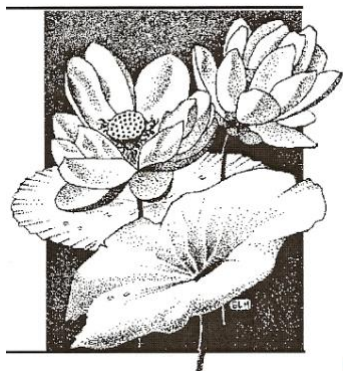


Lotus

Newsletter



SUMMER 2026



May 16 started out as a beautiful sunny, but cooler than predicted, day. I had intended to meet my team of seven others at 6:30 a.m. but Murphy's Law took over and I was unable to meet them. A team of five took off at 7:00 a.m. By the time my daughter and son and I met them at the Old Cut Banding lab it was raining cats and dogs and nearly time to join the organized portion of the Birds Canada's Birdathon festivities.

From 7:15 a.m. this avid group of five birders covered some of the best birding areas in Norfolk, including The St. Williams Forest, various sections of Backus Woods, the Timpf farm, a Bobolink field, the causeway, the Port Rowan Wetlands, the Old Cut banding lab, the headquarters property, Turkey Point beach and several more. And before 2:00 p.m. they had amassed 93 species of birds including 17 species of warblers. There was nothing more for us to add.



Osprey

Photo by George Pond

As this was the 50th Anniversary of Birdathon, Birds Canada had planned a barbeque and some special presentations, otherwise, the team would most certainly have exceeded 100 different species of birds. As part of the ceremonies, I was recognized for my efforts over these past 48 or so years with a very handsome trophy. The inscription says:

"A LIFETIME OF OUTSTANDING DEDICATION,
BIRDATHON'S TOP FUNDRAISER"
GEORGE POND
BIRDS CANADA

I was certainly touched but when it comes to the money raised through Birdathon every year, it's the sponsors that year after year donate their hard-earned cash to such an important conservation-type cause that counts. This year is no different as so far, my sponsors have raised just under \$15,000.

Many of you have been sponsoring me for many of those years and I truly want to say "Thank you" from the bottom of my year. Whether I have another Birdathon in me I don't know. At the most it will be something like a big sit. But I'll certainly be involved as a sponsor as I truly believe in the work of Birds Canada.

Cont'd. p.2

Pied-billed Grebe	Killdeer	Tree Swallow	Northern Parula	Red-winged Blackbird
Dbl-Crested	White-rumped	Bank Swallow	Yellow Warbler	Baltimore Oriole
Cormorant	Sandpiper	Rough-winged Swallow	Yellow-rumped	Rusty Blackbird
Great Blue Heron	Least Sandpiper	Cliff Swallow	Warbler	Common Grackle
Green Heron	Dunlin	Barn Swallow	Blackburnian Warbler	Brn-headed Cowbird
Great Egret	Forster's Tern	Purple Martin	Chestnut-sided Warbler	Northern Cardinal
Mute Swan	Common Tern	Blue Jay	Bay-breasted Warbler	Rose-breasted
Canada Goose	Caspian Tern	American Crow	Blackpoll Warbler	House Finch
Mallard	Black Tern	Black-capped Chickadee	Pine Warbler	American Goldfinch
Wood Duck	Mourning Dove	White-breasted Nuthatch	Palm Warbler	Rufous-sided Towhee
Redhead	Chimney Swift	House Wren	Ovenbird	Savannah Sparrow
Canvasback	Belted Kingfisher	Carolina Wren	Northern Waterthrush	Grasshopper Sparrow
Greater or Lesser	Pileated Woodpecker	Gray Catbird	Common Yellowthroat	Chipping Sparrow
Scaup	Red-headed	Brown Thrasher	Wilson's Warbler	Field Sparrow
Bufflehead	Woodpecker	American Robin	Hooded Warbler	White-crowned
Hooded Merganser	Yellow-bellied	Wood Thrush	Prothonotary Warbler	Sparrow
Turkey Vulture	Sapsucker	Eastern Bluebird	House Sparrow	White-throated
Broad-winged Hawk	Eastern Kingbird	Red-eyed Vireo	Bobolink	Sparrow
Wild Turkey	Great-crested	Warbling Vireo		
Bald Eagle	Flycatcher	Black & White Warbler		
Osprey	Eastern Phoebe	Blue-winged Warbler		
American Coot	Eastern Wood Pewee			
Semipalmated Plover				

Stu Mackenzie's Report

Total: 94



On May 16th, over 100 participants joined Birds Canada staff and volunteers in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Birdathon. For the birding portion of the day, four separate teams led by Birds Canada experts headed out to search for forest birds, marsh birds, and migrants at Old Cut and Birds Canada Headquarters. The teams scoured Long Point to find an impressive 142 species.

Before sunrise, American Woodcock and American Bittern were heard from the marshes of the Provincial Park, and after an evening of strong southerly winds, birds were singing loudly as the sun rose. The guided morning hikes led participants through Carolinian forests, marshes, meadows, and other birdy habitats along Long Point. The morning was active, with large mixed flocks of migrants observed at Old Cut and Birds Canada Headquarters — including numerous sightings of Scarlet Tanager, Philadelphia Vireo, Rose-breasted

Grosbeak, Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, and up to 24 species of warbler. Other notable highlights included Common Raven, Connecticut Warbler, and White-rumped Sandpiper. To cap off an incredible day, a well-attended evening walk at Big Creek Wildlife Area yielded Sora, Virginia Rail, Black Tern, and Cliff Swallow.

A full trip report for the Birdathon can be found [here](#).



**Photo by
member, Len
Grincevicius**

Timberdoodle Night Hike

Twenty of us went for a night hike with member, Audrey Heagy, to witness the spectacular courtship display of the American Woodcock (aka Timberdoodle). We walked along mowed trails through an old field starting at dusk. And we were rewarded with hearing the buzzy “peent” call of several males. Listen [here](#).

We then watched one of them fly upward in a wide spiral several times. As he got higher, his wings started to twitter. At a height of 200–350 feet the twittering became intermittent, and the bird started to descend. He zigzagged down, chirping as he came, and then he landed silently.

Everyone was thrilled!



American Woodcock Photo by Mary Miguez, Macaulay Library

To feed, these brown-mottled birds walk slowly along the forest floor and in shrubby old fields, probing the soil with long bills in search of earthworms. Their bill has a flexible tip, making it easier to capture prey. The bird walks slowly and sometimes rocks its body back and forth.

To learn even more about the American Woodcock, go [here](#)

Before we started our intended hike, Audrey showed us a female flying squirrel (likely a Southern Flying Squirrel) nesting in a bluebird box. We learned that these small squirrels (10 to 15 inches in length) do not fly but glide, using a patagium created by a fold of skin between forelimbs and hind limbs, from tree to tree or tree to the ground. They are found in coniferous and mixed coniferous forests. They feed on a variety of plant material as well as tree sap, fungi, insects, carrion, bird eggs and nestlings. They mostly breed once a year in a cavity lined with lichen or other soft material. Except when they have young, they change nests frequently, and in winter several individuals huddle together in a shared nest. Unlike most members of their family, flying squirrels are strictly nocturnal.



Flying Squirrel
Photo by Jan
Grincevicius



Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)

An invasive plant that the agriculture community (pasture and hay), and land trusts (prairie and savannah) in Norfolk should pay close attention to is Leafy spurge.

The population in the photo is on Rhineland Rd. Another population can be found on at the junction of Norfolk Road 21 and Forestry Farm Rd.

Thanks to member, Tony Jovan, for this information and the photo.



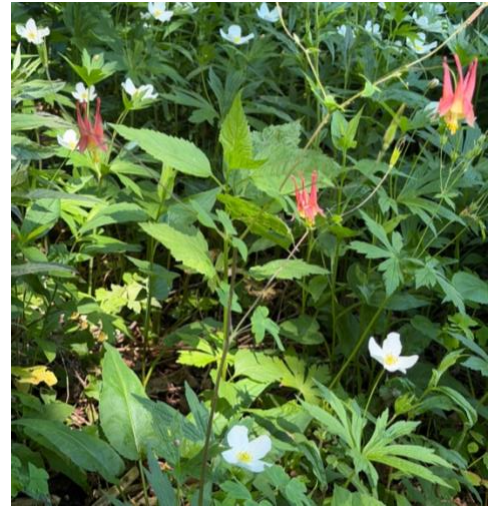
Forest Bathing Event

Amber Zuber, leader, was joined by seven participants on a gentle, guided walk in nature that invited us to slow down, breathe deeply, and connect with the natural world through all our senses. Rooted in the Japanese practice of Shinrin-yoku, it is not a hike or exercise but a way to experience the forest with presence and curiosity. The walk unfolded slowly, with several pauses and opportunities to notice, reflect, and just be.



Prairie Smoke

Photo by Jan Grincevicius

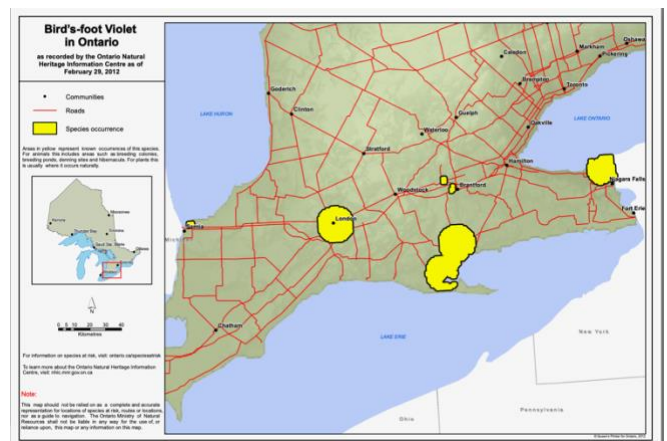


Red Columbine

Photo by Jan Grincevicius

Bird's-foot Violet Habitat Restoration

The bird's-foot violet, a small stemless plant with vibrant purple petals, has been steadily disappearing from its traditional sandy and prairie habitats. Learn what a south-western Ontario group, including Norfolk Nature member Audrey Heagy, are doing to revive the population of this endangered plant. Look [here](#).



Mother's Day Spring Wildflower Walk

Eleven of us went on a leisurely stroll through the south tract of Backus Woods lead by Bernie Solymár. We learned about the diversity of spring ephemeral flowers along a section of the Sugarbush Trail and their importance to forest ecology. The plants we saw included: Wild Ginger, Common Blue Violet, Bugleweed, Blue Cohosh, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Foamflower, Canada Anemone, Trillium, Wild Blue Phlox, Dwarf Ginseng, Fairybell, and Cranesbill.

Group photo by member, Inga Hinnerichsen
Flowers photos by member, Jan Grincevicius



Wild Ginger



Wild Blue Phlox



Fairy bells



Jack-in-the-pulpit



Bugleweed



Common Blue Violet

Spring Birding at Backus Woods

Seventeen people joined Samreen Munim and Brenden Boyd, biologists with Birds Canada, for a leisurely walk through the South Tract of Backus Woods to look and listen for spring migrants. This property boasts some of the highest biodiversity in Ontario with over 100 breeding bird species located there.



Downy Woodpecker

Photo by Member, Jan Grincevicius

Birds heard and/or seen were:

Northern Flicker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Towhee, Field Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, Catbird, Yellow Bellied Sapsucker, Robin, Red Bellied Woodpecker, Wood thrush, Great Crested Flycatcher, Rose Breasted Grosbeak, White throated Sparrow, Chickadee, Louisiana Waterthrush, Brown-headed Cowbird, Wood Duck, Blackburnian Warbler, Killdeer, Nashville Warbler, Ovenbird, Scarlett Tanager, Goldfinch, Black-throated Green Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Field Sparrow.



White-throated Sparrow

Photo by Member, Jan Grincevicius

Cornell FeederWatch Cam

Fall is a great time to check in with the birds visiting the Cornell Lab's feeder garden Sapsucker Woods. Spot common forest species like chickadees and woodpeckers as well as some species that prefer open environments near water like Red-winged Blackbirds. Go [here](#).



Black-capped Chickadee

Photo by Member, Charles Mitchell

Species in Focus

Eastern Meadowlark

Eastern Meadowlarks are in the blackbird family, and they are a migratory species. This bird is about 25 cm in length and has a streaked brown back, white flashes on each side of the tail, and a dark V against a yellow chin, chest, and belly. Look for contrasting stripes on the crown of the bird's head.

Eastern Meadowlarks are ground-feeding birds. The biggest part of their diet is insects. They will feed and nest in pastures, meadows, hayfields, or other open areas. They sing from fenceposts and telephone lines. Listen to its sweet, lazy whistles [here](#).

The Eastern Meadowlark is a Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO). Since 2012, its status has been threatened, meaning that the species “is likely to become endangered if steps are not taken to address factors threatening it”. The SARO website states that “in Ontario, the number of Eastern Meadowlarks has decreased by almost 65 per cent during the past 40 years”.



Eastern Meadowlark

Photo by Paul Nicholson

Wildflower Seed Mixes

Generic wildflower seed mixes promise to be an easy way to help pollinators and ecosystems, but many may have potentially harmful non-native species. Some of the more prominent invasive species found in wildflower mixes are the ox-eye daisy, tansy and baby's breath. These are invasive plants which spread aggressively and outcompete others. Read more [here](#).

Thanks to member, Tony Jovan, for this info.



Non-native Tansy

Photo by Anna Tosca (Shutterstock)

Spring Arbour Farm Nature Reserve Outing

This Long Point Basin Land Trust reserve is part of a much larger network of conservation lands that extend along Venison Creek. It is linked to surrounding natural areas and features oak savanna, early successional woodland and mature Carolinian forest. Bernie Solymar led an informative tour to learn about native Carolinian tree species and their importance as hosts to insect species and other wildlife. There are also interpretive signs to showcase each species' ecological importance and role in local biodiversity.

We also saw lots of flowers and insects and heard the song of some of our local bird species.

Trees:

Black Oak, Sumac, Butternut, Hop horn bean (Ironwood), Sassafras, Shag bark hickory, Black cherry, Cotton wood, Tulip tree, Witch hazel, Eastern flowering dogwood, Wild crab apple, Yellow birch, Blue beech and Black walnut

Insects:

Field cricket, Ebony jewelwing damselfly, firefly

Birds:

Heard Common Yellowthroat, Veery, Chickadee, Chestnut-sided warbler, Eastern towhee

Other:

An insect trap used to conduct research, horse tail, Gray dogwood

More information about the trees (click on each sign) can be found [here](#).



Sassafras



**Shag bark
hickory**



Ebony jewelwing damselfly



**Wild
crabapple**

Photos by Jan Grincevicius

Announcing the 2026 Harry B. Barrett Bursary Recipients

Article by Bernie Solymár

Our fund has been doing well over the last few years under the management of the Norfolk Community Foundation. This has allowed us, for the first time, to distribute three \$2,000 bursaries to deserving students. We are thrilled to announce the successful Harry B. Barrett Bursary recipients below with is a brief description of each student's research work in Norfolk County:

Emily Laver-Shareski, Master of Biology candidate at Western University.

To monitor the success of the recent re-introductions of the Mottled Duskywing butterfly, and endangered species in Ontario, in Norfolk County. She will look at the genetic diversity by monitoring the populations over the next few years. Following her graduate studies, she hopes to work for Wildlife Preservation Canada and continue her work in conserving and protecting the Mottled Duskywing and its oak savanna habitat.

Thomas Pianta, Master of Science candidate at University of Waterloo.

Thomas is investigating factors in pre-migratory behaviour in Silver-haired Bats using the MOTUS tracking system. He will look at what influence stress, boldness and curiosity have on this species, which could influence their migration route. Understanding the migration behaviour of bats will help craft effective conservation strategies for this and other bat species.

Stephanie Di Guglielmo, Master of Science candidate at Western University.

Stephanie is looking at anti-microbial resistance genes in the gut microbiome of several migratory bird species – Swainson's Thrush, White-throated Sparrow, Yellow-rumped Warbler and Purple Martin. She will collect samples on birds migrating either direction in an attempt to determine where contaminants are picked up so as to better address issues of antibiotics in the environment.

Congratulations to Emily, Thomas and Stephanie!

What's More Precious Than a Hummingbird? Hummingbird Babies!

Just like other birds, hummingbirds need to find a mate, build a nest, lay eggs, and raise young. Did you know that hummingbird nests expand as the chicks grow larger because the nests are made with spongy materials like moss, lichen, and spiderwebs? Watch this video to learn more [cool facts about the hummingbird nesting behavior](#).



Ruby-Throated Hummingbird (f)
Photo by Len Grincevicius



Norfolk Nature is looking for the following:

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

(no experience necessary)

Attends four Board Meetings and the AGM each year.

Contact Bernie at:
info@norfolkfieldnaturalists.org

Ontario Nature, together with 24 Nature Network groups from across the province, has submitted a joint letter to the federal government in response to the *Getting Major Projects Built in Canada* discussion paper. The letter urges caution around proposed reforms, emphasizing that environmental protections and Indigenous rights must not be weakened in the name of expediency. The federal government has extended the consultation deadline to July 22. If your group hasn't yet submitted a letter, we encourage you to do so. You are welcome to draw from any part of our submission. A copy of the joint letter is available [here](#).

See Summer edition of ON Nature Magazine [here](#).

To receive selected information by email, you can sign up:
ontarionature.org

Welcome New Members

2025 - 2026 Season

**Tom Sitak, Kevin Lafreniere & Priscilla Ivey,
Sandra Rutherford, Laurie Fox, Sylvain
Delage, Janet Dassinger**

**We look forward to meeting you and hope you
will participate in and enjoy all the indoor
presentations and field outings.**

Thank You!

**From Norfolk Nature to
Will & Morgan Partridge
Guardian Computing
For hosting our website**

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Admittedly, it has been a balancing act for me getting enough Vitamin N with the World Cup currently being played here in North America. I've come up with a system where I commit to being outside early mornings with my dog, Meeko, in the garden between games, and evenings on the deck. Even so, I am always grateful for the amount of wildlife we have here. My young woodlot now supports a variety of nesting birds, including Yellow Warbler, American Tree Sparrow, Grey Catbird, Northern Cardinal and Baltimore Oriole, amongst others. Coyotes howl at night and Grey Treefrogs serenade us in the evening. The resident Snapping Turtle laid her eggs on the edge of my property, and my trail cam catches White-tailed Deer, Raccoons and Cottontails nightly.

A friend brought up an interesting topic to me last week. We were talking about the amazing biodiversity we are blessed with in Norfolk, and the efforts of organizations like the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Long Point Basin Land Trust and ALUS in increasing and enhancing the natural habitat in our County. She attributed the fact that we have re-established populations of Beavers, Otters and Fishers (and perhaps Badgers) to those efforts. We agreed that, in time, we would start seeing larger predators too – particularly Black Bear and Bobcat. Just this week two Black Bears were filmed on Highway 24 south of Cambridge! Someone recently posted a photo on our Nature of Norfolk Facebook page they claimed was of a Bobcat. Unfortunately, a number of expert naturalists could not confirm due the poor quality of the photo.

So...with the possibility/eventuality of more large mammal species making their way into Norfolk, would they have a chance of establishing a population or even surviving? We still have some rural folks that shoot coyotes on sight. How do we change the narrative and get people to learn to appreciate and support our wild spaces and their denizens? What can we, as a naturalist organization, offer our community in education and awareness? Let's start the conversation.

The next BoD Meeting will be held on September 15, 2026. The report from this meeting will be in the December issue of the Lotus.

Upcoming NN Events

July 11 – Norfolk Sand Plain Restoration
 July 25 – Wild Edibles
 July 26 – Whip Poor Wills
 August 15 – Mothing
 August 22 – Backus Woods at Night



[Long Point Bird Observatory Newsletter](#)

[Free eBooks by Tom Reaume](#)

“A Courage of Crows”

“The Chipping Sparrow”

“Gadwell – A Natural History”



See attached on the following pages:

Raptors Cheat Sheet from Cornell
 Article re Kevin Kavanagh’s presentation in May 2026 Simcoe Advocate

Tell a friend about us.

The benefits of membership, membership forms and payment options are available at www.norfolknature.org
 We welcome new members.
 Don’t keep us a secret.

Norfolk Nature Meetings

Norfolk Nature meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month from September to April.

Meetings take place at the **Simcoe Recreation Centre, 182 South Drive, Simcoe**. The meetings are free and visitors are always welcome. Doors open at 6:30 pm, programs begin at 7:00 pm.

NN Mailing Address

Norfolk Nature
PO Box 995, Simcoe, ON
N3Y 5B3

Next Lotus Issue:

October 2026

Input deadline:

Friday, September 25, 2026

About Norfolk Nature

Norfolk Nature members participate in meetings and field outings, many of which are family-friendly. **Membership fees are \$30 Individual and \$50 Family.**

Donations are eligible for income tax credits. Charitable registration # 11905869RR00001

Guest speakers present programs on interesting and relevant natural history and conservation topics. Club members receive the Lotus newsletter with articles on local natural history and club activities. Copies of the Lotus are available at meetings, by mail or by email and posted on the Norfolk Nature web site. Articles published in the Lotus reflect the views and opinions of the authors, but not necessarily those of NN.

www.norfolknature.org

2025-26 Directors and Coordinators with Project Information

Email: info@norfolkfieldnaturalists.org

Board of Directors

President
 Vice-President
 Treasurer
 Secretary
 Membership Secretary
 Director for Environment
 Director-at-Large
 Director-at-Large
 Director-at-Large
 Director-at-Large

Bernie Solymár
 Bernd Mueller
 Peter Black
 Amber Zuber
 Jan Grincevicius
 vacant
 Elisabeth Duckworth
 Len Grincevicius
 Keith Hekker
 Jeff Hiebert

Coordinators and Other Appointees

Speaker Program Coordinator
 Field Events Coordinator
 H.B. Barrett Bursary

 Lotus Editor
 Publicity Coordinator
 Website Coordinator
 Archives Coordinator
 Rowanwood Steward
 Butterfly Count Coordinator
 Christmas Bird Counts Coordinators

Len Grincevicius
 Bernie Solymár
 Len Grincevicius, Bernd Muller,
 Bernie Solymár
 Jan Grincevicius
 Elisabeth Duckworth
 Lisa Timpf
 Inga Hinnerichsen
 Peter Carson
 Adam Timpf
 Adam Timpf - Woodhouse Count
 Stu Mackenzie - Long Point Count
 Sarah Sharp - Fisherville Count
 George Pond
 Anne and Dolf Wynia

Honorary President
Honorary Directors

Native plants described as nature's best hope

Norfolk Nature speaker event focuses on pollinator plants

LISA TIMPF

Advocate Contributor

Pollinators play an important role in nature, in gardens, and in agriculture. But thanks to climate change, habitat destruction, pesticides, and other factors, pollinators are showing declining numbers. Fortunately, incorporating pollinator plants into gardens and landscapes can help.

Kevin Kavanagh and Dylan Cowan of South Coast Gardens were the featured presenters at Norfolk Nature's May speaker event, held at the Simcoe Recreation Centre May 12. In their talk, Kavanagh and Cowan provided information about incorporating pollinator-friendly native plants into gardens.

Pollinators come in a variety of forms, says Kavanagh. Though bees and butterflies may be the first creatures that come to mind, beetles, flies, hornets, wasps, and moths can also serve as pollinators.

Birds like orioles, hummingbirds, and some finches, as well as mammals like bats and small rodents, may also pollinate plants. Some pollinators are nectar specialists, while others are pollen specialists.

Native plants - plants that have historically grown wild in a particular area - are important for pollinators because they have forged ecological relationships that have been functioning for thousands of years.

Though the term "pollinator plants" may bring flowers to mind, Kavanagh notes that trees and shrubs can also attract pollinators.

Some plants have evolved to attract specific pollinators, Kavanagh says. For example, red columbine is well-suited to draw ruby-throated hummingbirds, with its blooming period timed to provide a critical source of nutrients for the birds.

Closed bottle gentian, which has dark blue flowers, is adapted for bumblebees. Bumblebees are one of the few insects strong enough to crawl into the closed flower, where they drink nectar and, at the same time, deposit pollen.

Certain plants, like goldenrod, asters, perennial sunflowers, coneflower, lupins, sneezeweeds, bergamots, and mountain

mints, are referred to as "keystone species" because they support many different species of wildlife.

Kavanagh notes the importance of including plants with a variety of flowering periods. For example, asters and provide needed food for late-season pollinators.

While many of us enjoy watching bees and butterflies visiting flowering plants, shrubs, and trees on our property, some plants are designed to appeal to other creatures. Pawpaw trees, for example, attract carrion flies, blow flies, scorpion flies, and beetles.

The Magnolia Acuminata, also known as the cucumber tree, is one of the oldest trees on Earth. The cucumber tree is Ontario's only native Magnolia species, and Norfolk County and the Niagara Region are the only locations in the province where it occurs naturally.

As one of the oldest trees on Earth, Kavanagh says, the cucumber tree evolved before butterflies, so its pollination relies entirely on beetles, who crawl into the buds before the flowers open.

Though many native plants are helpful for pollinators, their benefits go beyond flowering season. Many perennial plants offer seeds eaten by birds.

Plants like the spicebush provide fruit for migrating thrushes, while also serving as a host plant for spicebush swallowtails and the spicebush silk moth. Hackberry and button bush, as well as trees like oaks, cherries, and maples, also support numerous species.

In the talk, Kavanagh addressed three myths about native plants. First, though some assume native plants should be easier to grow than non-native plants, that's not necessarily true. It's important to match plants to the habitat you have in your yard, because some plants need specific conditions to thrive.

Secondly, some believe that plants always behave the same way in our gardens as they do in nature. Again, that's true only if we replicate the conditions they naturally experience. If you take a native plant and give it fertilizer or more water than it's



(GINETTE PIEPER PHOTOS)

Bumblebees like this one shown on a chive flower are excellent pollinators, in part because their fuzzy bodies enable them to transport a lot of pollen while they are out foraging.

used to getting 'in the wild,' it may respond differently than it would out in nature.

The third myth is "if it's wild looking, it must be a native plant." This, Kavanagh says, is a common misconception. Many weeds that are 'wild looking' are not native plants, and native plants tended properly won't necessarily be wild-looking.

In matching your conditions to plants, Kavanagh says the 'plant selector' feature at BirdGardens.ca can be a useful tool.

"It gives you a basic search that matches what you are looking for," he notes.

Nature's best hope, says Kavanagh, is the movement toward including native plants in the garden, because areas that lack native plants become like an 'ecological desert.'

"Even a few small things can help," he says. "Nature is so stressed and under so many pressures."

Even if space constraints mean you have to plant in a container, prairie plants like Virginia Mountain Mint, prairie smoke, and stiff goldenrod will survive in a pot.

Though the pollinator plants talk was Norfolk Nature's last speaker event until the fall, a number of field events, including moth-watching, identifying wild edible plants, and listening for whip-poor-wills, remain on the schedule in the coming months. For more details, see the Norfolk Nature website, <https://norfolknature.org/>.



Though pollinator-friendly plants can be helpful, it's important to consider other things pollinators need, such as rocks, bricks, logs, or bare spots to bask on. Here, a red admiral butterfly rests on a log.



It's not just flowers that attract pollinators. Shrubs, as well as trees like this redbud, can also appeal to pollinators.



Columbines time their bloom cycle to attract hummingbirds, though they can also be pollinated by other creatures.



Butterflies like this tiger swallowtail can be attracted to your yard by incorporating native plants into the garden and landscaping.



Red-Tailed Hawk
(light form)



Red-Tailed Hawk
(dark form)



Rough-legged Hawk
(light form, male)



Rough-legged Hawk
(light form, female)



Rough-legged Hawk
(dark form)



Swainson's Hawk
(light form)



Swainson's Hawk
(dark form)



Ferruginous Hawk
(light form)



Ferruginous Hawk
(dark form)

BUTEOS



Red-shouldered Hawk



Broad-winged Hawk



Harris's Hawk



Zone-tailed Hawk



Gray Hawk



White-tailed Hawk



Common Black Hawk



Short-tailed Hawk (light form)



Short-tailed Hawk (dark form)

BUTEOS, cont.



Prairie Falcon



American Kestrel
(male)



American Kestrel
(female)



Aplomado Falcon



Merlin



Gyr Falcon



Peregrine Falcon



Sharp-shinned Hawk



American Goshawk



Cooper's Hawk

FALCONS & ACCIPITERS



California Condor (adult)

California Condor (juvenile)



Black Vulture



Turkey Vulture



Osprey



Golden Eagle



Bald Eagle (adult)



Bald Eagle (juvenile)

VULTURES & EAGLES



Mississippi Kite



Swallow-tailed Kite



White-tailed Kite



Hook-billed Kite
(gray form)



Hook-billed Kite
(brown form)



Northern Harrier (male)



Northern Harrier (female)



Crested Caracara



Snail Kite (male)



Snail Kite (female)

KITES & OTHER TYPES OF RAPTORS

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Bird Academy

Photos not to scale. Photo credits: Mississippi Kite: Don Danko/ML161583341, Swallow-tailed Kite: Tyler Scott/ML243465041, White-tailed Kite: Matt Davis/ML45571421, Hook-billed Kite (gray form): Marvin Pfeiffer/ML208115701, Hook-billed Kite (brown form): Fernando Burgalin Sequeria/ML220032781, Northern Harrier (male): Jerry Ligouri/ML244432051, Northern Harrier (female): T. I./ML140617081, Crested Caracara: Chris Wood/ML42776851, Snail Kite (male): Roni Martinez/ML179072411, Snail Kite (female): Brian L. Sullivan