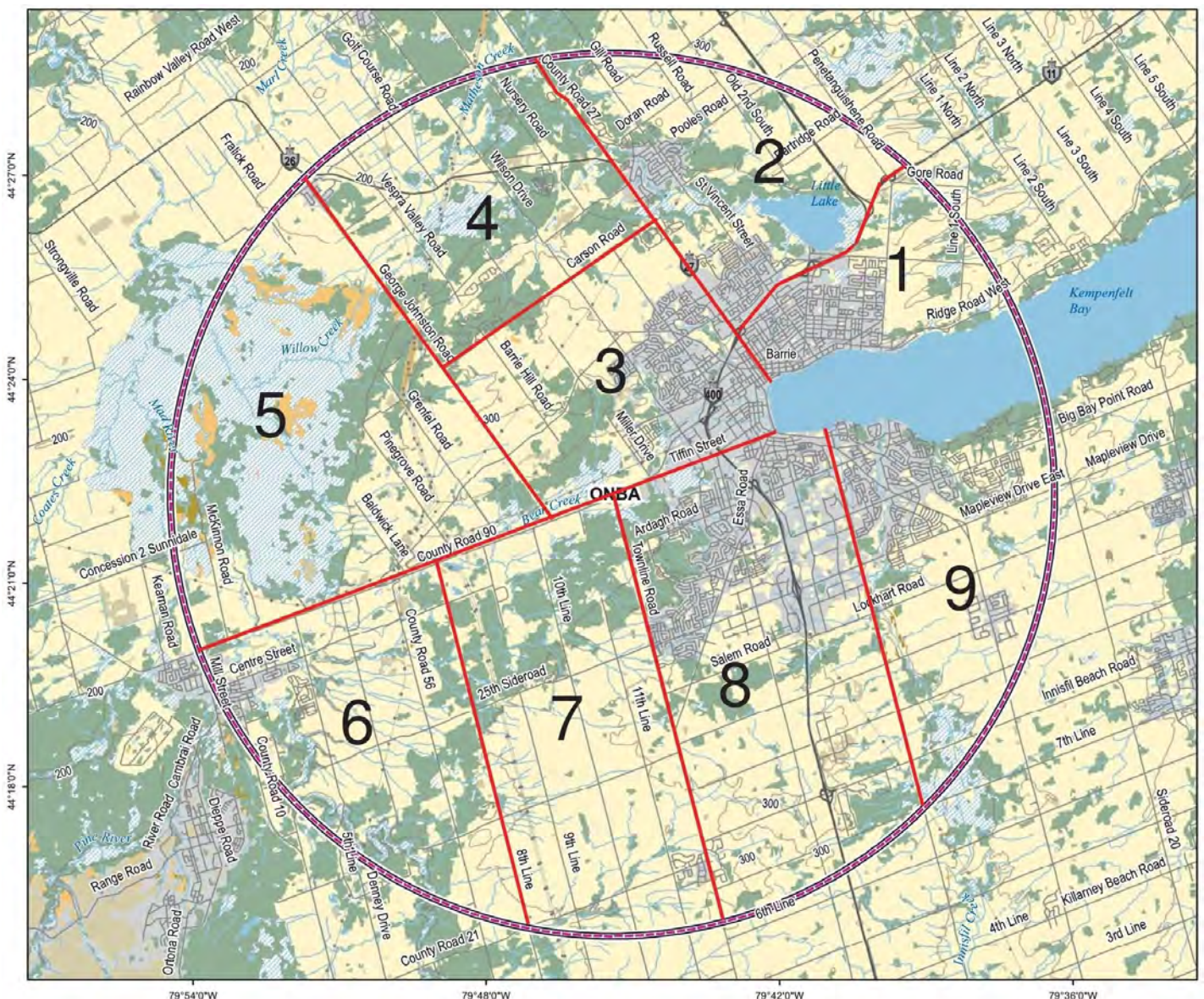
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Barrie Christmas Bird Count 2022



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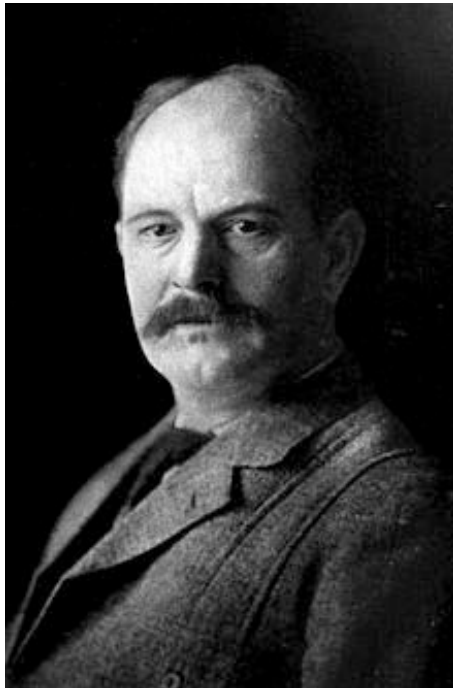
To acquire and disseminate knowledge of natural history
 To protect and preserve Wildlife
 To stimulate public interest in nature and its preservation

For membership details page 17

Editor's Message

This issue of the Blue Heron is all about the 2022 Nature Barrie Christmas Bird Count (CBC). Let's start with a little background on the CBC. Prior to 1900 hunters engaged in a holiday tradition known as the Christmas "Side Hunt". They would choose sides and head out for the day, guns in hand. The side that brought in the biggest pile of feathered quarry won. There was no thought as to whether they were edible, beneficial, beautiful or rare. This was not sustainable and the tradition was in need of change. The idea of conservation was beginning to take shape and people were becoming concerned about the decline of bird populations. On Christmas Day 1900, Frank M. Chapman an ornithologist and an officer in the Audubon Society, proposed a new holiday tradition, a "Christmas Bird Count" during which participants would count the birds during the holidays rather than kill them. Thanks to Chapman's inspiration and the enthusiasm of 27 dedicated birders, 25 CBC's were held that day. Locations ranged from Toronto, Ontario to Pacific Grove, California. Those original counters tallied a total of 18,500 birds from 90 species.

Since that first CBC in 1900 the counts have continued every year for more than 120 years. 2022/2023 marked the 123rd consecutive count year although some counts were cancelled in 2020 because of the global pandemic. The CBC is the longest running citizen scientist survey in the world. Tens of thousands of volunteers annually brave snow, wind, rain and hot weather to take part. The data collected is used by many organizations to assess the health of bird populations and guide conservation efforts.



Frank Chapman

Editor's Message continued

Today the CBC happens on a single day between December 14 and January 5 across North, Central and South America. Birds that are observed on 3 days before and after the count day are also recorded and designated as count week birds. The CBC is coordinated by the US National Audubon Society in partnership with Birds Canada. This past year the Barrie CBC was held on December 17, 2022 and was coordinated by Bruce Wilson who was known as the CBC Compiler. Counts are completed in a “count circle” with a diameter of 24.14 kilometres (15 miles). (A map of the Barrie count circle is displayed on the bulletin cover). The Barrie circle was further divided into 9 count areas each coordinated by a count leader. Mobile field teams travelled through each area during count day tallying every bird they encountered. People also volunteered to count birds at their feeders. At the end of the day participants gathered to hear each count leader's report, tell their stories, and enjoy a pot luck supper. The data from each of the 9 count areas was then forwarded to the compiler (Bruce) who assembled the data for the entire count circle and submitted it to the National Audubon Society through Birds Canada.

In this bulletin you will read some of the area leaders' reports and view the compilation of Barrie CBC sightings. Thank you to all who contributed and, I hope, made this an interesting and informative bulletin.



Not Nature Barrie members but you get the idea
Photo courtesy of the National Audubon Society

Team Leader Area Reports

Area 2 Report 2022 CBC

Team Leader: Robin Craig

Participants included; Team 1 – Robin Craig and Carol Craig; Team 2 – Phyllis Tremblay and Nora Shipley; Feeder Watchers – Robin and Carol Craig, Ian Cook, Chris Evans and Ruth Noland-Flores, Sue Hennigar, Darlene Deemert.

To complete the 2022 Christmas Bird Count in Area 2 we had 4 people do travelling counts and 7 feeder watchers. Carol and I began the day with an early morning feeder count. We then went to LLPL (Little Lake Parking Lot) to meet with the other travelling counters, Phyllis and Nora. We divided our survey area into two sub survey areas. Carol and I would survey the north and east while Phyllis and Nora would survey the south and west. Between feeder and travelling counts we kept busy from 8:00 am until 16:30 pm. Four hours were also spent walking 3.4 km and 6.25 hours were spent travelling 55 km in vehicles. We saw 26 species and a total of 711 birds. In addition, we had 4 count week birds. Our most numerous birds were Canada Geese (159) which were observed late in the day as we were travelling to the Pot Luck. We also saw 122 Rock Pigeons and 102 Black-capped Chickadees. We had 1 “rare” bird as defined by the CBC guidelines for “Unusual Date”. Imagine counting a Common Grackle as a “rare” bird. Well, we did, because it should have been somewhere further south at this time of year. The weather was better for seeing and hearing birds this year compared with 2021. The temperature hovered around 0 C for the day, winds were light and there was only a light dusting of snow. Everyone had a great day of birding.



Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)
seen on December 17, count day

Team Leader Area Reports

Area 3 Report 2022 CBC

Team Leader: Peter Simons

Our day was well spent and enjoyed by all group members and feeder watchers. The waterfront proved to be exciting with good looks of Great Black-backed Gulls and an active Belted Kingfisher while the local city parks were a joy to search through and find a variety of classic winter birds like Northern Cardinals and both nuthatch species. Although not as busy as most years fun was had by all. Thank you to Morris Gervais and his son, Ian Cook, Hal and Elaine Forrest as well as Brian Wilson for putting the count together!

Area 4 Report 2022 CBC

Team Leader: Chris Evans

Here's my description of my Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) unusual bird report which may be of interest to our readers, and a bit of an education on the value of the Merlin App for identification and physical evidence for reporting unusual birds.

I look forward to the Barrie Christmas Bird Count every year. It is a great way to contribute to bird conservation and science while learning and sharing the joys and wonders of birds and nature in winter.

Our Area 4 party of three, Dave Knowler, Ruth Noland-Flores and me, visited several habitats in the Springwater Provincial Park where we had observed Winter Wrens (WIWR) in winter in other years. We didn't see or hear any Winter Wrens, but this is pretty normal. They are generally shy, quiet, tiny denizens of dark, wet, thickets in swamps, especially cedar swamps with small creeks. They are especially quiet in winter.

We then visited a spot on a wooden bridge over a creek before it feeds into a small pond. Dave had spotted a WIWR and we had flushed and recorded a WIWR here in 2021 on the Barrie Christmas Bird Count (CBC). We stopped and looked and listened, but no birds were seen or heard. Dave and Ruth were beginning to eagerly head on towards vehicles and lunch, beckoning us, just 150 m further, at 11:45 AM ... when I remembered how I had played back the WIWR call the year before, after we had flushed the WIWR, and it had hidden in a dense thicket near the pond. It had immediately popped up into view for a visual ID and had begun to call back in indignant agitation.

So, I implored Ruth and Dave to wait for a moment while I set up the playback. They thought this was a good idea, too, so I proceeded, ignoring my rumbly tummy. Very soon after the brief call series in the Sibley App began, I thought I could hear a response from about 60 m back along the trail from where we had been walking. Ruth and Dave were about 10 m further along

Team Leader Area Reports

Area 4 continued

the trail, closer to lunch, so they hadn't detected the live bird's calls above the playback. The bird continued to call after the playback stopped, but they still couldn't clearly hear it over their rumbly tummies, so I invited them to follow me back along the trail about 30 m closer to the point where I could hear the bird. There I could clearly hear the calls, possibly of two birds, calling from about 30 m away. I played the call again and then all three of us could hear the bird(s) responding with the same call sound/voice and call pattern of the "Calls 1 - Location: New York, Recordist: Lang Elliott" recording in the Sibley Birds App, which confirmed the ID of our bird as a WIWR. Dave and I got glimpses of at least one small dark wren-like bird flitting about along a long, dark, dense brush pile beside the creek in the shadows of the cedars in characteristic WIWR fashion. There wasn't sufficient contrast or a moment when the bird was still long enough in the views of our binoculars, to identify the bird to species based on visual characteristics alone. However, what we saw considering behaviour, habitat, calls and size and shape further confirmed our Winter Wren identification. These observations ruled out the other possible species including Carolina Wren (CARW), which would be very rare here, and the even rarer possibilities of Sedge Wren (SEWR), Marsh Wren (MAWR) and House Wren (HOWR), due to wrong habitat and very unusual date for these three species. In fact, the WIWR is only unusual for our Barrie CBC because it is so secretive and consequently difficult to observe and identify on count day. There is a fair bit of good habitat and a high degree of certainty that Winter Wrens are consistent, regular winter residents in the Barrie CBC circle. I observe migrant individuals in my yard in spring and fall, but as I gain experience with and knowledge of these birds, I am confident that there are always some wintering in the prime habitats. Had I not played back the recording to elicit a response, we would not have observed this bird.

The bird continued to call after the recording stopped playing, so I opened the Merlin App and recorded its calls. Merlin quickly identified it as WIWR with no other suggestions. I then shared my Merlin App recording to iNaturalist and received a confirmation of our Winter Wren identification from an iNaturalist member grivesolitaire. Here's a link to my Observation <https://inaturalist.ca/observations/144610305>

Note that the Genus of this species is *Troglodytes*, which means "cave man, or cave dweller" which is quite appropriate for this species which inhabits dark, damp places.



Winter Wren
(*Troglodytes hiemalis*)
in typical habitat

Photo by Chris Evans

Team Leader Area Reports

More from Area 4 By Naomi Saunders

Hiking along the North Simcoe rail trail, having parked at Mayer's Marsh, we found many Black-Capped Chickadees that clearly felt we should have birdseed on us to feed them. They were lovely and very tame, and when Chris Arsenault put his hand out, they landed on it. Twice one landed on my cell phone while I was taking a picture of Chris. I felt awful that we didn't have food for them, but I had to take the birdseed I usually keep in my car out, as a few mice found it.

I'll have to get a metal tin to keep my seed in the car, so that I don't feel sheepish again for failing to feed our feathered friends.



Chris Arsenault feeding
Black-capped Chickadees
(*Poecile atricapila*)

Photo by Naomi Saunders

Team Leader Area Reports

Area 5 Report 2022 CBC

Team Leader Don Scanlon

Report by Don Arthur

The survey crew also included Kal Whyne and David Walsh. All have been doing this area for many years. Area 5 is a pie shaped area encompassing Minesing Swamp from Angus to the village of Minesing. The southern border is Hwy 90 and the eastern is Geo. Johnston Rd. Our first sightings were on Con 2 which runs west of McKinnon Rd. We found 4 Tundra Swans, 8 Mallards and 35 Canada Geese. These birds will help push our count total to higher than normal. Web footed birds are plentiful in this area in the spring; but very hard to find in the fall, with many Christmas counts recording none. McKinnon Rd. produced no raptors; however, we found 2 Red-tailed Hawks a few concessions to the east. Our only Northern Shrike was on McKinnon. We also got a Robin in a front yard at the houses. Pinegrove Rd. yielded 17 Cedar Waxwings in a red cedar eating berries. Not an uncommon bird but a species that can be hard to find due to their wandering. American Tree sparrow was under represented with just 1 bird. A highlight was 5 Evening Grosbeaks on Grenfel Rd at a feeder.

At the end of the day, we still had no Wild Turkeys and were getting desperate as a Christmas count in Area 5 without them is unheard of these days and we regard it as an embarrassing shortfall. West of Minesing Village we scanned the hilltop to our east and were thrilled to see 5 of our elusive quarry foraging in a field. Also west of the village we counted a flock of 155 Mourning Doves beside the road. Returning back toward Minesing we checked our only place where House Sparrows can reliably be found, an old wooden barn. We scanned the outside for 10 minutes and didn't see any though we became aware of some cheeping inside. We gave a conservative estimate of 5 birds, the last new species we found. We drove 75 Km. And found 27 species.

The day was enjoyed by all and regarded as a success.

The 2021/22 Christmas Bird Count Across Canada

1. During the CBC 2021/22, the 122nd count, bird number information from 473 circles was submitted. This was an increase of 13 over 2020/21 with 12 new circles being added. There were 10,618 field counters and 4357 feeder counters who reported 3,460,743 individual birds of 294 species. Edmonton Alberta had the highest number of participants on count day at 497.
2. No new species were added in 2021/22 to the all-time Canadian list of 439 species. The top 3 most abundant species in terms of individuals reported on Canadian counts during the 2021/22 CBC season, listed highest to lowest, were: Canada Goose, European Starling and American Crow while the Common Raven remained the most widespread species occurring in more counts (463) than any other species.

Team Leader Area Reports

Area 6 Report 2022 CBC

Team Leader: Dave Fewster

At approximately 6:15 am, four of us set out to get in an hour or so of owling. We proceeded to our traditional spot that has proved productive in past years. The conditions were ideal as it was dead calm and relatively mild. After a brief period of calling, we got a response from a single Eastern Screech Owl. On the other side of the Nottawasaga River a Barred Owl called once. Another stop along this section of road had three Great Horned Owls calling. One flew over the road offering a very quick look. Interestingly, all the owls responded to human imitations as opposed to taped calls.

After a quick coffee break while waiting for it to become fully light, we started the day in Utopia. There are a number of feeders in the area that provided sightings of many of the regular feeder goers including two House Sparrows. I mention House Sparrow because they can be very difficult to find in the area and some years have been missed, so it was a fairly good sighting! The Utopia Conservation Area has proven to be reliable for wintering Song Sparrows in the past few years and this year was no exception with the group finding a single bird in the cattail stands. At a stop where Willoughby Road crosses the Nottawasaga River, we identified and found a Winter Wren by its call notes. When found, the bird was creeping around the root systems of two overturned cedars. It continued foraging in the tangle formed by the fallen trees. When the call notes were played the wren became extremely agitated. Surprisingly, when the song was played, the bird flew to one of higher branches and sang twice. We continued covering the area after a lunch break. A quick side trip to Ivy provided sightings of Brown-headed Cowbird and a female Evening Grosbeak. We spent the rest of the day covering the southern section of the area. At days end we tallied a respectable 36 species. I'd like to thank all the party members for providing enjoyable company and enthusiasm and making the count a success.

Brereton Field Naturalists/Nature Barrie First CBC 1972

The first CBC in Barrie was conducted in 1972 by the Brereton Field Naturalists which more recently has become known as Nature Barrie. That first year 2656 birds were counted from 45 species. Evening Grosbeaks were the most numerous bird counted at 459. Must have been an irruption year or the population has changed considerably because beginning in 1995 very few if any have been seen. On the other hand only 8 Northern Cardinals and 11 Mourning Doves were counted but their numbers have steadily increased so that now 60 to 100 cardinals and 500 -1000 doves are counted each year. No Canada Geese, Trumpeter Swans, Wild Turkeys, Red-necked Grebes, Red-bellied Woodpeckers or Common Ravens were seen in the '72 count while today these species have become regulars in the Barrie CBC. And that is the value of the annual CBC to monitor and document changes in bird populations.



The 2022 Barrie CBC

The Barrie CBC counts began in some areas at 5:15 am and were completed in others at 4:30 pm. A total of 52 volunteers toured the count areas and there were several feeder watchers. Field surveyors walked for 38.25 hours and covered 83.50 km of territory in search of birds. Field surveyors also rode in vehicles for 50.5 hours and drove 630.7 km. Feeder watchers spent 28 hours at their feeders. With the early start noted above there were also 4.0 hours of nocturnal birding (for owls) and 60 km driven. Therefore, in total 88.75 hours of birding took place on count day and 714.2 km were travelled in counting 10,503 birds representing 68 species. Canada Geese were the most numerous at 1814 and there were also 4 Trumpeter Swans, 83 Wild Turkeys, 171 Red-necked Grebes, 13 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, 824 Mourning Doves, 19 Common Ravens and 61 Northern Cardinals. Bird population changes are certainly occurring as some birds change their ranges and reintroduced species become established.

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

Modified: Tuesday, December 20, 2022

#dup flag denotes these observations were determined to be duplicate observations of the same individual birds in two or more areas.

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS												
Snow Goose												
Brant												
Cackling Goose												
Canada Goose	372	159	55		35	2	104	537	550	1,814	939	875
Canada Goose (small races)												
Trumpeter Swan					4					4	3	1
Tundra Swan												
Wood Duck												
Gadwall												
American Wigeon									2	2		2
American Black Duck			2					1	33	36	47	-11
Mallard	25		178	2	8		70	78	417	778	1,228	-450
<i>Black Duck/Mallard</i>											1	-1
Blue-winged Teal												
Northern Shoveler												
Northern Pintail									2	2	5	-3
Green-winged Teal								1		1		1
<i>domestic duck sp.</i>												
Canvasback												
Redhead								47	4	51		51
Ring-necked Duck												
Greater Scaup									73	73	9	64
Lesser Scaup												
<i>scaup species</i>												
Common Eider												
Harlequin Duck												
Surf Scoter												
White-winged Scoter									16	16	3	13
Black Scoter												
<i>scoter species</i>												
Long-tailed Duck											6	-6
Bufflehead								17	39	56	79	-23
Common Goldeneye	30							115	141	286	237	-49

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
Hooded Merganser	5		10					33	46	94	29	65
Common Merganser	65		310					37	203	615	318	297
Red-breasted Merganser			6						7	13	10	3
Ruddy Duck												
<i>duck sp.</i>												
GROUSE & TURKEYS												
Ring-necked Pheasant												
Ruffed Grouse						1				1	10	-9
Spruce Grouse												
Wild Turkey					5	27	20	20	11	83	29	54
LOONS												
Red-throated Loon												
Common Loon									3	3		3
GREBES												
Pied-billed Grebe												
Horned Grebe									1	1		1
Red-necked Grebe	49							3	119	171	3	168
<i>grebe sp.</i>												
CORMORANTS												
Double-cres. Cormorant			1							1	3	-2
HERONS & BITTERNS												
Great Blue Heron												
VULTURES												
Black Vulture												
Turkey Vulture												
HAWKS & EAGLES												
Golden Eagle												
Northern Harrier												
Sharp-shinned Hawk											1	-1
Cooper's Hawk							1	1	1	3	2	1
Northern Goshawk											1	-1
<i>accipiter sp.</i>			1							1		1
Bald Eagle							2			2	1	1
Red-shouldered Hawk												
Broad-winged Hawk												
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2	1	2	2		4	3	16	11	5

Nature Barrie

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)

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Breeding plumage adult
Photo by Richard Poort
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library



Non breeding adult
Photo by Samuel P. Galick
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
Rough-legged Hawk											1	-1
<i>bueto sp.</i>				1						1		1
<i>hawk sp.</i>							1			1		1
RAILS & COOTS												
Virginia Rail											1	-1
American Coot											1	-1
PLOVERS												
Killdeer												
SANDPIPERS												
Wilson's Snipe											2	-2
GULLS & TERNS												
Black-legged Kittwake												
Bonaparte's Gull											50	-50
Little Gull												
Ring-billed Gull	2	5	97			2		82	44	232	170	62
Herring Gull	48	4	175	1		15	1	1	37	282	153	129
Thayer's Gull												
Iceland Gull											1	-1
Iceland Gull (kumlieni)												
Lesser Black-backed Gull												
Glaucous Gull												
Glaucous-winged Gull												
<i>white-winged gull sp.</i>												
Great Black-backed Gull		3	3					1	2	9	28	-19
<i>gull sp.</i>	7	67		2			1			77	15	62
PIGEONS & DOVES												
Rock Pigeon	51	122	47	3	10	12	305	90	100	740	260	480
Mourning Dove	27	76	34	32	203	106	99	111	136	824	495	329
OWLS												
Barn Owl												
Eastern Screech-Owl			CW	1		1				2	2	
Great Horned Owl				1		3				4	1	3
Snowy Owl							1			1	1	
Barred Owl				1		1				2	7	-5
Great Gray Owl												
Long-eared Owl												

Nature Barrie

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Canada Goose
(*Branta canadensis*)



Photo Mark Williams
Courtesy of
Audubon Photography
Awards

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
Short-eared Owl												
Northern Saw-whet Owl	CW									CW		
owl sp.												
KINGFISHERS												
Belted Kingfisher	1		1					1	1	4	3	1
kingfisher sp.												
WOODPECKERS												
Red-headed Woodpecker												
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	2	2	1	1	2	1		3	13	20	-7
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker												
Downy Woodpecker	13	15	8	12	4	14	8	7	15	96	59	37
Hairy Woodpecker	8	4	1	7	2	3	2	3	4	34	14	20
Three-toed Woodpecker												
Black-backed Woodpecker												
Northern Flicker												
Northern (Yellow-shafted) Flicker												
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	2	1		1	1		3	10	7	3
woodpecker sp.												
FALCONS												
American Kestrel				1						1	1	
Merlin				1			1			2	CW	
Gyrfalcon												
Peregrine Falcon			CW							CW		
falcon sp.												
SHRIKES												
Loggerhead Shrike												
Northern Shrike					1					1	2	-1
shrike sp.												
CROWS & JAYS												
Canada Jay												
Blue Jay	11	27	18	28	13	26	32	11	18	184	130	54
American Crow	16	14	21	38	43	12	412	29	28	613	77	536
Common Raven		CW	3	4	6	3	3			19	24	-5
LARKS												
Horned Lark												
CHICKADEES												

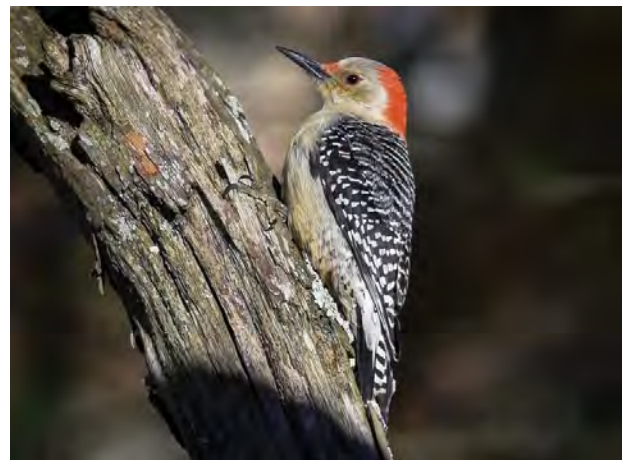
Nature Barrie

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

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Male Photo by Carl Giometti
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library



Female Photo by Scott Martin
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
Black-capped Chickadee	196	102	47	133	59	145	213	28	149	1,072	941	131
Boreal Chickadee												
NUTHATCHES & CREEPERS												
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	5	3	20	3	11	2	1	3	49	30	19
White-breasted Nuthatch	12	18	12	9	7	22	4	5	30	119	71	48
<i>nuthatch sp.</i>												
Brown Creeper	1		2	3	1	3				10	3	7
WRENS												
Carolina Wren						1				1	1	
Winter Wren				1					2	3	1	2
KINGLETS												
Golden-crowned Kinglet			3	5		2				10	7	3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet												
THRUSHES & MOCKINGBIRDS												
Eastern Bluebird								CW		CW		
Hermit Thrush											1	-1
American Robin	48				1			8	4	61		61
Gray Catbird												
THRASHERS												
Brown Thrasher												
STARLINGS AND MYNAS												
European Starling	25	7	650		2	5	58	50	19	816	562	254
WAXWINGS												
Bohemian Waxwing												
Cedar Waxwing	19	1			17					37	146	-109
<i>waxwing sp.</i>												
LONGSPURS & BUNTINGS												
Lapland Longspur												
Snow Bunting			75	25		61				161	95	66
WARBLERS												
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler												
SPARROWS												
American Tree Sparrow	1	1	4	5	1	4	3	2	3	24	175	-151
Chipping Sparrow												
Field Sparrow												
<i>Dark-eyed Junco sp.</i>												

Mourning Dove
(*Zenaida macroura*)



Photo by Scott Martin
Courtesy of the
Macaulay Library

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
Dark-eyed (Slate col) Junco	22	53	53	35	14	42	37	28	23	307	409	-102
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco												
White-crowned Sparrow												
White-throated Sparrow		1				1	1			3	2	1
Le Conte's Sparrow	d e l e t e d 2 0 1 7											
Song Sparrow						1				1	3	-2
Lincoln's Sparrow												
Swamp Sparrow											2	-2
Eastern Towhee												
sparrow sp.							10			10		10
CARDINALS												
Northern Cardinal	11	12	6	8		6	4	9	5	61	58	3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak												
BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES												
Red-winged Blackbird											1	-1
Eastern Meadowlark												
meadowlark sp.												
Rusty Blackbird												
Common Grackle		1					1			2		2
Brown-headed Cowbird							1			1		1
Baltimore Oriole												
blackbird sp.												
FINCHES												
Pine Grosbeak			CW							CW		
House Finch	2	27	3			5	26	9	4	76	21	55
Purple Finch	6				1					7		7
Red Crossbill												
White-winged Crossbill												
crossbill sp.												
Common Redpoll											15	-15
Hoary Redpoll												
redpoll sp.												
Pine Siskin							2			2		2
American Goldfinch	56	36	20	45	26	17	7	66	48	321	454	-133
Evening Grosbeak		CW	CW	14	5	1	15			35	3	32
finch sp.												

Nature Barrie

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Common Raven
(*Corvus corax*)

Photo by
Christopher Lindsey
Courtesy of the
Macaulay Library

The 2022 Barrie CBC

Christmas Bird Count 2022

Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

SPECIES	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	All Team Count	Prev Year Count	Change
OLD WORLD SPARROWS												
House Sparrow		14	4		5			23	15	61	60	1

Count	1,133	779	1,858	441	479	560	1,449	1,459	2,367	10,525	7,561	2,964
Species (no sp.)	31	26	34	29	27	34	31	34	43	68	70	-2
Species (including sp.)	32	28	34	31	27	34	34	34	43	73	72	1
From Count Week	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	3

House Sparrow
(*Passer domesticus*)



Male Photo by Evan Lipton
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library



Female Photo by Adam Jackson
Courtesy of the Macaulay Library

Nature Barrie Club Membership



Annual Fees:

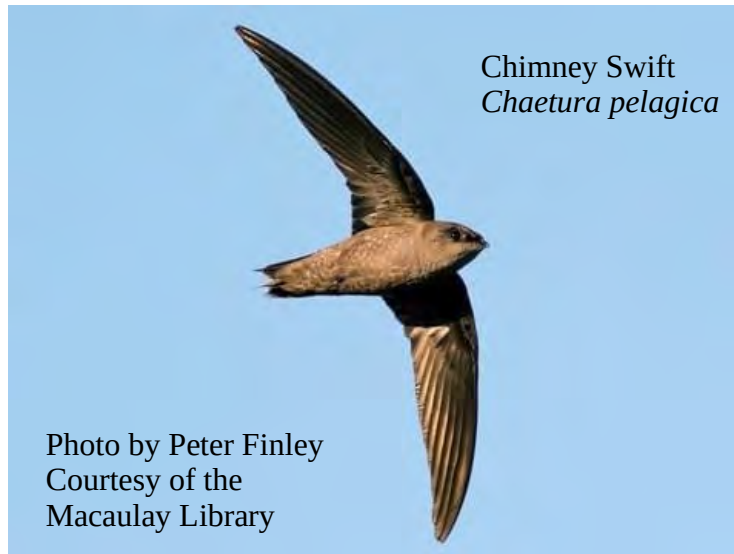
Family—\$30 Individual— \$25

Student—free with current student ID card Corresponding—\$15
Memberships run from January 1st to December 31st.

Members get into meetings at no charge, are eligible for discounts at local nature stores and have access to the content of the website. To join Nature Barrie please come to one of our meetings or complete the downloadable application form from our website and send with your payment.

Visit us at our web site www.naturebarrie.com and/or our Facebook page - Nature Barrie

Barrie Swift Watcher's Action Plan: 2023



Swift Watch Coordinator – Steph Sabean

Annual Start-up Surveys:

April 23 - May 5 Observe & report chimney swift (CHSW) sightings anywhere in Barrie.

National Population Roost Monitoring Blitz Dates:

May 20, 24, 28, June 1 & June 5

Swift Night Out Date: TBD

Education and outreach opportunity for interested parties to come out and join Swift Watch volunteers to observe these exciting aerial insectivores thus raising awareness and encouraging interest in Chimney Swifts

Presence/Absence Surveys:

Every Tuesday Evening, beginning on June 13, the Swift Watch team will spot-check previously occupied chimneys, regularly monitor roosts & identify potentially occupied chimneys. Presence/Absence Surveys will also be conducted during various stages of the chimney swifts' breeding season. Just before sunset, participants will find and track nesting/roosting locations and count the numbers of chimney swifts dropping into the chimneys to nest or roost for the night. Sites to be surveyed will be determined on a weekly basis and available volunteers will be notified by email.

Fall Migration:

Beginning the end of August to beginning of September, survey roosting sites and determine Fall departure date.

For more information and to volunteer contact Steph at steph.sabean@hotmail.com. All necessary training will be given to new volunteers