WINGSPAN

WILD BIRD TRUST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MAPLEWOOD FLATS • FALL 2018 • FREE

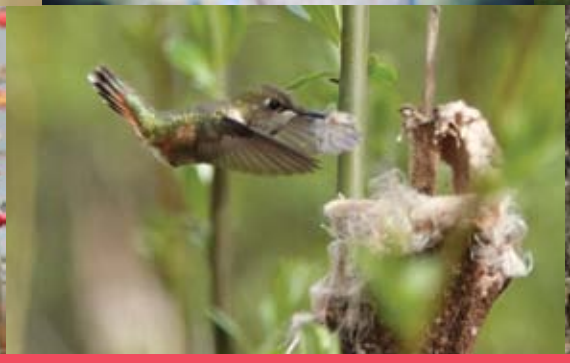
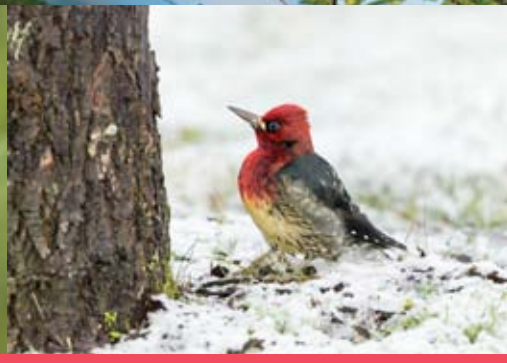
Restoration & Reconciliation

SOUTH ASIAN BIRDING SPOTLIGHT

MOUNTAINS *to* MUDFLATS

IOCONGRESS 2018
Highlights

AGM NOTICE

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Cover photo credit:
Sacha Sho Ye Gauthier

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WINGSPAN

YOUR GUIDE TO
MAPLEWOOD FLATS
FALL ISSUE 2018

Circulation: 5000
Published by
WILD BIRD TRUST
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Providing wild birds with
sanctuary through ecological
protection and restoration, and
supporting communities with education,
culture, and reconciliation programs.

COORDINATED BY
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WELCOME MESSAGE

In 2018 we celebrated 25 years as the Wild Bird Trust of BC and prepared ourselves for another quarter century advocating for the protection of wild birds in their habitats. As an organisation recognizing our role in restoring and repairing we came to the conclusion that we do not do this work in isolation of politics, history, our neighbours, or the future.

Since time immemorial the Tsleil-Waututh and Coast Salish Peoples shared and stewarded these lands at Maplewood Flats, long before settlers willfully destroyed all the forests and mudflats, and pushed many birds to extinction or threatened status. So, we can be proud of our 25 years of grassroots service work and our good relations with the District of North Vancouver, Port of Vancouver, and Environment Canada. But we have been remiss in not recognizing the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, whose "reserve lands" and village sit adjacent to the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats. We have been—but are no longer—in denial of the critical work Tsleil-Waututh have been leading to protect Burrard Inlet, and these wild bird habitats.

In this issue of *Wingspan* we explore how we can promote wildlife corridors that connect the Mountains of the North Shore to Burrard Inlet. Settlers have developed almost the entire North Shore, (land that was never purchased or legally treatied by the Crown), and destroyed habitat along the way. To many it is ironic then, that the Tsleil-Waututh Nation has purchased its unceded land back, and now wish to build an economic footprint for its community. The Wild Bird Trust is committed to mitigating pressures on wildlife around the "North Shore Innovation District" and collaboratively planning wildlife corridors is an important step. We have more proposals, including increasing biodiversity at Maplewood Flats, to make the conservation area the most effective it can be for supporting wildlife.

In this issue, we have also brought forward stories from our members, and while birding organisations are often populated with white Europeans, we recognize the reality of the birders who walk at Maplewood Flats represent a diversity of ethnic

backgrounds and communities. In this issue we spotlight South Asian birders.

We would also like to acknowledge Al Grass and Rob Lyske for contributing regularly to *Wingspan* and supporting education with walks and talks and their positive outlook on the protection of wild birds. Their articles appear again in this issue.

We are excited with the initial research outcomes from our Habitat & Cultural-Use Management Plan and invite the public to learn more by attending upcoming workshops.

We hope to see you at the Annual General Meeting, scheduled on Saturday December 1st. In addition to a complimentary lunch service, and a presentation by Tsleil-Waututh artist Zachary George, there will be an opportunity to learn about the proposed changes to the Bylaws, as outlined in the Special Resolution. For example, with a growing workload and commitment to democratic participation, the Board is hoping to add 5 additional board seats to support fundraising and communications. (see: Notice to Members is on page 43, Special Resolution on page 44).

The Wild Bird Trust of BC looks forward to continuing our conservation efforts alongside our neighbours, partners, and community. We are eager to hear from everyone at the upcoming workshops, and hope you enjoy this issue of *Wingspan*!

Irwin Oostindie, President
Jude Grass, Vice-President

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IO CONGRESS 2018 HIGHLIGHTS

2018 MARKED A SPECIAL YEAR in the British Columbia birding and conservation community as Vancouver hosted the International Ornithological Congress. The Wild Bird Trust wishes to congratulate Dr. Robert Elner and his team for a successful international gathering, as well for his efforts towards promoting unity and cooperation amongst the regional birding and conservation community. It was a thrill to serve as a Community Partner with the Congress and its parallel event, the Vancouver International Bird Festival.

WBT sponsored a Congress delegate (from the global south) so she could afford to stay in Vancouver for the conference. We attended events, as well as met hundreds of local and international visitors at our booth at the Expo event at the convention centre. WBT also collaborated with Artists for Conservation for a one-day pop-up exhibition teaser at the Corrigan Nature House, in the leadup to their massive and historic 700 painting exhibition of threatened birds from around the world that was on display at the Expo.

On August 24th, the Wild Bird Trust hosted delegates from around the world for a special day of Coast Salish culture and birding at our 126 hectare bird sanctuary on the unceded Coast Salish lands and waters of the Tsleil-Waututh.

The day featured academic researchers and conservationists from the UK, USA, India, and Canada. In keeping with our public education and restoration programs, the day offered the only opportunity for IOCongress delegates to spend the day with Coast Salish hosts and understand the relationship between ecology and reconciliation from people whose ancestors have stewarded the area for more than 13000 years.

Tanker photo by Paul Hundal

The tour delivered an introduction to the history, culture, and nature in one of the region's foremost wild bird sanctuaries, with:

- An ocean-going traditional canoe journey from the Maplewood Flats pebbled shoreline, with a Takaya Tours guide revealing traditional ecological knowledge of the local area long Burrard Inlet, identifying habitat stressors as well as marine and shoreline restoration efforts for birds. As they embarked, the canoe came upon a massive tanker, some 200 metres away and dwarfing the canoe.
- Naturalist walk on the contemporary history of the area with results and analysis of bird surveys and overview of the Osprey and Purple Martin programs.
- Coast Salish plant and bird identification walk with Squamish ethnobotanist guide Senaqwila Wyss.
- 25th anniversary bird photography exhibition.
- A hearty healthy lunch of local salmon and salads at a long table meal with Tsleil-Waututh song and stories.

EXCERPT from a delegate's letter:

"I direct a newly formed institute at Indiana University and so much of what you told us in your introduction resonated with me, particularly your emphasis on a place-based approach to conservation and your thoughts on 'green washing.'

I found your work inspiring and deeply thought-provoking. Thank you very much for the opportunity to meet the coastal salish people, be in their entrepreneurial canoes, and hear about the traditions they are passing along from their ancestors about art and botany. It was a wonderful day."

Ellen Ketterson, Distinguished Professor of Biology
Director, Environmental Research Institute

From the top clockwise: Iggy George; Barbara Kultsia Wyss; Lianne Payne (Acting) Executive Director with Ocean Hyland Tsleil-Waututh artist; Melanie Dekker; Dennis (Takaya Tours) and Delegates; Delegates at lunch

The Hargila Army

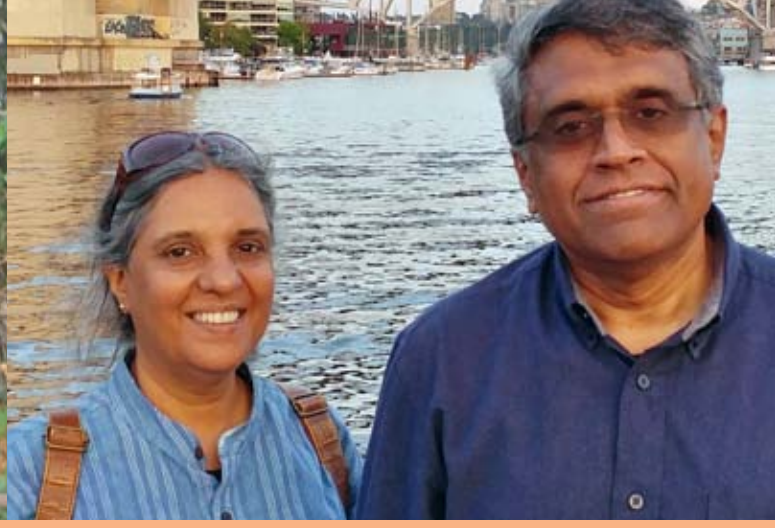
SPOTLIGHT ON SOUTH ASIAN BIRDERS

BY DONNA CLARK

In this issue, we have also brought forward stories from our members, and while birding organisations are often populated with white Europeans, we recognize the reality of the birders who walk at Maplewood Flats represent a diversity of ethnic backgrounds and communities. In this issue we spotlight South Asian birders.

One of the highlights of the International Ornithological Congress held this year in Vancouver was meeting conservationists from around the world. Wild Bird Trust members were grateful to host Purnima Barman, Scientist and Conservationist and the the force behind the 'Hargila Army' of Assam, India. She presented two keynotes at IOCongress, as well as shared opening remarks at the Artists for Conservation "Silent Skies" exhibition. That international collaborative mural mosaic featured all 678 endangered species of birds of the world, including the Greater Adjutant Stork for which Purnima has worked to protect.

For years Purnima has supported women and communities to defend the birds and the habitat they share with them. She has organised more than two hundred women as the "Hargila Army." The greater adjutant stork, known locally as hargila, has an estimated global population of around 1,000 birds, over half of which are confined to the Indian district of Kamrup. The co-operation of local communities is crucial to the long-term survival of this species, which has a habit of nesting in the crown of tall kadam trees, many of which grow in people's gardens.



Left: Purnima Barman. Right: Bala K Raman and Uma Balasubramanian.

Her work has received numerous awards including the Whitley Award (2017) aka "the Green Oscar" Award. Purnima mentioned how appreciative she was to meet members of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, and to paddle out in a traditional ocean-going canoe. Purnima also introduced members of Vancouver's South Asian community to Maplewood Flats, and has invited Wild Bird Trust representatives to visit their work in Assam.

In this issue, we have also brought forward stories from our members, and while birding organisations (including the Wild Bird Trust of BC) have often been populated with white Europeans, we recognize the reality of the birders who walk at Maplewood Flats represent a diversity of ethnic backgrounds and communities. In this issue we spotlight South Asian birders.

Bala K Raman and Uma Balasubramanian are from India. Bala has been living in Vancouver since 2009 working for an intergovernmental organization. His wife Uma joined Bala in Vancouver in 2017 after retiring from teaching in India. With an interest in birding, they have been exploring parks in and around Vancouver. They are planning to return and settle in India and continue their passion of birding back home.

Jayshree Rana is a high school Biology teacher in Burnaby, at Ecole Alpha Secondary.

Aditi Lele is a doctoral student in the Department of Biological Sciences, she conducted field research on the relationship between hornbills and ecologically important tree species in the Anamalai Hills of the Western Ghats, a mountain range in western India.

At what age did you become interested in birds/ conservation? And how?

Uma: As a young girl, I remember being fascinated by the egrets following the grazing cattle in the villages. But it was only when I joined a school as a biology teacher in India in my 20s that I began to explore nature and birds in particular.

Bala: I became interested in birds in my 40s due to the influence of my wife Uma. During this time , I also picked up photography as a hobby. My job took me around many developing countries in tropical regions and I found clicking birds quite fascinating and challenging. It required an understanding of their ecology and behaviour and thus I was drawn into birding. I am an amateur, my approach to birding has more passion than knowledge .

Jayshee: At the age of 20. I took a course in university about the vertebrates of BC. Much of the focus of the course was on the birds of BC.

Aditi: I have always been outdoor person but when I finished my bachelors I realized that I can not be confined in four walls of the lab. Not that it is bad, but it just not my thing. Around that time I was helping a couple of friends who were studying 'Sacred groves', community lands managed by local communities. I realized how much I enjoyed doing that and being closer to nature. I have always been fascinated by conservation efforts, whether by local community or organizations or governments. For example, Purnima Burman's story is one example of conservation effort at grassroot involving locals. When I was working with a non-profit after I finished my Masters, I was involved in writing grants to work on community awareness about hornbill species going to schools along the Western Coast of India. Though success

Left: Donna Clark with IOCongress delegate Aditi Bharati Achyut. Right: Jayshree Rana.

stories don't happen overnight, it taught me so much more than I had anticipated.

What is your interest in birding/conservation/education?

Uma: We started a nature club in our school in the 80s. It gave me an opportunity to take the students on nature trips to neighbouring wildlife spots. I used to look forward, in particular, to the yearly trip to Vedanthangal, near Chennai, India. This bird sanctuary attracts many migratory water birds after the monsoons. The local communities have been supporting the conservation of these birds due to their beneficial effects on agriculture. Identifying the birds and explaining the conservation measures by the locals to the students became a delightful annual routine until my retirement in 2017. It is rewarding to know that I have played a small role in creating an appreciation for nature among my students. A few of them have become environmentalists themselves.

Bala: Interest in Birds has a cultural dimension in addition to ecological dimension. Conservation signifies a strong continuity of culture as well as preserving the balance in ecology. In my opinion, education and conservation are interrelated. Education can help people graduate from passive observers to active conservers.

Jayshee: I love birdwatching. I believe that there should be education around conservation of bird species, especially as they contribute to ecology.

Aditi: I consider myself more of a naturalist than a birder. I find nature so fascinating and full of surprises, and no doubt that birds are beautiful. What fascinates me is the resilience of all these species that are suffering because of anthropogenic activities, be it climate change, logging or hunting. I truly believe that birding/advocating/conservation/education are pieces of the puzzle that we need if we want to give equal chance to all beings. I personally am interested in conservation with participation of local communities, which to me have immense treasures of knowledge.

What are your reflections on birding in the South Asian community?

Uma: Birding interest has markedly improved in South Asia due to environmental education, improved infrastructure, and strong institutional set-ups.

Bala: South Asia has a long history of birding. The rural and tribal communities in India and South Asia have well developed traditional knowledge on bird behaviours and habits. The scientific discipline of Ornithology began in mid 1800 and has grown well; however, birding as an interest and hobby is now well spread in countries like Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka etc with the establishment of environment associations and bird conservation groups. In Canada, we have seen South Asian communities showing interest in birding. In particular, we have observed short-term visitors and tourists from South Asia looking for and photographing birds in Canada which are not seen in South Asia.

Jayshee: I imagine there are many people who have interest in birdwatching, bird conservation, bird education; however, this interest is not often spoken of.

Aditi: I think birding community has always flourished especially in India but in last decade or so technology has also enabled us to get out of our

Purnima Devi Barman. photo by Irwin Oostindie

Takaya Tours canoe. Photo by Irwin Oostindie

houses and take pictures of beautiful creatures. Social media has given a way to have various platforms to share and spread findings and this enabled connecting people to learn more about nature from across the world. We have some amazing women scientists in India. To name few, Aparajita Dutta and Divya Mudappa have worked over 2 decade in doing hornbill research. Their work not only involves research but projects of restoration with involvement of the local communities. One of them has also started a social media platform to gather information about hornbill sightings through citizen science.

What is your favourite bird?

Uma: That is a difficult question to answer. However, during my stay in British Columbia, I have been enamoured with Anna's Hummingbird. Its tiny size, speed, aerodynamics, its distinct buzz and iridescent colouration makes it very attractive. I never get tired of watching it.

Bala: My favourite bird in North America is the Arctic Tern. I am amazed that this small creature weighing less than 120 grams travels more than 90,000 km a year simply following huge, spiralling wind patterns in the atmosphere. In my ten year stay in North America, I have seen it only once-- that too for a fraction of a second. In South Asia my favourite bird is Baya Weaver Bird, famous for its elaborately woven nest. It is a treat to watch them building the nests. Unfortunately my camera is yet to snap this bird weaving.

Jayshee: Very difficult to answer this one. When I go birdwatching, the smallest Bushtit making its nest, the majestic eagle perched high in the tree, the colourful wood duck wading in the pond, and the chickadee eating seeds from my palm are equally mesmerizing.

Aditi: I would have to say Great hornbill with their spectacular bills and casque are just magnificent. If you are in the middle rainforest in India and you hear jet like sound flying over the tall canopies then you are in for a treat because that is how hornbill flights sounds like and it is once in lifetime kind of experience.

Anything else you want to add?

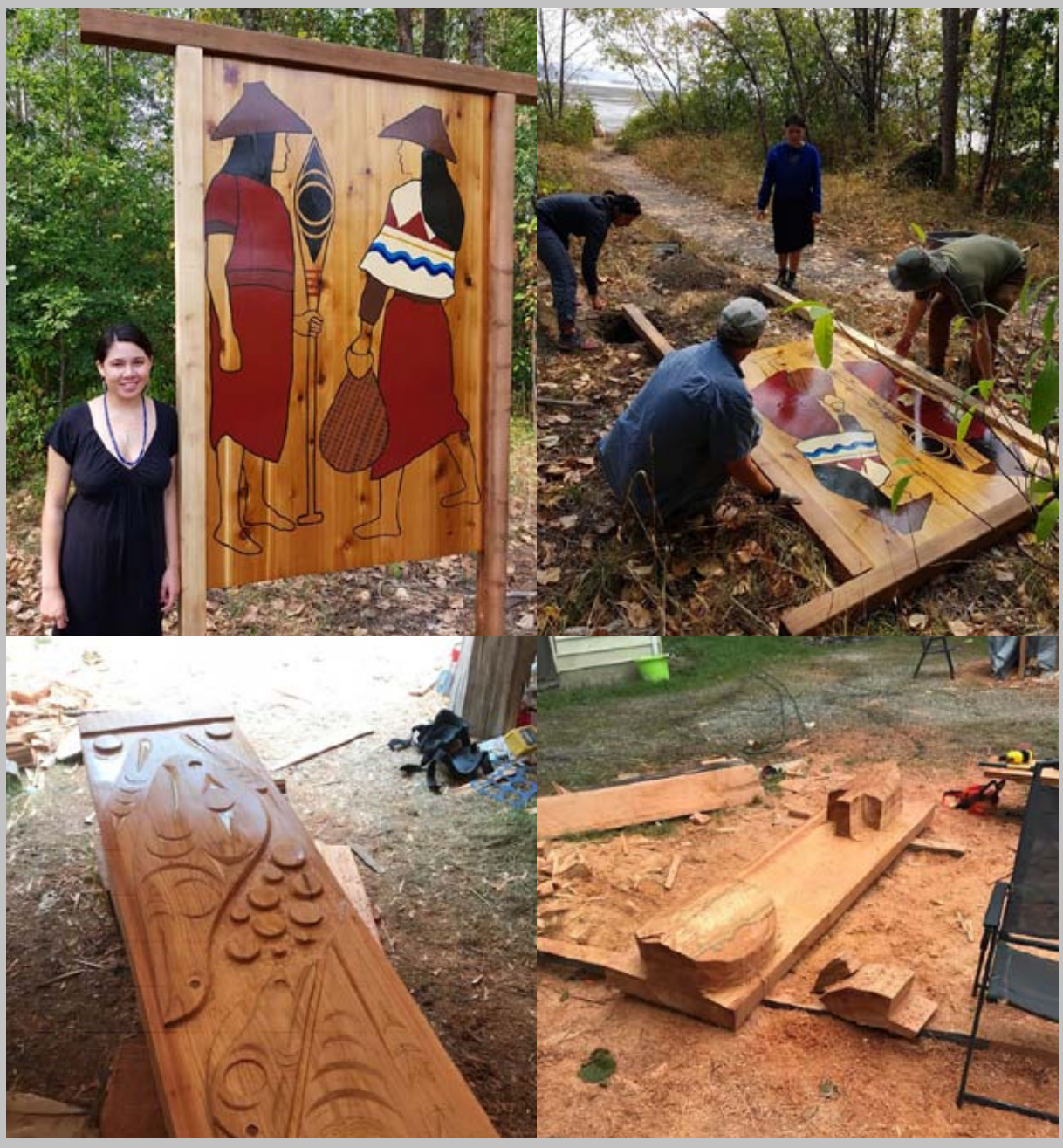
Uma: Throughout this spring and summer, I have been visiting the Maplewood Flats regularly and had the opportunity of seeing bald eagles, ospreys, woodpeckers, purple martins, waxwings, darter, gulls bushtits, humming birds, and several other birds. And the small tree frogs too. The friendly atmosphere, the guided tours (including making binoculars available), well-kept trails, bird feeders where we can watch the little ones real close, information board and *Wingspan* have been of immense help in my learning and understanding of the local birds.

Bala: We have been visiting Stanley Park, Deer Lake Park, and Burnaby Central Park to watch birds. Visits to the Maplewood Flats has always been special. We are thankful to the Wild Bird Trust of British Columbia for encouraging and supporting us during our visits too. We enjoyed every moment of it and were touched by the dedication and enthusiasm of its volunteers. We learnt a lot about birds from them.

Jayshee: Birds are beautiful.

Aditi: I wish one day we have an exchange program where native people can come visit India and meet tribal communities from India to see how they understand forest and how they value their resources.

COAST SALISH ARTIST COMMISSIONS



From top left: Ocean Hyland with her newly installed artwork; installing the work; Bottom left: Beautiful progress to see what is revealed from the cedar by artist Zachary George. Soon these house posts will adorn the nature house at Maplewood Flats!

Photo caption: From the top left clockwise: artwork by James Harry, Jordan Gallie with his artwork; Summer students and board members (Owen Sigurdsson, Donna Clark, Senaqwila Wyss, Ocean Hyland, Irwin Oostindie); staff and volunteers at newly installed artwork by James Gallie (Jennifer Townley, Elsie Webb, Sharon Carey, Ernie Kennedy)

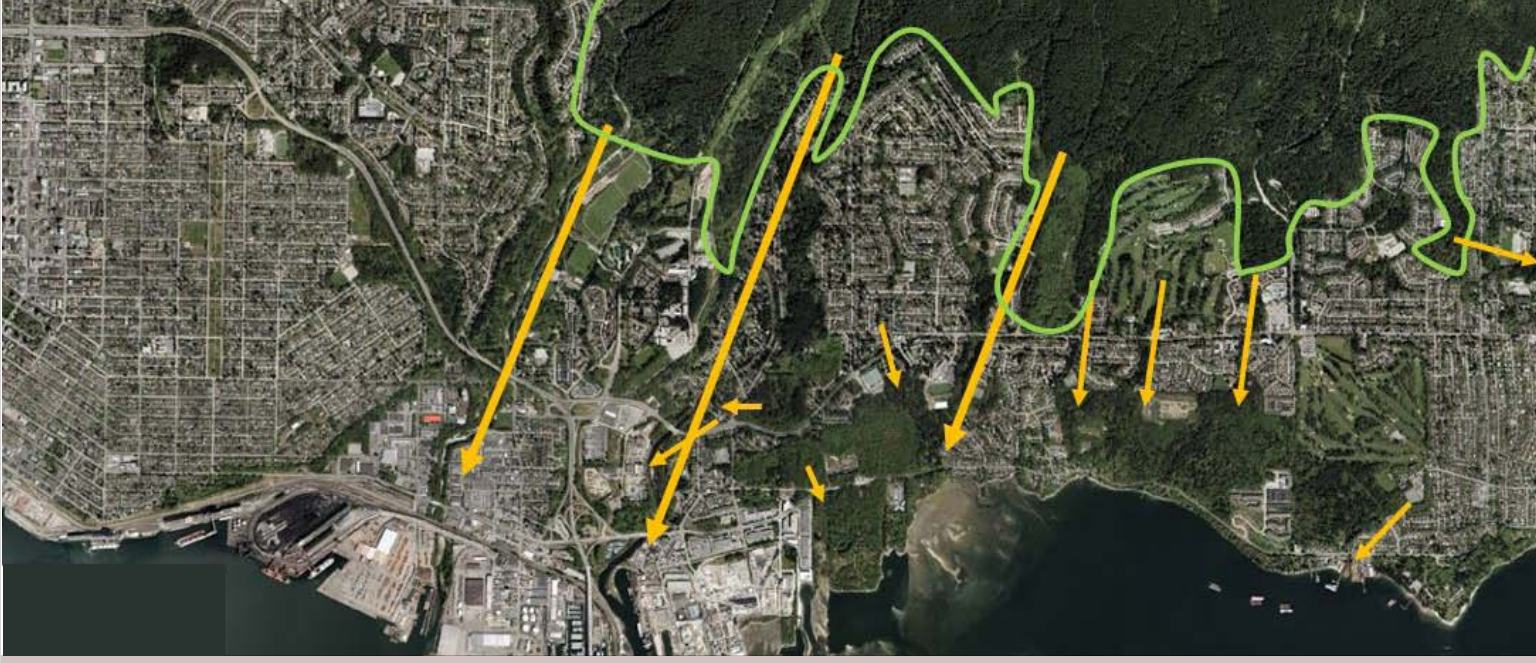


Image Caption: This image of North Vancouver illustrates the difference between the older, densely developed western neighborhoods of North Vancouver and eastern portion of North Vancouver where the forests are still linked to the sea through numerous creek corridors.

MOUNTAINS TO MUDFLATS: THE ROLE OF WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

BY CHLOE HARTLEY, CO-CHAIR, WBT HABITAT COMMITTEE

The mountains on the north shore of Burrard Inlet slope gently down towards river estuaries and the inter-tidal zone. Over the last 100 years, most of this landscape has been developed with armored shorelines and channelized rivers surrounded by industrial, residential and commercial development. The neighborhoods east of Seymour River in North Vancouver are an exception. The protected slopes of Mount Seymour, District parks and creek corridors, patches of undeveloped greenspace and low-density suburban neighborhoods are singular in maintaining some ecological connectivity between Mount Seymour and Maplewood Flats, the largest remnant of mudflat on the North Shore.

While attention has recently focused on future loss of the forest north of Dollarton Highway adjacent to the conservation area, the issue is best understood through a long-view lens of the cumulative effects of settler development. As neighborhoods densify over time, barriers to wildlife movement increase and corridors fail to support access to the seashore from the mountains. There are ways to mitigate the effects of development. The Wild Bird Trust is at the planning table and paying attention to the District of North Vancouver (DNV) proposal to remove forest for a 6-year lease for a (relocated) Dykhof Nursery and a new DNV Fire Training Centre, as well as the North Shore Innovation District proposal by Tsleil-Waututh and Darwin (more on that project in the past issue of *Wingspan*). Our research seeks to defend the needs of Maplewood Flats, reduce impacts from these new developments, and work to find better solutions to what is being planned. The timing of the work being conducted for the Habitat & Cultural-Use Management Plan means that WBT can address all of these stressors cumulatively, and as such, our Mountains to Mudflats project heralds this critical issue.

Photo credit: Seymour Salmonid Society

The wildlife species regularly sighted at Maplewood Flats are evidence of the permeability of the current landscape. Bear (Ursus americanus), deer (Odocoileus hemionus Columbianus), bobcat (Lynx rufus), mink (Neovision vison), pine marten (Martes americana), American beaver (Castor canadensis), and North American river otter (Lontra canadensis) are all common visitors to the conservation area. In recent years, a wolverine (Gulo gulo) was even documented on site. This impressive mammal diversity can only be maintained if connectivity between the mudflats and the mountain is protected.

Landscape connectivity is complex. Connectivity can be broken down into "structural connectivity" and "functional connectivity." Structural connectivity refers to the physical relationship between patches of greenspace (eg: wildlife corridors, creeks). Functional connectivity describes how the features actually facilitate the movement of organisms between the patches. Wildlife corridors are not a one size fits all design feature, they must be designed from the perspective of each species to be functional. An urban trail network may be excellent structural and functional corridor for bold and adaptable species like coyote but completely ineffective for an organism sensitive to edge habitat, human disturbance, lighting or road crossings like many forest birds. Each species responds to landscape features according to their own unique behaviours, sensitivity, size and distribution patterns.

Many mammals have a large home range and seasonal movement patterns. Deer forage happily at Maplewood all summer with their fawns and then retreat over the winter. Many frog and salamander species will migrate to the wetlands at Maplewood for breeding and the emerging young disperse from the site. Pine marten and bobcat are forest species but will venture into the urban fringe. And, of course, Maplewood is well known as a stopover site for numerous waterfowl, shorebirds and songbird species. If barriers interrupt these movements, we lose these species from the conservation area.

As Maplewood's suburban density converts to urban in the coming years, there will likely be a contraction in the diversity and abundance of wildlife species accessing Maplewood Flats. Losing greenspace reduces foraging, nesting, and cover resources. Disturbance from traffic, human visitors, cats, dogs, noise, lights, and pollution from urban runoff degrades the habitat for many species. Roads and buildings add physical barriers.

Our research is identifying the key landscape features required to protect the mudflat to mountain connection. For example, speed control, wildlife crossing culverts and adjustments to road design can reduce the barrier effect of roads. Wildlife crossing culverts can be built as habitat for bat roosting.

Urban recreation trails can be designed to be effective corridors. Fencing and dense plantings will work to separate humans and dogs from wildlife. Adding width to corridors gives sensitive species more cover. Recently, WBT sent a letter to the District of North Vancouver requesting conversion of District-held properties in and around McCartney Creek to be designated parkland in support of these ambitions for improved corridors.

Through public education and discussions with project proponents we hope to create the conditions whereby investments in solutions are understood as the cost of doing responsible development, protecting Maplewood Flats from becoming an island disconnected from upland wildlife. We will continue to examine new research, identify solutions, and advocate for their implementation by all parties.

Come to our Habitat Committee meetings to find out more and help us productively respond to these cumulative development pressures. A special Mountains to Mudflats Workshop is scheduled for Sunday, December 9, 3-5pm at the Corrigan Nature House.

COURT RULES ON SIDE OF ENVIRONMENT WITH TRANSMOUNTAIN PIPELINE AND TANKER EXPANSION

In August, the Federal Court of Appeal found the National Energy Board review of the $7.4-billion project was so flawed it failed to provide the government with the information needed to approve the project.

The ruling is a major setback and raised the prospects of a lengthy delay that could kill the expansion. The court has ordered the federal government to include project-related marine shipping in its reviews and to redo consultations with First Nations.

The Wild Bird Trust of BC (WBT) would like to recognize and thank the Tsleil-Waututh Nation for their efforts to protect Maplewood Flats thru this court case.

The WBT opposes the Kinder Morgan pipeline and Westridge terminal expansion because it poses too great a threat to the Conservation Area and wildlife in Burrard Inlet. The federal courts agreed with the WBT Board's perspective, and three key points raised by Tsleil-Waututh Nation and marine conservation groups.

Specifically, the 3-member panel of the Federal Court of Appeal unanimously agreed with Tsleil-Waututh that the NEB and federal Cabinet approval illegally excluded a marine shipping review under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, and that the constitutional duty to consult, accommodate and seek consent "fell well below the mark set by the Supreme Court of Canada."

The NEB wrongly excluded the effects of increased shipping as a result of the pipeline project from its review, the court found. That

Photo credit: Trans Mountain contractor's pile driving hammer weight and razor wire fence by John Preissl

allowed the NEB to claim there were no "significant adverse environmental effects," a conclusion that was central to its report. In fact, increased tanker traffic poses a threat to endangered Southern resident killer whales, the court found.

"With such a flawed report before it, the Governor in Council [cabinet] could not legally make the kind of assessment of the Project's environmental effects and the public interest that the legislation requires," the court found.

The Wild Bird Trust of British Columbia maintains its opposition to the Westridge terminal expansion and massive increase in bitumen tanker traffic thru the sensitive Maplewood Flats area.

There is inadequate spill protection, and given that the Conservation Area has no boom infrastructure, no spill response infrastructure, and no wild bird rescue infrastructure, it is not possible to support hundreds of tankers traversing thru this critical habitat.

The court's decision came over 5 years after the Tsleil-Waututh Nation first formally rejected the proposed Kinder Morgan Trans Mountain pipeline and tanker project after undertaking an exhaustive risk assessment grounded in their own unextinguished laws. "For many years we have made it clear that this project represented a risk too great to accept and the rejection of these permits today is a big win for everyone who loves this coast and this inlet" said Chief Maureen Thomas

Shortly after the ruling, Kinder Morgan shareholders approved the previously announced sale of the pipeline and expansion project to the federal government for $4.5 billion.

As part of the additional review process announced following the court decision, WBT will be contributing to the NS NOPE submission to the NEB with an affidavit attesting to the value of the Conservation Area to the community, to the ecology of Burrard Inlet, and as an important bird area for migration and overwintering birds and to the lack of spill response capacity for responding to a oil spill at the Conservation Area.

For the current process, NS NOPE will be submitting evidence on the environmental risks associated with an oil spill in Burrard Inlet. NS NOPE has hired former WBT board member Angela Hansen to prepare evidence on the enduring negative effects of oil spills on bird communities and mudflats.

Read the decision here: https://decisions.fca-caf.gc.ca/fca-caf/decisions/en/343511/1/document.do

BCIT STUDENT RESEARCH AT MAPLEWOOD FLATS

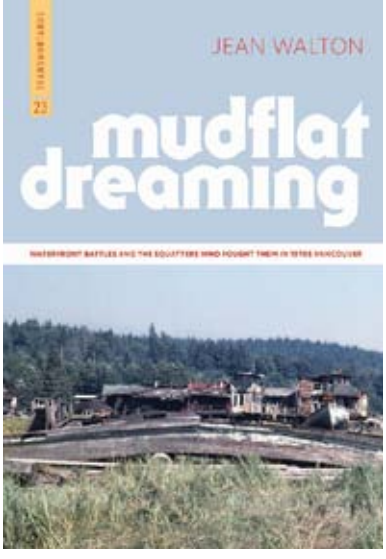
The upland portion of the Maplewood Flats Conservation Area is a young and evolving landscape. The land we stroll on was literally created in the 1970's by the National Harbour board (Vancouver Port) filling the mudflats to build industrial land. Activists intervened and had the site conserved for the birds. Over the last 40 years, alder and poplar seedlings, shrubs, grasses and wildflowers have taken hold. Birds, mammals and amphibians have followed, transforming the site from moonscape to meadows and forest. But, is the plant and animal community continuing to develop in complexity? What effects does development in the neighborhood surrounding the site have on continued recruitment of plants and animals to the site? Are there important habitat features missing, given the man-made origin?

The Wildbird Trust surveys the bird community here monthly to track changes in bird use over time. This year we have two teams of BCIT students doing research on site. By engaging student researchers, we can discover how wildlife use of the site changes over time. The BCIT student teams are assessing the landscape for habitat suitability for amphibians and mammals. They will do baseline surveys and provide recommendations to continue to support amphibians and wildlife on site. Look for updates on their research in the spring issue of *Wingspan*!

MUDFLAT DREAMING

BY DONNA CLARK

"*Mudflat Dreaming* tells the story of two communities on Vancouver's waterfront fringes in the 1970s. On the North Shore, a counter–cultural village of float houses and shacks on stilts sprouted on the estuarial Maplewood Mudflats."



Mudflat Dreaming is a beautifully written personal story connected to the larger social and environmental issues of the 1970s and beyond. The blend of the personal first person with diverse scholarly research including archival work, films, music, and interviews creates a vivid and moving story that keeps readers turning the pages. Its multidisciplinary, multivocal style makes it as eclectic and rich as the two communities it describes.

Refreshingly, Walton brings women's experiences on the Flats to light for the first time, with her close observation of film footage as well as research interviews. From the Postscript:

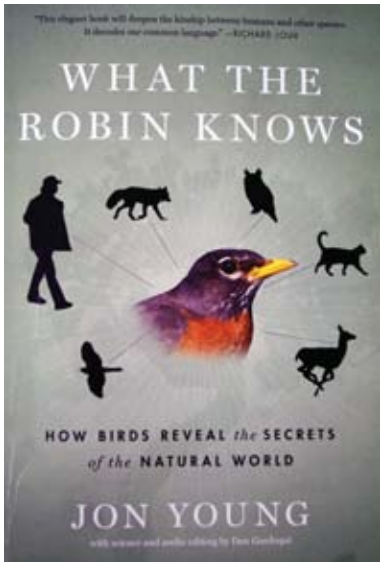
"I opened this book with some lines from Woody Guthrie's folk tune "This land is my land, this land is your land," which we used to sing as kids. I never knew of the alternative version of the song penned by Pete Seeger until I saw it reproduced in a blog by Peter Bosshard, of International Rivers:

This Land is your land
But it once was my land
Until we sold you
Manhattan Island
You put our nations
On reservations
This land was stole
By you from me.

It is this stolen land that I was alluding to when I was asked what hidden story might emerge from behind the squabbles over land use within the West Coast settler society that I was to investigate – the hidden story that I related only a fraction of in the section on Len George's plans to put in a claim for the Maplewood Mudflats …" (p. 191)

Mudflat Dreaming: Waterfront Battles and the Squatters Who Fought Them in 1970s Vancouver
Jean Walton
Transmontanus / www.NewStarBooks.com
204 pages, 6×9 inches, Price: $24 CAD · $20 USD
ISBN: 9781554201495

Photo: Back, L to R: Rolf Maurer, Sean Malone, Carpenter Ian Ridgway, Pat Ridgway, Ed Dupras. Front L to R: Artist Tom Burrows, Jean Walton, Sam Clemens



ART EXHIBIT
WORDS RISING, BIRDS RISING - A COAST SALISH ARTISTS' RESIDENCY WITH CHRISTIE CHARLES, CHARLENE GEORGE, WIL GEORGE. CURATED BY KAMALA TODD.

Wild Bird Trust is pleased to be hosting this traveling exhibit that directs a local Indigenous lens at birds of the Northwest Coast, inviting the community into the Nature House throughout the winter months, and introducing the names and identities of our feathered friends through images, text, poetry and song in Sḵwx̱wú7mesh sníchim and hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓.

Curator Kamala Todd invited artists Christie Charles (of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm Nation and with lineage to Seɬíl̓witulh and Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Nations), Charlene George (of the Sḵwx̱wú7mesh and Seɬílwat Nations) and Wil George (of the Seɬíl̓witulh Nation) to explore cultural knowledge of birds through performance, weaving, language, video, sound and poetry.

Celebrating Coast Salish knowledge, language, and love of birds, the exhibit's first showing at the Roundhouse Community Arts and Recreation Centre in August 2018 coincided with the 27th International Ornithological Congress in Vancouver.

Exhibition Reception: Sunday, November 18, 3-5pm with the curator and artists in attendance.

Words Rising, Birds Rising runs October 28 to January 26, 2019.

Public viewing hours are Saturdays and Sundays, from 10am-4pm.

Additional exhibition-related programs will be announced in early 2019.

Produced by the Programs Committee of the Wild Bird Trust of BC. Photo and description by Donna Clark.

BOOK REVIEW
WHAT THE ROBIN KNOWS: HOW BIRDS REVEAL THE SECRETS OF THE NATURAL WORLD BY JON YOUNG (FIRST MARINER BOOKS, 2012)

"Here is the ancestral wisdom passed down from Apache elder Stalking Wolf to renowned tracker Tom Brown to Jon Young himself, who in turn passes on to the reader the art of truly listening to the avian soundscape. With all senses more finely tuned, you'll find yourself more aware of your surroundings, slowing down, and reconnecting with a native intelligence and love of the natural world that lies deep within each of us."
—Donald Kroodsma, author of *The Singing Life of Birds and Birdsong by the Seasons.*

ART EXHIBIT
"OCCELATED TURKEY"

Artist Myfanwy MacLeod's show, *Neighbours*, August 13 to September 2, 2018 - one of 12 different bird images, in 20 bus shelters throughout Vancouver, was an off-site exhibition of the Contemporary Art Gallery in partnership with the City of Vancouver Public Art Program. The diverse images of birds was a metaphor and celebration of the multiculturalism of Vancouver.

Photo and description by Donna Clark.

COAST SALISH

S7UX̱W'UX̱W'ÍŃEXW birds

IŃINYÁX̱A7N thunderbird

SEX̱W'ÍX̱W'EHATS swallow

SKWELKWÉLTS western grebe

SP'EP'ELÁCH' snipe

SX̱AYTS' murre

SX̱WISH varied thrush

SHAPLTS spoonbill duck

TECHTECHNÍS hummingbird

T'ÉMT'EM wren

TS'ÍT'AX̱W horned/eared grebe

WETSWÍTS spotted sandpiper

XWET swainson's thrush

CH'ÉSX̱EN golden eagle

SP'ÁX̱W'US bald eagle

YEX̱WÉLA7 young bald eagle

NSX̱ÍP'IM hawk

TS'ÍXWTS'IXW osprey

CHÍYETMIXW great horned owl

SXWAXW pygmy/saw-whet owl

X̱ÁMALHX̱WU snowy owl

TÉMLHEPSEM woodpecker

SXWÉWX̱EN swan

EX̱ goose

X̱'ELÁX̱'ELA crow

SX̱EWX̱' raven

SKWÁKWEL loon

TÉNX̱SEN mallard duck

T'ÉLCHEPSEM surf scoter

MÚḾTEN blue grouse

SX̱WETS' ruffed grouse

SMEX̱W'Á7 great blue heron

X̱W'IYÍTX̱ gull

TS'CHEL kingfisher

KSHAWS blue jay

SKW'EX̱ÁX̱ robin

TSÍPTSPI7LHTEN nest

STL'PÁLX̱EN feather

YÉLA7EN wing

XWAÝÍL great horned owl's hoot

X̱AX̱ crow's caw

SEX̱SÍX̱ fly away (a group of birds)

T'ÁX̱'EM to land (a bird)

Artwork by Char George from 'Words Rising, Birds Rising' exhibit at Maplewood Flats to January 26, 2019.

COAST SALISH PLANTS

The two languages, Sḵwx̱wú7mesh and Həńq̓əmiń̓əm̓, are the languages of the Squamish, and the Tsleil-Waututh and Musqueam Peoples. The plant can also be identified by the English name and the scientific/Latin name. The description is part of the many uses, and some nations may have different uses as well.

Sḵwx̱wú7mesh : **schi7i7áy̓**
Həńq̓əmiń̓əm̓ : **sciʔyełp**
Coastal strawberry
Fragaria chiloensis

This indigenous strawberry is much smaller than the commercial strawberries we know today. They are very small but boast a sweet flavour with seeds on the outside. Many nations had multiple uses for these strawberries, including making the leaves into a tea for stomach problems. The berries are often too juicy to dry, but would be made into fruit leathers and berry cakes. Berries preserved and processed during summer months would be a staple for winter and stored in specially woven food stores to last through until spring. The berries would provide staple to the diet of not only humans but the diverse ecosystem, including feeding a wide range of animals in the coastal forests. Flowering plants like these strawberries are also important for local pollinators.

Sḵwx̱wú7mesh : **si7semáchxw**
Həńq̓əmiń̓əm̓ : **ʔ̓ələ́qʷəłp**
Yarrow
Achillea millefolium

Yarrow is known as a highly versatile and multi-purpose plant. From the smaller sprouts being helpful for young girls before and during puberty, to the flowering plant (leaves used) helping regulate cycle and stop pain from cramps, as well as support peri/menopause with hot flashes and other symptoms of this transition time, yarrow is especially beneficial for women's health; however, a warning is that this plant is not safe for pregnant women, as it helps regulate periods and can cause contractions. The leaves of the plant are also used in tea as well as a tincture for flu, respiratory, fevers and colds. Additionally, the root and nodules on the roots can be used to soothe toothaches by chewing or leaving on the gum line.

Sḵwx̱wú7mesh : **sx̱wíl̓nach**
Həńq̓əmiń̓əm̓ : **q̓wux̌wiuc**
Nodding onion
Allium cernuum

The notable bend at the top where the pink and purple flowers' bloom separate gives hint to its name of the "nodding" onion. It has a papery cover over the seeds which will release small black seeds in the summer. The nodding onion is often used as a flavourful food seasoning or vegetable to be eaten with other greens and can also be added to meats and fish for taste. The stems as well as flowers have the onion-like taste and scent as well. The nodding onion is also eaten by animals, the bulbs in the spring a snack for bears, elk, deer and squirrels while the flowers provide for pollinators like hummingbirds, indigenous bees, and butterflies. The plant prefers rocky or sandy soils within forests.

Senaqwila Wyss was a summer student for Wild Bird Trust for the 2nd year in a row. This is knowledge gained through traditional knowledge passing in her family and community. Senaqwila is Squamish, Tsimshian, Sto:lo, Hawaiian and Swiss. She is an ethnobotanist and is learning the Squamish language.

Photo credits: Cedar Waxwing by Paul Kusmin; Rufous Hummingbird by Shoujun Ye

CEDAR WAXWING

The Cedar Waxwing is an open woodlands bird that visits provinces across Canada to breed. Nonbreeding Cedars can be found throughout the USA and Central America as far south as Panama, and year-round in northern US and small areas of southern Canada. The orange color seen in many Cedars is the result of a red pigment picked up from the berries of an introduced species of honeysuckle. Eating enough of these berries while growing a tail feather will leave the Cedar with an orange-tipped feather. These birds love to sing and their high-pitched calls can be heard in forests and along rivers and ponds. Cedar Waxwings are one of few North American birds who can survive on fruit alone for several months - keep an eye out for these bright-coloured birds in berry bushes!

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD

Though one of the most common hummingbirds along the Pacific Coast, the Anna's Hummingbird are not always that common to spot. In the early 20th century, Anna's Hummingbirds were known only to breed in areas of California. With an increase in tropical plant introduction, the breeding grounds of these hummingbirds began to expand. The Anna's Hummingbird is well-known for its dramatic courtship display, which involve the male climbing to heights of 130 feet and sharply diving toward the ground with a burst of noise from the tail feathers creating a unique spectacle. These hummingbirds can be identified by their shimmering green feathers, males presenting bold pink throats and crowns. These birds may be small, but their voices are anything but! You can find males near the tops of small trees and bushes singing loudly throughout the day.

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD

Rufous Hummingbirds are the northernmost breeding hummingbirds. These brilliantly coloured birds can be found in western North America from Alaska to southern Mexico. The Rufous Hummingbird is known for being extremely territorial at all times of year, attacking other hummingbirds in the area (even those double their weight). These hummingbirds will happily visit backyards with feeders, but will quickly become territorial and chase other hummingbirds away.

Source (for all): allaboutbirds.org

Top left: Paul Kusimin - Hammonds Flycatcher and Redcross Bill; Mid-right and bottom: Shoujun Ye - BlackCapped Chickadee and Spotted Towhee

Ernie Kennedy (Site Manager), Jude Grass (WBT Vice President), Al Grass (WBT Super Educator)

DAWN CHORUS REPORT

BY AL GRASS

On Saturday, May 15, a flock of early birders gathered for the Wild Bird Trust's Annual Dawn Chorus Bird Walk at the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats. It was a perfect morning – lovely, warm and only slightly breezy. The wonderful symphony of bird song carried nicely in such ideal conditions. Our route was from the Northwest end of the sanctuary, through the alders and cottonwoods. As usual, robins and song sparrows were a couple of the early risers, and everyone was thrilled to be treated to the flute-like songs of several Swainson's Thrush, a true neotropical migrant. Shortly down the path, not far from the West Pond, we were charmed by the voices of Wilson's warbler, yellow warbler, purple finch, warbling vireo, willow flycatcher as well as our resident spotted towhees, song sparrows and black-capped chickadees. At the west pond the clear "onka-ree" of red-winged blackbirds made everyone smile, along with a rare sighting of a female hooded merganser , tree swallows, and a great blue heron. Further along brilliant gold finches charmed all.

We checked out the marine habitats and recorded ospreys, bald eagle, and the purple martins who were actively feeding around their nest boxes.

Down at the "flat" Canada geese were honking, gulls were "crying" and ducks were quacking. We were a bit sad to not see or hear killdeer at the flats on this morning. We also managed to note both Anna's and rufous hummingbirds.

Purple finch (with its lovely warbled song), goldfinch, towhee, song sparrow, and black-capped chickadee were seen and heard at the feeding station.

The walk lasted about two hours (6am – 8am) and by the end, the Dawn Chorus was waning.

The morning was enjoyed by all, thanks to Ernie, Rob and Jude for their help.

HAPPY RETURNS

BY ROB LYSKE

Some say birding is a hobby or pastime and some even may consider it a sport. Either way, birding is often the highlight of the day that keeps us coming back. Looking at the year in review, there were many exciting birding highlights at the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats.

The winter of 2018 hosted fantastic birding in the lower mainland

for winter finches. Gray Crowned Rosy Finches, Pine Grosbeaks and White Winged Crossbills turned up in several areas. At the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats it was a productive season for Common Redpoll. It was also the most reliable place for an immature Northern Goshawk that spent most of its time hunting along the edges of the western salt marsh. Another special visitor, to the delight of many photographers, was a Bobcat.

Owls were also stars of the game in the first quarter of the year. The most adored were the Northern Pygmy Owls, but Northern Saw Whet and Great Horned Owls were strong contenders. A surprising summer sighting on July 26 of a Barn Owl would stand out as the most unexpected owl visitor to the Flats.

Early migrants were in good numbers this year with the appearance of fan favorites: Mountain Blue Birds, Northern Shrike, Say's Phoebe along with up to six Townsend's Solitaire in mid April. A Wild Bird Trust member's walk went on one of the quieter days in late April for migrants, but right at the end of the outing two Chipping Sparrows showed nicely, receiving bird of the day honours from the group.

The beginning of May was the start of an endless summer with little inclement weather to slow down migrants. Even so, Quentin Brown managed to find a Nashville Warbler on May 4 and Dan Pontalti reported a Western Kingbird May 18. An Eastern Kingbird was reported June 5 leading into the dog days of summer. July 4 marked the first of two sightings of a male Black and White Warbler seen singing along the west side of the Barge Channel. This is one of the more unusual warblers we encounter in the lower mainland and can generate quite a bit of excitement in the birding community. The second sighting came on August 25 during the Osprey Festival. Sue Flecker got on a hot streak of Maplewood rarities, first with Lazuli Bunting on August 4 and then Gray Catbird on August 27. A Red-Necked Phalarope spotted on September 12 was certainly the catch of the day!

Autumn is quickly approaching and there are some days when an outing can be full of bird activity and others eerily quiet. Those quiet days can still produce that one rare or unusual moment, that tickle of excitement when you find your 'bird of the day' leaving you with the feeling of wonder for the time you return.

FOCUS ON FUNGI

BY AL GRASS

The summer of 2018 was long and hot – not the best weather for mushrooms. However, with the fall rains, things are different. In fact, a standard reference on fungi by David Aurra is called "All that the Rain Promises".

But what about fungi and birds? Mushrooms are not plants, since they cannot produce their own food, and must live on dead or living things. Both bird feathers and fungi are made or keratin (protein). Mushrooms produce spores (microscopic sparks of life), not seeds as a plant might. Trees and shrubs are vital to the survival of countless bird, and these woolly plants also have a special relationship with fungi via roots. Thus, healthy trees ensure healthy birds. Mushrooms are fruiting bodies. Most of the fungi are out-of-sight in their substrates (i.e. feeding).

One mushroom that pops up every year at the sanctuary (and for which I get asked many questions) is the Fly Amanita. This beautiful species has a red, orange, or sometimes yellow cap, but always with white specks. It is the classic "fairy book" toadstool. Its scientific name, Amanita Muscuria, refers to flies because in days of yore it was mashed and stirred in with a saucer of milk to kill flies (masca + fly). Like many other amanitas it is poisonous – take photos, don't pick!

Other mushrooms to be watched for include Fairy Ring Marasmius, Enrolled Pac, Honey Mushroom, Puffballs, and Inky caps.

Did you now that locally, there are thousands of species of fungi with many more to be discovered? Take photos, and remember their vital importance to living things like trees and birds!

Photo: Pileated Woodpecker by Al and Jude Grass

WHEN AUTUMN ARRIVES

BY AL AND JUDE GRASS

It was a long hot summer, but autumn arrived with all its magic and wonderful discoveries. Have you looked on a clear night for the Constellation Orion, the "hunter"?

Bird Migration is timed by the length of day, not by how hot it is, so that birds "know" when it is time to move. Birds, like Warblers, Vireos (Hutton's is an exception) flycatchers, and the Western Tanager are examples of birds that breed here, but winter in warmer climates found in places such as Central and South America. Maplewood's Purple Martins, for example, migrate all the way to Brazil, while our Ospreys head to places like Mexico and beyond.

While many birds leave or pass through the sanctuary, others will come to stay for the winter. Every fall, shore birds like sandpipers and plovers rest and feed on the flats on their fabulous journey to South America. Only a few shorebirds, like the Greater Yellowlegs and the Long-billed Dowitcher, stay for the winter

Wilson's Snipe and the Killdeer are two shorebirds that can be seen at the sanctuary all year.

Now is a good time to watch for raptors (Birds of Prey), and for many people it is one of the most exciting parts of birding. Perry Edwards has put together a wonderful album of his raptor photographs alongside work by Rob Alexander that you can see

at the "meet and greet" office at the sanctuary. As you walk the trails, watch for Bald Eagles, Peregrine Falcons, Red-tailed Hawks, Cooper's Hawks, and Merlins (a tiny falcon). In the past few years we have had the good fortune of having a rare Northern Goshawk wintering at the sanctuary.

Along the sanctuary's trails watch and listen for owls. The most commonly heard is the Barred Owl with its charming "Who Cooks for You" call.

Other things to watch for as you walk the trails include:

- Colourful snails on plants
- Amazing spider webs (largest in Fall)
- Colourful leaves on trees and shrubs
- Deer munching on leaves on a trail-side
- Otters – listen for them splashing at the Barge Channel Bridge.

Don't forget to check out the feeders near the "meet and greet" for a close-up looks at hummingbirds, sparrows, woodpeckers, and more! Did you know that we have hummingbirds in our area year-round? They are called Anna's. Note if you don't own a pair of binoculars, you can borrow a pair from the office (Saturday is best).

Enjoy Nature's Treasures – look, listen, keep safe. Dress for the Weather!

Cheers,
Al

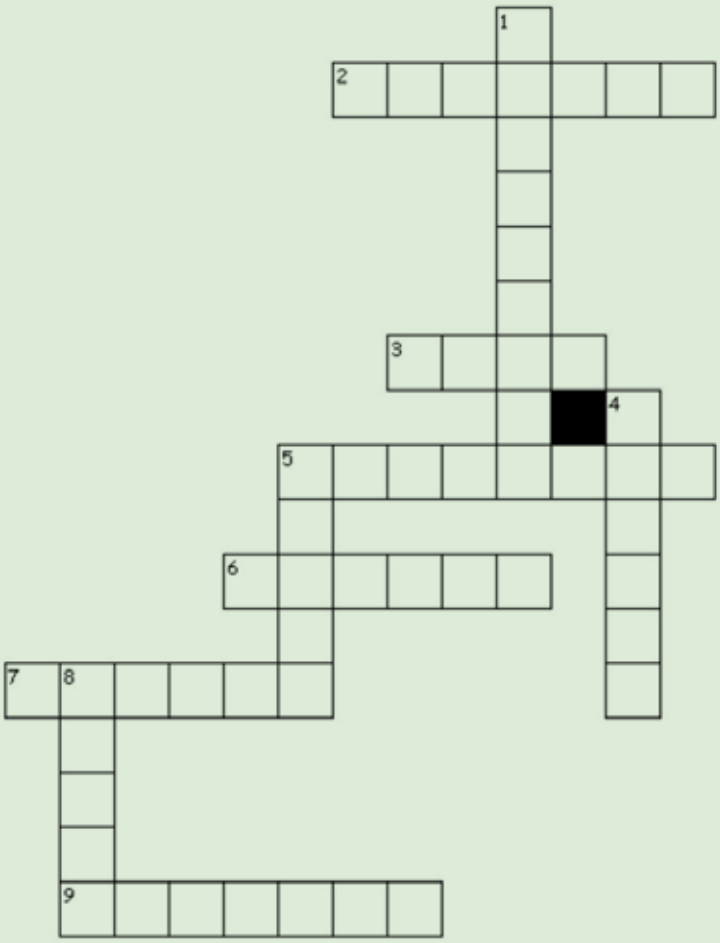
KINGFISHER KIDS CAMP

The Kingfisher Summer Camp educational adventure programs keep the kids on their feet exploring trails, searching for critters, and learning about the local ecosystem alongside Coast Salish ethnobotanists and nature experts. For summer 2018, Kingfisher Kids operated our own camps, as well as hosted community centre programs from East Vancouver and North Vancouver.

Our programs are geared towards immersing participants in nature, wildlife, and Coast Salish knowledge with fun activities each day. Kingfisher Summer Camps are offered at a low cost and subsidies are available. If you would like to make a charitable donation to support low-income children's access to our educational programs please be in touch! For inquiries for next summer's programs, please contact: kingfisherkids@wildbirdtrust.org

Here are a few images from the various groups we hosted over the summer months.

MAPLEWOOD CRITTERS



ACROSS

2. Sea mammals with long fore flippers and big bellies
3. Hoofed mammal that loves to munch on tall grasses and flowers
5. Small rodents that hoard nuts and seeds around the conservation area
6. A small, fluffy mammal with big ears that is quick to hop away from predators
7. A shy, four-legged canine that loves to yip and howl
9. A masked bandit with a fluffy tail and quick paws

DOWN

1. A large omnivore that munches on berries and roots
4. A small, active predator with short legs and a long slender body
5. A legless reptile that slithers through the underbrush
8. A fluffy, semi-aquatic carnivorous mammal that can be spotted swimming at the flats

JOB POSTING

WILD BIRD TRUST OF BC IS SEEKING AN ENVIRONMENT GRANT WRITER

Working with members of the Board and Habitat Committee, this is a short-term, part-time contract position, approximately 30-40 hours per month. Duties include research on funding opportunities and deadlines, grant proposal writing, development of library of program language and case statements, and preparing funding reports.

Compensation: $1,500/month for a 3 month term, with potential for extension.

Email cover letter and resume to maplewoodflats@gmail.com by November 30, 2018;

Subject: WBT Environment Grant Writer.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT

There are many people who give their time, skills and energy to the work of the Wild Bird Trust of BC, and in particular the operation of the Maplewood Flats conservation area. The work would not be completed without their dedication, care and contributions each day, and over the past 25 years.

Here we shine a light on Sharon Carey, who assists in maintaining the area every week, alongside Site Manager, Ernie Kennedy and volunteer Jennifer Townley.

Sharon first learned of helping out at the Flats when she had a broken wrist and had to take some time off work. She met Patricia (Past-President) who encouraged her to work with Ernie. She healed and returned to work. Upon retiring 4 years ago, she came back because of her love of working in the outdoors, being in nature.

Sharon was born and raised on the North Shore, working at Lions Gate Hospital in intensive care and as an IV Therapist. She didn't really want to be a nurse (at the time, choices were limited to getting married and have children, become a nurse or teacher). As a member of the British Nursing Agency, she worked all over England. Sometimes she did house calls on a bicycle.

About a year into her time, Jennifer Townley showed up one day with a friend and, watching Sharon work said, "gee that looks like fun." So Sharon said "go find Ernie, sign the waiver" and she came back the next week and has been there regularly since.

Sharon says "there's no other place like it, a city with this kind of waterfront." She loves cutting the blackberries, and enjoys the camaraderie with Ernie and Jennifer.

UPDATE ON VOLUNTEER TRAINING

Maplewood Flats provides a diverse and exciting range of volunteer opportunities. Whether you are a university student looking for real world practical experience, a retiree seeking to share your talents, a local resident keen to give back to your community. Both the site and our organisation share a progressive approach

to hands-on conservation work, public education, birding, ecological restoration, cultural programming, communications and community engagement.

Though the Wild Bird Trust of BC may have celebrated a quarter-century this year, we recognize that most of British Columbia was never surrendered to the Crown and is in fact Unceded lands and waters stewarded by Indigenous Peoples for thousands of years. Case in point, Maplewood Flats was destroyed by settler industrial use and before that was sustainably stewarded since the last ice age by Tsleil-Waututh and Coast Salish Peoples. It is a dishonour to history to not put our brief 25 years of good work in context, as we are, in fact, just repairing the damage done to these pristine marshlands in what is referred to as Burrard Inlet.

Board Member and Volunteer Coordinator Tamiko Suzuki has been focusing the last year designing and delivering an entirely new Volunteer Training Program. We hope to equip people with the skills and knowledge they need to serve in various roles, to help our active members learn more about the history of the Flats, and to support people providing volunteer labour that matches their lifestyle and interests. We take this hosting work seriously and apply a reconciliation and redress lens to everything we do. So volunteering at Maplewood Flats is a form of "reconciliation in action" and enables settlers and migrants the chance to do good community work but also deepen their commitment for justice for Indigenous Peoples. We recognize the importance of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and do not separate birding and conservation work from the Indigenous Peoples, whose relationship to these same birds goes back millenia. With a holistic lens we see birding and ecology and human activity as interconnected, rather than scientifically isolated studies.

Using her own experience as a volunteer at other organizations, Tamiko has a passion for helping each volunteer find the right placement, and supporting everyone with a graduated learning program so everyone can deepen their technical, hands-on, and intellectual knowledge. We have a new Code of Ethics that all volunteers are required to agree to, thereby ensuring a public experience free of racism, sexism, and one which encourages active involvement. Tamiko has taken time this past year to review existing systems and documentation, and built a new volunteer program with a solid foundation to support our community and bring everyone forward with our fresh mandate.

Briefly, the workshops include:

- Reconciliation and Redress at the Flats, including the

history and ongoing presence of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation, whose village site is adjacent to the Flats.
- Birding 101: learn the basics of bird identification and how to use binoculars.
- Safety at the Flats: Describing WBT responsibilities and authority to ensure safety onsite for staff, volunteers, members of the public, and for the birds and other living beings. Reviewing emergency response plans, stressors of the Flats, who are our neighbours, how to engage with the public. Participants read, discuss and are invited to sign the liability waiver, and Volunteer Code of Ethics.

Additional levels of Birding and Naturalist Training workshops - open to the broader community.

Tamiko and the Programs Committee are planning other workshops of interest to volunteers and members of the public. Want to be contacted for upcoming education and training sessions? Email Tamiko: volunteer@wildbirdtrust.org.

JOIN A COMMITTEE!

(4+ hours/month)

- **Programs**: culture (literary events, art exhibits, public art commissions, publications); education (Kingfisher Kids summer camps, nature walks);
- **Green Drinks Crew** (social events with ecology speakers and craft beers at the nearby Maplewood Taphouse);

- **Communications** (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, *Wingspan*, website, publicity and media, calendar, wayfinding/signage, MailChimp enewsletter);
- **Habitat** (Habitat & Cultural-Use Management Plan, restoration projects, site maintenance, birding and ecological research projects and ongoing programs);
- **Fundraising** (grantwriting, events, donor appeals, bequeath and bench program, Capital Endowment Fund).

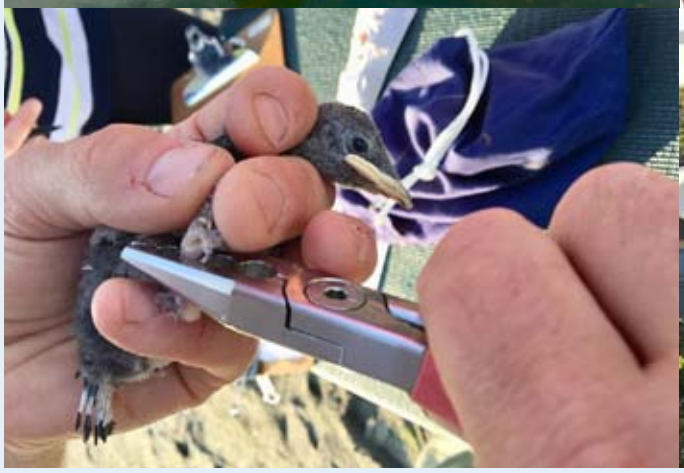
REGULAR VOLUNTEER JOBS

(2-4 hours/week)

1) **Grounds Maintenance/ Habitat Restoration** – Promoting Coast Salish planting, trail maintenance, help Ernie with visiting school classes and large groups. Have proper footwear and clothing for physical labour, outdoors. Tues, Thurs 8:30am.
2) **Corrigan Nature House Host** – Support visitors access and engagement with exhibits and educational displays in Nature House, host walkers and event guests, support special event production, hand out *Wingspan* and maps, and direct access to public washrooms.
3) **Greeter Hut** – Welcome visitors as they enter site, hand out *Wingspan* and maps, share site rules, receive donations and membership applications, count # of visitors. Shifts scheduled by phone on monthly basis.
4) **Trail Host** – Interact with the public on the trails. Walk the trail in pairs. Be available to respond to questions, share resources about birds and wildlife, engage visitors not adhering to rules. Must be able to stand for an hour or more at a time and be able to walk the trails easily. Dress for the weather.
5) **Office Assistance** – Working with Elsie Webb in Nature House office. Help with mailouts, filing, phone calls, other tasks. Able to shift to Host or Greeter if office work is light. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays as required. Contact: membership@wildbirdtrust.org
6) **Social Media Community Manager** – As a member of our social media team, post scheduled and new content, manage public interactions, push crossmedia content following WBT comms protocols.

You must be a member of Wild Bird Trust of BC to volunteer. Join in person or online bit.ly/supportwildbirds. To volunteer with us, send Tamiko an email! volunteer@wildbirdtrust.org.

BIRD BANDING OF PURPLE MARTINS BY WBT AND VARC VOLUNTEERS



COAST SALISH PLANTING PROGRAM

Thirteen volunteers from Stantec stopped by the Conservation Area to spend a sunny autumn day planting. Guided by Ernie Kennedy and Cease Wyss, the group worked hard to plant 77 indigenous shrubs. If you would like your organisation to participate in our Community Planting Program contact maplewoodflats@gmail.com. The program includes guest sessions with a Coast Salish ethnobotanist, plants from our Coast Salish Nursery, lunch room in the nature house, and fun for your team, while doing great restoration work!

ALL SEASONS SELF-GUIDED TOUR MAP: GUIDELINES FOR TRAIL USE

All visitors to Maplewood Flats must follow the posted rules and regulations, including but not limited to:

- Have fun and tag @MaplewoodFlats in your Instagram, Twitter and Facebook uploads.
- Washrooms are available during volunteer hours at both greeter hut and nature house.
- All visitors must stay on the trails. Failure to do so can cause serious damage to the ecosystems and their inhabitants.
- There are no bikes allowed in Maplewood Flats. There is a bike rack located adjacent to greeter hut near the trail entrance.
- There are no dogs allowed in Maplewood Flats past the bridge. Even on a leash, they disturb sensitive wildlife.
- When taking a photo or making an observation, do not touch or disturb the wildlife which you are observing (this includes no staging photographs).
- Please do not go on the beach or mudflats. These areas are particularly sensitive to disturbance.
- Report any emergencies to the police at 911.
- Keep coming back and consider joining the Wild Bird Trust online at joinwbt.eventbrite.ca

1. THE HEDGEROW

Tangles of brambles surrounding small trees and shrubs (alder, cottonwood, and rowan) form thickets and provide habitat for nesting birds and shelter for a wide variety of wildlife in all seasons. Prickly blackberry tangles are also excellent places for birds to seek shelter from danger. Fruit of Himalayan Blackberry (the common species here) is enjoyed by Black Bears in the summer and fall, and in the winter the dried berries provide House Finches, Song Sparrows, Fox Sparrows and Spotted Towhees with a ready source of food.

2. THE TIDAL FLATS

The name "Maplewood Flats" refers to the offshore tidal flats, which provide rich habitats for a myriad of creatures including crabs, shrimp, clams and crustaceans which feed Western Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Great Blue Heron, Killdeer, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers. Point your binoculars seaward and observe the wooden pilings or 'dolphins' dotted with nest boxes. These are homes designed by Wild Bird Trust for nesting Purple Martins, a species of swallow. Every year they make a round trip migration of about 22,000 kilometres between Brazil and BC, in about 21 days.

3. OSPREY POINT

From here you can view the realm of the Osprey, a fish-eating bird of prey that spends its winter in warmer climates, returning here to nest in spring. Look for it perched on a dolphin. These birds have amazing eyesight and can spot a fish from high above. They often free fall from a height, swooping upward just in time to scoop their finny prey from the water. Watch to see which way the Osprey carries its fish: head or tail first? In winter watch for Bald Eagles sitting on these dolphins. Look for Northern Harbour Seals and Northern River Otters offshore.

4. RIPARIAN ZONE (BARGE CHANNEL)

Standing on the Westcoast Bridge you are now looking over the Barge Channel. In the 1940s it was used to transport gravel and now it is an important mini-estuary/stream ecosystem. Gaze down into the water.

The term riparian refers to vegetation overhanging the water. The Barge Channel is lined with red alder trees and other shrubs, which provide cooling shade. Cooler water holds more oxygen than warmer water which is of vital importance to fish survival. Watch and listen for the Belted Kingfisher with its rattle-like call. Great Blue Herons perch in the trees overlooking the channel. If you are lucky you might spot its smaller, rarer cousin the Green Heron.

5. DRAGONFLY POND

This tranquil pond is home to over 20 species of Dragonflies and Damselflies. Watch for ducks and ducklings in Spring and Summer. Rest on the bench overlooking the pond and listen to nature's buzz.

6. THE EAST POND

Looking out across the pond you will see a large wooden nest box for the locally scarce Wood Duck, a cavity nester which has suffered from loss of habitat and suitable nesting sites. Wood Ducks have successfully raised young here since the box was installed. Occasionally, this box can be used by other cavity nesters, such as mergansers.

7. POCKET MARSH

Willows and mixed shrubs are the habitat of the Black-throated Gray Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Warbling Vireo and Yellow-rumped Warblers. This pocket marsh is a beehive of activity, especially in spring when the insects are eagerly consumed by birds. Willows here make good thickets for nesting and resting birds, and support insect larvae, such as sawflies, which are eaten by birds including warblers and chickadees. In Fall and Winter watch for roving flocks of Black-capped Chickadees and Ruby and Golden-crowned Kinglets.

8. OTTER POINT

Do you notice a fishy smell? This is a haul-out for the Northern River Otter, a fish eating member of the weasel family, that is often seen along rocky shorelines. Throughout the seasons watch for Harlequin Ducks, Black Oystercatchers, Killdeer and Spotted Sandpipers.

9. OLD FIELD MEADOW

This habitat consists of a variety of grasses and wild flowers such as lupine and cow parsnip, which are food plants for native butterflies. Think of it as pasture gone wild. It has been home to the Townsend's Vole (a small rodent) an important food in the diet of predatory birds such as owls and hawks. Watch for deer browsing in the meadow or at the forest edge. Check out the west pond (#7) from the viewing platform.

10. THE SALT MARSH AND PARK STREET MARSH

The Salt Marsh and Park Street Marsh are important habitats not only for resident birds, but also for migratory species. Birds lead perilous lives and simply having shelter from nasty weather can be life saving. There are no trails to disturb its sanctuary for the deer that raise their young in the area. This distinct habitat at The Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats owes its life to a combination of marine and freshwater influences. Fed by vegetation filtered waters from the main installed wetlands, it is often full of wintering waterfowl, who feed on the abundant insect life and plant species sustaining them as they travel to distant breeding grounds in the spring.

11. THE WEST POND

The Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats largest pond is visited by a variety of bird species. Bufflehead, Ring-necked Duck, Mallard, American Wigeon, Green-winged Teal and Hooded Merganser are seen mostly in late fall and winter. Can you spot a Northern Shoveler or Blue-winged Teal among them? Five species of swallow feed here in summer. Pacific Tree Frogs breed in the pond as do Rough-skinned Newts. Watch for Red-winged Blackbirds nesting here. Listen for the "witchity, witchity" song of the Common Yellowthroat. In spring, summer and fall listen for the "kiddikiddik, kiddikiddik" call of the rusty coloured Virginia Rail and try to spot it skulking in the reeds.

12. THE FOREST

In spring and summer, warblers, vireos, and tanagers feed on abundant insect life in the upper canopy. The Red-eyed Vireo or "preacher bird" repeats its melodious robin-like song over and over again, thousands of times a day. A flash of colour on high may be a Western Tanager or Black-headed Grosbeak. In winter, watch for Great Horned Owl, Northern Pygmy-Owl, Barred Owl, and Northern Saw-whet Owl roosting in trail-side trees.

RENT THE CORRIGAN NATURE HOUSE

WBT is more than happy to have you spend the day at the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats! The Corrigan Nature House is a great open space for events, meetings, and school programs. The Nature House is outfitted with a new kitchen and has a capacity of 145, paired with a great view and direct access to the bird feeding station and walking trails.

PRICING

FOUR HOURS	FULL DAY	KITCHEN RENTAL
$200	$300	$50

We are happy to meet with you and show you around before a booking is made, so please make a viewing appointment and stop on by!

For rental information, call 604-929-2379 or email rentals@wildbirdtrust.org.

*DUE TO THIS BEING A CONSERVATION AREA ALCOHOL IS NOT PERMITTED ON SITE. WE DO NOT RENT OUT OUR SITE FOR WEDDINGS.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

JOIN THE WILD BIRD TRUST—PROTECT MAPLEWOOD FLATS!

DEDICATED TO WILD BIRDS AND THEIR HABITATS ON THE PRINCIPLE ALL WILDLIFE MUST BENEFIT.
A CHARITABLE TAX RECEIPT WILL BE ISSUED FOR MEMBERSHIP FEES AND DONATIONS
(UP TO 15% OF ALL DONATIONS MAY BE DESIGNATED FOR WBT ADMINISTRATION).

SINGLE MEMBERSHIP: ❑ $30 PER YEAR ❑ $55 FOR 2 YEARS
FAMILY MEMBERSHIP: ❑ $40 PER YEAR ❑ $75 FOR 2 YEARS
STUDENT/LOW INCOME ❑ $15 PER YEAR
LIFE MEMBERSHIP: ❑ $500
DONATION: ❑ $_____

TOTAL: $_____ NUMBER IN FAMILY: _____

VISA CARD #: _____ EXPIRY DATE: _____

NAME ON VISA CARD: _____ _____

MEMBER'S NAME:_____ PHONE #: _____

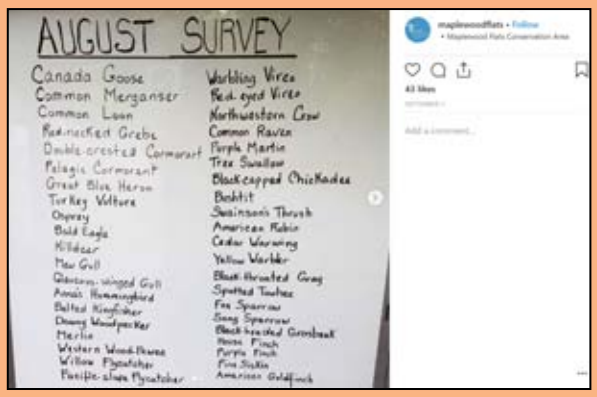
STREET ADDRESS: _____ _____

CITY/POSTAL CODE: _____ EMAIL: _____

PLEASE MAKE CHEQUE PAYABLE TO: WBT WILD BIRD TRUST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2649 DOLLARTON HIGHWAY, NORTH VANCOUVER, BC, V7H 1B1.

YOU CAN ALSO SECURELY JOIN OR DONATE ONLINE AT HTTP://BIT.LY/SUPPORTWILDBIRDS

WOULD YOU LIKE TO VOLUNTEER? — WE TRAIN! ❑ RECEPTION ❑ HABITAT WORK ❑ COMMITTEE WORK



Keep up to date with the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats with a few clicks on your computer or taps on your phone! Our social media accounts will keep you informed about upcoming events, recent bird and animal sightings, and everything that goes on at the Flats. You can also share your experiences by tagging us on your social media!

Facebook: Maplewood Flats
Twitter: @MaplewoodFlats
Instagram: @maplewoodflats

Photo credit: Shorebirds by Rob Alexander

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

BIRDING WALKS & SPECIAL EVENTS

2018

Special events in November, December

Sunday, November 18

- Birding 101: learn the basics of bird identification and how to use binoculars. 1:00 pm - 3:00 pm. Begin in the Nature House
- Words Rising, Birds Rising: Reception with Curator and Artists in attendance. 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm. In the Nature House

Sunday, November 25

- Social Media Workshop: Hosted by the Communications Committee. 3:00 pm - 4:30 pm. In the Nature House

Saturday, December 1

- WBT Annual General Meeting - doors at 1:00 pm; Feast, Program begins 1:15 pm - 4:00 pm. In the Nature House

Saturday December 1 and Sunday, December 2

- Come visit Wild Bird Trust at our table at the Tsleil-Waututh 16th Annual Christmas Craft Fair - TWN Community Centre - 3010 Sleil-Waututh Road

Sunday, December 9

Mountains to Mudflats. Meeting of Habitat and Cultural Use Committee. 3:00 - 5:00 pm. In the Nature House

2019

BIRD SURVEYS 8am - 11am

Join us bright and early on the first Saturday of each month to participate in our monthly bird surveys. Participants of all levels are welcome to take part in the survey led by experienced birders.

- December 1 (2018), January 5, February 2, March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August

Photo credit: Killdeer by Rob Alexander

3, September 7, October 5, November 2, December 7

MONTHLY GUIDED WALKS

Hosted by Legendary Naturalist Al Grass. Saturdays, 10:00 am to noon

- **December 8, 2018** - Home for the Holidays - Grab your coats and scarves and join Al Grass as he explores life at the Maplewood Flats during the winter season.
- **January 12** – Not Just Mud – Why are the tidal flats critical habitat for wildlife?
- **February 9** - Duck Tales – Dabblers and Divers at their best.
- **March 9** – What is for Dinner? Maplewood's raptors, hawks, owls and eagles.
- **April 13** – A Long Journey – the miracle of migration – celebrate the arrival back of our spring birds.
- **May 11** – The Music of Birds – enjoy the Conservation Area's birds and their music.
- **June 8** – Ospreys and Martins – they are back! – and many other birds too.
- **July 13** – Salt Marsh Secrets Revealed – The Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats boasts the premier example of salt marsh in Burrard Inlet. A rare supervised opportunity to appreciate this import inter-tidal ecosystem.
- **August 10** – All About Habitat – understanding habitat.
- **September 14** – Autumn – Fall migration and Maplewood's birds.
- **October 12** – Fresh and Frosty – birds begin to prepare for the challenges of winter
- **November 9** – Woodland Wonders – Maplewood's forests live with the help of beetles, woodpeckers and fungi.
- **December 14** – Home for the Holidays – A winter's day at Maplewood is always full of wonder!

Photo credit: L-R Pileated Woodpecker; Belted Kingfisher by Rob Alexander

SPECIAL GUIDED WALKS BY AL AND JUDE GRASS

- **Saturday May 25** – The Dawn Chorus – Meet at 6am for the "Dawn Chorus" with Al and Jude Grass. Early morning is full of bird songs and calls – an experience that should not be missed. Meet at the double gates just before the main entrance travelling east to the Conservation Area at 2649 Dollarton Highway, North Vancouver
- **July 10** – Wednesday Evening Walks with Al and Jude Grass – First of two delightful evening opportunities to hear birds singing, observe wildflowers, and perhaps see bats and swifts and possibly a mother deer and her fawns.
- **July 24** – Wednesday Evening Walks with Al and Jude Grass – Second of two delightful evening opportunities to hear birds singing, observe wildflowers, and perhaps see bats and swifts and possibly a mother deer and her fawns.

AFTERNOON HOLIDAY WALKS

Hosted by Kevin Bell. Lifelong Naturalist, ornithologist/ecologist, retired Chief Naturalist/Manager, Lynn Canyon Ecology Centre and D.N.V. Natural Parklands. Mondays, 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

February 18 - Family Day
April 22 - Easter Monday
May 20 - Victoria Day
July 1 - Canada Day
August 5 - BC Day
September 2 - Labour day
October 14 - Thanksgiving
November 11 - Remembrance Day/Armistice

RECONCILIATION IN ACTION - CULTURE HOUSE ACTIVATION SERIES

Indoor Talks, Outdoor Walks with hot drinks in the Nature House

Sunday, January 20 - Blending and Tasting Teas with Raven and Hummingbird: Cease Wyss and Senaqwila Wyss - 1pm to 3pm

- **Saturday, January 26** - Weaving Words - Words Rising, Birds Rising artists - 1pm to 3pm
- **Saturday February 23** - Traditional Ecological Knowledge - Chloe Hartley and guest - 1pm to 3pm
- **Saturday March 17** - Book Launch- Ocean Hyland and guests - 1pm to 3pm
- **Sunday March 24** - Looking for Signs of Spring - Plant walk with Cease Wyss - 1pm to 3pm
- **Saturday April 27** - Coast Salish Art Talk and Tour - 1pm to 3pm

OTHER EVENTS

Walks with Rob Lyske – one in May; one in August on a Saturday. For more information, email admin@wildbirdtrust.org or call 604-929-2379

Osprey Festival - Saturday, July 20, 2019. Mark your Calendar for this annual event!

AGM, DECEMBER 1, 2018 NOTICE

WBT WILD BIRD TRUST OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notice of Annual General Meeting & Coast Salish Cultural Celebration
Saturday, December 1, 2018, 1pm - 4pm
Corrigan Nature House
Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats
2649 Dollarton Highway, North Vancouver

The afternoon will feature Guest Speaker Zachary George, noted Tsleil-Waututh Carver, who has created two house posts for Maplewood Flats. This major introduction of public art to the Flats will be unveiled at this special event, alongside presentations on our Habitat & Cultural-Use Management Plan (including our Mountains to Mudflats initiative), and dialogue with our membership. The celebration will commence with a complimentary lunch service, with vegan and meat options, as well as coffee and tea and dessert.

With regards to the AGM portion of the event and Election of Directors, members are being served with the following motions for elections of the 2019 Board, as well as constitutional changes pertaining to quorum numbers, and an expanded Board size

to support the increased workload for our growing organisation:

MOTION: Be it resolved that the following WBT members in good standing be nominated as a slate to serve as Board of Directors for the 2019 year: (in alphabetical order) Kevin Bell, Donna Clark, Jude Grass, Paul Hundal, Irwin Oostindie, Lyndsay Poaps, Luke Ridgway, Gayle Robinson, Dan Straker, Tamiko Suzuki, Carleen Thomas.

Be it further resolved that Election of Officer positions to take place from the Directors immediately following the AGM, at the first Board meeting of the Directors.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL RESOLUTION FOR THE 2018 AGM

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT a Special Resolution will be presented to the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting for their approval as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, as a Special Resolution, the Bylaws of the Society be altered by adding at the end of the sentence in Bylaw 3.7 the following words: ", except that, the quorum shall be no greater than 45 voting members in any event."

SUCH THAT, if approved by Special Resolution, Bylaw 3.7 shall read as:

Quorum for general meetings:

3.7 The quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting is 3 voting members or 10% of the voting members, whichever is greater, except that, the quorum shall be no greater than 45 voting members in any event.

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE THAT a Special Resolution will be presented to the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting for their approval as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, as a Special Resolution, the Bylaws of the Society be altered by increasing the maximum number of Directors on the Board to 16, SUCH THAT, if approved by Special Resolution, Bylaw 4.1 shall read as follows:

Number of directors on Board:

4.1 The Society must have no fewer than 3 and no more than 16 directors.

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE THAT a Special Resolution will be presented to the members of the Society at the Annual General Meeting for their approval as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, as a Special Resolution, the Constitution of the Society shall be altered by replacing it with the following:

WBT WILD BIRD TRUST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONSTITUTION

The name of the Society is WBT WILD BIRD TRUST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (hereinafter called the "Society").

- The purposes of the Society are:
- to fund, facilitate, promote and carry on, in ways which the law regards as charitable, programs and activities which advance the education, understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of wild birds in their natural setting, and which
- promote, establish interest in and gain public support for the conservation and study of wild birds and the preservation of their habitat, recognizing wild birds as a vital part of the ecosystem;
- to conduct and encourage monitoring, education and research with respect to wild birds in their natural setting, and
- to establish and maintain wild bird refuges in areas of British Columbia which are consistent with the continued use by other wildlife;
- to promote research, publish written material, organize events, support arts and cultural activities, co-operate with other organizations and work towards reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples so as to achieve the foregoing purposes;
- to solicit, receive, acquire, hold and invest money and property, both real and personal, received by gift, contribution, bequest, or otherwise; to sell and convert property, both real and personal, into cash; and to use the funds of this Society and the proceeds, income, rents, issues and profits derived from any property of this Society, in furtherance of the specific and primary purposes set forth above and for such other organizations as are "qualified donees" as described in the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act") and for such other purposes and activities as are authorized for registered charities under the provisions of the Act;
- to do all such things as may be incidental, ancillary, or conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid purposes and the exercise of the powers of the Society; and
- to operate exclusively for charitable purposes within Canada.

CURRENT WBT CONSTITUTION:

1. The name of the Society is WBT WILD BIRD TRUST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(hereinafter called the "Society").

2. The purposes of the Society are:

(a) to fund, facilitate, promote and carry on, in ways which the law regards as charitable, programs and activities which

(i) advance the education, understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the public with respect to the variety, quantity and beauty of wild birds in their natural setting, and which

(ii) promote, establish interest in and gain public support for the conservation and study of wild birds and the preservation of their habitat, recognizing wild birds as a vital part of the ecosystem;

(b) to conduct and encourage, observation of, and education and research with respect to wild birds in their natural setting by members of the public and by private and public agencies;

(c) (i) to establish and maintain refuges in areas of British Columbia which are consistent with the continued use by other wildlife; and which

(ii) are important to wild birds because of their significance as places for breeding, overwintering, feeding or staging during migration, and which

(iii) will provide a means for the effective maintenance and, where appropriate, enhancement of wild bird populations;

(d) to promote research, publish written material, organize events, co-operate with other organizations so as to achieve the foregoing purposes;

(e) to solicit, receive, acquire, hold and invest money and property, both real and personal, received by gift, contribution, bequest, or otherwise; to sell and convert property, both real and personal, into cash; and to use the funds of this Society and the proceeds, income, rents, issues and profits derived from any property of this Society, in furtherance of the specific and primary purposes set forth above and for such other organizations as are "qualified donees" as described in the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act") and for such other purposes and activities as are authorized for registered charities under the provisions of the Act;

(f) to do all such things as may be incidental, ancillary, or conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid purposes and the exercise of the powers of the Society; and

(g) to operate exclusively for charitable purposes within Canada.

SUPPORT AND DEFEND COAST SALISH WILD BIRDS

After 25 years, the Wild Bird Trust of BC is emerging as a forward-thinking conservation organisation committed to the next quarter-century. With a renewed mandate, new partnerships, and a growing and diversifying membership, our mission is to provide wild birds with sanctuary through ecological protection and restoration, and support communities with education, culture, and reconciliation programs.

While in past years we supported land conservancies in various parts of BC, we now concentrate our best practices work at Maplewood Flats. We do this by applying TEK resource management strategies to bring increased protection for birds and wildlife, and advance reconciliation and redress with the historic stewards of this area. In this way we can be successful with a place-based vision, integrate theory and practise, and with available resources support others who are doing this ecology and reconciliation work in their region of the province.

Our work is made possible with the support of our members, volunteers, social enterprise revenues (nature house rentals and nursery sales), donors and funders - through their time, care, contributions and grants.

So much of what we do relies on people showing up to offer skills, conduct research, design artwork, repair bridges and fences, set-up chairs, host discussions, share a cup of tea, facilitate walks, post to social media, and make decisions that protect wild birds and serve this expanding community.

Your financial contributions support ongoing projects of great need including: restoring more previously industrialized areas of Maplewood Flats, increasing Coast Salish plant vegetation to increase biodiversity, improve signage and interpretive displays, programming the nature house, increasing access and education by inner-city children through education camps, planning longterm with a strategic habitat plan, ensuring public washroom access during busy times of the week, publishing education materials that support the love and connection to Maplewood Flats and for wild birds. Indeed, throughout this magazine you'll find examples of the great work we all do, mainly as volunteers, to maintain this beloved space and its birds and wildlife.

We need you and your donations, including your memberships, to maintain and expand the work of protecting the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats wider work of the Wild Bird Trust of BC. Please consider purchasing a 2019 calendar, renewing your membership, and making a tax-deductible donation prior to Dec 31 year-end. Our secure online portal can be found at bit.ly/supportwildbirds

Wild Bird Trust expresses sincere appreciation for the following recent financial contributions from: Stantec, Erco Worldwide, Digby Leigh, Lynn Valley Garden Club, and other anonymous individuals.

We would like to acknowledge recent grant funding from: Canada Summer Students, Aboriginal Community Career Employment Services Society (ACCESS), North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission, and BCI Fund.

If you would like to make a charitable donation to support the Wild Bird Trust of BC, donate securely online at bit.ly/supportwildbirds, inquire at donate@wildbirdtrust.org, or phone (604) 929.2379.

Wild Birds Unlimited
Nature Shop

"Wild Bird Trust wishes to acknowledge the ongoing generous sponsorship of our bird feeding program by Wild Birds Unlimited. Thank you!"

BENCH PROGRAM IN THE CONSERVATION AREA AT MAPLEWOOD FLATS

The Wild Bird Trust of BC provides members with opportunities to mark major life events in a meaningful way which also benefit the Conservation Area at Maplewood Flats.
By purchasing a memorial tree, or memorial bench, residents may honour the memory of a departed friend or family member or celebrate new beginnings such as a birth or marriage. With this contribution from our members, valuable conservation and restoration work is supported. A portion of the contribution is tax deductible.

DEDICATED CONSERVATION-AREA BENCH - $3,000

The cost is borne by the individual, family or group wishing to dedicate the bench and covers the acquisition and installation of the metal bench as well as a custom bronze plaque (approximately 4" x 8").

For a period of 10 years, the bench will be maintained and if necessary, replaced by the Trust.

DEDICATED CONSERVATION-AREA SHARED BENCH OPTIONAL: $2000 FOR A SHARED BENCH, WITH ONE OTHER PERSON.

The bench sites will be made in consultation with the Conservation Area Manager, with the Manager making the final decision.

DEDICATED, CONSERVATION-AREA ARTIST BENCH - $5000

$5000/bench for 10 years, as above. This unique steel bench is custom designed and a sculptural installation fabricated by a local artist.

DEDICATED, COAST SALISH TREE PLANTINGS - $1500

An individual, family or group may apply to have a dedicated, Coast Salish tree planted on the Conservation Area. All fees are borne by those wishing to dedicate the tree and will cover the purchase and transport costs of the tree and a custom plaque with raised lettering.

The tree will be selected from the Wild Bird Trust Coast Salish Nursery, onsite at the Conservation Area, in consultation with the Site Manager. The Trust shall prepare the site, plant the dedicated tree, and install the memorial plaque. Please request our application form and submit to our Administrator.

Completed applications should be submitted to the Office Manager, Wild Bird Trust of BC, as follows:

Email: admin@wildbirdtrust.org
Post: Wild Bird Trust of BC,
2649 Dollarton Highway,
North Vancouver, BC V7H 1B1.

Photo: David Mallari davemallari.com

MAPLEWOOD FARM

Officially opened to the public in 1975, and now home to over 200 domestic animals and birds, Maplewood Farm strives to provide a unique experience, incorporating enjoyment, education and a recollection of the rural heritage of this pastoral 5 acre setting. If you are planning your family visit to Maplewood Flats, make a plan to visit both outdoor education centres on the same day!

Hours 10:00 am to 4:00 pm • Open November through March, closed Mondays only.
Open all Statutory Holidays except Christmas Day.

405 Seymour River Place, North Vancouver • maplewoodfarm.bc.ca

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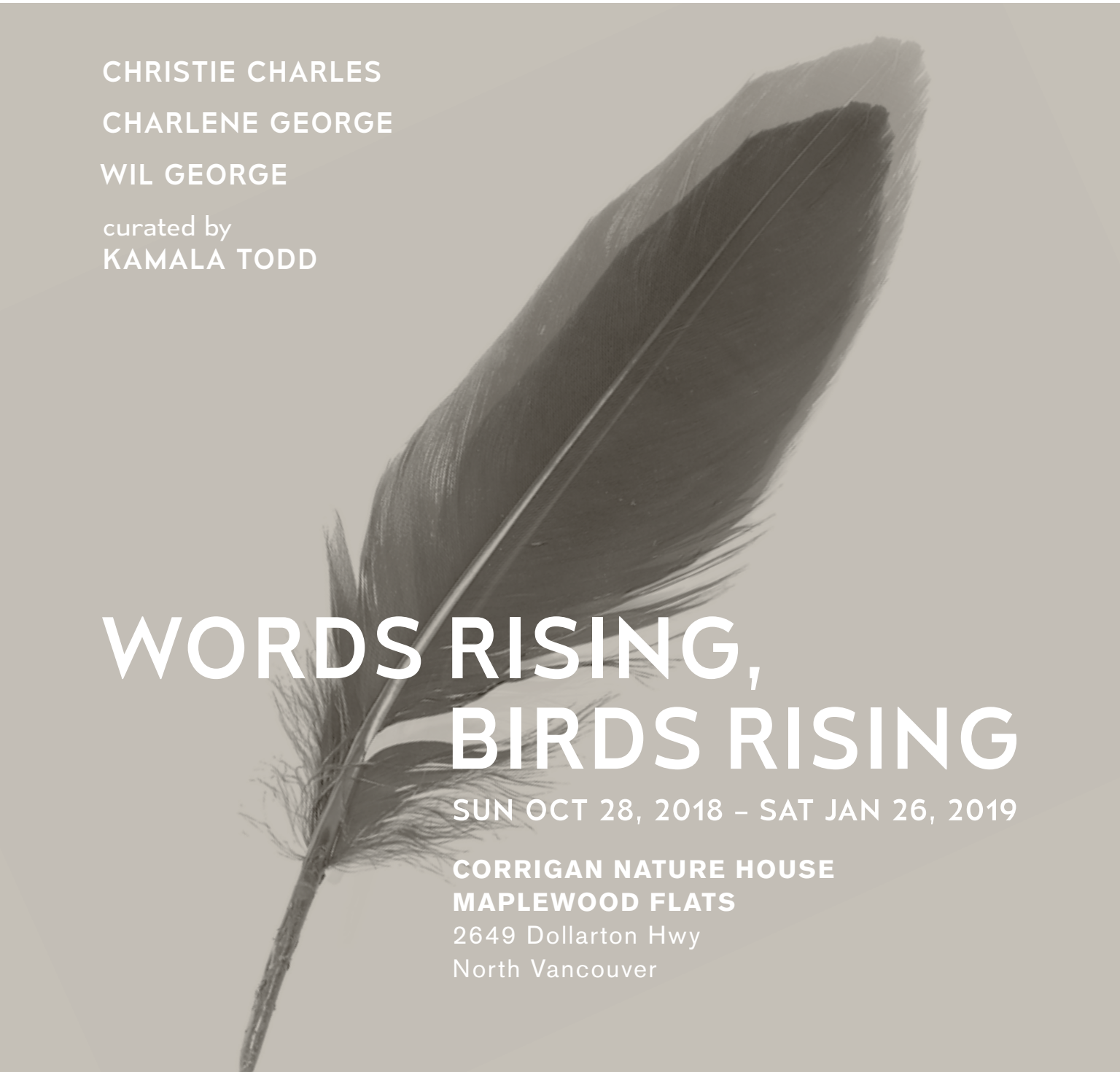
PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT NO. 40968512 RETURN UNDELIVERABLE CANADIAN ADDRESSES TO CIRCULATION DEPT., 330-123 MAIN STREET, TORONTO, ON M5W1A1



CHRISTIE CHARLES

CHARLENE GEORGE

WIL GEORGE

curated by
KAMALA TODD

WORDS RISING, BIRDS RISING

SUN OCT 28, 2018 – SAT JAN 26, 2019

CORRIGAN NATURE HOUSE
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