

Storm-petrel spp.
 Shearwater spp.
 Northern Gannet
 Great Cormorant
 Double-crested Cormorant
 Great Blue Heron
 Canada Geese
 Mallard
 American Black Duck
 Northern Pintail
 Green-winged Teal
 Blue-winged Teal
 American Wigeon
 Wood Duck
 Ring-necked Duck
 Lesser Scaup
 Harlequin Duck (?)
 Common Eider
 King Eider
 White-winged Scoter
 Surf Scoter
 Black Scoter
 Red-breasted Merganser
 Sharp-shinned Hawk
 Bald Eagle

Northern Harrier
 Merlin
 Black-bellied Plover
 American Golden Plover
 Semipalmated Plover
 Greater Yellowlegs
 Lesser Yellowlegs
 Red Knot
 Sanderling
 Semipalmated Sandpiper
 Least Sandpiper
 White-rumped Sandpiper
 Pectoral Sandpiper
 Dunlin
 Bonaparte's Gull
 Ring-billed Gull
 Herring Gull
 Iceland Gull
 Great Black-backed Gull
 Black-legged Kittiwake
 Caspian Tern
 Common Tern
 Murre spp.
 Black Guillemot
 Rock Dove

Mourning Dove
 Great Horned Owl
 Barred Owl
 Northern Saw-whet Owl
 Belted Kingfisher
 Northern Flicker
 Blue Jay
 Common Raven
 American Crow
 Black-capped Chickadee
 Gray-headed (Boreal)
 Chickadee
 Red-breasted Nuthatch
 Golden-crowned Kinglet
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
 European Starling
 Yellow-rumped Warbler
 House Sparrow
 Savannah Sparrow
 Slate-coloured (Northern)
 Junco
 White-crowned Sparrow
 Swamp Sparrow
 Song Sparrow

NEW ISLAND PLANT RECORDS

by Island Nature Trust

Over the past few years, a number of plants previously thought to be absent from Prince Edward Island have been found here through work by Island Nature Trust, the Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre and the Provincial Government, among others. The summer of 2002 was exciting - botanically speaking - with at least 19 new species found through the Trust's programs alone. The Trust's botanical field team includes Kate MacQuarrie, Robert Sharkie and Matthew Fraser.

Discoveries started early in the season, with *Draba verna* (Spring Whitlow-grass) found at Cavendish. This tiny member of the *Brassicaceae* (Mustard Family) flowers in April and early May, and is very inconspicuous later in the season. Unlike the rare *Draba incana* (Hoary Whitlow-grass) which is native and found only at North Cape, *D. verna* was introduced from Europe and is commonly spread from campground to campground on vehicles.



DRABA VERNA

Garden escapes dominated this year's new records. While such exotic species can sometimes persist around long-abandoned gardens or homesteads, it is only once they begin to reproduce without cultivation and spread into uncultivated habitats that they can be counted among the Island's flora. Escapes found growing in the wild in 2002 included *Asparagus officinalis* (Garden Asparagus) at French River, *Narcissus poeticus* (Poet's Narcissus) and *Papaver somniferum* (Common Poppy) at Cavendish and *Lilium lancifolium* (Tiger Lily) near Seaview. This was a big year for new roses, with *Rosa blanda* (Meadow Rose), *R. eglanteria* (Sweetbrier), *R. multiflora* (Multiflora Rose) found at Cavendish and a yet-to-be-identified rose found in Brackley. Another invasive honeysuckle *Lonicera tartarica*, (Tartarian Honeysuckle) turned up at Cavendish. A specimen of an escaped *Acer cissifolium* (Ivy-leaved Maple) was brought to the Trust office from Pisquid West for identification. Other non-native species found during the field season included *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Woodland Angelica) and *Vitis labrusca* (Fox Grape) from Brackley and a new *Crataegus* (Hawthorne) from Cavendish. This latter genus can be tricky to identify, and a specimen is being sent off-Island for confirmation. A totally unknown member of