Urban Biodiversity Scavenger Hunt Full name:

**FIELD CHECKLIST**

For more information on the species and for reference pictures please consult the Concordia urban biodiversity scavenger hunt webpage **through concordia.ca/sustainability**. Happy discovering!

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| **TREES & PLANTS (13 species)** | | |
| **Name (English – French – Mohawk)** | **How you can find it** | **Spotted** |
| Ash – Frêne - Káneron | * Distinctive "diamond" patterned bark. * Often marked with spray paint (for removal or treatment) because of the invasion of the emerald ash borer. * Very common street tree. |  |
| Gingko - Gingko - (Kanyen'kéha word coming soon!) | * Recognizable by distinctive short peg-like branchlets and unusual silhouette. |  |
| Hackberry - Micocoulier - (Kanyen'kéha word coming soon!) | * Very distinctive bark, with "corky" irregular ridges. |  |
| Magnolia - Magnolia - (Kanyen'kéha word coming soon!) | * Recognizable by plump, fuzzy buds at this point in the year (kind of like a fuzzy "sweater" to protect the flowers). * Often planted in front yards as a landscaping species. |  |
| Paper birch - Bouleau à papier - Watenaké:tarons | * Fairly common in yards or landscaped areas. * Papery bright white bark that peels off in sheets. * Small horizontal black lines on bark (lenticels). |  |
| Pussy willow - Saule - Tahonhtané:ken Aotáshon | * Look for the soft fuzzy buds that have begun to appear for spring. |  |
| Red maple - Érable rouge - Ken’takén:ra | * Red buds that swell late in winter and form clusters of tiny red flowers in spring long before the leaves. * Sometimes last year's characteristic leaves still cling to the tree. |  |
| Silver maple - Érable argenté - Wáhta (maple) | * Distinctive shaggy bark. * Tiny green flowers appear early in spring, before red maple flowers (soon!) * Large ones are very common in neighborhood around Loyola. |  |
| White cedar - Cèdre blanc -Onen’takwenhténtshera | * Often planted as a shrub in the city, and used as a hedge. * But they can also form large trees when planted alone. |  |
| Yellow birch - bouleau jaune - Tso’tsò:ron | * Not as common in Montreal as outside the city, look in more "natural" areas. * Very distinctive peeling, golden tinted bark. |  |
| Crocuses - Crocus - Ietsi’tsaiénthos (autumn crocus) | * Can be yellow, white, or purple. * Like to grow in sandy, well-drained soils in sunny locations — like park grounds or dry garden beds with southern exposure. |  |
| Wild bergamot - Bergamote sauvage - Ie’tonhkwanostáhkhwa | * Pink and lavender flowers that attract butterflies, bees and hummingbirds the most! * They are around 60-150 cm tall |  |
| Snowdrops - Perce-neige - (Kanyen'kéha word coming soon!) | * White flowers that can grow in partial sun but prefer light shade, and prefer rich well-drained soil rich in organic matter. * They tend to grow best close to larger trees and hedges. |  |

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| **BIRDS (12 species)** | | |
| **Name (English – French – Mohawk)** | **How you can find it** | **Spotted** |
| American crow - Corneille d'Amérique - tso:ka'we | * They often hang out in twos or threes in adjacent trees. * Listen for their ["caw caw caw" calls](http://www.bird-sounds.net/american-crow/). |  |
| American goldfinch - Chardonneret jaune - Otsi’nekwáhrha | * You'll mostly find them in trees. * Look for them in flight when you hear a [bubbly song](http://www.bird-sounds.net/american-goldfinch/). |  |
| American robin - Rouge gorge d'Amérique - Tsiskó:ko | * In open grassy areas, singing from trees or bushes. * Listen for its [whistling song](http://www.bird-sounds.net/american-robin/), especially in the morning and early evening. |  |
| Black-capped chickadee - Mésange à tête noire - Tsiktsiré:re | * In trees and bushes. * Listen for the ["chickadee-dee-dee" call](http://www.bird-sounds.net/black-capped-chickadee/?type1658) when they're agitated, or the ["spring's here" song](http://www.bird-sounds.net/black-capped-chickadee/) when they're not. |  |
| Canada goose - Bernache du Canada - onahsakén:ra / káhon'k | * Flying overhead in V formation during this time of year as migrate back home from the south. * In parks, near water. * Listen for their [forlorn-sounding honks](http://www.bird-sounds.net/canada-goose/). |  |
| European starling - Étourneau sansonnet - Katsi’tensherahétken | * In trees, bushes, on transmission wires, in fields, and in grass/lawns/parks. * Often in large groups. * Listen for its [trilling, staccato song](https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/European_Starling/sounds). |  |
| House sparrow - Moineau domestique - kanatakón:ha | * In bushes and vines and the eaves (or under hangs) of buildings. * Listen for their [sharp cheeping sounds](http://www.bird-sounds.net/house-sparrow/). |  |
| Northern cardinal - Cardinal rouge - Tsinekwenhtáhrha | * Bushes and trees. * Listen for the sharp ["chip-chip-chip" song](http://www.bird-sounds.net/northern-cardinal/) or its [descending whistle call](http://www.bird-sounds.net/northern-cardinal/?type1631). Where there's one, there are usually two, and they typically check in with each other vocally every few seconds! |  |
| Peregrine falcon - Faucon pèlerin - (Kanyen'kéha word coming soon!) | * Usually in flight. * They nest in tall buildings and structures in the city. * If it's a quiet day you might hear their [sharp call](http://www.bird-sounds.net/peregrine-falcon/?type1578) from up high. |  |
| Rock dove (pigeon)- Pigeon biset -  kahrhakón:ha orí:te | * One of the easiest birds to find! * Streets, parks, ledges, and electrical wires in the city. * Listen for their characteristic [cooing gurgle sounds](http://www.bird-sounds.net/rock-dove/). |  |
| Mallard - Colvert - Só:rak | * Males have a bright green head, thin white collar, dark reddish-brown chest, yellow bill, and a black rump with a white-tipped tail. * Females are mottled brown with orange and brown bills. * Both sexes have purple-blue secondary feathers on their wing, which is most visible when they are standing or flying. |  |
| Turkey vulture - Urubu à tête rouge - Tsikarièn:taks | * Look up! You'll often see them circling overhead, even in downtown Montreal. * Often seen around highways. |  |

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| **INSECTS (6 species)** | | |
| **Name (English – French – Mohawk)** | **How you can find it** | **Spotted** |
| Carpenter ant - Fourmi charpentière - tsike'nhontstókhi (ant) | * They are large (6 to 13 mm in length), and are usually red and black or brown in color. |  |
| Turfgrass ant - Fourmi de gazon -tsike'nhontstókhi (ant) | * Easily! They are also known as the sidewalk ant, and can be found on the ground or in the park, on hot sunny days. * You can often find their nests which resemble shallow mounds of sand. |  |
| Bumble bee – Bourdon –Otsi’nahkontahkwà:ne (bee) | * They are medium to large bees (10-20mm), and a very hairy, black and yellow bees, though patterns will differ depending on species |  |
| Spring azure - Azur printanier -Tsiktsinón:nawen (butterfly) | * They have blue or purple-blue wings with thin dark and white borders borders * Their hindwing fringes are checkered * You can typically find them in old fields, clearings and edges of deciduous woods, freshwater swamps, and wooded marshes. |  |
| Mourning cloak butterfly - Morio -Tsiktsinón:nawen (butterfly) | * You will find it flitting about on hot, sunny days! |  |
| Red admiral butterfly - Papillon de l’amiral rouge - Tsiktsinón:nawen (butterfly) | * On hot, sunny days you'll find it near early-blooming grasses and flowers. |  |

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| **MAMMALS (10 species)** | | |
| **Name (English – French – Mohawk)** | **How you can find it** | **Spotted** |
| Red fox - Renard roux - Tsítsho | * Red foxes have long snouts and red fur across the face, back, sides, and tail. Their throat, chin, and belly are grayish-white. * Red foxes have black feet and black-tipped ears that are large and pointy. * One of the most noticeable characteristics of the red fox is the fluffy white-tipped tail. * Red foxes are about three feet long and two feet tall. |  |
| Eastern grey squirrel - Écureuil gris de l'Est - Aonkwe'tá:kon | * Very common in most neighborhoods in the city with lots of trees! * There are typical signs that eastern grey squirrels inhabit an area: the gnawed husks and shells of nuts, can be found littering the ground around the base of a tree where the squirrels have been feeding. * The eastern grey squirrel’s alarm call is a series of rapid clicking sounds—kuk, kuk, kuk—which warns all other nearby squirrels of danger. |  |
| American red squirrel - Écureuil roux - Aró:sen | * They are less common in cities but can be found in the woods. * Look up in the trees and listen closely: red squirrels make lengthy, descending trills and chatter of assorted notes and chucks to communicate. |  |
| Groundhog - Marmotte - Anonhwaráweron | * Groundhogs often burrow under open areas such as meadows and farmlands (or big backyards and a certain Concordia campus!). Their burrows can be as deep as 20 metres. * Burrows are where they sleep, raise their babies, and even poop. (They actually have separate bathrooms!) |  |
| Raccoon - Raton laveur - Atí:ron | * Raccoons have adapted very well to urban areas. * In the evening, raccoons are easy to spot up on Mount-Royal. * After a gestation period of about 65 days, two to five young known as "kits" are born in spring, so keep a look out for babies! |  |
| Eastern chipmunk - Tamia rayé - Ohrió:ken | * The eastern chipmunk lives in deciduous wooded areas and urban parks. It prefers locations with rocky areas, brush or log piles, and shrubs to provide cover. * It has reddish-brown fur on its upper body and five dark brown stripes contrasting with light brown stripes along its back, ending in a dark tail. * It has a tawny stripe that runs from its whiskers to below its ears, and light stripes over its eyes. |  |
| American beaver - Castor d'Amérique - Tsanì:to | * Beavers are mainly nocturnal, so they may be hard to spot. Look for bite mark on trees and dams in aquatic areas, but be sure not to disturb their habitat! * Since they’re so hard to spot, we will accept their dams as a submission for the scavenger hunt! |  |
| White-tailed deer - Cerfs de Virginie - Oskenón:ton | * The deer's coat is a reddish-brown in the spring and summer. * They can be recognized by the characteristic white underside to its tail. It raises its tail when it is alarmed to warn the predator that it has been detected. |  |
| North Atlantic Right whale - Baleine noire de l’Atlantique -NordTsiohnhó:wane (whale) | * Right whales have stocky black bodies with no dorsal fins, and their blow spouts are shaped like a “V.” On average they measure 16 metres long. * Their tails are broad, deeply notched, and all black with a smooth trailing edge. * If you see a right whale nearby, alert the Quebec Marine Mammal Emergency Response Network |  |
| Habour porpoise - Marsouin commun - Oswakà:ronte | * The harbour porpoise stays close to coastal areas or river estuaries. It is about 1.4 to 1.9 m. The females are heavier, with a maximum weight of around 76 kg compared with the males' 61 kg. * The flippers, triangular dorsal fin, tail fin and back are dark grey. * The sides are a slightly speckled, lighter grey. |  |