

# CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATURE SASKATCHEWAN

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(Editors' note: this is a condensed version of the article by Gary Seib entitled "Celebrating our 60<sup>th</sup>", which appeared in the Fall 2009 issue of *Nature Views*.)

Naturalists from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario joined many members of Nature Saskatchewan to celebrate our 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in Regina at the end of May 2009. The celebration began with a Gala dinner for 270 guests at the Conexus Arts Centre on Friday, May 29. Nature Canada Board member Doug Schmeiser announced that Robert Bateman would receive their highest honour, the Douglas Pimlott Award, for his many contributions to the cause of conservation. Board member Cliff Wallis then presented Nature Canada's 2009 Affiliate Award to Nature Saskatchewan.

On Saturday, registrants participated in an all-day field trip to the Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area and Migratory Bird Sanctuary. The first stop was Last Mountain Regional Park, and then members took a driving tour of the Sanctuary, a trip to the pelican colony, hiking tours of the Grassland Trail and the Wetland Trail, and the Last Mountain Bird Observatory (LMBO). The same tours were repeated in the afternoon, with the addition of a bus tour to the Stalwart National Wildlife Area. Over 200 gathered for a BBQ lunch at the regional park and the unveiling of a new interpretive sign at the LMBO.

The celebrations continued with an evening dinner at the Govan School Gym, featuring Stuart Houston reporting on his Turkey Vulture Tracking Program. He explained how the wing-tagging program evolved, since the vultures cannot be fitted with the traditional aluminum leg bands, and that by fitting some adults with GPS transmitters, we are able to track their migration paths to their wintering grounds.

At the Govan dinner, Cliff Wallis of Nature Canada made a presentation about the "Charles Labatiuk Nature Endowment Fund", and members of the Labatiuk family were present. Cliff stressed the importance of organizing your estate to fund your passions when you are no longer here.

At Sunday morning's AGM, members of our organizing committee and our partners at Nature Regina resolved that any profits from the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Spring Meet would go to support the LMBO. As a result of your enthusiastic response, we've raised almost \$6000.00 for LMBO, and Nature Regina is now a Flight Plan Partner.

Congratulations to those who worked to organize our Spring Meet, and to all the volunteers involved. Many thanks to our Sponsors: SaskEnergy, Nature Canada and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority.

# 1990 – 1999 (Volumes 48 through 57)

by  
Teresa Dolman

## Foreword

This 1990-1999 cumulative index is different in several respects from previous *Blue Jay* cumulative indexes. In terms of organization, it is composed of only two sub-indexes rather than up to 10 as in the last two cumulative indexes. There is an Author Index and a Subject Index. Also, it is a 10-year index (Volumes 48 to 57), which differs from the last three cumulative indexes which are 18-, 9- and 9-year indexes, respectively. In terms of content, several decisions were made to keep the index to a manageable length and which we hope will not inconvenience index users. Firstly, subspecies names are indexed only when the subspecies itself is at issue. Secondly, species presented in annotated lists are not indexed unless they are distinguished for reasons beyond their presence in the list. For the user of the index, this means that if you are looking for all references to, for example, Black-capped Chickadee, you must first look for that name under "Birds > Particular species" and also you must check the articles listed under "Birds > Counts, surveys & lists" for any listing of the Black-capped Chickadee. The subheadings under each species' name reflect the salient aspects presented in the articles, such as **B**reeding, Behaviour, Distribution, Colour variant, etc. In many articles, however, it is the very presence of the species which is being remarked upon (for example, records of rare or uncommon species) in which case the term Occurrence is used.

This index follows the O'Neil 1961-1969 Index in using Year–Page number–First letter of the month of issue (M/J/S/D) to reference an item. For example, *An Updated List of the Fishes of Saskatchewan*, which begins on page 160 of the September 1998 issue, is indexed as 1998:160S. The page number given is therefore that of the first page of the article in which the indexed subject can be found. In contrast, the page number given for photographs and maps is the exact page on which the photograph or map will be found. We feel that this system is somewhat easier to use than the Volume–Page number system used in the Bocking 1970-1978 Index, whereby the fish article above would be indexed as 56:160-165. Following both the O'Neil and Bocking indexes, entries under each author's name are arranged chronologically.

In the listings of "Particular species", common names are used for butterflies and for vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) except in those cases where the scientific name only was provided in *Blue Jay* or where the scientific name is added for clarity. Butterfly names follow *Butterflies of Canada* by Layberry *et al.* (1998); fish names follow *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada* by Robins *et al.* (1991); amphibian and reptile names follow *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico* by Crother *et al.* (2001); bird names follow *Check-list of North American Birds* by the American Ornithologist's Union (7th edition and 49th supplement); and mammal names follow

*Mammal Species of the World* by Wilson and Reeder (2005). For plants, bacteria, fungi, lichens and all invertebrates other than butterflies, species are indexed under their scientific names (with common name, if given by the author, in parentheses) except when no scientific name was provided in *Blue Jay*, in which case they are indexed under the common name given by the author or illustrator. Unavoidably, this has led to instances where a single species may be listed in several ways. For example, *Calypso bulbosa* is indexed under its scientific name and under Fairy-slipper and Orchid, Calypso.

Abbreviations which are employed are: AB (Alberta), BC (British Columbia), CBC (Christmas Bird Count), CMC (Christmas Mammal Count) and SK (Saskatchewan).

All entries in the index were checked against the original entries in *Blue Jay*. Anna Leighton and Hilda Noton spent many hours at this task and for this I am very grateful. Despite their and my diligence, some errors no doubt remain and I take full responsibility for these; hopefully they are few and of little consequence. I especially acknowledge Anna's invaluable advice and suggestions; if it is a user-friendly index it is as much due to her efforts as to my own. Users of the index who find errors or who have suggestions on how the next cumulative index can be improved are encouraged to contact me or the Special Publications Editor at the Nature Saskatchewan office.

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60th anniversary of Nature Saskatchewan: Cliff Wallis, VP Nature Canada (on right), presenting the "Charles Labatiuk Nature Endowment Fund" to Bill &



Nature Saskatchewan Board. Back Row: left to right - Arlene Karpan, Donna Bruce, Trevor Herriot, Robert Warnock, Fraser Hunter, Clem Millar, Bill MacKenzie. Front Row: left to right - Jacqueline Bolton, Teresa Wilson, Lorne Scott, Suzanne Henry, Yvonne Cuttle, Mary Aird