

joint program of the Long Point Bird Observatory and Conservation International - Canada has produced educational materials including a practical guide to planting trees and shrubs, a 13 minute children's video titled *Songbird Story*. They are now undertaking planting programs in Ontario and have initiated an international information exchange between students in four countries with the Manomet Observatory for Conservation Sciences in Massachusetts, Eonciencia in southern Mexico, and Fundacion Fauna Silvetsre Argentina in Buenos Aires. Contact Ken Towle Conservation International - Canada, 174 Spadina Avenue, Suite 508, Toronto, Ontario M5T 2C2 416-366-6100 (adapted from Long Point Observatory Newsletter 26:3, 1994).

Congratulations to the O'Leary Wildlife Federation for initiating the "voluntary trout management zone" on the Trout River from Coleman Corner to the forks. Forty-seven anglers agreed to participate in such measures as reducing daily bag limit to six, releasing fish under six inches, keeping only one trout over 14", using barbless hooks, and fly fishing only after September 5th (adapted from Salar 13:4, Nov. 1994).

FLAP - now that's a catchy bird acronym! It stands for Fatal Light Awareness Program and was coined by a Toronto group working on preventing bird strikes on office towers during migration and the rehabilitation of birds which strike them. Membership is \$ 10 and FLAP can be contacted at 1 Guelph Road, Erin, Ont. NOB 1T0 905-831-3527 (adapted from Flap Release).

FRESHWATER SCULPIN DISCOVERED:

by Ted Currie
& Dan McAskill

Sometimes unfortunate events bring unexpected discoveries. During the investigation of the Big Pierre Jacques River pesticide fish kill, Ted Currie discovered the first record of a freshwater or slimy sculpin, *Cottus cognatus* Richardson on Prince Edward Island.

This northern species of sculpin lives in cold freshwater and ranges in northern North America from P.E.I. and New Brunswick to Alaska. It is closely related to the mottled sculpin (*C. bairdi* Girard) which overlaps part of its range. Little is know of its biology but New York studies showed that sexually mature males selected a nest site under a rock ledge or tree root and courted one or more females who entered and deposited the adhesive eggs in a mass on the ceiling of the nest. The males then guarded the nest and young, sometimes until the young had started feeding.

In Northern Saskatchewan, spawning occurred in early May at approximately 8°C and the eggs took about four weeks to hatch. The available food data indicates that they eat primarily aquatic bottom invertebrates, particularly insect larva such as mayflies, caddisflies, dipterous larvae, stoneflies, and dragonflies. Some plant materials are also consumed. This species is eaten by brook trout and, in Nipigon waters where it is used for trout bait, it is know as "cockatouch".

Source: Scott, W.B. & E. J. Crossman, 1973. *Freshwater Fishes of Canada*, Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bulletin 184.

