

BIOL 4016 E/F Field Camp and Report Grundy Provincial Park, September 2007

By D. Lesbarrères and L. J.R. Boileau



Plant Ecology

Plant diversity is a key to the health of an ecosystem. In Grundy PP, Dr. Campbell exposes the differences that can be encountered even at such a small scale, from rocks to lake shoreline.



Class of 2007-2008

From left to right, Top row: M. Shaw, R. King, M. Akelaitis, D. Ferris, C. Laurin, A. Lük (T.A.), A. Kidd (T.A.). Middle row: M. Prévost, H. Filion, J. Pillarella J. Wood, B. Ross, L. Cosentino, T. Fenske, S. Hubert, J. Borho, J. Fenske, S. Aitken, E. McLarnon; bottom row: A. Scanlon, C. Lemire, J. Tsang, S. Castillo, J. Fiorita, E. Wyszynski, E. Vandermarel, Dr. D. Lesbarrères;



Geology

There is no storyteller like Dr. David Pearson. Although he could not cover the geological history of the area in real-time, Biology students receive some background in this sister discipline with great emphasis on rock formation and the topographical situation of Sudbury a few millions years ago.



Entomology (insects)

Insects are likely to be the taxon with the highest number of species. Most of them are still unknown but Jennifer Fenske's research has already made some progress in this direction. With different trapping techniques, the students are able to assess several groups of insects in the park.



Small Mammal Ecology

Investigating two different habitat, an upland dry forest and a marsh area, Vanessa Bonanno and the students trap and measure several mammal species: Deer mouse, Red Back Vole, Masked Shrew, Short-tailed Shrew and Woodland Jumping Mouse.



Ornithology (birds)

With the help of Chris Blomme who can identify a bird in the sky when most of us would only see a black dot, the students learn to recognize calls and principal characteristics of Grundy's PP flying inhabitants.