Climate Diary

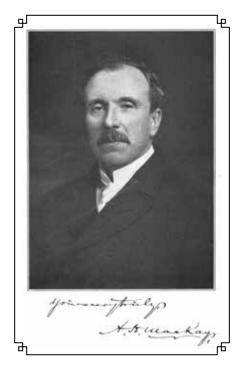
phenology: the study of recurring seasonal events in plants and animals, and the timing of these events in relation to weather and climate



FULL NƏME:
(L1) ADDRess:
(L2) ADDRESS if applicable:
PHOTO CREDITS (LEFT TO RIGHT): Gabriel Gallant, Don Jardine, Dwaine Oakley, Don Jardine
IF YOU RELOCƏTE/MOVE PLEƏSE GIVE DETƏILS BELOW
(L1) ADDRESS (indicate year & month):
(L2) ADDRESS (indicate year & month):

Dear Islanders,

You are holding in your hands a *Climate Diary* to identify and record observations of naturally-occurring plant and animal life cycle events over time on Prince Edward Island. As the years roll on, this *Climate Diary* will provide a written record of changes in the environment as they occur year-to-year. These small changes can be insidious over time, creeping up with an element of surprise unless we have this written account. These records will help scientists understand changes in the climate system and how these events are influenced by seasonal and interannual variations in climate. And eventually, these records will be a written testament to the effects of global climate change as temperatures warm through the decades, and precipitation patterns change.



The inspiration for this *Climate Diary* comes from Alexander Mackay, the superintendent of Nova Scotia schools from 1897 to 1924. Mackay enlisted the help of teachers and school children from across the province to collect observations of over 100 plants, animals and features of the physical environment, many of which are included in this Climate Diary. From 1901 to 1923, Mackay mandated schools to teach natural history through his program of phenological observations, that is, the study of the synchronization of developmental stages of plants and animals with the seasons. The timing of these cycles depends on climate factors such as temperature, moisture and day length. The phenological events of plants, which are easily observed such as the timing of buds opening or plants leafing out, can be used to characterize climate for a region for any given year.

This *Climate Diary* could not have been accomplished without the time and attention given to developing a list of observations by many natural history experts

across the province including all of those recognized in the acknowledgements. Derek Ellis of the UPEI Climate Lab led this initiative, and has committed many hours to ensuring its delivery. Debbie Brady has again designed a wonderful product. But the most thanks need to go to Environment Canada for sponsoring the development of the *Climate Diary*, and to the Toronto Dominion Bank for sponsoring the printing of the *Climate Diary*.

Prince Edward Islanders have a long tradition of keeping a personal diary of climate events, farming events and environmental changes. This *Climate Diary* is but a continuation of that tradition. A tradition that hopefully will continue at least for the next twenty-five years with this *Climate Diary*.

We hope that you enjoy using this Climate Diary as much as we enjoyed producing it for you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Fenech Director, Climate Research Lab University of Prince Edward Island

Instructions

This *Climate Diary* is a means of helping you, the observer, to familiarize yourself with a number of environmental changes on PEI, while providing space to record these events as they occur year-to-year.

Upon receiving your *Climate Diary*, be sure to write your name and address (L1) on the inside cover. If you anticipate making observations at a second location, such as a cottage or place of work, record this address as well (L2). When recording observations in your climate diary, remember to indicate your observation location by checking the box beside (L1) or (L2).



We have avoided using complex language in this field guide. Descriptions are provided to help identify species and what to look for, but should not be relied upon as your only means of identification. Exhaustive descriptions of birds, trees, wildflowers, fish, mammals and insects are available on the web and in print and should be consulted if needed. A few of these field guides are listed in the reference section.

You, the observer, are encouraged to provide as much detail as possible in the comment section when recording observations. It can be particularly useful for bird sightings, for example, to note time of day, number of birds spotted, feeders present, and so forth. There is a large notes section at the back of the book for additional comments and observation details.

If you've finished recording observations in your diary without plans to record more, please mail your diary to the UPEI address listed below or search "UPEI Climate Diary" for our web application and upload your observation data for analysis.

Climate Research 550 University Avenue Charlottetown, PE C1A 4P3



PHOTO CREDITS (LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM): Don Jardine, Gabriel Gallant, Gabriel Gallant, Public Domain, Terry Priest. Don Jardine, Dwaine Oakley, Don Jardine.

Contents

AGRICULIURE	
Grain Cutting Ploughing—First of Season Potato Planting/Flowering/Digging Sheep-Shearing Sowing	4 6 8
AMPHIBIONS/REPTILES	
Eastern American Toad Maritime Gartersnake Spring Peeper Wood Frog	14 16
BIRDS	
American Kestrel	22 24 26 28 30 32 34 40 44 46 50 54 56 66 62
FISH	
Arctic Red Jellyfish AKA Lion's Mane	70 72

INSECTS

Bumble Bee	76
Black Fly	78
Cabbage White Butterfly	
Cicada	82
Crane Fly	84
Cricket	86
Firefly	88
Horse Fly	90
June Bug	
Mosquito	
Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly	96
Yellow Sulphur Butterfly	

Mammals

Eastern Chipmunk	100
Red Fox Pups	102
Little Brown Bat	104
Snowshoe Hare	106

PLƏNTS

Apple	108
Blue Flag Iris	110
Blue-Eyed-Grass	
Bunchberry	
Butter-and-Eggs	116
Choke Cherry	
Clintonia-Lily AKA Blue-Bead	120
Coltsfoot	122
Common Blackberry	124
Common Dandelion	126
Common Purple Lilac	128
Creeping Buttercup	
Creeping White Clover	
Eastern Larch AKA Tamarack	134
Fall Dandelion	136
Gold Thread	138
Hawthorn	140
Heal-All	142
Lambkill	144
Marsh Marigold	146
Mayflower	
New York Aster	
Ox-Eye Daisy	152

PLANTS CONTINUED

Painted Trillium	154
Pin Cherry	156
Pink Lady's Slipper	158
Pitcher Plant	160
Red Clover	162
Red Oak	164
Red Elderberry	166
Red Raspberry	168
Rhodora	170
Speckled Alder	172
Tall Buttercup	174
Trembling Aspen AKA Poplar	
Twinflower	178
Wild Pear AKA Serviceberry	180
Wild Plum	182
Wild Rose	184
Wild Strawberry	186
Yellow Birch	
Yellow Pond-Lily	190

weather

Westingk	
Extreme Precipitation	192
Extreme Temperature	194
Snow to Fly in the Air	196
Snow to Whiten Ground	198
Frost	200
Ice Fishermen: Huts on Ice	202
Ice storms	204
Opening & Closing of Rivers/Streams/Ponds	206
Storm Surges	208
Thunderstorms/Lightning Events	
Tornadoes/Waterspouts/Funnel Clouds	212
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	214
References	216
EVEDO ODOODVOTIOOO	
EXTRƏ OBSERVƏTIONS	218

GRƏIN CUTTING

Keep an eye on mature grains late in the growing season, as they will soon be harvested. Record the date when the crop is cut, as it is an indicator of growing conditions that year and be sure to note the variety of grain if you can. Early harvest will suggest ideal growing conditions—a combination of ample sunlight, rainfall, and stable temperature.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



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PLOUGHING — FIRST OF SEASON

In early spring, look for bright red soil turned up in fields across the island. Ploughing allows for loose, nutrient-rich soil to reach the surface so seeds can quickly take root. Keep an eye on one field in particular, record the date of ploughing and note the crop if you can identify it.



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2017	L1 □ SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2020	L1 □ SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2036	L1 SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2038	L1 SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

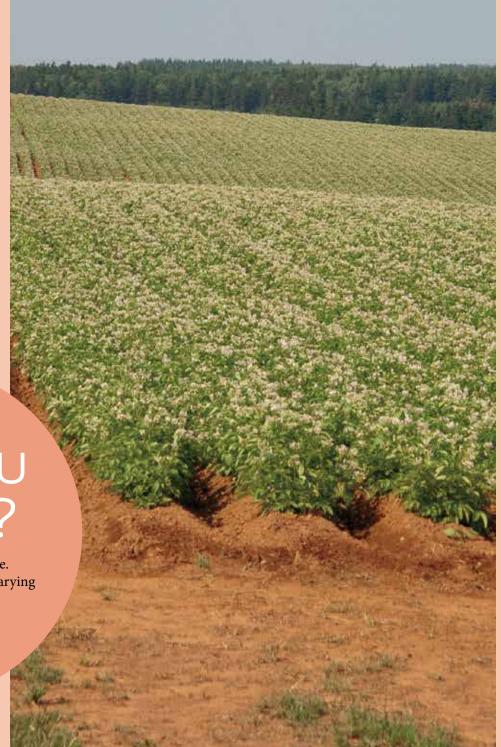
POTOTO-PLONTING/ FLOWERING/DIGGING

Potato fields a common sight across the island, as it is the province's primary crop. Keep an eye on one particular potato field and record the dates of planting (green leaves appearing in furrows), flowering (look for their white flowers with yellow stamens), and digging (harvesting). Generally speaking, potato crops are do not grow beyond 1 m in height.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Not all potato flowers are white. Some are purple and others have varying shades of blue.

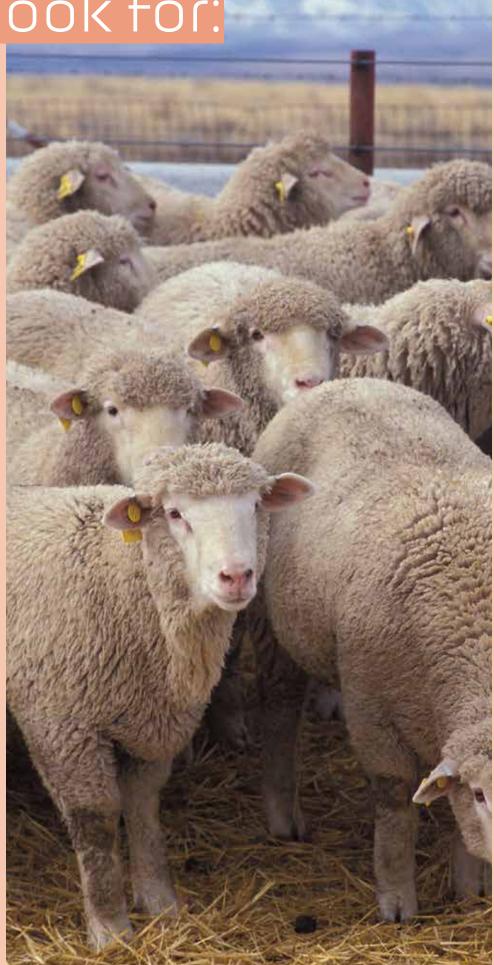


2015	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd)	L1□ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2□
2016	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd)	L1 FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd)	L1 FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd)
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2018	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd)	L1 □ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2 □
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2020	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 ☐ FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd) L2 ☐	L1 □ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2 □
2021	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 □ FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd) L2 □	L1 □ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2 □
2022	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 ☐ FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd) L2 ☐	L1 □ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2 □
2023	L1 FIRST PLANTING (mm/dd) L2	L1 □ FIRST FLOWERING (mm/dd) L2 □	L1 □ FIRST DIGGING (mm/dd) L2 □
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SHEEP-SHEARING

Prince Edward Island is home to many breeds of sheep, all of which grow thick wool coats that must be sheared periodically. Keep an eye on a sheep pasture and record the date of sheep shearing. You'll notice a number of scrawny-looking sheep compared to weeks previous as they graze in embarrassment.

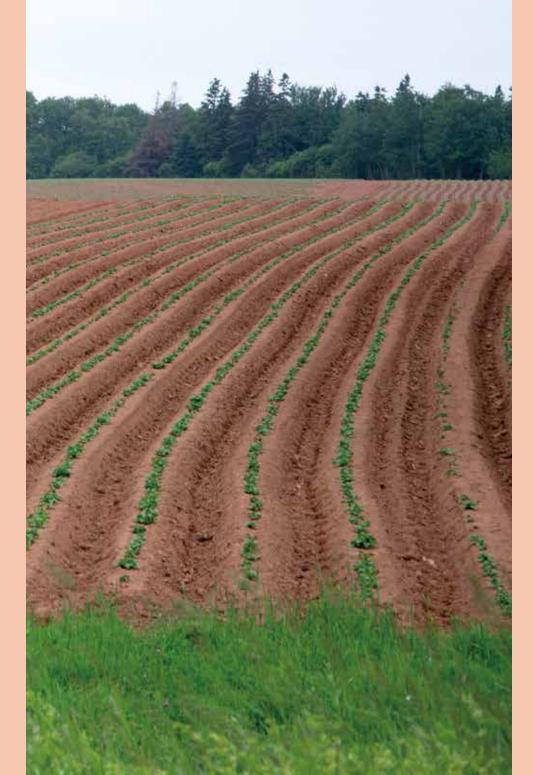


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sowing

Sowing is the process of planting seeds, which usually follows ploughing. Several crops, such as canola, barley, oats, corn, wheat, and soy, are grown on Prince Edward Island. In the spring of the year, take note of a particular field and record the date of sowing (or planting). Remember to note the crop variety if possible.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



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2039	L1 □ SPECIFY CROP (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

EƏSTERN AMERICƏN TOƏD (Bufo americanus)

As with all members of this family, the American toad is best distinguished by it's rough, warty skin, and the two kidney shaped paratid glands located behind the eyes. Toads average about 5 cm in length. This species is entirely terrestrial as an adult. It is found in virtually all types of terrestrial habitats. Toads also have voracious appetites and consume, large numbers of insects and other invertebrates. Toads breed in the spring in quiet waters (temporary or permanent), with the eggs being laid in long strings. The resulting tadpoles will transform into adults in early summer.

PHOTO BY SIMON PIERRE BARRETTE

Did you know?

The Eastern American Toad's paratid gland secrets a toxin which makes toads inedible to most other animals.



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MARITIME GARTER SNAKE

Their colour can vary a lot, from brown to grey or yellowish, with lighter stripe or row of spots along the sides. A few are just about all black.

(Thamnophis sirtalis pallidulus)

Garter Snakes usually come out of winter hibernation in April. They are common near pond and lakeshores, as well as woodlands, roadsides, farmlands, and abandoned buildings. Daytime is their active period. You may see the same snake each sunny day basking in a warm spot. They eat a variety of small animals such as salamanders, fishes, frogs, worms and mice.

PHOTO BY GABRIEL GALLANT

Did you know?

Garters are excellent swimmers too, moving over the surface of the water with an undulating motion.



2015	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2036	L2 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L2 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L2 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L2 That Affeabance (Hill/00) Comment

SPRING PEEPER (Pseudacris crucifer)

Spring Peepers belong to a group called the tree frogs and are well suited for arboreal life with adhesive disks at the end of their toes, long limbs and digits to cling to twigs and bark. Spring peepers are small, about 2–3.5 cm long, and light brown in color, which can be easily identified by the dark cross, or "X" marking on its back. Usually found in thick brush, swampland vegetation and moist woodlands, very rarely high in trees. Listen for the males calling in spring and record the first time you hear them. Each call is a high-pitched whistle but many together sound like jingling bells.

PHOTO BY GABRIEL GALLANT

Did you know?

In spring, during mating, Spring Peepers can be found in temporary ponds, preferring abundant emergent or shrubby vegetation.



2015	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

WOOD FROG (Rana sylvatica)

This sleek looking frog is grey, brown or red in base color, often with dark spots on the sides and back. A dark racoonlike face mask is conspicuous in all specimens. This is the smallest true frog on PEI, rarely exceeding 6 cm.

Wood Frogs are very hardy and have the furthest northern range of any other species of amphibian or reptile. Locally, they are quite terrestrial and will inhibit most types of moist woods. Their diet consists of invertebrates. Listen for the males calling in spring and record the first time you hear them. They sound a bit like clucking chickens.

PHOTO BY GABRIEL GALLANT

Did you know?

Wood Frog breeding occurs in early spring meltwater, usually when snow is still present.



2015	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2037	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

AMERICAN KESTREL

Small, long-tailed falcon with long, narrow, pointed and strongly tapered wings. Both males and females have two dark vertical stripes on the side of their whitish face. Males have a blue-gray upper wing, reddish-brown tail with dark stripes, while females are all reddish-brown (including upper wing) with fine dark barring.

(Falco sparverius)

Did you know?

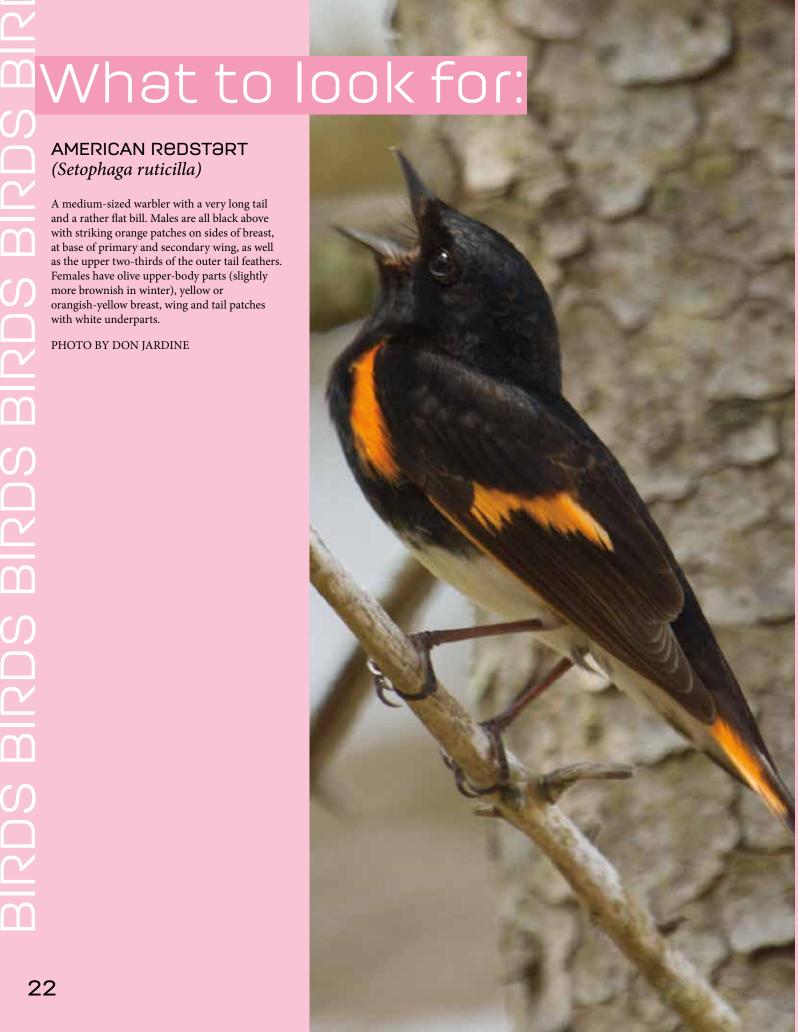
Also known as the Sparrow Hawk, the kestrel nests in tree cavities and will also accept nest boxes. Grasshoppers are a common prey in season.



AMERICAN REDSTƏRT (Setophaga ruticilla)

A medium-sized warbler with a very long tail and a rather flat bill. Males are all black above with striking orange patches on sides of breast, at base of primary and secondary wing, as well as the upper two-thirds of the outer tail feathers. Females have olive upper-body parts (slightly more brownish in winter), yellow or orangish-yellow breast, wing and tail patches with white underparts.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



2015	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2024	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2028	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2032	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2036	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2037	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 \square FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 \square	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

24

AMERICAN ROBIN (Turdus migratorius)

Look for the arrival of plump, very red breasted robins and listen for their tuneful dawn chorus. Start watching and listening towards the end of March.

The American Robin is one of the best-known and most popular birds in PEI, heralding spring's arrival. In recent years, some Robins have decided to hang around for the winter so we need to know which are the newcomers, as it is their arrival we want to record. Robins who stay the winter are a lot duller than those who went South. They do not have such bright plumage and their chests are rather dull pale orange. Returning Robins, on the other hand, are much brighter. Their backs are glossy and dark and their chests are bright, ranging from deep orange to almost a red. They also have nice yellow beaks. Returning Robins are so pleased to be back that they sing very loudly and tunefully, especially at dawn and dusk!

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

When you see Robins stamping on the lawn they are shaking up worms and other crawly things to eat. Another favourite food—especially later in the year—is rotten apples!



2015	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 🗌 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 🗌 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐

Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula)

Medium-sized broad-necked bird with a long tail and deep-based but fine-pointed bill. Males have an orange body with solid black hood and back, which distinguishes it from other orioles. Females have orange underparts, while the head and back vary from dusky orange to slightly mottled with black to almost all black with traces of orange (but never solid black like males).

PHOTO BY A. REAGO & C. McCLARREN

Did you know?

A small numbers of Baltimore Orioles nest on PEI each year, usually in elm trees.



BƏNK SWƏLLOW (Riparia riparia)

Small, narrow-winged, relatively long-tailed swallow. Wings reach the tail tip on a perched bird. Adults are subtly bicoloured with pale brown rump and lower back contrast with darker wings. Bank Swallows have white undersides with a brown breastband, which often extends as a variably thick line down the centre of the breast.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



Did you know?

Bank swallows nest in holes dug near the top of cliffs along the coastline. They can be observed flying around cliffs searching for insects. They are considered to be Threatened in Canada and have lost 98% of their Canadian population over the last 40 years.

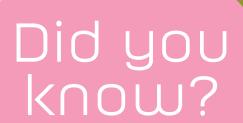
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2015	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2037	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

Belted Kingfisher (Ceryle alcyon)

The Kingfisher returning to your area.

Start watching at the end of March and into early April. You will see Belted Kingfisher perched on a branch or overhead power lines overlooking a pond, stream, or coastal bay. They are 30-40 cm in length and have bluish-grey heads with a crest on top (like a punk hairdo!). Females have a distinct white band or belt around their neck, hence their name. They also have a white spot in front of each eye. From its perch along the shoreline, the Kingfisher can see its prey in the shallow waters below, usually small fish or shellfish. When it spies something good to eat, the Kingfisher will plunge headlong into the water in an angled dive and grab its prey in its sturdy beak.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



The Kingfisher burrows up to three metres into the sides of earthen banks for a nest site.

The chicks stay underground in this tunnel for three to four weeks!



2015	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2037	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2039	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

BLƏCK-THROƏTED GREEN WƏRBLER (Dendroica virens)

This is a fairly large-headed warbler with moderate-length bill and tail. All ages and sexes have a small yellow wash on the vent area. Males have solid black chin, throat, and upper breast with black streaks on the sides and flanks. Yellow face, olive eye line, olive-yellow ear patch, olive-green crown, back and rump. Two white wingbars with white or sometimes yellowish belly. Females have a white or yellowish chin with a black throat, chest is veiled with white feather tips.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

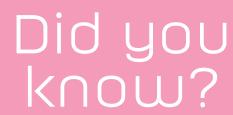
This is among our most common wood warblers, often found in balsam fir and white birch habitats. Its loud harsh song makes it easy to find.

2015	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2019	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2037	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

BOBOLINK (Dolichonyx oryzivorus)

A medium-sized bird with a conical bill that varies in colour from summer to winter months. In summer, males have a black head, back, and underparts, which contrasts sharply with yellowish nape and white rump; females are pale buffy yellow with thin streaking along the flanks and blackish-brown lateral crown stripes. In winter, both sexes resemble summer females, with buffy yellow on face and underparts, while the male bill changes from gray to pinkish.

PHOTO BY ANDREA WESTMORELAND



Boblinks nest on the ground mainly in timothy hay fields. Hay cut before July 15th often destroys the nests and has led to population declines. Bobolinks are listed as Threatened in Canada.



2015	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016 10 11	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2017 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2019	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2021 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2022 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2023 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2027 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2029 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2031 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2033 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034 L1 FI	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2035	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2036 10 11	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2037 10 11	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2038 11 15	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2039	RST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

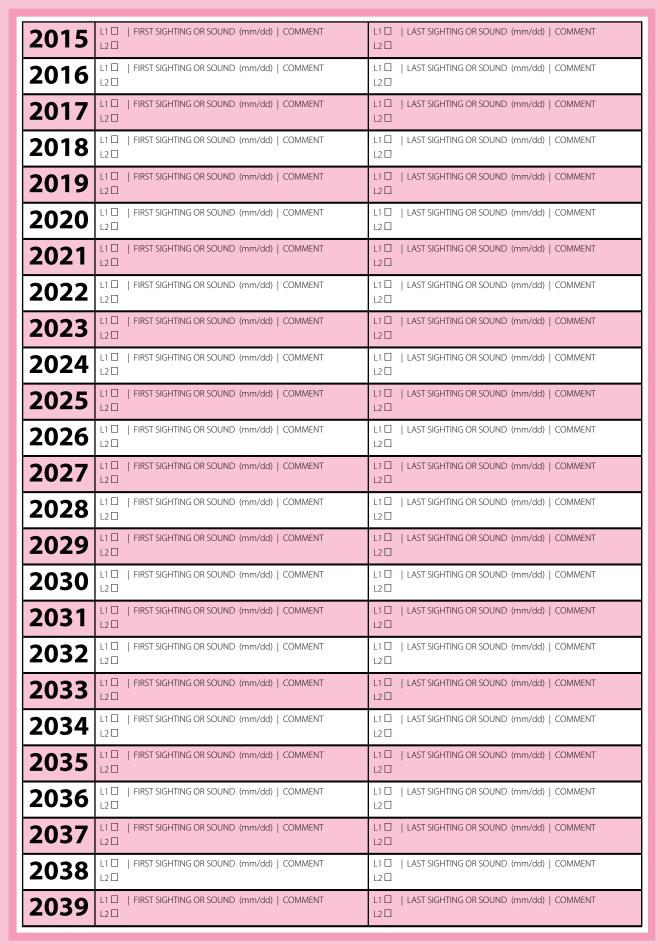
Cedar Waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum)

Medium-sized, broad-necked, sleek-feathered bird with short legs, a short tail, and short thin crest on the head. The Bohemian Waxwing, by contrast, is larger with a longer crest. Adult Cedar Waxwings have a brownish-gray head, back and breast with a pale, yellow belly. Their wings have no white or yellow markings, but have a variable number of small, red, waxy projections on the secondary tips. Also look for a thin white line across the forehead and yellow tail tips.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Cedar Waxwing can be confused with the Bohemian Waxwing which is less common, doesn't have a yellow belly, and has white or white and yellow markings on their wings. The Cedar waxwing is a fruit eater and nests in late summer after fattening on berries.



COMMON GRACKLE (Quiscalus quiscula)

Its large head, slightly rounded crown, broad neck, and proportionally shorter tail create a more compact look that in other grackles. Its bill is large, but less than the length of its head. Both sexes have a bluish iridescent hood. Male body and wings are either iridescent bronze contrasting with bluish hood or darker multi-coloured iridescence blending with the hood. Female body and wings are blackish brown with little iridescence.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Our common blackbird, the Common Grackle is a strong predator of other birds' eggs and young. It nests early in spring in spruce trees, deadwood cavities or in nest boxes.

2015	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2015	L2 🗆	120
2016	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 🗆 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 🗌 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 🗆 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 🗆 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

common merganser (Mergus merganser)

This is a large, long bodied, fairly thicknecked duck with a thin but thick-based straight bill. The sloping forehead leads to long, gently rounded crown. Males have no crest, with a dark greenish-black head and back. Look for a white collar, breast and flanks and a bright red bill. Females have a longish, even-length crest, a reddish-brown head and upper neck with a sharply contrasting white chin.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The similar Red-breasted Merganser has a thinner-based, slightly upturned bill with shaggy, uneven crest on both sexes along with a steeper forehead.



GREƏT BLUE HERON (Ardea Herodias)

What to look for: A very large, big-bodied, long-necked heron with a massive, long, deep-based bill. Adults are mostly grayish overall (with white subspecies), bill is orangish with a variably dusky culmen (upper bill). The head is whitish with a wide black lateral crown-stripes leading to short black plumes. Sides of the neck are pinkish-gray while the foreneck is white with dark streaking. Back and wings are grayish.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

About 33% of Maritime great blue herons are concentrated in Prince Edward Island, which represents 4% of the available area of the Maritimes.



2015	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1
2023	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2031	L1 🗆 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
		12 1

NORTHERN CƏRDINƏL (Cardinalis cardinalis)

What to look for: Medium-sized, fairly long-tailed, broad necked bird with variable length. Adult males appear pale to deep red overall with variable grayish wash to the back wings. Look for a black rectangular patch around the bill base and chin. Females appear brown in colour with reddish edges to the wing and tail feathers.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The male and female cardinal look very different from one another. The male is mainly red in colour like the one seen on the jersey of the St. Louis Cardinals major league baseball team. Cardinals now breed in Nova Scotia and new Brunswick and can be expected to breed in Prince Edward Island as climate continues to warm.



2015	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
	LZU	12

NORTHERN PARULA (Parula Americana)

This is a small, short-tailed warbler with a fairly long bill, appearing somewhat large-headed. Males have a yellow breast and throat with variable black and chestnut throat band. Head and underparts are bluish grey and the upper back is yellowish-green. Females look similar with chest bands paler or absent or just a chestnut wash on the breast.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The habitat for the Northern Parula is mainly in humid woody areas. The Northern Parula is restricted to eastern North America where it nests inside clumps of Old Man's Beard lichens in the north and in Spanish moss in the south.

2015	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1
2020	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 🗆 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2028	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2037	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT

OSPREY (Pandion haliaetus)

This is a large, long-winged raptor with a short, fairly slender body and a bent wing look from below and head-on. Look for a white head with a board blackish eye stripe, white belly and back with dark brown wings. Variable streaking on the breast forms a brown "necklace", which is generally more prominent on females. Ospreys hover over water looking for fish and plunge feet first to capture them.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



The Osprey nests well above the ground in areas near the coast. One could watch for this bird of prey's arrival in the spring at a nest in your area. Ospreys almost disappeared from Prince Edward Island in the mid-1960s due to DDT use. After the insecticide was banned in 1972, they made a spectacular recovery and continue to increase.



2015	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐

PINE GROSBEAK (Pinicola enucleator)

A medium-sized, deep-chested, deep-bellied, broad-necked bird with a fairly long notched tail and a short, deep-based bill. Males have variable shades and extent of red to orangish red on the head, back, breast, and sometimes belly. The remainder of the body is gray. Females are mostly gray with olive, bronze, or reddish brown on the head and rump.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Pine Grosbeak is rarely seen on Prince Edward Island until the winter months.



PURPLE FINCH (Carpodacus purpureus)

A fairly small, deep-bellied, broadnecked and fairly large-headed bird with a short, conical bill. Males have a bright raspberry wash evenly over the head, breast and rump with weakly contrasting brownish streaking on a maroon back. Females have thick brown streaking white to creamy-coloured underparts with slightly darker brown streaking on a brown back.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



Purple finch are slightly larger than the American Gold Finch. The female purple finch can be mistaken for a sparrow. Look for brown streaks on the belly and a broad dark jaw stripe and dark ear patch. Purple finches may contract finch eye disease at winter feeders the bacteria *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.

2015	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐

Red Eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus)

This is a large, short-tailed vireo with a medium-length, slightly hooked bill. Also look for a shallow crown, giving the Red-eyed a sleek-headed look. Both sexes have an olive-green back contrasting with bluish-gray crown. Underparts are mostly white with pale yellow on the sides of the breast, flanks, and undertail coverts. Look for a dark eyeline, straight whitish eyebrow bordered above by thin blackish line on either side of a grey crown.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Red Eyed Vireo is usually heard before it is seen. It has an abrupt sound with robin-like phrases. It is usually observed in tree tops. Red-eyed vireos are among the most common birds of deciduous forest where they sing from a high branch, often in a white birch, "veer-e-o, veer-e-e".



2015	L1 🗆 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2021	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2027	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

Red-WINGED BLackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus)

A relatively small blackbird with a fairly long spikelike bill, flat crown, and fairly short tail. Males are all glossy black with bright red marginal coverts bordered by pale yellow. Females are dark brown overall with a heavily streaked back and underparts. Females will have a pale eyebrow over broad dark eyeline with a chin and face washed orangish to pinkish.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Red-winged Blackbird is usually observed in marshy and swampy areas but also frequents pastures and fields. It has a distinctive sound konk-la-ree or o-ka-lay. The female is brownish with no red and dark streaking below. In the early 2000s, Birdlife International estimated the Red-winged population at 210 million mature individuals.

1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2015 I □ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2016 L1 🛘 | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2017 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2018 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2019 1 | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2020 \square | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2021 I □ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2022 L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2023 I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2024 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2025 2026 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2027 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2028 I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2029 I □ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2030 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2031 I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2032 I □ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2033 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2034 I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2035 I ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 \square | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2036 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2037 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2038 1 ☐ | FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT L1 ☐ | LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2039

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

This is a small, slender, elongated hummingbird with a relatively long tail and defined neck. Both sexes are iridescent green above, while males have a ruby-red throat. Females lack the red throat, and have generally white underparts.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Ruby-throated Hummingbird is the only hummingbird species that has been recorded in Prince Edward Island. It is a common breeder and is attracted to red flowers.



SƏVƏNNƏH SPƏRROW (Passerculus sandwichensis)

A medium-sized, fairly small-headed sparrow, mostly with a fine-pointed bill, rounded crown, and short, notched tail. Adults are heavily streaked with brown except for the white throat, central belly, and undertail coverts. Eyebrows are variably coloured from all yellow to whitish and no yellow. Look for thin and distinct streaking on the breast.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Savannah Sparrow, like most grassland birds, is in long term decline, but still common in the PEI landscape. Find it in pastures, old hayfields and sand dunes.

2015	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2028	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2031	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2033	L1 □ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034	L1 ☐ FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2035	L1 FIRST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SIGHTING OR SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
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TREE SWƏLLOW (Tachycineta bicolor)

Medium-sized, broad-necked swallow. In flight, wings are roughly rectangular with a broad base. On a perched bird, the wings project just past the tail. Both males and females are iridescent bluish green and have white undersides with a dark area on the head that extends from the bill to just below the eye and down beside the neck. There is a clear demarcation on the head between dark and light coloured areas. In flight, white triangular spur extending from the rear flank onto the sides of the rump separates this species from all other swallows at all ages.

PHOTO BY GABRIEL GALLANT

Did you know?

The tree swallow can often be seen in large numbers on power lines near swampy or marshy areas. Their diet of flying insects includes mosquitoes and moths. Long-term decline of Tree Swallows is strongest in the Maritimes.

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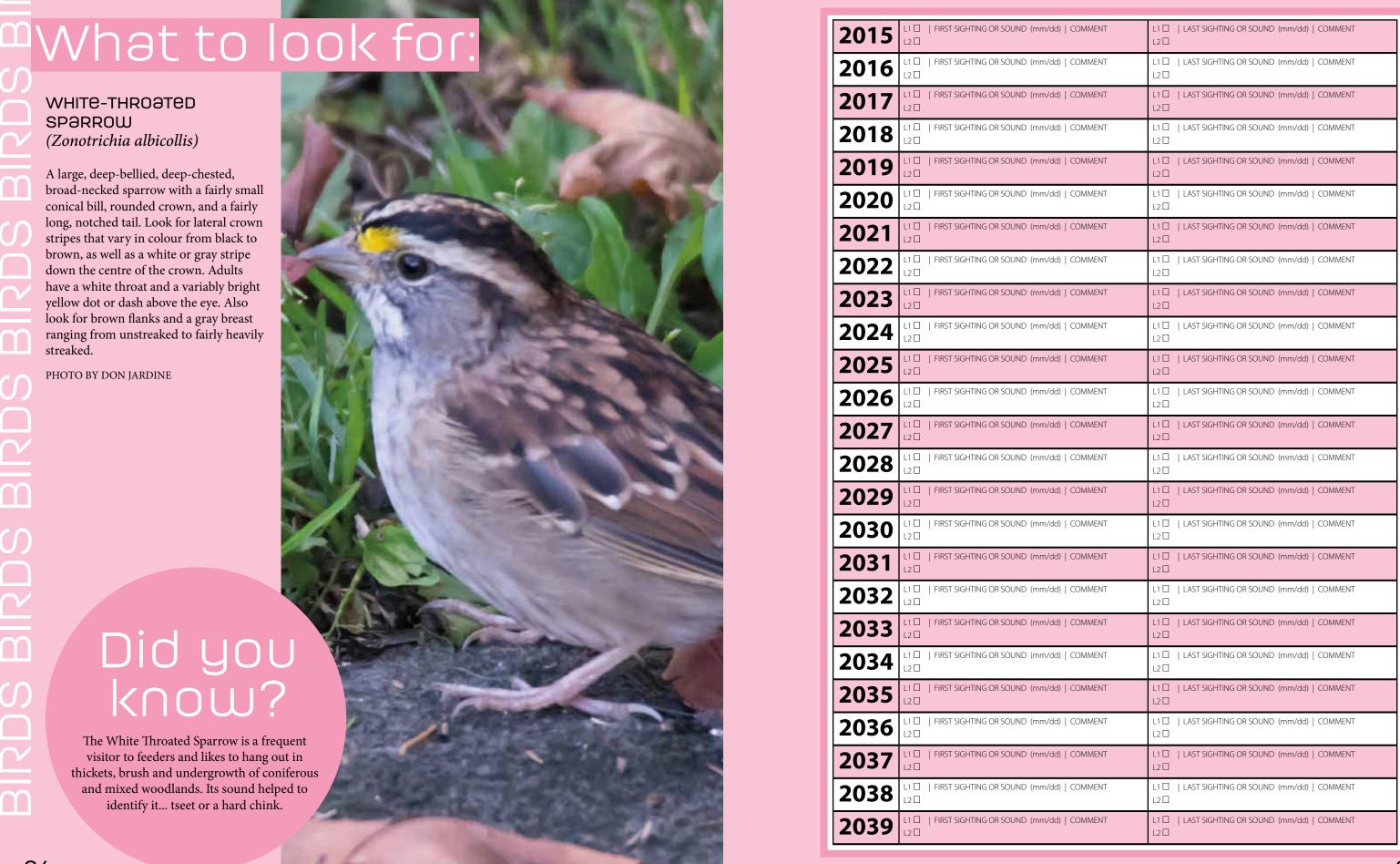
WHITE-THROSTED SPARROW (Zonotrichia albicollis)

A large, deep-bellied, deep-chested, broad-necked sparrow with a fairly small conical bill, rounded crown, and a fairly long, notched tail. Look for lateral crown stripes that vary in colour from black to brown, as well as a white or gray stripe down the centre of the crown. Adults have a white throat and a variably bright yellow dot or dash above the eye. Also look for brown flanks and a gray breast ranging from unstreaked to fairly heavily streaked.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The White Throated Sparrow is a frequent visitor to feeders and likes to hang out in thickets, brush and undergrowth of coniferous and mixed woodlands. Its sound helped to identify it... tseet or a hard chink.



YELLOW WƏRBLER (Dendroica petechial)

A medium-sized, compact warbler with long undertail coverts and a fairly short tail. Both sexes are all yellow, while males have variable chestnut streaks on the underparts and sometimes chestnut on the head. Its black eye stands out against a yellow face. Females are similar but duller in colour with thinner or no chestnut streaking.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The Yellow Warbler is a small warbler and has more yellow colouring than other warblers. It can be easily identified by its distinctive sound. It frequently chooses thorny vegetation as a nest site—roses in your yard may attract them.

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ARCTIC RED JELLYFISH ƏKƏ LION'S MƏNE (Cyanea capillata)

The world's largest jellyfish. Typically to 30cm but can reach 2.4m. A classic jellyfish, ranging in color from brownish to pink. The Arctic Red Jellyfish has extremely long tentacles and a cascading group of mouth lobes.

PHOTO BY B. GRATWICKE

Did you know?

The Arctic Red Jellyfish ranges from the North Atlantic to the Carolinas.

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GƏSPEREƏU (Alosa spp.)

Known locally as Gaspereau, Blueback Herring and Alewife are very difficult to distinguish from one another. Both are strongly dorsally compressed with a blue-black back and silvery sides. They move in incredible numbers from coastal areas to inland breeding sites. Gaspereau adults range from 30–38 cm in length. In spring, look for Gaspereau spawning in streams and estuaries and record the date.



Gaspereau eggs and fry are food for trout and salmon populations in streams and estuaries, while adult fish sustain larger fishes in the Northwest Atlantic. We now know that Gaspereau species commonly interbreed.



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smelt

(Osmerus mordax)

The smelt is a small fish that spends most of its life in saltwater but returns annually to freshwater rivers to spawn. Small in size, smelts usually grow to about 20 cm long. Smelt eggs are an especially rich food source for salmon and trout.



The smelt spawning run from estuary to river is a sure sign of spring.



WHITE MOON JELLYFISH (Aurelia aurita)

Familiar jellyfish of bays and inland waters, the White Moon Jellyfish has a short fringe of tentacles and can be easily identified by its transparent cap and distinct shamrock appearance of gonads.

PHOTO BY A. KARWATH

Did you know?

Did you know the White Moon Jellyfish is not considered a fish? It's actually an invertebrate.

This Jellyfish ranges from

Northern Greenland to the Caribbean.

It is our favourite jellyfish because it cannot sting us.

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BLƏCK FLY (Simuliidae)

These small, humpbacked dark (mostly black) flies have broad wings and short legs. Both sexes feed on nectar but only females are bloodsucking. They are infamous, especially in the United States and Canada, for their biting in early spring and late summer. Various species attack humans, livestock, birds, and other animals.

PHOTO BY STEVE MARSHALL

Did you know?

Twenty-three species of black fly have been recorded in Prince Edward Island, but fortunately only three are significant pests of humans.



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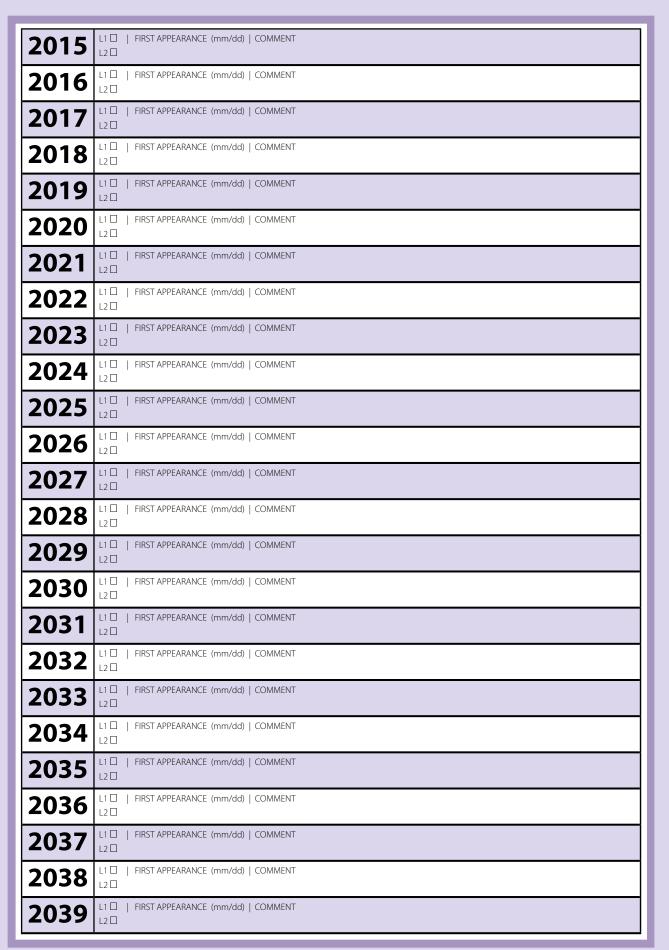
BUMBLE BEE (Bombus spp.)

Large, robust, hairy bees that are generally black and yellow or sometimes black and orange. Most Bumble Bees have their hind leg modified as a "pollen basket", a flat and shiny section where they pack pollen to transport back to their hives. A few species (in the subgenus Psithyrus) are social parasites in the nests of other Bumble Bees, which means that they don't collect pollen themselves, but live in the nests of other species; these ones do not have the pollen basket. Bumble Bees nest socially in the ground in openings such as bird or mice nests or under matted vegetation.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

PEI has 13 species of Bumble Bees. Our relatively new invasive species, *Bombus impatiens*, naturally comes out about 2 weeks earlier than any of our native species.



CƏBBƏGE WHITE BUTTERFLY (Pieris rapae)

Medium-sized white butterflies that lack extensive black areas along the wing margins. Female Cabbage Whites have two black spots on their forewings while males have one spot. Cabbage Whites are common throughout North America.

PHOTO BY CHRISTIAN FISCHER

Did you know?

The Cabbage White is one of only two introduced butterfly species on the Island. Both it and the European Skipper are agricultural pests.



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CICƏDƏ (Cicadidae)

Cicadas are medium to large (16–50 mm long), robust insects with four membranous wings. The large beak is easily seen and the antennae are short and bristle-like. Cicadas are usually dull or dark with lighter coloured markings. Males produce loud, sometimes shrill, characteristic buzzing sounds. The Dog-Day Cicada (*Tibicen canicularis*) is the common widespread cicada of the Maritimes and chances of coming upon another in PEI are slim.

Did you know?

During calm "high summer" days, the high and prolonged buzz of the cicada punctuates time spent picking raspberries or other summer fruit.

These are things that naturally go together.



CR∂∩e FLY (Tipulidae)

European Crane flies (*Tipula paludosa*) are an invasive pest of lawns—the common "leatherjacket" that we see later in late summer. There are other unobtrusive species in the woods. These are very long-legged insects that resemble quite large mosquitos; however, crane flies do not bite. Adults are especially common in damp areas where there is abundant vegetation such as woods, streams and lakes. Many species are attracted to lights.

Did you know?

Tipulids are the largest family of dipterans with about 12000 species worldwide and 1500 species in North America. The number of crane fly species on Prince Edward Island is unknown.

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CRICKET (Gryllidae)

Crickets are small to medium-sized insects with long antennae. They possess auditory organs on the front tibiae, and produce a chirping noise by rubbing the front tegmina (modified wings) together. In Prince Edward Island we are known to have the common black fall cricket (*Gryllus pennsylvanicus*) while a spring cricket (*G. veletis*) is likely absent. You can help us find out. Listen for their distinctive chirps in spring and fall.



The common black fall cricket will eat both seeds and invertebrates. Female fall crickets are more attracted to songs produced by older male crickets.

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2037	L1 FIRST SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 LAST SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2039	L1 FIRST SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 LAST SOUND (mm/dd) COMMENT

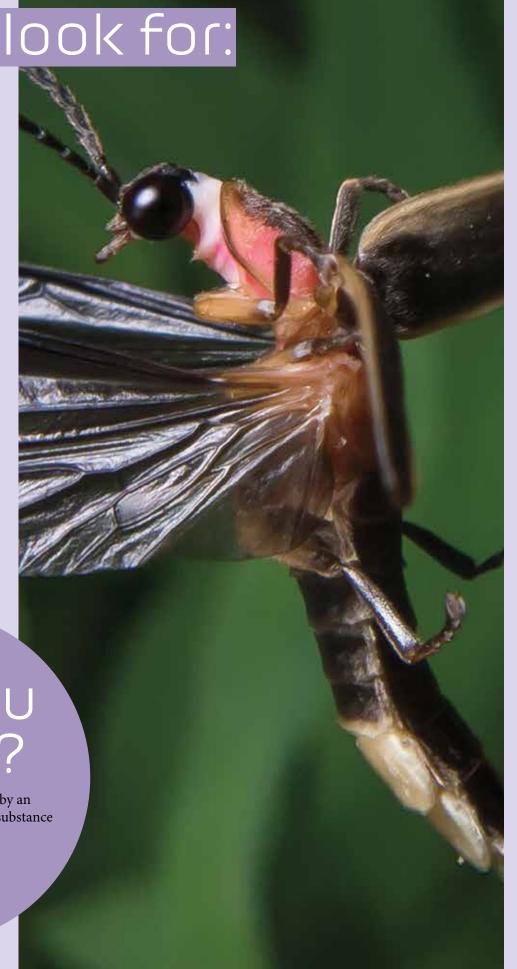
FIROFLY (Lampyridae)

The broad, flat pronotum generally covers the head from above. Light is produced in organs located in the yellow or greenish areas near the end of the abdomen. The colour and flashing frequency of light varies by species and is associated with mating. Most of the individuals flying at night are males. Only six species are known so far from Prince Edward Island.

PHOTO BY TERRY PRIEST



The bioluminescence is caused by an enzyme luciferase, reacting with a substance called luciferin.



2015	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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2039	L2 🗆

HORSE FLY (Tabaninae spp.)

Medium to large biting flies with large heads. The third antennal segment is elongated and ringed. The eyes of males touch each other but are separated in females and are often iridescent or coloured. Females are bloodsucking and inflict a painful bite on horses, cattle, humans, and other animals. Males feed on nectar and pollen.

PHOTO BY THOMAS BRESSON



Did you know?

The Horse Fly is Prince Edward Island's largest fly. At least 16 horse fly species inhabit the Island. Larvae of some coastal species develop in the mud at the seaward edge of salt marshes.

2015	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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JU∩e BUG (Phyllophaga)

There are many species referred to as June Bugs (Beetles), most of which are large, shiny, dark reddish brown to black in colour. Front of head is notched slightly when viewed from above.

PHOTO BY PATRICK COIN

Did you know?

The larval white grubs of June Bugs feed on the roots of grass in your lawn. Striped skunks feed on the white grubs, but leave a hole behind.

Despite their name, June Bugs often emerge in May.

2015 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2016 L1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2017 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2018 1 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2019 L1 🗌 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2020 2021 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT i □ | First appearance (mm/dd) | comment 2022 2023 .1 🗌 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2024 I ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2025 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2026 L1 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2027 2028 RST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2029 .1 🗌 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2030 2031 .1 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2032 .1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2033 2034 .1 🗌 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2035 .1 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2036 L1 🗌 | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2037 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2038 L1 ☐ | FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) | COMMENT 2039

MOSQUITO (Culicidae)

The presence of scales on the wings and body and the long proboscis help to identify mosquitos. Males have prominent plumose antennae. Females feed on nectar as well as blood, while the majority of species feed on animals other than humans. Bloodmeal is usually a requirement of egg production.

PHOTO BY STEVE MARSHALL



Prince Edward Island has over 30 species of mosquito.



(Papilio canadensis) mid-July.

TIGER SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY

As you can guess, this butterfly gets its name from the tiger-like markings on its wings. From wingtip to wingtip, they measure 6.5–8 cm and have broad black stripes on their yellow wings. The wings also have a black band running along their outer edge. The lower wing, called the hindwing, has a black band along the edge closest to the body and has many tiny, orange-coloured scales near the edges. The caterpillars can be found on Birch or Aspen trees and are dark green with two large spots on their backs, just below their heads. Despite their name, Tiger Swallowtails are harmless and can be found in mixed forests from May to

PHOTO BY D. GORDON & E. ROBERTSON

Did you know?

Swallowtail males are often found in large groups at puddles and are easily found at roadsides. You don't have to go into the forest to see them. In fact, they love the sunshine and basking in the sun.

What to look for:

2015	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
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YELLOW SULFUR BUTTERFLY AKA CLOUDED SULPHUR (Phoebis sennae)

Yellow Sulphurs are very large and bright yellow on their topsides. Most individuals have two large pale spots in the middle of the underside of their hindwing. Their flight is swift. A very wide-ranging species.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Suphur butterflies range widely across North America and feed on nectar from a diversity of native and introduced plants.



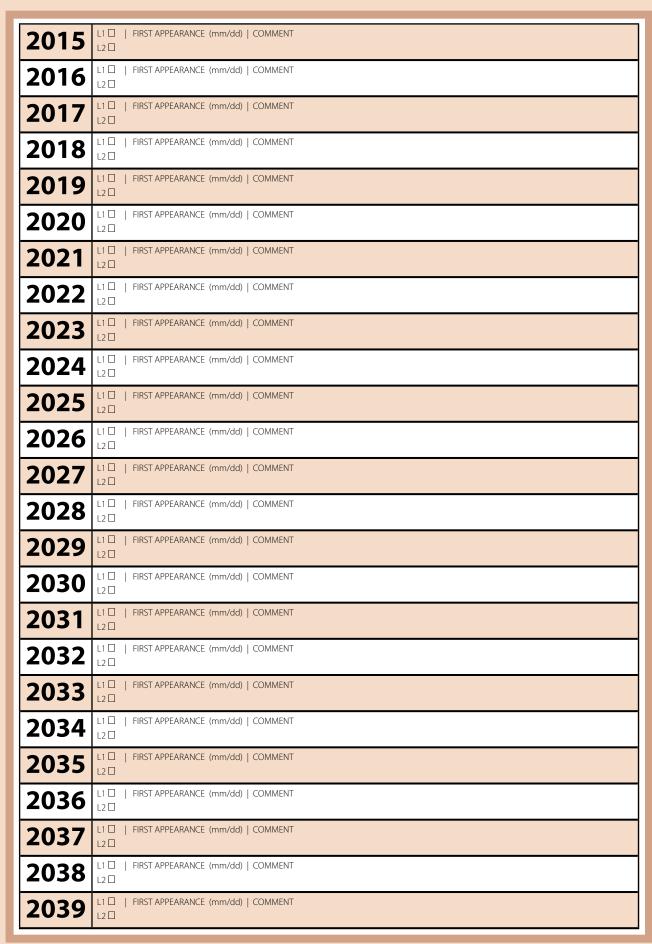
Eastern Chipmunk (Tamias striatus)

The eastern chipmunk has a similar silhouette to the red squirrel, except for its tail, which is only a third as long its body. The light brown body, striped on the back by five black lines, is about half the size of a red squirrel. Due to the small size and quickness, chipmunks have a more harried manner. Chipmunks often live at the edges of woodlands, in areas dry enough to make digging an easy task.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Chipmunks live in burrows with entrance tunnels up to 3 metres long. For this reason, they are sometimes called ground squirrels, since they not only store food underground but live there as well.



SMMMMIS

What to look for

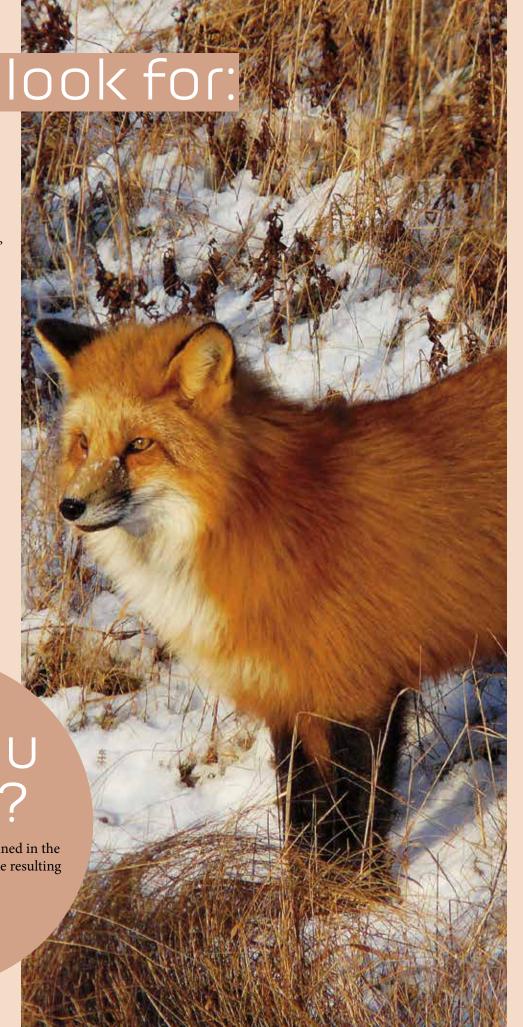
FOX PUPS (Vulpes vulpes)

Red foxes are very common throughout the province. Despite its name, the Red Fox actually comes in three basic colours, with the red being the most common. They can also appear brownish, silver or black. Record the earliest sighting of pups in spring.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Red Fox numbers temporarily declined in the 1970s due to high pelt prices and the resulting increase in trapping.



2015	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
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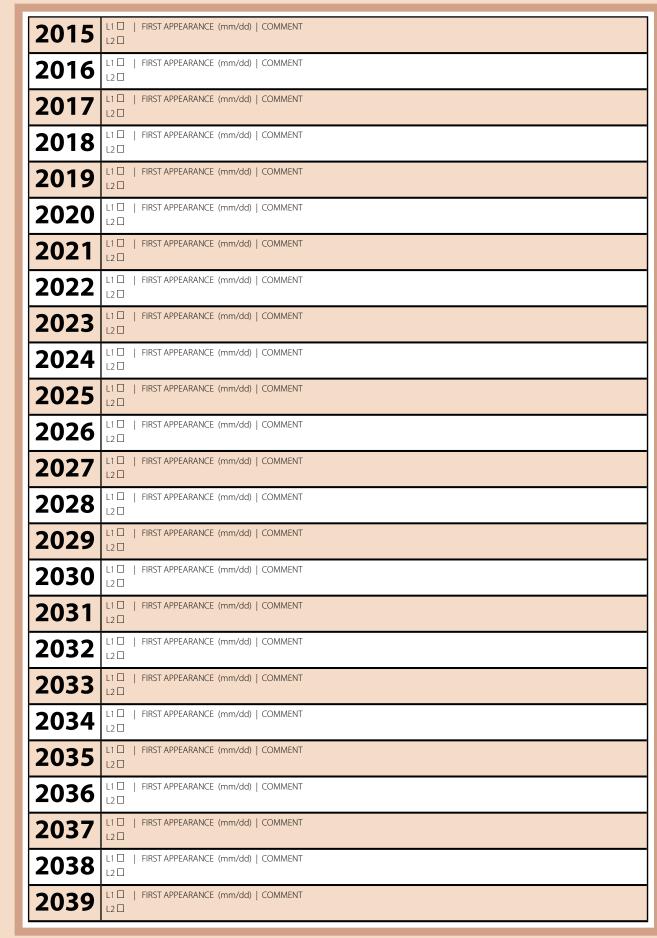
LITTLE BROWN BƏT (Myotis spp.)

The Little Brown Bat is of medium size and is olive brown, reddish brown, or yellowish brown with a darker area on the shoulder. The underparts are washed with buffy tones. The ears, wings, and interfemoral membranes are dark brown (sometimes almost black) and completely or nearly devoid of hair. Not to be confused with the similar Eastern Long-eared Bat, which is generally slate in colour.

PHOTO BY US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Did you know?

The Little Brown Bat has undergone severe population decline due to White Nose Syndrome (WNS).



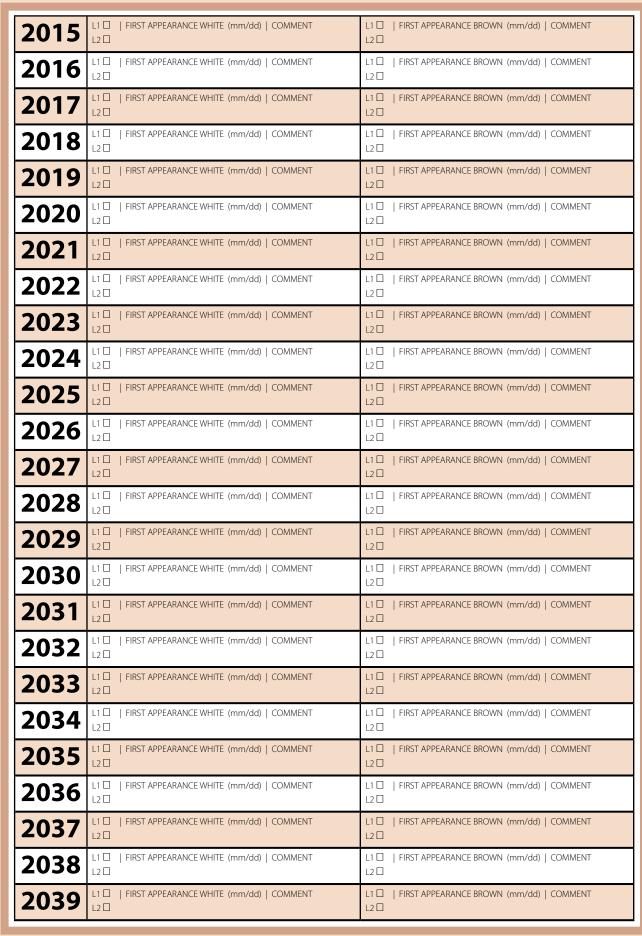
SNOWSHOE Hare
(Lepus americanus)
This is the most widespread and com-

This is the most widespread and common lagomorph (Rabbits and Hares) in eastern Canada. Its change of colour from brownish in summer to white in winter, and its violent cyclic fluctuation in numbers in the far north, have made this species well known. The well-furred hind feet of the varying hare, which give it one of its names, is a useful adaptation for the deep snows of the boreal forests.

PHOTO BY D. GORDON & E. ROBERTSON

Did you know?

The Snowshoe Hare undergoes two complete moults annually, one in spring and the other in late autumn.



APPLE (Malus spp.)

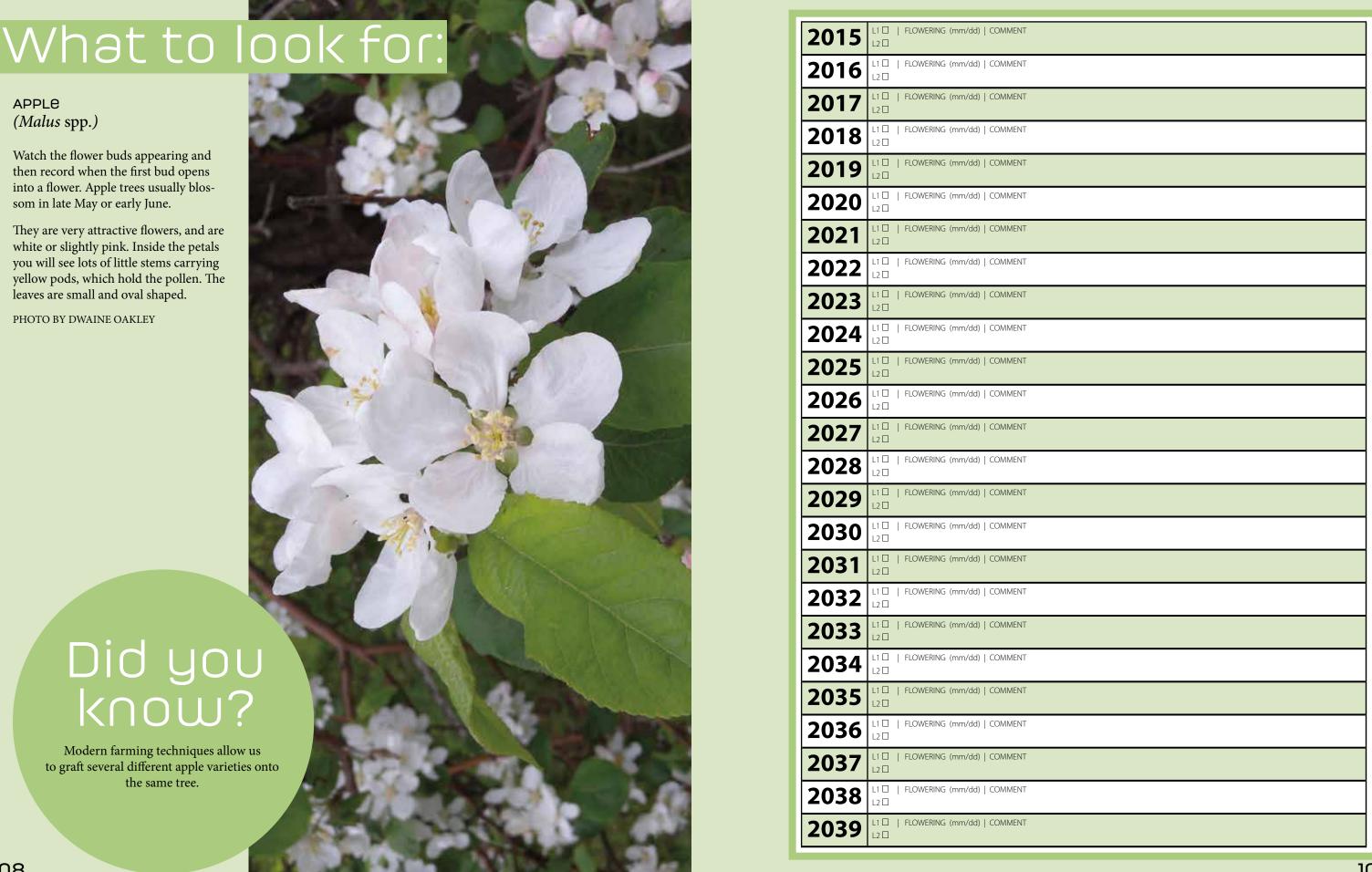
Watch the flower buds appearing and then record when the first bud opens into a flower. Apple trees usually blossom in late May or early June.

They are very attractive flowers, and are white or slightly pink. Inside the petals you will see lots of little stems carrying yellow pods, which hold the pollen. The leaves are small and oval shaped.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Modern farming techniques allow us to graft several different apple varieties onto the same tree.



BLUE FLAG IRIS (Iris versicolor)

Look for the tall flower stalks emerging with tight buds and then record when these open.

Found throughout the province, Blue Flag plants are usually 50–80 cm tall, with leaves that are up to 1.5 cm wide. Flowers appear in June and July and are usually purple-blue. The blue petals are more than half as long as the outermost green petals (called sepals). You can find them in meadows, swamps, and beside streams, but they are most common beside pastures. The vibrantly coloured Blue Flag is part of the Iris family of plants, named after the goddess of the rainbow. All parts of this plant are poisonous, so beware!

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Blue Flag is the provincial flower of Quebec.



BLUE-EYED-GRƏSS (Sisyrinchium montanum)

You will need to be very vigilant to spot this one. The flowers only open in sunlight so observe closely to determine the first flowering.

Blue-eyed-grass is a grass-like plant, common throughout PEI, standing 20–30 cm tall. Its violet-blue flowers are arranged in a cluster that resembles an umbrella. The flowers are on long stalks, all arising from a short stalk. The flowers are about 1.5 cm wide, yellowish in the centre and usually open one at a time. Each flower lasts only for a day. The flowers are surrounded by two large flat leaves (called bracts), with one leaf larger than the other. The plants bloom in late May and June and are found in fields, meadows, or even along the roadside.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Blue-eyed-grass flowers will not open on a rainy day.



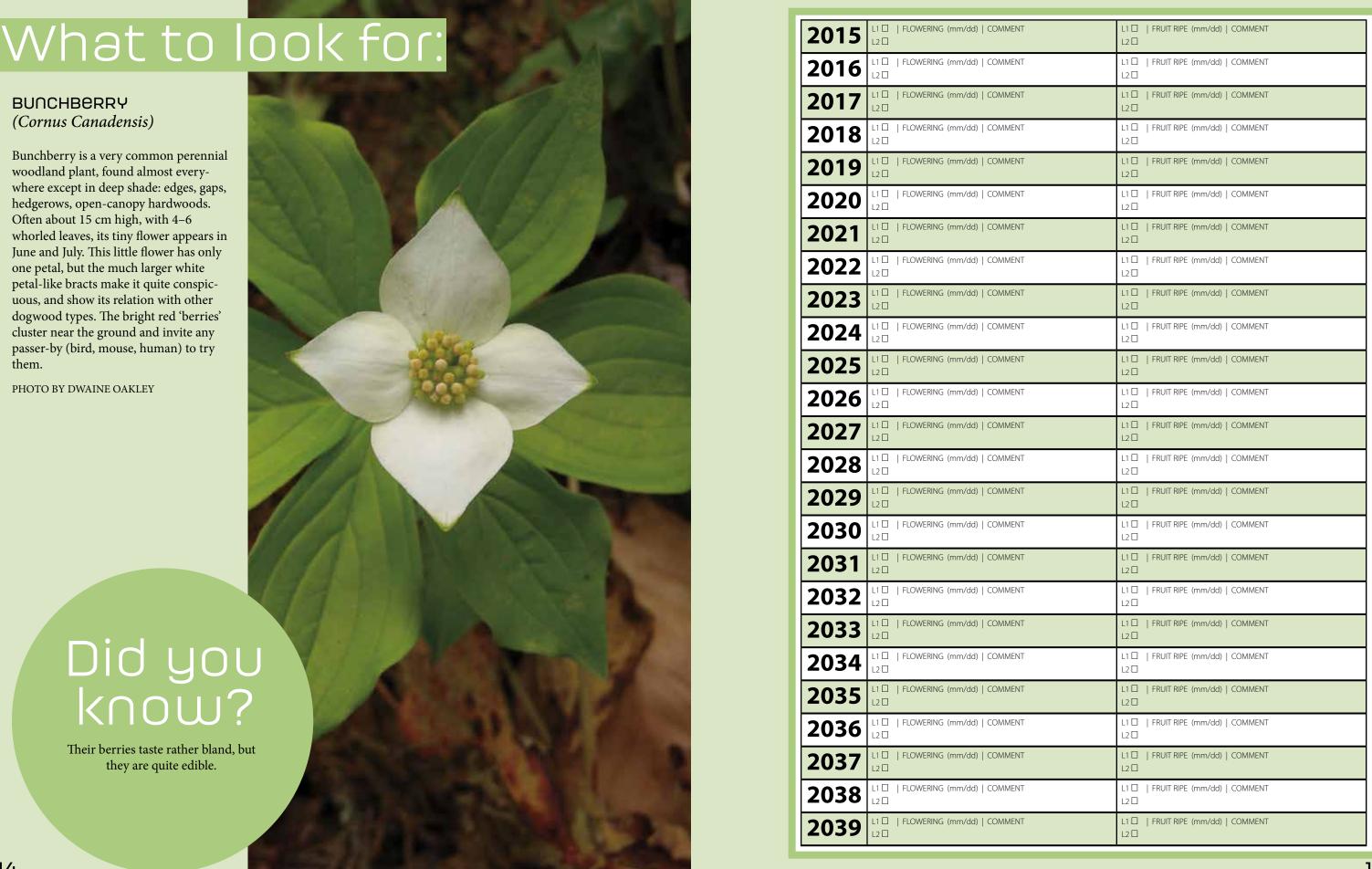
BUNCHBERRY (Cornus Canadensis)

Bunchberry is a very common perennial woodland plant, found almost everywhere except in deep shade: edges, gaps, hedgerows, open-canopy hardwoods. Often about 15 cm high, with 4–6 whorled leaves, its tiny flower appears in June and July. This little flower has only one petal, but the much larger white petal-like bracts make it quite conspicuous, and show its relation with other dogwood types. The bright red 'berries' cluster near the ground and invite any passer-by (bird, mouse, human) to try them.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

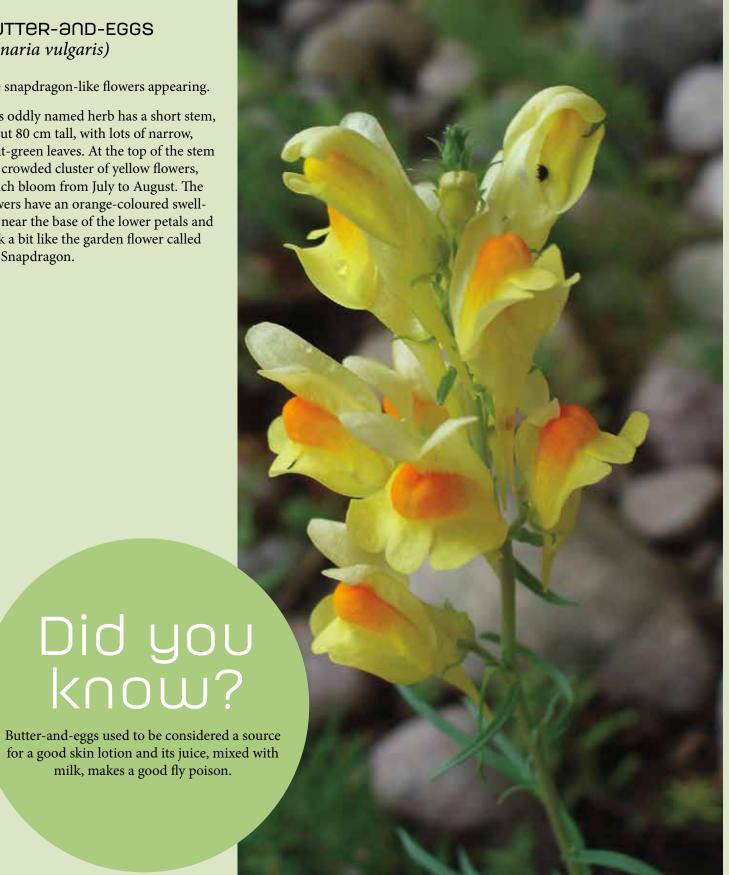
Their berries taste rather bland, but they are quite edible.



BUTTER-AND-EGGS (Linaria vulgaris)

The snapdragon-like flowers appearing.

This oddly named herb has a short stem, about 80 cm tall, with lots of narrow, light-green leaves. At the top of the stem is a crowded cluster of yellow flowers, which bloom from July to August. The flowers have an orange-coloured swelling near the base of the lower petals and look a bit like the garden flower called the Snapdragon.



2015	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2039	12 🗆

CHOKE CHERRY (Prunus virginiana)

Commonly a shrub 6–20 feet (1.8–6.1 m) tall, with gray bark marked by small pale spots. Leaves are dark green and finely-toothed. Although the shape is oval, choke cherry leaves are broader near the tip than at the base, making them easy to recognize. Clusters of red cherries turn dark purple in late August and September. Twigs are stout and when the bark is scraped, give off an unpleasant odor. Buds are alternate, pale brown and pointed.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

These fruits are very sour but are edible, and contain a single seed. Islanders have been know to make jelly with Choke Cherries.



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2039	12□

CLINTONIa-LILY AKA BLUE-BEƏD (Clintonia borealis)

Tall flower stalks emerging, then the yellow flowers opening.

The Clintonia-lily (sometimes called the Corn-lily) is a perennial herb, common throughout the province. It is found in mixed woods and has two or more wide, oval-shaped leaves that are smooth and glossy to the touch. It has a thin, leafless stalk and at the top are several yellow flowers arranged in a drooping, umbrella-like cluster. The Clintonia-lily flowers in early June and its fruit are small, shiny and very blue. In fact, they are commonly known as the Blue-bead Lily.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Hunters used to rub their traps with the roots of this lily because its nasty smell attracted bears.



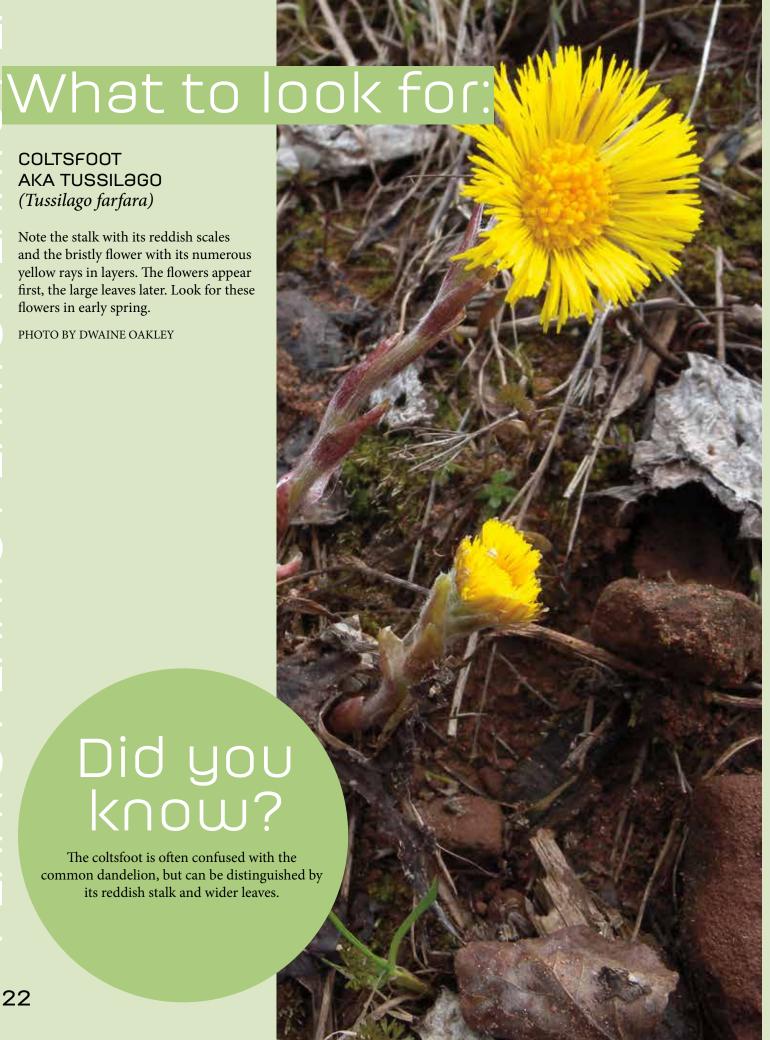
COLTSFOOT AKA TUSSILƏGO (Tussilago farfara)

Note the stalk with its reddish scales and the bristly flower with its numerous yellow rays in layers. The flowers appear first, the large leaves later. Look for these flowers in early spring.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The coltsfoot is often confused with the common dandelion, but can be distinguished by its reddish stalk and wider leaves.



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(Rubus allegheniensis)

What to look for: COMMON BLƏCKBERRY

The most common blackberry species on Prince Edward Island, look for their ovate leaves which are finely and sharply serrated. Branches form canes with about 12 flowers with five white petals and five green sepals with pointed tips. The petals are rounded and often wrinkly. Later in the season, look for its initially white or green fruit which eventually turns red, finally becoming black.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Common Blackberry is a valuable food source for a number of species of insects, birds, and mammals, including humans.



COMMON DƏNDELION (Taraxacum officinale)

The bright yellow flower. Dandelions won't open unless it is sunny, so be vigilant! Dandelions are one of the most familiar sights of spring, though not a welcome one for some gardeners. In some countries, Dandelions are much sought after as a salad plant and its roots are used to make soft drinks, wine and a coffee substitute. From May to July, they turn green lawns and pastures yellow with their flowers. Starting from the base of the plant, the leaves have slim stalks, but grow wider towards the tip. The leaf edges are very jagged or toothed. Small, green petals called bracts surround the bright yellow flowers.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Dandelion has two French names: the first is where we get dandelion from – dent de lion, meaning 'tooth of the lion'. The other name is pissenlit, meaning 'wet the bed', because the dandelion is a diuretic, which means it makes you go to the toilet a lot.



COMMON PURPLE LILƏC (Syringa vulgaris)

Watch the large flowerheads develop and then open releasing their wonderful perfume. The Common Purple Lilac is popular as a result of its fragrant flowers, which bloom in early June. It is usually found where humans have cultivated it. It may stay around even after they are gone, near old building sites, or along roadsides. The flowers have a distinctive purple colour, although some varieties are grown with white flowers. The flowers grow densely from a stalk 10–20 cm long. The leaves are oval, narrowing towards the tips, which are sharply pointed.

PHOTO BY GEORGES JANSOONE

Did you know?

Lilacs are an important flower for the perfume industry in Europe.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2017	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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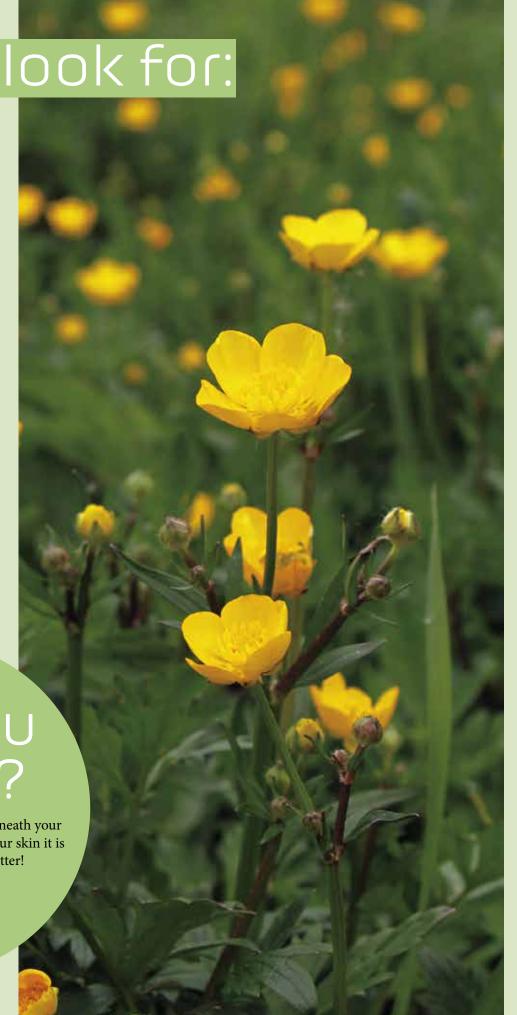
CREEPI∩G BUTTERCUP (Ranunculus repens)

The bright yellow flowers opening. The creeping buttercup is a common plant in the province, usually found on low ground such as meadows, ditches and wet woods. In fact, its name means 'little frog' because it likes being damp! The stems creep along the ground, but the flowers stand on erect stems. The plant's yellow flowers, which bloom from May to September, have overlapping petals about 1cm long. The leaves arise from long stems and are often divided into three smaller leaves called leaflets. While not dangerous to humans, the creeping buttercup is poisonous to grazing animals.

PHOTO BY J. HEMPEL

Did you know?

If you hold a buttercup flower underneath your chin and the yellow is reflected on your skin it is supposed to mean you love butter!



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2039	12□

CREEPING WHITE CLOVER (Trifolium repens)

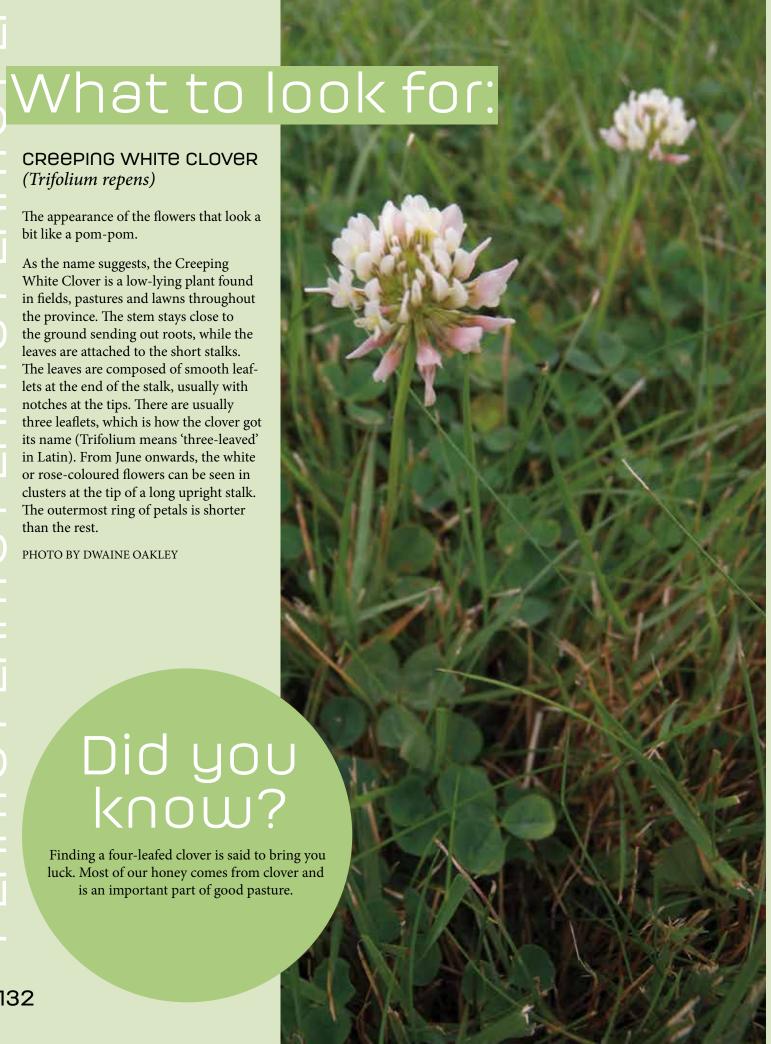
The appearance of the flowers that look a bit like a pom-pom.

As the name suggests, the Creeping White Clover is a low-lying plant found in fields, pastures and lawns throughout the province. The stem stays close to the ground sending out roots, while the leaves are attached to the short stalks. The leaves are composed of smooth leaflets at the end of the stalk, usually with notches at the tips. There are usually three leaflets, which is how the clover got its name (Trifolium means 'three-leaved' in Latin). From June onwards, the white or rose-coloured flowers can be seen in clusters at the tip of a long upright stalk. The outermost ring of petals is shorter than the rest.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Finding a four-leafed clover is said to bring you luck. Most of our honey comes from clover and is an important part of good pasture.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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Eastern Larch AKA TƏMƏRƏCK (Larix laricina)

Juniper, as the majority of islanders call it, occurs throughout the province. No large or extensive pure stands occur and is chiefly confined to boggy areas growing with balsam fir and black spruce. In better-drained areas, it is found with black, red and white spruce, trembling aspen and white birch. Tamarack seldom reaches a height of over 60 feet on PEI with a diameter of over 18 inches. Tamarack is the heaviest and strongest of our softwoods. Its resistance to decay makes it very suitable for posts, railway ties, and telephone poles.

PHOTO BY S. KATOVICH

Did you know?

Eastern Larch is the only conifer to drop its needles every winter.



2015	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

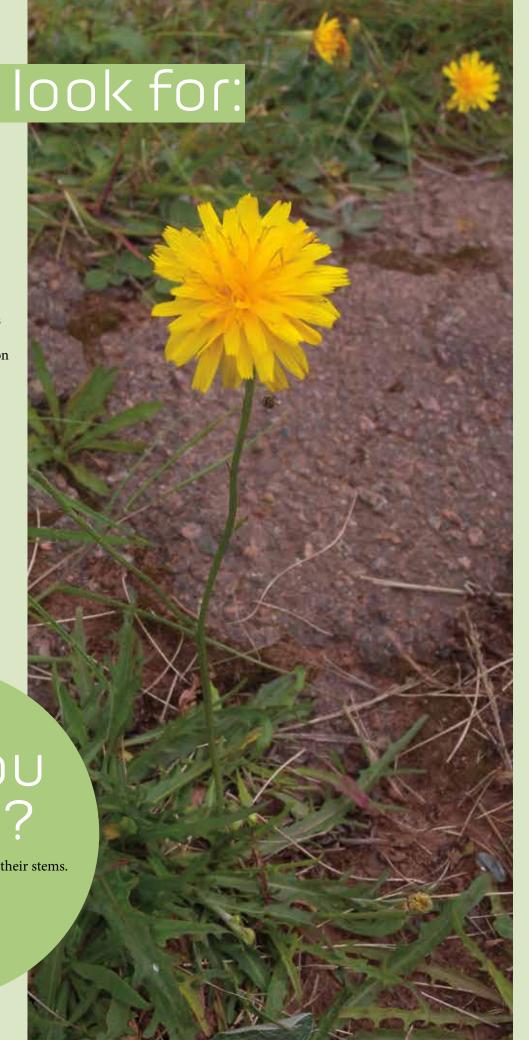
Fall Dandelion (Leontodon autumnalis)

Taller than the common dandelion, leaves are narrowly cut and shiny, with lobes pointing backward or forward. Stem is wiry, without milky juice, sometimes branched. The outer rays are usually reddish beneath, seeds have plumed bristles. Look for fall dandelions in spring to mid-summer, as they generally appear later than the similar common dandelion and coltsfoot.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Fall dandelions lack milky juice in their stems.



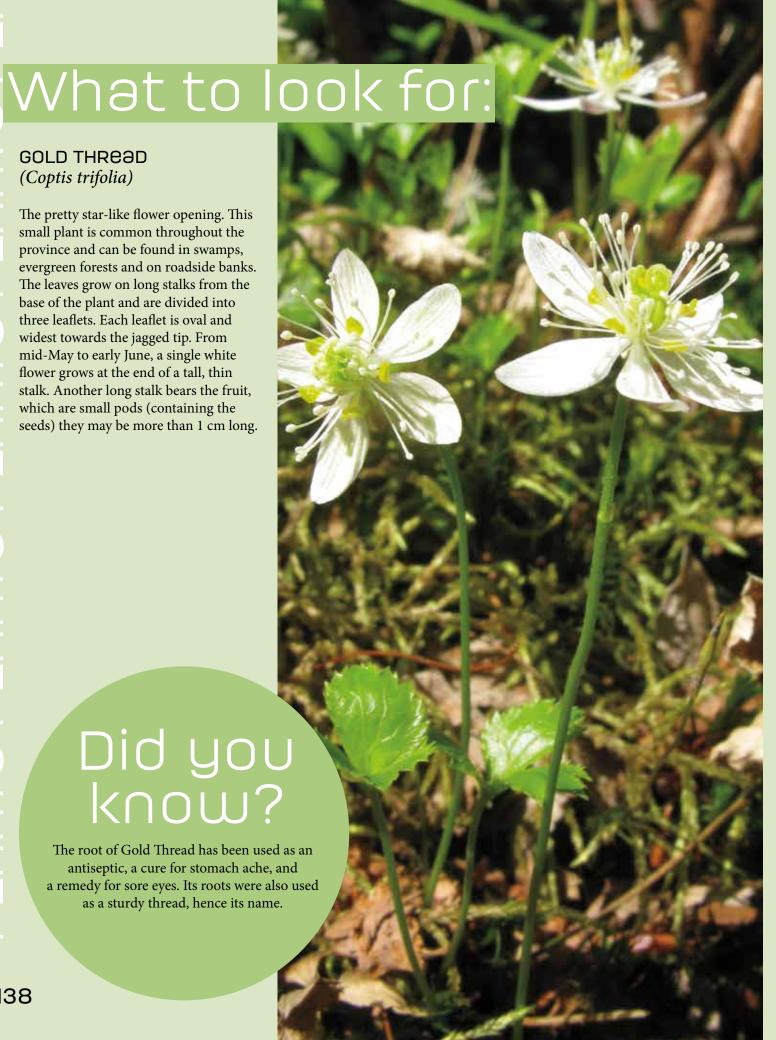
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2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

GOLD THREAD (Coptis trifolia)

The pretty star-like flower opening. This small plant is common throughout the province and can be found in swamps, evergreen forests and on roadside banks. The leaves grow on long stalks from the base of the plant and are divided into three leaflets. Each leaflet is oval and widest towards the jagged tip. From mid-May to early June, a single white flower grows at the end of a tall, thin stalk. Another long stalk bears the fruit, which are small pods (containing the seeds) they may be more than 1 cm long.



The root of Gold Thread has been used as an antiseptic, a cure for stomach ache, and a remedy for sore eyes. Its roots were also used as a sturdy thread, hence its name.



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2021	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2033	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2035	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2037	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2039	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐

Hawthorn (Crataegus spp.)

A shrub with a wide variety of species, generally from 6 feet (1.8 m) to 20 feet (6.1 m) high and forming dense thickets. Keys to identification are the clusters of orange-red "haws" or fruits, and the long, hard thorns. Leaves are opposite, toothed and usually lobed. Showy clusters of white flowers give way later in the year to small apple-like fruits, which often remain on the shrub late into the year. Buds are small, brown and rounded, and thorns can be over 2 inches (5 cm) long. Bark is red to grey with lighter spots.

PHOTO BY H. ZELL

Did you know?

A little over twenty-five species of hawthorn are found in Canada, a number of which occur in PEI. The group is so large and so closely related that only one who has time to study the different species can hope to distinguish them all.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L2
2039	120

Heal-all (Prunella vulgaris)

The unusual flowerheads blooming. The Heal-all is an herb from the mint family of plants. It is commonly found in grassy areas. It has a slightly hairy, branched stem up to 60 cm tall. Its leaves are pear shaped, with rounded tips and smooth edges. At the top of the stem are violet-purple flowers, which bloom from July to August. The flowers grow in a crowded bunch around a short stalk, at the base of which are long-pointed leaves with hairs around the edges.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

At one time the flowers were made into a tea and used as a gargle for sore throats.



2015	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2015	120
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2025	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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2029	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2031	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

Lambkill AKA SHEEP LƏUREL (Kalmia angustifolia)

Smaller than similar mountain laurel, with narrow drooping leaves. Flowers are crimson-pink, not terminal, surmounted by newer, upright leaves. Look for its bright flowers in early to mid-spring.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Lambkill gets its name due to its toxicity to sheep. It has also been known to poison cattle, goats, and humans.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2037	L2 □
2038	L2 □ L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	120

Marsh Marigold (Caltha pulustris)

Flowers larger than in true buttercups, the 5–9 deep yellow "petals" are really sepals. Leaves are glossy, roundish or kidney-shaped. Stem is thick, hollow, and succulent. Look for flowers by swamps and brooksides in early to mid-spring.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Marsh Marigold, also known as cowslip, is a member of the buttercup family. Prince Edward Island is the stronghold for marsh marigold in the Maritimes.



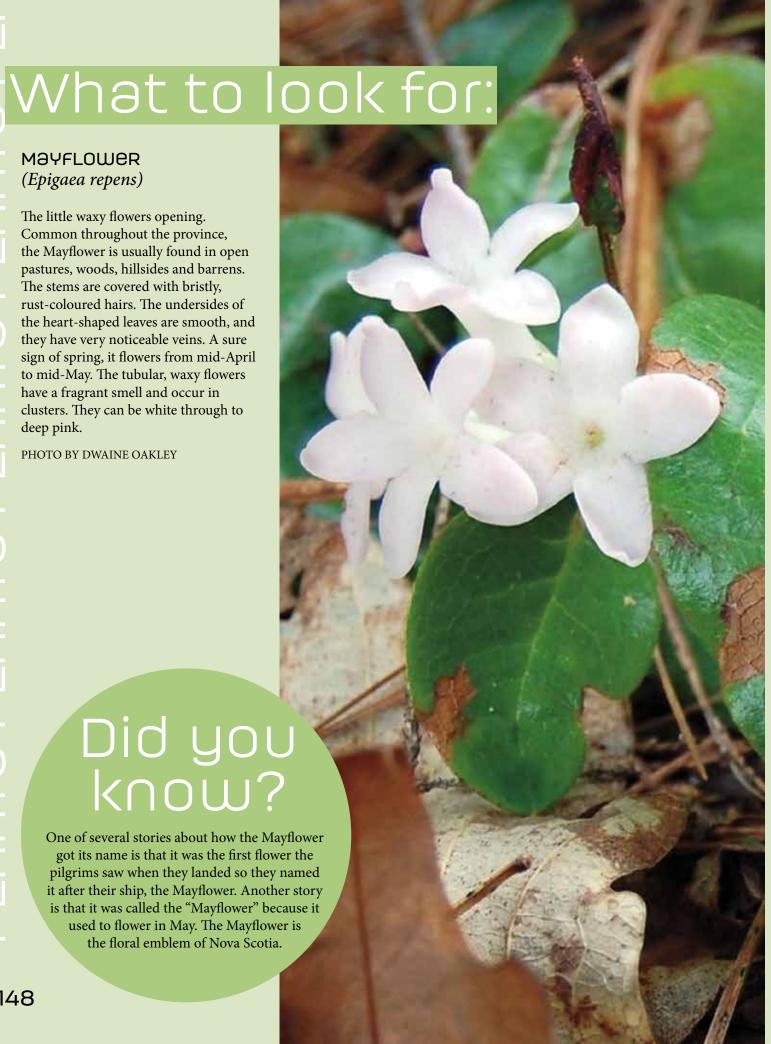
Mayflower (Epigaea repens)

The little waxy flowers opening. Common throughout the province, the Mayflower is usually found in open pastures, woods, hillsides and barrens. The stems are covered with bristly, rust-coloured hairs. The undersides of the heart-shaped leaves are smooth, and they have very noticeable veins. A sure sign of spring, it flowers from mid-April to mid-May. The tubular, waxy flowers have a fragrant smell and occur in clusters. They can be white through to deep pink.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

One of several stories about how the Mayflower got its name is that it was the first flower the pilgrims saw when they landed so they named it after their ship, the Mayflower. Another story is that it was called the "Mayflower" because it used to flower in May. The Mayflower is the floral emblem of Nova Scotia.

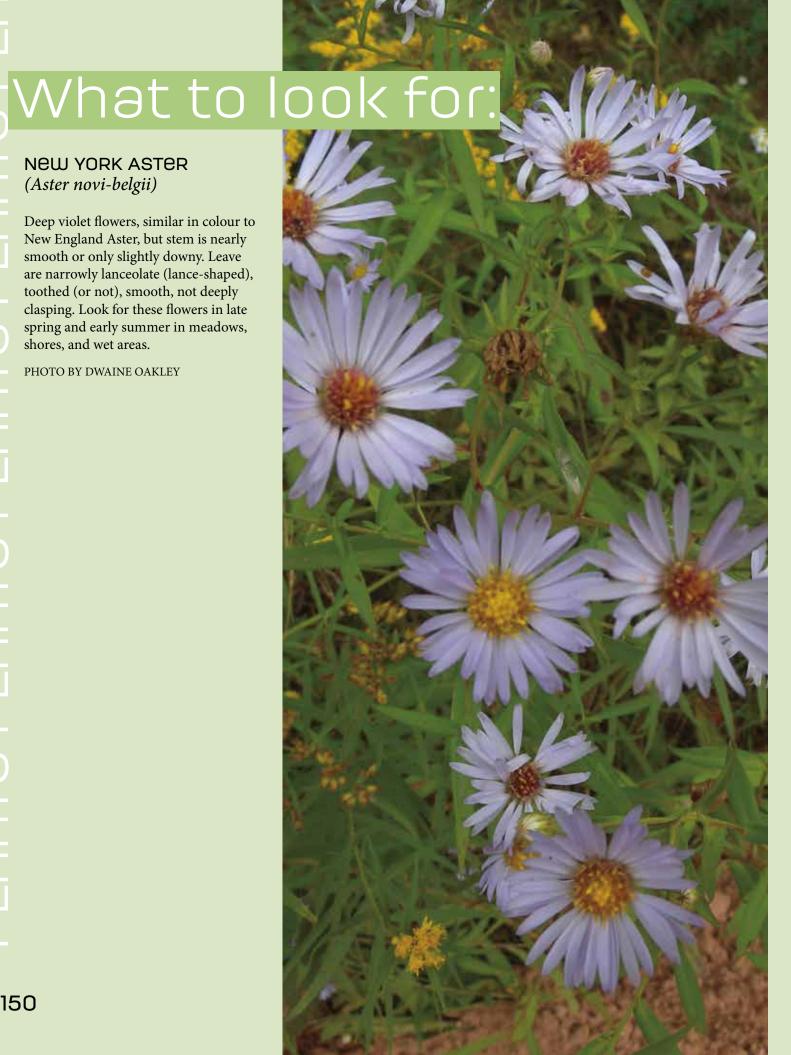


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2039	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2

New York Aster (Aster novi-belgii)

Deep violet flowers, similar in colour to New England Aster, but stem is nearly smooth or only slightly downy. Leave are narrowly lanceolate (lance-shaped), toothed (or not), smooth, not deeply clasping. Look for these flowers in late spring and early summer in meadows, shores, and wet areas.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY



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OX-eye Daisy

(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)

The familiar large white daisy. Flowers are generally 5 cm across with a yellow disk depressed in the centre. Leaves are dark and narrow with many lobes. Look for flowers in mid-spring.



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2036	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L2□

(Trillium undulatum)

Painted Trillium

The tall flower stalks emerging, and then record when the flowers open.

The Painted Trillium stands 20–40 cm tall and is found in open woods, often in clearings or areas that have been cut. It has three leaves on small (about 5 mm long) stalks. The flowers, which bloom from late May to late June, have white pear-shaped petals with splashes of red-purple at their base. This guides insects to the nectar.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Painted Trillium gets its name from the splashes of deep red-purple colour in the centre of the petals, and from its petals and leaves in threes.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2023	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2035	L2
2036	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L2 □
2039	120

PIN CHERRY (Prunus pensylvanica)

A slender shrub or small tree with smooth bark. Leaves are lanceolate (lance-shaped) and irregularly serrated. Look for the white flowers in umbrella-like clusters of 2–5. Later in the season, look for its small, red, juicy fruit.



Pin Cherry can act as a pioneer species—often thriving in areas previously damaged by forest fires.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2028	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2037	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

PINK LƏDY'S SLIPPER (Cypripedium acaule)

The opening of the flower.

This plant is an orchid and can be found in scattered throughout the province in woods and open areas. Its stalk is about 30 cm tall, with two long leaves near the base. At the tip is a large flower, usually 3–6 cm long. The flower (which starts to bloom in June) has a large petal hanging down called a lip. The lip forms a pouch, with a small groove-like opening at its centre. It has a slim leaf arching over it, and may be brownish, pink or white in colour. Along with its unique design, the flower also uses a pleasant fragrance to attract insects.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Pink Lady's slipper is the floral emblem of Prince Edward Island.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2032	L2 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L2 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L2
2036	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L2 □
2039	120

PITCHER PLANT (Sarracenia purpurea)

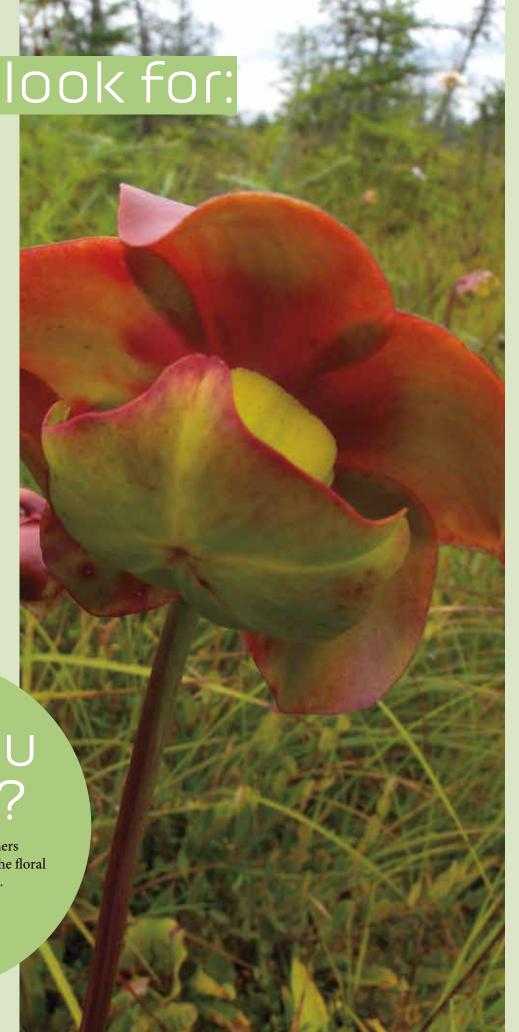
The tall, drooping flower. You will need to look very carefully at the flower to see if it is open or not.

This rather unusual plant grows in bogs and flowers from mid-June to July. The leaves near the base of the plant are covered in purple veins and form hollow, cup-like "pitchers" that collect and hold rainwater. There is a small hood over the opening of the pitcher, scored with short, curved bristles. The inside of the leaves are covered with fine hairs and these prevent insects from escaping. The large, single flower is on a long stalk and is purple-red with tinges of green. Don't confuse the pitcher part of the plant with the flower!

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Insects that fall into the pitchers are digested by the plant. This is the floral emblem of Newfoundland.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2025	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2037	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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Red CLOVer (Trifolium pratense)

This is the familiar, round-headed, purple-red clover of field and wayside. Look for three-lobed leaflets which often show pale chevrons (stripes).

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Red clover is valued for its ability to fix nitrogen, which increases soil fertility.

2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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2025	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2026	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2028	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2029	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2030	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2031	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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Red oak (Quercus rubra)

Red oak leaves are deeply cut with pointed lobes. Some oaks around churches and homes look like red oak but are actually scarlet or black oaks. It can be hard to tell them apart (and they can hybridize) so if you are collecting from these areas get a leaf sample and acorns and check them with a good field guide. Our provincial tree and only native oak is now quite rare and primarily found in scattered areas around Charlottetown, Tracadie and Georgetown.



The largest specimen on PEI, a 5 ft. (1.6 m) diameter giant in Charlottetown's Royalty Oaks, fell to the ground in 1994.



(Sambucus pubens)

Red Elderberry

Although easily confused with common elder, the red-berried elder has much larger buds and stouter twigs. It tends to be somewhat taller and stockier, growing up to 12 feet (3.7 m) high. Small, creamy flowers give way to cone-shaped clusters of small scarlet berries in June and July. Fruit is thought to be poisonous. Bark is light brown and covered with what appear to be warts. Buds are opposite and the largest of all our native shrubs.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Its berries are a preferred food of Ruffed Grouse, American Robin, Swainson's Thrush, Veery, Cedar Waxwing and Rose-Breasted Grosbeak.



2015	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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2039	L2 []

Red Raspberry (Rubus idaeus)

There are several species found on Prince Edward Island, stems are generally prickly with stiff, glandular bristles. Leaves are lanceolate in shape and sharply serrated. Look for flowers in spring with white or greenish-white petals which are shorter than the sepals. Later in the season, look for the familiar red fruit featuring tiny hairs and several tiny seeds.



The Red Raspberry is commonly found in sunny locations at old field edges, in cutovers, along the Confederation Trail, as well as at roadsides and ditches.



RHODORƏ (Rhododendron canadense)

You can't miss a field of Rhodora in flower! Look carefully to see when the first of the flowers appear, before the leaves come out.

This common shrub is usually found in swamps, wet pastures and around the edge of bogs. Its rose-purple flowers appear before the leaves, from early May to late June. The leaves are smooth and oval, with rust-coloured hairs on the lower surface. Rhodora is a common sight in Spring and may turn large areas rose-purple in colour as it begins flowering. All parts of this plant are poisonous.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

Rhodora is related to the rhododendrons found in people's gardens. Garden rhododendrons, however, can grow very large and they don't lose their leaves like Rhodora.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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2021	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
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2039	L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2

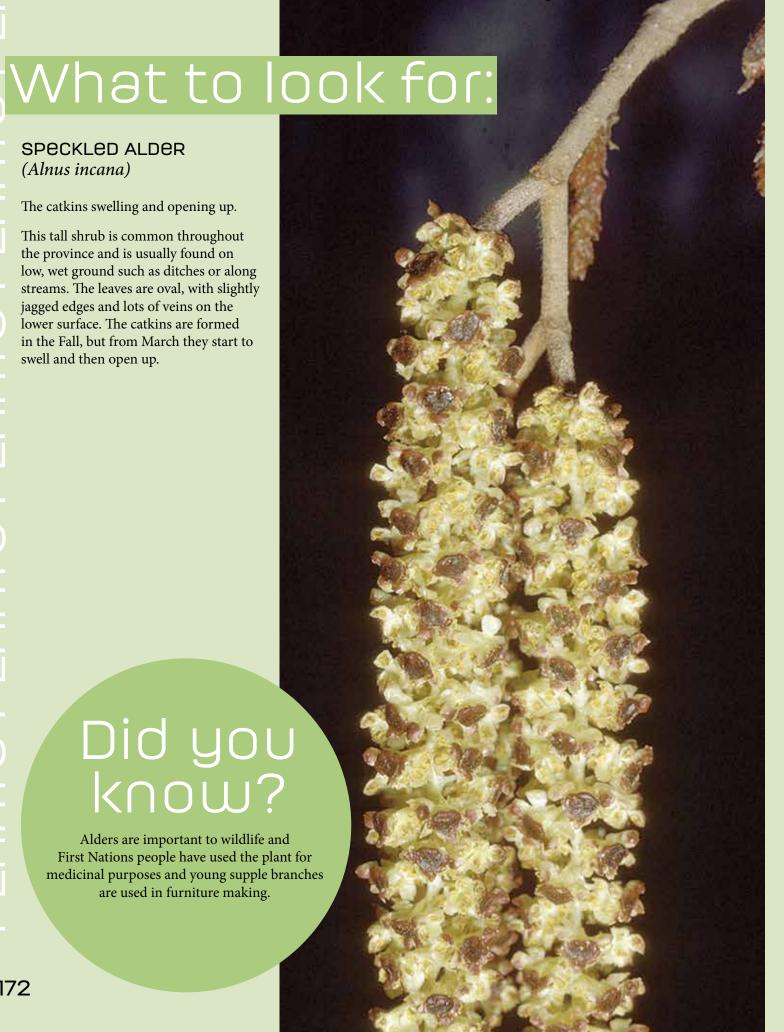
SPECKLED ALDER (Alnus incana)

The catkins swelling and opening up.

This tall shrub is common throughout the province and is usually found on low, wet ground such as ditches or along streams. The leaves are oval, with slightly jagged edges and lots of veins on the lower surface. The catkins are formed in the Fall, but from March they start to swell and then open up.



Alders are important to wildlife and First Nations people have used the plant for medicinal purposes and young supple branches are used in furniture making.



2015	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2019	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2020	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2021	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2022	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2024	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
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2027	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2039	L2 🗆

(1 metre). Look for buttercups in island PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

What to look for:

TALL BUTTERCUP (Ranunculus acris)

The most familiar buttercup—erect, branching, and hairy. Its basal leaves are deeply cut into 5-7 unstalked segments. Petals overlap, can grow 2–3 feet high

fields and meadows in mid-spring.

Did you know?

This buttercup has an unpleasantly bitter juice which may cause pain to grazing livestock. It has been introduced to every province in Canada.



TREMBLING ASPEN **ƏKƏ POPLƏR** (Populus tremuloides)

These leaves are pale, soft and have a white, wooly look to their undersides. Trembling Aspen is a common tree in PEI, where it regularly grows in large clones or clusters. It usually has grey bark. Its leaves are broad and approximately oval in shape and are often wider than they are long. The leaves have finely jagged edges and sometimes have very noticeable veins. The buds at the tip of the branches are shiny brown and smooth. Aspen produces catkins composed of hundreds of tiny flowers without petals about 5 cm long and appear before the leaves come out. Male and female catkins grow on different trees.

Did you know?

Aspen is often used to make toys and flooring. It is the most important tree in North America for cavity-building woodpeckers and other birds that use those cavities.



2015	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2016	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2017	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2018	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2019	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2020	L1 CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2025	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 ☐ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 □ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 ☐ CATKINS OPEN (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
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TWINFLOWER (Linnaea borealis)

The delicate pair of flowers opening.

Twinflower is found throughout the province, especially in the eastern region. It grows in evergreen forests, wooded swamps and bogs. It is a low-lying vine and its wiry stems spread along the ground forming a dense mat. It has erect stalks, with two flowers at the end of each stalk. Blooming in late June, the Twinflowers are pink and bell-shaped with five petals. At the base of the stalk are pairs of round leaves with notches on either side.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

In the 18th century a famous botanist named Linnaeus named all plants then known.

He named many of the plants after his colleagues but kept the Twinflower to himself as his favourite.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2037	L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
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2039	12 🗆

WILD PEAR AKA SERVICEBERRY (Amelanchier spp.)

There are many names (Saskatoon, Indian pear, shadbush) and varieties of this species. Hybrids can also form when two varieties interbreed. Height can vary from a 2 foot (60 cm) spreading shrub to a 25 foot (7.6 m) or more tree. Positive identification may be difficult, but the species itself is easy to recognize. Bark is light gray streaked with darker vertical lines. The smooth young bark becomes more flaked with age. Serviceberry is one of our first shrubs to flower, with striking white flowers in May before the leaves have even fully developed. In July and August, edible berries turn dark purple and are sweet and juicy. Leaves are oval to round and usually toothed. Slender twigs bear long, pointed buds.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

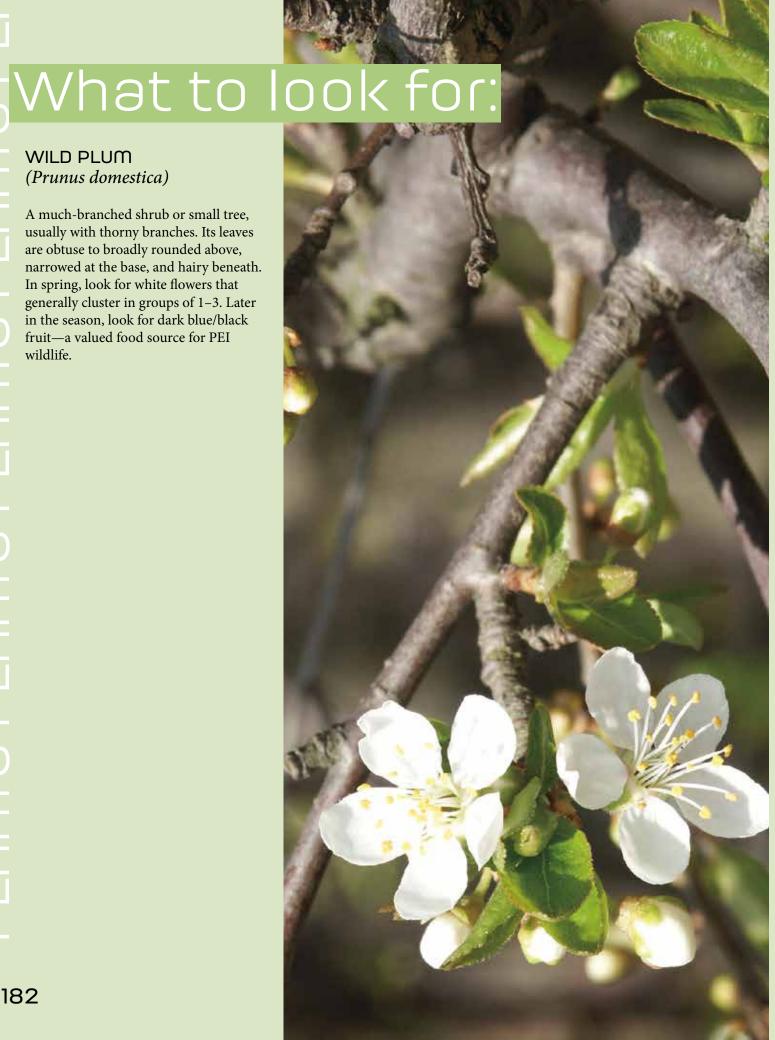
The fruits of all species of *Amelanchier* are edible and often delicious. Humans and many wildlife species seek them out.



2015	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2015		L2 []
2016	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2022	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2030	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT

WILD PLUM (Prunus domestica)

A much-branched shrub or small tree, usually with thorny branches. Its leaves are obtuse to broadly rounded above, narrowed at the base, and hairy beneath. In spring, look for white flowers that generally cluster in groups of 1–3. Later in the season, look for dark blue/black fruit—a valued food source for PEI wildlife.



2015	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2022	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2027	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 ☐ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

WILD ROSE (Rosa spp.)

A common site on abandoned land, wild roses come in a variety of colours, shapes and sizes. They generally are low shrubs, from 2–6 feet (.6–1.8 m) tall, with pink flowers from May until August. From July onwards, they produce scarlet "hips" or fruits that often hang on throughout the winter. Leaves are alternate and compound, made up of 5-7 small, toothed leaflets. Twigs have distinctive (and very sharp) thorns. Bark is green on new growth and turns red-to-brown as the plant gets older. Can be found most often on unfarmed pastureland, and in meadows, hedgerows and windbreaks. Of the two main native species, Carolina or pasture rose (Rosa carolina) grows on drier sites, while Virginia rose (Rosa virginiana) tolerates wetter conditions along the edges of marshes or swamps. Both species grow best in full sun and will not tolerate much shading. Look for flowers in spring and note species if you can!

PHOTO BY D. GORDON & E. ROBERTSON

Did you know?

Wild rose suckers freely from roots and underground stems, forming dense colonies if allowed to run wild.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 🗆 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 🗆 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2028	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2037	L1 🗆 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 🗆
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L1 🗆 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 🗆

WILD STRƏWBERRY (Fragaria virginiana)

Fruit turning red, tiny flowers opening up.

Starting in July, the fruit of the Strawberry will turn red and if you look closely, there will be many tiny seeds on the surface. This wonderful berry can be found growing in old fields and along roadsides throughout the province. It is a low-lying plant with many stems and all the leaves are at the base. The leaves are divided into three firm leaflets that have jagged edges. The flowers bloom in May, and are clustered on an erect stalk. The flowers are white and their five petals are usually 7–10 mm long.

PHOTO BY DWAINE OAKLEY

Did you know?

The Strawberry is a member of the rose family.



2015	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2016	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2021	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2022	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2023	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2024	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2025	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2026	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2028	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2029		L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2030	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2031	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2032		L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2033	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034		L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035		L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 L1 LEBUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2
2037	L2 []	L1 FRUIT RIPE (IMM/dd) COMMENT
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 FRUIT RIPE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2039	L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2	L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2 L2

YELLOW BIRCH (Betula alleghaniensis)

All birches have toothed leaves that are simple and alternate. When young, it is difficult to distinguish species by bark, since they all have reddish-brown, shiny bark with white spots (lenticels). Yellow birch can grow to be one of our largest deciduous trees, reaching a height of 20 m and up to 1 m in diameter. The bark of older yellow birches is a golden yellow and tends to shred rather than peel in large blocks. More ancient yellow birches become blackened, hence the name black birch.

PHOTO BY A. SALO

Did you know?

Chew a yellow birch twig and note the strong taste of wintergreen, a reliable indicator of species identity no matter what the colour of the bark.



2015	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2016	L1 □ FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2024	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2025	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2026	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2032	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2034	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT
2035	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039	L1 FLOWERING (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST LEAF FALLING (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐

What to look for: (Nuphar variegatum)

YELLOW POND-LILY

The lily pads to appear, then observe when the flower appears and opens.

The Yellow Pond-lily's flat leaves float on the water's surface and are 7–20 cm long. At the leaf's base where it joins the leaf stalk, it has a notch that is half as long as the large vein in the middle of the leaf. The yellow flowers are more than 3 cm wide and bloom from July through to September.

PHOTO BY SIMON PIERRE BARRETTE

Did you know?

Yellow Pond Lilies are good wildlife attractors, since they provide shelter for many species, and are a food source for birds.



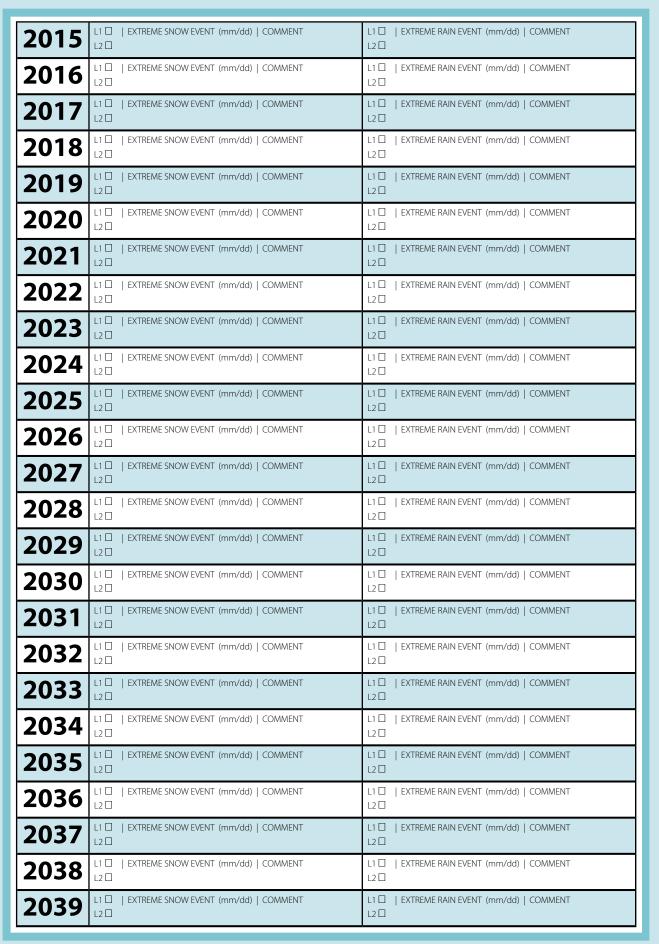
EXTREME PRECIPITATION

Record the dates of extreme precipitation events throughout the year. Environment Canada defines extreme snowfall as 15 cm or more of snow falling within 12 hours or less. For extreme rainfall, there are different parameters for summer and winter. Extreme summer rainfall is defined as 50 mm or more of rain within 24 hours or 75 mm or more of rain within 48 hours. Extreme winter rainfall is 25 mm or more of rain within 24 hours. The winter threshold of 25 mm is used during periods of thaw in spring and fall.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

A major rainfall event on December 10–11, 2014 dumped up to 181 mm of rain on PEI.



EXTREME TEMPERATURE

Record the dates of extremely hot and cold days throughout the year. Environment Canada defines extreme heat as temperature or humidex reaching 40°C for a duration of one hour and extreme cold as temperature or wind chill reaching -35°C for duration of two hours.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

According to Environment Canada, over the next 30 years, the number of extremely hot days in a year is expected to more than double in some parts of Canada.

2015 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2017 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2020 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2021 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2022 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2023 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2027 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2028 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2029 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2030 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2031 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2033 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2034 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2035 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2036 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2037 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2038 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2039 L1 EXTREME COLD EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 ☐ EXTREME HEAT EVENT (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
	•

SNOW TO FLY IN THE ƏIR

Record the date of first snow flying in the air. This will vary depending on elevation and proximity to the coast, generally occurring in late fall or early winter. Also, be sure to record the last day of snow flying in the air. This will generally take place in late winter or early spring.

PHOTO BY DEREK ELLIS

Did you know?

The earliest recorded snowfall on PEI was on October 5, 2011 during a noreaster. There was no accumulation on the ground.



SNOW TO WHITEN GROUND

Record the date of first accumulation of snow on the ground in your area. This will vary depending on elevation and proximity to the coast, generally occurring in late fall or early winter. Also, be sure to record the last day of snow accumulation on the ground. This will generally take place in late winter or early spring.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

The earliest recorded snowfall on PEI was on October 5, 2011 during a noreaster. There was no accumulation on the ground.



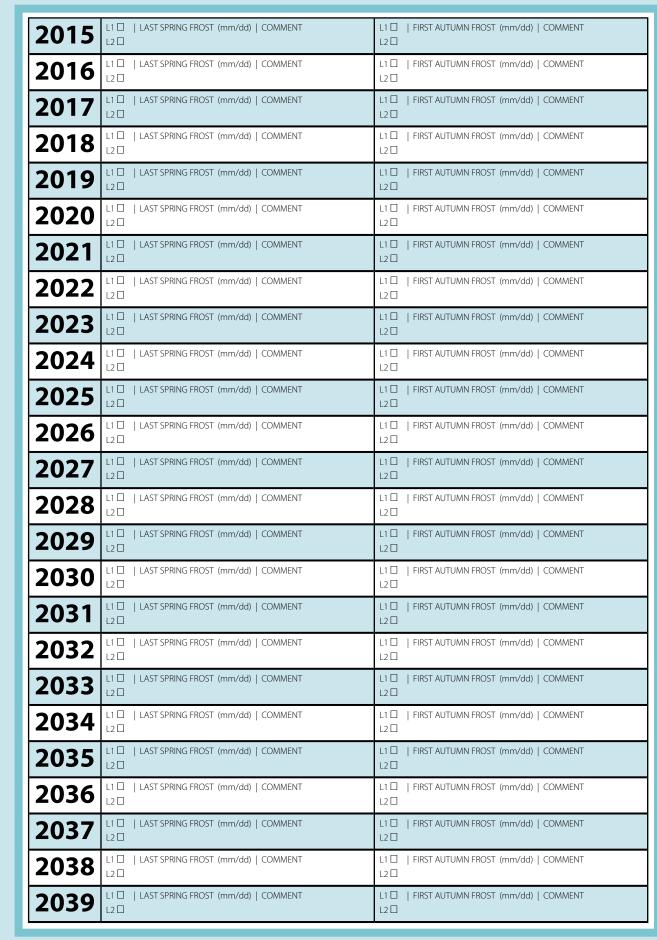
FROST

In autumn, colder temperatures will lead to the formation of ice crystals on outdoor surfaces and in the ground. In spring, rising temperatures result in the spring thaw. Record the date of the first autumn frost and the last spring frost.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



As temperatures dip below zero, white crystals can often be observed on the needles of coniferous trees— known as hoar frost.



ICE FISHERMEN: HUTS ON ICE

When there is at least a 10 cm thickness of ice on a body of water, ice fishers will set a small hut on the ice and dig a hole through the ice to catch fish such as smelts. In the beginning of winter, record the date of the first sighting of huts on the ice. Also record the date of the last sighting of huts on the ice before the spring melt.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Ice fishers may be fined by the provincial government if they lose their huts during the spring melt.



2015	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2016	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT
2017	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 ☐ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2018	L1 ☐ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐	L1 ☐ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2019	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 ☐ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 ☐
2020	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2021	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2022	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2023	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2024	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2025	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2026	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2027	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2028	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2029	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2030	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2031	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2032	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2033	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2034	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2035	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2036	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2037	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2038	L1 FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □
2039	L1 □ FIRST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □	L1 □ LAST APPEARANCE (mm/dd) COMMENT L2 □

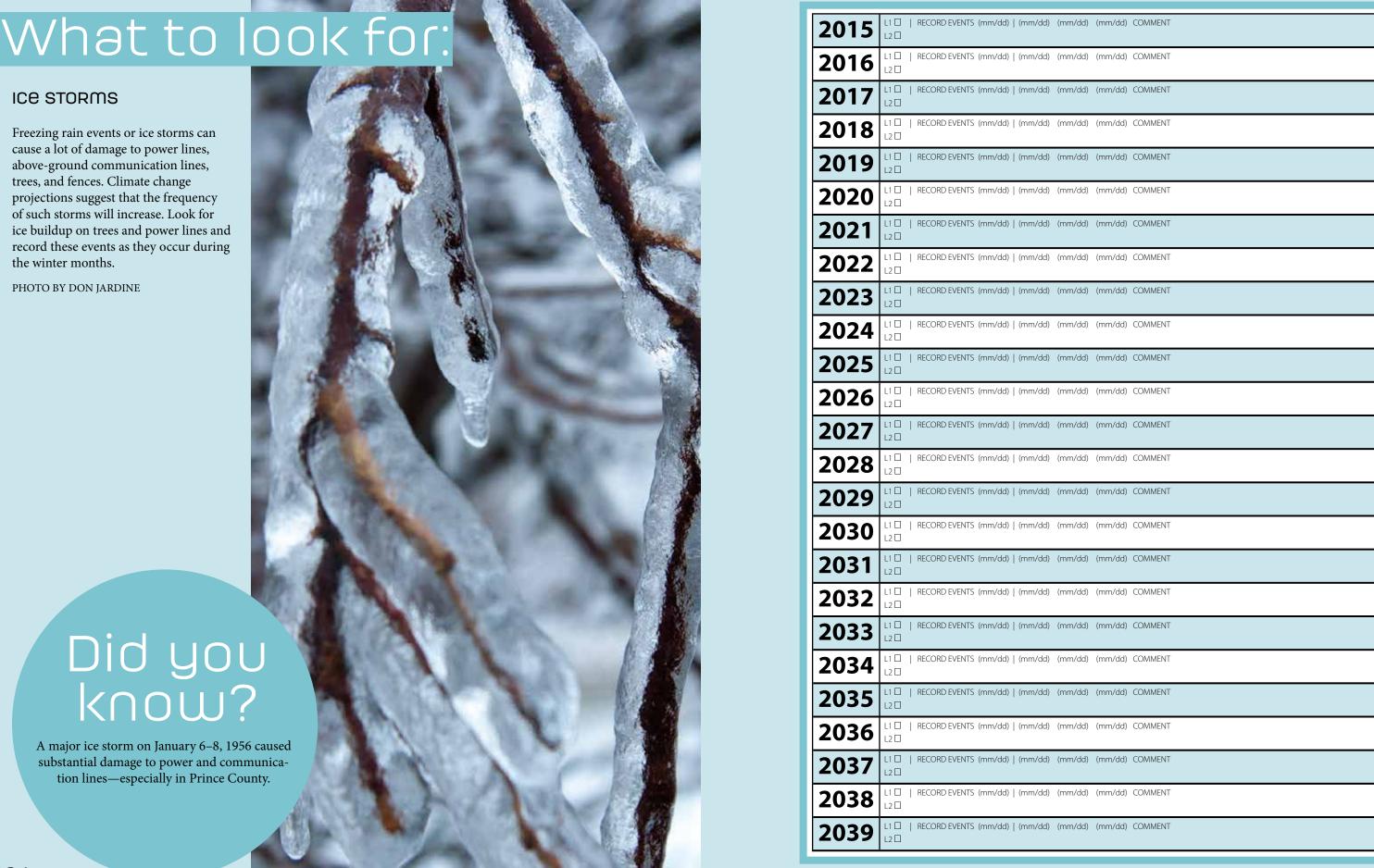
ICE STORMS

Freezing rain events or ice storms can cause a lot of damage to power lines, above-ground communication lines, trees, and fences. Climate change projections suggest that the frequency of such storms will increase. Look for ice buildup on trees and power lines and record these events as they occur during the winter months.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

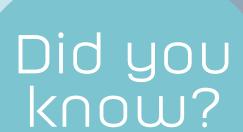
A major ice storm on January 6-8, 1956 caused substantial damage to power and communication lines—especially in Prince County.



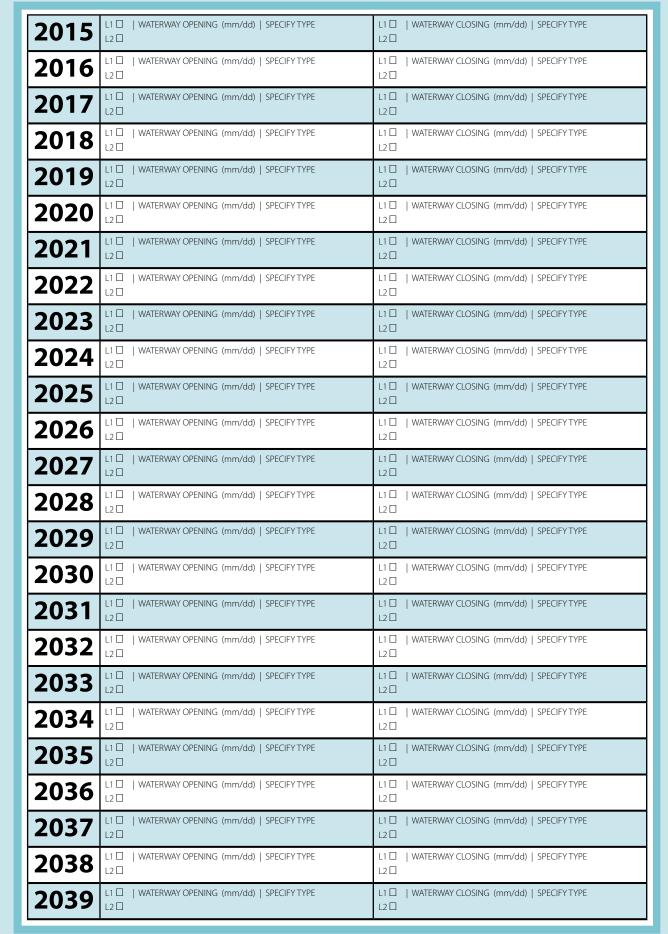
OPENING & CLOSING OF RIVERS/STREƏMS/PONDS

The date of the first fall freeze-up on ponds, rivers and streams can be an indicator of climate change. Pick your favorite pond, river, or stream to observe and record when it freezes over. Be sure to note the date when it opens up again in late winter or early spring.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE



Some ponds on Prince Edward Island have been known to freeze over as early as November 11th.



STORM SURGES

Record the dates of storm surges throughout the year. Environment Canada describes storm surge as abnormally high water levels caused by storms, which have the potential to cause coastal flooding. This usually occurs when astronomical tides are at their maximum. High winds along a coastline can also elevate the water levels at the shore, depending on the direction of the wind with respect to the coast. Be sure to record additional information in the comment section such as tidal height, storm damage, flooded areas, etc.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Deep low-pressure systems can create a dome of water under the storm (much like the low pressure in a vacuum on a carpet) resulting in a storm surge.



THUNDERSTORMS/ LIGHTNING EVENTS

Thunder and lighting events are common throughout the province. Historically they have caused a lot of damage to trees and buildings and have event resulted in human and animal deaths. Record the dates of thunder and lightning events, including details such as proximity and duration of the storm.

PHOTO BY DON JARDINE

Did you know?

Thunder is sound that results from the formation of lightning. This burst of lightning expands air around it, producing an effect similar to an explosion, thus creating the noise.

2015	L1 EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2016	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2017	L1 EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)
2018	L1 EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2019	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2020	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2021	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2022	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2023	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2024	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2025	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2026	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2027	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2028	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2029	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2030	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2031	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2032	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2033	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2034	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2035	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2036	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2037	L1 ☐ EVENTTYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2038	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENTTYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)
2039	L1 ☐ EVENT TYPE (mm/dd) L2 ☐	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd))	EVENT TYPE (mm/dd)

TORNADOES/ WATERSPOUTS/ FUNNEL CLOUDS

There have been at least 10 tornadoes recorded in the history of the province and these have been scattered through all counties. Waterspouts and funnel clouds are usually observed over Northumberland Strait or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but they can also be observed inland.

PHOTO BY JENNIFER HANUS

Did you know?

Environment Canada has only one tornado on record for PEI and that was on July 3, 1974. Funnel clouds and tornado events usually occur during the months of June, July and August. These storms are often accompanied by hail.



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TD Friends of the Environment Foundation



Environment Canada

Environnement Canada



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OUR CONTRIBUTORS AND VOLUNTEERS

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Extra Observations