

THE ALBERTA WILDLIFER

VOLUME 23 ISSUE 3

AUGUST 1, 2012

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Alberta and Canadian Section conference 2013
- Can bears co-exist with mines?
- Why is the ACTWS working with a brewery?

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ACTWS President's Report

Dave Hobson

What a summer it's been so far. If we're not drowning we're cooking. I tried to hike into the Willmore at the end of July but was stopped by creeks and rivers in flood. Out on the prairies, tornados and hail storms seems almost a daily occurrence. I did get a chance to survey for nesting American Golden Plovers on Caw Ridge. It's the only known Alberta nesting population and the most southerly known nesting for this species. Curtis Stambaugh, our Treasurer, has begun a Sharp-tailed Grouse study just east of Whitecourt which I was able to assist in. So, thankfully, I've been able to escape the office and coal mine applications.

The news out of Government, if you haven't heard, is that the Fish and Wildlife Division no longer exists. The amalgamation of the Departments of Environment and Sustainable Resources Development has resulted in the Fish and Wildlife Officers moving to the Solicitor Generals Department while the Area biological staffs have been absorbed into an Operations Division. The new Department of Environment and Sustainable Resources Development (ESRD) will be organized into regions based on the Land Use Framework watersheds. The reorganization is still in the early stages though

and things can still change. Meanwhile, it's business as usual for Area Fisheries and Wildlife Management staff.

If you've been receiving The Wildlife Society Newsbriefs you've noticed that Canada has been featured prominently in stories about such things as the research cuts, the Northern Gateway Pipeline, a land conservation tax in B.C., burrowing owl breeding program in B.C. and Inuit and Polar Bears in Nunavut. If you haven't received the Newsbriefs, you can find the stories on our ACTWS Facebook page.

wildlife work you are doing in the province.

Finally, our President-elect, Dee Patriquin, has been working with the Canadian Section, represented by Evie Merrill, to put together a joint conference next year. It will be held in Canmore on March 8th to 10th. I suspect that Dee and Evie will put together an outstanding conference and I recommend you put those days aside and join us for springtime (almost) in the Rockies.

Have a good remainder of the summer and autumn.

Dave



Having served as the Newsletter Editor for a few years, I remember the difficulty in getting stories for the newsletter. For me, the stories of work done by our membership were what made reading the newsletter so interesting. I know our current editors are still looking for stories for the newsletter and I encourage you to send in your stories of the

New Look!

The newsletter has a new look and some new sections. Let us know if you like it!



Rick Baydock
University
of Manitoba

(baydock@
cc.umanitoba.ca)

“How can
TWS better
meet your
needs?”

Baydock's Banter Canadian Section Representative's Report

The Wildlife Society and you. How can TWS better meet your needs? Can we enhance our publications? What do you like/dislike about the Journal of Wildlife Management, the Wildlife Society Bulletin, Wildlife Monographs, or The Wildlife Professional? Have you seen the newest version of the 'Techniques Manual' – this version edited by Nova Silvy, published by Johns Hopkins University Press, and available as a 2-volume set? What about The Wildlifer – do you like receiving it every month? Have you maintained email contacts with TWS colleagues. And have you checked out our new and improved Website, joined The Wildlife Society on Facebook, contributed to our 'Making Tracks' blog, tweeted on Twitter, or joined the TWS Linked In network. Amazing what technology and social media has done for (to?) us in the area of enhancing effective communication. But communication is not a one-way street. In order to serve you as a member of The Wildlife Society, we on Council need to know if the various innovations that have been brought forward over the past few years have been useful and acceptable to you. Time and effort are essential to making these new 'toys' work to our advantage, so please take a minute to let me (Baydock@cc.umanitoba.ca) know if you have any thoughts on the various initiatives described above. And perhaps of more importance, Canadian input and content in each of the above components is essential to the future well-being of wildlife in our country.

And related to Canadian wildlife, I had the pleasure of representing The Wildlife Society in late May at the National Fish and Wildlife Conservation Congress held in Ottawa. TWS was one of the Congress sponsors and once again our 'place' at the wildlife table was crystallized by our presence. The 4-day event was a superb assemblage of wildlife and fisheries experts from across Canada and the US, and their insights and viewpoints were very stimulating indeed. The Congress included not only presentations by wildlife and fisheries personnel, but also offerings by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Keith Ashfield, and Minister of Environment Peter Kent. Each of the politicians generally commented on the future priorities that the Federal government had identified for the fish and wildlife sector, and described how these were going to be addressed by the government of the day. Although not all participants agreed with what our politicians had to say, their presence demonstrated, at least in my mind, a level of commitment to our resources that we have not seen for some time in Canada. A highlight from the political perspective was the establishment of a hunting and angling advisory panel that will report to the Environment Minister and help craft government policy. Through our Conservation Affairs Committee, the Canadian Section of The Wildlife Society will no doubt make a contribution to this important federal government initiative. Another highlight of the Congress was the development with the help of all Congress attendees, of a series of Recom-

Continued on page 3



Unusual Wildlife Sightings

What do a wolverine, monarch butterfly and muskox have in common? All of them made an appearance in an unexpected part of Alberta this spring. The wolverine was spotted in a St. Albert neighbourhood in late May.

Attempts were made to trap the animal but it left on its own accord. Migrating monarch butterflies were blown off course and have been spotted as far north as Edmonton in late June (report sightings to eButterfly.ca). In mid-June, a muskox was spotted in north-

eastern Alberta, at a hunting/fishing lodge on North Leland Lake, near the NWT border. If you have any confirmed odd or unusual sightings let us know and we can include them in the next newsletter.

Baydock's Banter continued....

mendations for future action that are being presented to various levels of government, NGO's, academia, and industry. All in all, the 4-day event was a definite success, and I urge you to check out more details on the Congress website (www.nfwcc.com) and watch for the next event likely to be held in the next 2-3 years.

And of course in terms of keeping abreast of wildlife information, registration is now open for the 19th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society to be held in Portland, Oregon from October 13-18. We will celebrate the 75th Anniversary of The Wildlife Society, and the Plenary Session will highlight the past, present and future of our Society. A Commemorative Edition of *The Wildlife Professional* will be published as the Fall 2012 edition. The cover of that issue, which will have images of our founders and other significant leaders, will be done by a professional artist and will also be available for sale as a poster. T-shirts displaying the logos of

both the Portland Conference and the 75th Anniversary will be available for pre-meeting orders. A 75th Anniversary pin will be given to all meeting attendees and will be available for purchase by other members of the Society. A 75th Anniversary "gala" will be part of the meeting festivities. All the more reasons to attend this annual meeting and help us celebrate this milestone in TWS history! I look forward to seeing you there.....

**19th Annual Conference of
The Wildlife Society
Portland, Oregon
October 13-18, 2012**



Mark Your Calendars!!

**Joint Annual Meetings of the
Canadian Section and Alberta Chapter of The Wildlife Society
March 8-10 2013 - Canmore, Alberta**



The Canadian Section and Alberta Chapter of TWS will have a joint annual meeting in 2013 in beautiful Canmore, AB at the Radisson Hotel. There will be workshops and student activities, plenary and open paper sessions, evening banquet with auction & entertainment. Website information will be available in September and call for papers in early November 2012.

Save Those Dates!!

Grizzly Bears and Mining

Can Grizzly Bears Exist on a Landscape with Mining?

Bogdan Cristescu & Mark S. Boyce

Grizzly sow with cubs on reclaimed Gregg River mine near Cadomin



This article first appeared in the ASPB newsletter, and was reprinted with permission.

The grizzly bear is an iconic species for the wilderness of the Alberta Rocky Mountains and Foothills. But how adaptable are bears to expanding industrial activities in Alberta? One of the main resource extraction industries occurring in the Alberta Rocky Mountains and Foothills is open-pit coal mining. Coal is a major underground resource and in 2008 burning of thermal coal provided 59% of the total energy for the province. On the other hand, metallurgical coal is almost exclusively being exported. Alberta contains 70% of Canada's coal reserves and coal-bearing formations cover 48% of the province's land area, some of which overlaps grizzly bear habitat. In 1999, the Foothills Research Institute Grizzly Bear Program led by Gordon B. Stenhouse set off to assess the

effects of mining on bears. Subsequently a partnership was established with the University of Alberta to facilitate collection and analyses of data on bear movements, habitat selection and foraging on and around reclaimed and active open-pit mines, using Luscar, Gregg River and Cheviot mines in west-central Alberta as study areas. Data collection occurred in 1999-2003 and 2008-2010 allowing ongoing comparative analyses of grizzly bear response to mining at different stages.

Bears not only move on reclaimed mines at certain times of the year, but also engage in foraging and resting in these human-modified areas. An analysis carried out for 2008-2010

showed substantial variation in home range sizes of adult bears captured and radiocollared near Cadomin, 50 km south of Hinton. Eight of the ten bears monitored with GPS radiocollars during this period had home ranges that overlapped mine leases with the average overlap on reclaimed mine leases being ~10%. One female bear with cubs had almost 50% of her home range on reclaimed mines. Seasonally, the greatest home range overlap with reclaimed mines occurs in late spring and early summer, when bears graze on legumes sown as part of mine reclamation. At this time of the year, when using areas undisturbed by mining, bears typically graze on forbs, grasses, sedges and rushes. In contrast, during early spring and late fall bears move primarily off the mines where they dig for roots of *Hedysarum* sp. Late summer is the season when bears consume berries, exclusively outside mines. A large proportion of bear diet on and around reclaimed mines in our study area is composed of ungulates and we found that elk and moose were the primary prey outside mines, with deer the predominant ungulate consumed on mines. Bear consumption of ungulates peaks during calving/fawning season, with a secondary peak in the fall. The reclaimed mines provide sources of ungulates, particularly elk, that are taken by bears on and off mine leases.

Bears cross the 24-km Cheviot active mine haul road and although some of the published literature suggests that bears in industrially active landscapes become more nocturnal, in our study bears were generally active primarily in the morning and evening, remaining active throughout the day but were least active at night. Also, although overall bears spent disproportionately more time far away from active mining, some bears sometimes moved close to Cheviot mine where blasting, shovelling, loading and transportation of coal with heavy haulers occurred.

During our monitoring we observed males, single females and females with

Continued on page 5

Grizzly Bears and Mining continued....

cubs using the reclaimed mines and neighbouring areas, which might be explained by the great abundance of forage as well as security, with the open grasslands on reclaimed mines allowing detection of threats from great distances. Memory and learning play important roles in an animal's life history and bear cubs, particularly females, will likely use the same areas as their mothers through adulthood.

We caution that land-use planning within grizzly bear range during active mining and following mine closure needs to incorporate the reality of a landscape with bears of all age and sex classes some of which may have become accustomed to human activity during active mining operations. Once human presence on the mined landscape becomes less predictable, such as

through recreational activities, the behaviour of bears may or may not switch to more fear of people. Cautionary approaches to prevent human-bear conflicts on mine leases would be to continue the enforcement of speed limits on coal haul roads, especially in areas with high frequency of wildlife crossings, restricting access on reclaimed mines to designated trails, and proper waste management practices.

Home ranges of bears that overlapped mine leases also included vast areas of largely pristine habitats such as Whitehorse Wildland Park and Jasper National Park and other public lands with no mining. Wild areas are key strongholds providing essential bear foods

during early spring, late summer and fall. They also act as sources of native plants and animals that in the long-term may colonize reclaimed mines contributing to ecological restoration.

Bogdan Cristescu is a Ph.D. Candidate in Biological Sciences (Ecology) at the University of Alberta. Mark Boyce is a Professor of Biological Sciences at the University of Alberta and Alberta Conservation Association Chair in Fisheries and Wildlife.

Correspondence:
cristesc@ualberta.ca

Bits and Bites

Report on the State of Canada's Birds

A new report on the state of Canada's Birds was released in late June by the North American Bird Conservations Initiative and is based on 40 years of monitoring data. The report outlines bird population trends from 8 regions in Canada as well as overall. The report stresses the impact of human activity on bird populations and the need for conservation measures for some groups of birds. The report can be found on the following website:

<http://www.stateofcanadasbirds.org/>



Yellow warbler



Mystery Photo

Can you identify this cryptic amphibian?

Answer on last page.

Photo: Bernie Goski

New Ground-Based Protocol

Kristina Norstrom

“A research licence is required when research will have a direct impact on wildlife...”

The barred owl is a Species of Special Concern because of its reliance on large old trees for nesting.

Research Licences and Collection Permits

If you are working with wildlife in the province you may be required to have a research licence and/or collection permit but do you know when that would be the case? Fish and Wildlife recently released “*Ground-Based Wildlife Surveys: Alberta Wildlife Animal Care Committee Class Protocol #011*” to outline when a research licence is required. A research licence is generally required when research will have a direct impact on wildlife or near sensitive wildlife features like a den or nest. This new protocol outlines what type of ground-based work would fall into that category. The protocol can be accessed from the following website:

<http://www.srduatnew.gov.ab.ca/FishWildlife/ResearchLicencesPermits/Default.aspx>

The protocol includes a link to the Sensitive Species Inventory Guidelines, while the website has additional information on:

- Ø Additional protocols for wildlife research
- Ø Applying or renewing research licences through an electronic application process
- Ø Forms to submit a project completion report and data load forms
- Ø Information Systems which houses observational data on fish & wildlife data)
- Ø A link to Fish & Wildlife Area contacts should you have further questions
- Ø Additional information surrounding fisheries research

Additional species inventory guidelines are currently in the works so keep checking back.

<http://www.srd.alberta.ca/FishWildlife/WildlifeManagement/SensitiveSpeciesInventoryGuidelines.aspx>

In the Field - Biologists at work



Gord Court and his barred owl visited Edson on June 9 for the first annual Bioblitz. A Bioblitz is an event designed to get the community interested in local wildlife through a variety of displays, activities and opportunities to help biologists conduct inventories.

Do you have any photos of biologists in action? Please send them to the newsletter.

Conservation Committee Reply from Fisheries and Oceans

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Thank you for your correspondence of March 27, 2012, addressed to the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister, concerning amendments to the Fisheries Act. You provided a copy of your email to me as Minister of Fisheries and Oceans; as this matter falls under my purview, I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your concerns.

As you may be aware, on April 26, 2012, Bill C-38, the Jobs, Growth and Long-Term Prosperity Act, was tabled in the House of Commons. Amendments to the Fisheries Act were included in Bill C-38. The proposed amendments are intended to support a shift from managing impacts to all fish habitats to managing threats to fisheries by:

focusing the regulatory regime on managing threats to the sustainability and ongoing productivity of Canada's commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries; providing clarity, certainty and consistency of regulatory requirements through the use of standards and regulations; and enabling enhanced partnerships to ensure agencies and organizations that are best placed to provide fisheries protection services to Canadians.

The proposed amendments will support Fisheries and Oceans Canada's focus on protection efforts for fish that support fisheries that are of importance to Canadians and the threats to those fisheries. This support includes regulating direct impacts to fish, permanent changes to and destruction of fish habitat, and managing threats caused by aquatic invasive species. Regulatory efforts will be directed to those impacts on fish that are part of or support commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries.

The amendments also include a number of proposed provisions that will enable enhanced compliance and protection of fish that support commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries by:

- *Aligning the Fisheries Act with the Environmental Enforcement Act (increased fines and penalties for offences);
- *Improving the enforceability of conditions to Ministerial authorizations;
- *Providing for the designation of ecologically significant areas for fish, e.g., critical spawning habitat for salmon species, such that those proposing projects in these areas would need to submit plans for the review of their activities;
- *Increasing inspector powers to provide them with additional authorities; and
- *Providing new authorities to allow the Department to address

threats effectively such as aquatic invasive species.

The proposed amendments also include tools to facilitate regulatory streamlining, to increase efficiency, and to help provide clarity and certainty for stakeholders and departmental officials. Clear and accessible guidelines for Canadians to follow for projects in or near water will be established, including regulatory standards for routine, low-risk projects such as building a boat launch or a dock at a cottage. Those following the standards will not require review of their projects by the Department.

In addition, the proposed changes will also enable the Department to enhance partnerships with others that are well-placed to provide fisheries protection services to Canadians, recognizing that this is a shared role among multiple parties. The amendments provide the ability for the Department to enter into agreements with professional organizations to provide guidance to proponents on how to meet Fisheries Act requirements, to develop fisheries protection best practices or to monitor compliance. Other government departments or provinces could, under specified conditions, be provided the authority, through regulations, to issue authorizations under the Fisheries Act.

The pollution prevention provisions contained in Section 36 of the Fisheries Act have long played an important role in preventing pollution of Canadian waters, and remain very important legislative provisions. There are currently few tools to authorize pollution other than by detailed regulations. For example, the amended Fisheries Act will provide flexibility and establish new tools to authorize deposits of deleterious substances.

In total, these proposed amendments provide significant tools for ensuring the sustainability and ongoing productivity of Canada's commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries.

For updates on the progress of the proposed amendments to the Fisheries Act, please visit < <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/> >.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Yours sincerely,
Original Signed By
Keith Ashfield

“...amendments are intended to support a shift from managing impacts to all fish habitats to managing threats to fisheries...”

Mark S. Boyce,
Peter W.J. Baxter,
and Hugh P.
Possingham

Theoretical
Population
Biology 2012

*“...management
based solely on the
kill of moose by
hunters...”*

Recently Published....

Managing moose harvests by the seat of your pants

The following is the abstract from Mark Boyce's recently published article in *Theoretical Population Biology*, visit the website for the full article. www.elsevier.com/locate/tpb

ABSTRACT

Moose populations are managed for sustainable yield balanced against costs caused by damage to forestry or agriculture and collisions with vehicles. Optimal harvests can be calculated based on a structured population model driven by data on abundance and the composition of bulls, cows, and calves obtained by aerial-survey monitoring during winter. Quotas are

established by the respective government agency and licenses are issued to hunters to harvest an animal of specified age or sex during the following autumn.

Because the cost of aerial monitoring is high, we use a Management Strategy Evaluation to evaluate the costs and benefits of periodic aerial surveys in the context of moose management. Our on-the-fly “seat of your pants” alternative to independent monitoring is management based solely on the kill of moose by hunters, which is usually sufficient to alert the manager to declines in moose abundance that

warrant adjustments to harvest strategies. Harvests are relatively cheap to monitor; therefore, data can be obtained each year facilitating annual adjustments to quotas. Other sources of “cheap” monitoring data such as records of the number of moose seen by hunters while hunting also might be obtained, and may provide further useful insight into population abundance, structure and health. Because conservation dollars are usually limited, the high cost of aerial surveys is difficult to justify when alternative methods exist.

The ACTWS, Species at Risk, and Beer



Woodland caribou

In an effort to work on our commitment to outreach, the ACTWS is embarking on a species at risk awareness campaign—through beer labels!

We will be working with Alley Kat Brewing Company in Edmonton, and designing specialized labels for their amber ale. We are treating this as a pilot project, and will launch two species labels—caribou and bull trout - in early 2013. Ini-

tially, we will be selling through an Edmonton distributor, Sherbrooke Liquor Store.

If the beer is well received, we will continue to launch other labels (two or three times a year), featuring other species at risk, and expand the sales to other parts of Alberta.

The goal of this project is to raise awareness about Al-

berta's species at risk. As a secondary benefit, we may make some profits on the sales, which will be used to support species at risk projects. However, to begin with, we are just hoping to increase awareness in a fun and appealing way.

This has been done successfully in other places, so with the right kind of labels and advertising, we'll be set!

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The ACTWS, Species at Risk, and Beer continued



Bull trout

The committee working on this project need help from the membership. (Sorry, we are not looking for beer tasters!)

We would like to feature original artwork on the labels. Not only will this make the labels unique and interesting, but we will be able to make posters based on the artwork and expand the awareness

campaign. We are hoping that artists within our ranks will be willing to donate artwork. Unfortunately, we don't have the funds to pay someone, but fame, beer, and other rewards await the winner(s).

We have posted art contest details on the ACTWS website. The committee includes: Mark Edwards, Lisa Wilkinson, and Karl Zimmerman

Contact: mark.edwards@gov.ab.ca

Art contest

News from South of the Border

Interior Secretary Supports Delisting Grizzly Bears in Yellowstone

Last week, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar expressed support for removing Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) from the Endangered Species List. This came in response to a letter from Wyoming Governor Matt Mead to Salazar in May asking that the grizzlies be delisted given that grizzly bears have killed four people in the GYA in the past two years and more than \$35 million has been spent on grizzly recovery in Wyoming over the last 28 years.

GYA grizzlies gained federal protection in 1975. Since then the population has increased from 200 to more than 600 individuals.

Although delisted in 2007, they were relisted in 2009 after legal challenges.

A court-ordered analysis to determine the impacts of the decline of whitebark pine, a food source for the bears, on the grizzly population must be completed before federal protection can be removed. Agencies participating in the analysis agree that the whitebark pine declines do not threaten the future of the grizzly population and once the analysis is completed in 2014, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be-

gin the delisting process.

TWS' position statement on Delisting Grizzly Bears in the GYA supports delisting, provided that certain recovery and demographic criteria continue to be met.

Sources: *E & E Publishing* (Greenwire, July 24, 2012), [Casper Star-Tribune Online](#) (July 24, 2012)

“...delisted in 2007, they were relisted in 2009 after legal challenges.”



Submitted by
Nick Bartock

“...I knew it was
a rare bird....I
was very
excited...”

Alberta First — White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

I have been asked many times to recall the story of the White-eyed Vireo, the first of its kind to be recorded in Alberta. I probably tell the story differently every time and depending on the audience, but the fact remains, that day, that location, that moment, was definitely a highlight of my birding career, and one that I will remember for the rest of my life!

Monday May 21st, 2012, it started out like any other day of birding, this just happened to be my Baillie Bird-a-thon, admittedly my first. I was joined by good friend and fellow birder Ryan Baxter on a sunny spring day. We started out the morning with a quick drive around my neighbourhood, in south Calgary, for Pied-billed Grebe which I had seen days prior while walking my dog. Afterwards, we headed down to Frank Lake and the sloughs in the area for the usual suspects and hopefully a handful of shorebirds. From there we headed to Wyndham-Carseland Provincial Park. I had been there once previously, in the middle of winter in -30 degree weather on a trip to look for owls, so I was somewhat familiar with the area and remember telling myself, “I need to come back in the spring/summer to check out all the willows and cottonwoods along the river”, well we did.

We parked near the weir and proceeded downriver along a walking trail that follows the edge of the river. Ryan wandered ahead of me along the trail, possibly eager to find a species that we had yet to see that day. As I was walking to catch up, I heard a call note in the willows on my left (between myself and the river). I would never claim to be great at call notes, but it was not one I recognized for Alberta. After a brief search and some pishing, out popped the mysterious bird. I recognized it immediately as a White-eyed Vireo! Having spent a lot of time birding in southern Ontario, I was familiar with the species. I may have screamed a little loud at Ryan to hurry and get back here, as I needed a witness. After he was able to locate it as well, I took out my Blackberry and my Sibley App, as I had to make sure. Of course I did not think

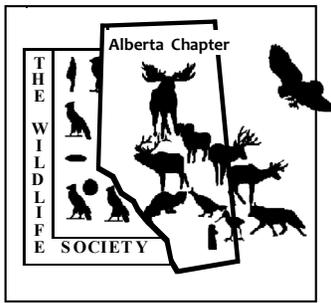
much of it being in Alberta, as I was fairly new to the province, but suspected it was on the edge of its range and was probably a pretty good bird for Alberta. Seeing the Sibley range, I knew it was a rare bird and I called and texted my friends Yousif and Marcel to see if they knew anything about White-eyed Vireos in Alberta. While I waited for a response I posted the sighting to Alberta Bird. Yousif called me back and mentioned that this might be the first record of a White-eyed Vireo for the province! By this time I was very excited and may have started jumping up and down a little. Of course, I did not have my camera on me for photo evidence, which is probably why we found the bird. So I ran back to the car while Ryan kept his eye on it. Upon return I was able to snap a decent enough photo for evidence.

It was not until later that day that I was informed of it being a provincial record. Luckily for me, it was on my bird-a-thon day. It is sightings like this that all birders strive for and all birders hope for. It is one of the great things about bird watching, you just never know! You never know what you might see around the next bend, or sitting on the next fence post, or in your own backyard. I love bird watching, and after seeing such a rare Alberta species, I love it even more.

Happy Birding!



Photo: Ohio-Nature.com



Alberta Chapter of the Wildlife Society

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Upcoming Events

Northeastern Transportation & Wildlife Conference

Newry, ME USA- September 9-12, 2012

<http://www.maine.gov/mdot/ntwc/index.htm>

14th North American Caribou Workshop

Fort St. John, BC – September 24-28, 2012

<http://www.nacw2012.ca/index.php/registration>

The Wildlife Society 2012 Conference

Portland, OR USA – October 13-17, 2012

<http://wildlifesociety.org/>

Wolf & Carnivore Conference 2012

Wolves as an Ecological and Economic Asset

Thompson, MB - October 23-24, 2012

<http://www.thompsonspiritway.ca/wolf/registration-2/>

The Natural Resources Communication Workshop

California State University, Chico - January 7-11, 2013.

jhooper@csuchico.edu

Prairie Conservation Forum Conference

Red Deer, AB – February 19-22, 2013

<http://www.albertapcf.org/home>

ACTWS/CSTWS Joint Conference

Canmore, AB, March 8-10, 2013

26th International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB) Baltimore, MD USA - July 21-25, 2013

<http://www.conbio.org/Activities/Meetings/2013/?override=1>

Footnotes from the Editor



Omissions:

We forgot to mention in the last newsletter that the recipient of the 2012 Robert K. Goddard Memorial Scholarship was Laurent Nikolaiczuk.

Congratulations Laurent!

Newsletter articles needed

Please share your research and wildlife news with your peers by submitting an article to the ACTWS newsletter, published quarterly and read by many.

Mystery photo:

Wood Frog

Lithobates sylvaticus

This common species is the only one found north of the Arctic Circle (it can partially freeze). It makes a raspy clucking, clacking or quacking sound.