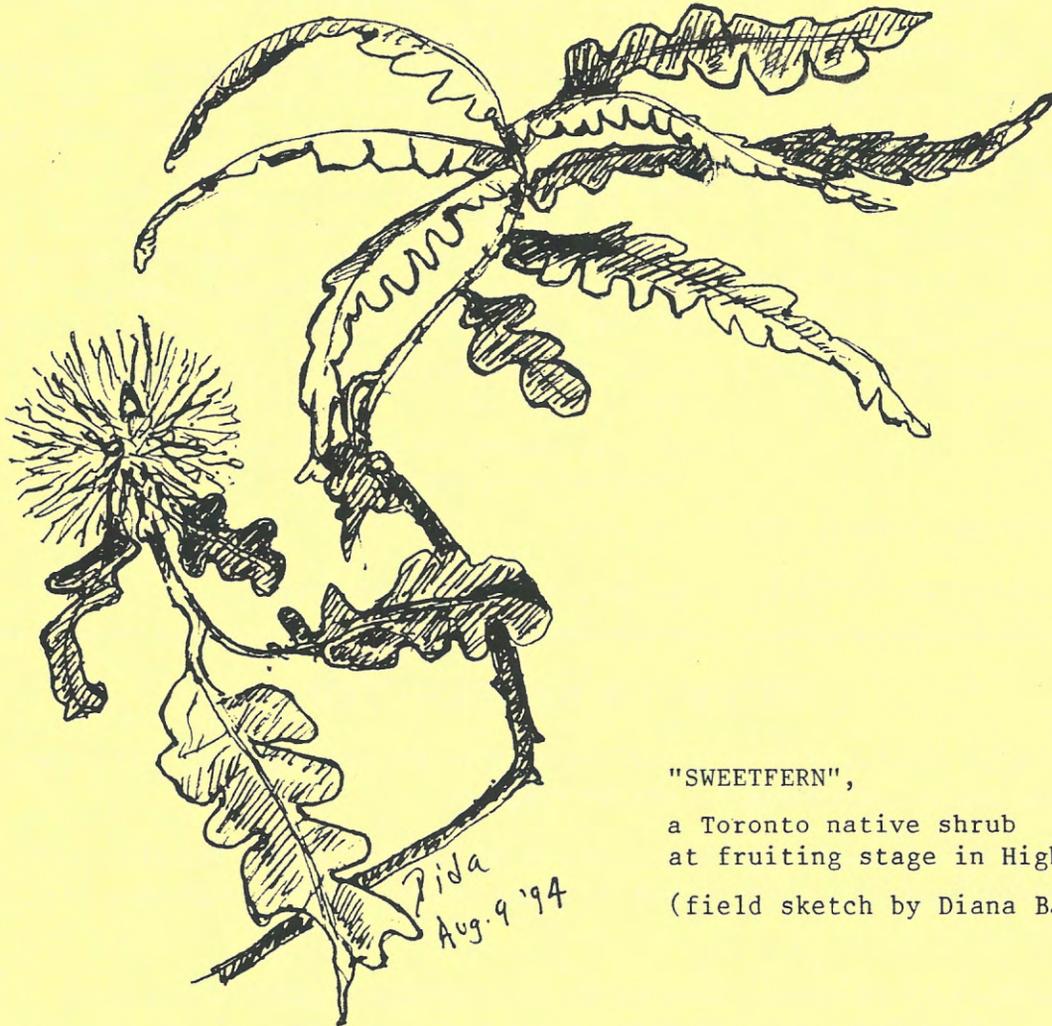


TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 493

September 2000



"SWEETFERN",

a Toronto native shrub
at fruiting stage in High Park
(field sketch by Diana Banville)

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TFN MEETINGS

- Sunday, September 10, 2000 - SPECIAL PLACES: THE CHANGING ECOSYSTEMS OF THE TORONTO REGION
at 2:30 pm
in the Northrop Frye Hall
Victoria University
73 Queen's Park Cres. East
- Visitors welcome!
The talk will be preceded by the TFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING at which the financial statements will be presented & directors introduced.
- an illustrated talk by Betty Roots, zoologist and editor of "Special Places" which was published to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Institute.
 - The talk will describe changes in the ecosystems of the Toronto region and the factors bringing about the changes and assess how we can minimize destructive changes. Special places in Toronto will be illustrated.
 - + a social hour beginning at 2 pm with free juice and coffee
 - + an opportunity to buy TFN memberships and selected publications

NEXT MEETING: Sunday, October 1, 2000

NEXT NEWSLETTER: OCTOBER (to be mailed in mid-September)

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER

Requested: Essays (no longer than 500 words), reviews (no longer than 300 words), poems, cartoons, sketches and newspaper clippings.

Subjects: plants, animals and natural areas in the Toronto region, especially reports of personal experiences with wildlife, including locations, dates, and any sources consulted.

Please include your name, address and telephone number so submissions can be acknowledged. With newspaper clippings, include source and date of each clipping.

Time dated material such as notices of meetings should be submitted at least six weeks before the month in which the event is to take place.

Send material to: Toronto Field Naturalists
2 Carlton St., #1519
Toronto, Ont. M5B 1J3

Editor: Helen Juhola

Poetry, Art and Nature Observations: Diana Banville

Assistants: Patricia Brind, Eva Davis, Karin Fawthrop, Nancy Fredenburg,
Toshi Oikawa, Marilyn Murphy, Robin Powell

Printer: DM Printing

Mailer: Perkins Mailing Services

TFN OUTINGS

REMEMBER: Children and visitors are welcome on all outings but please, **NO PETS!**
 To get to outings on time, check TTC routes and schedules by calling 393-4636.
 Check the weather by calling 661-0123 so you will know what to wear on outings which go rain or shine.

- Saturday MUSIC GARDEN - nature arts Lakeshore, Toronto
 Sept. 2 Leader: Ann Byzko
 10:30 am Meet on the south side of Queen's Quay West at the foot of Spadina Ave. Bring what you need for photography, sketching or painting, and anything you wish to show the group when we compare our morning's work after lunch.
- +
- Saturday GARRISON CREEK TRIBUTARY - heritage walk
 Sept. 2 Leader: Ian Wheal
 2 pm Meet at the southwest corner of Bloor St. West and Dufferin St. Most of this walk will be along streets. [For more heritage walks, see page 29.]
- Sunday EAST POINT PARK - nature walk
 Sept. 3 Leader: Boris Mather
 10:30 am Meet at the east end of the Guildwood Parkway and the foot of Morningside Ave. Bring lunch.
 This will be a long walk with much to see and hear along this relatively undeveloped stretch of shoreline.
- Wednesday JAMES GARDENS - nature walk
 Sept. 6 Leader: Barbara Kalthoff
 10:30 am Meet at the park entrance on Edenbridge Dr., west of Royal York Rd. and north of Dundas St. West. Bring lunch.
 This part of the valley contains many wild areas as well as a formal garden.
- Saturday ROUGE MARSHES - nature walk
 Sept. 9 Leaders: Carol and Murray Seymour and Steve Gabor
 10:30 am Meet at the southeast corner of Rouge Hills Dr. and Island Rd. Bring lunch.
 We will be looking for shorebirds and migrating birds as we explore the marshes of the Rouge Valley.
- Sunday TFN MEETING (See page 2 for details.)
 Sept. 10
 2:30 pm
- Tuesday HIGH PARK AND LAKESHORE - nature walk
 Sept. 12 Leader: Doug Paton
 10 am Meet at the Humber loop of the Queen streetcar route (south of the Queensway and west of the Humber River). Bring lunch.
 There should be migrating birds to see and fall wildflowers along the lakeshore.



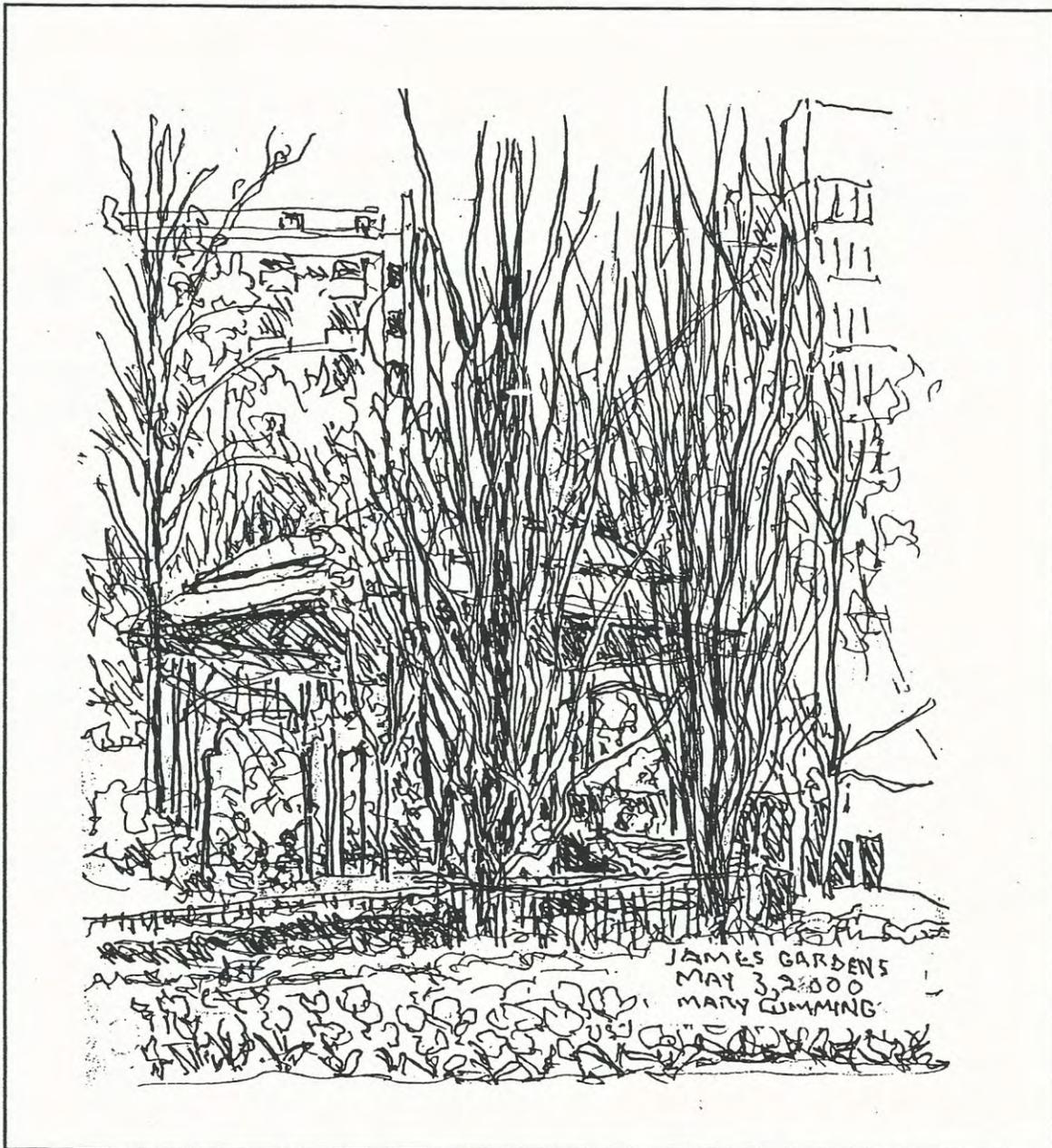
SEPTEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Saturday
Sept. 16
2 pm
HIGH PARK - nature walk
Leader: Vojka Miladinovic
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Bloor St. West opposite High Park Ave.
On this walk we will be shown the areas in the park which have been burned to encourage the regrowth of the prairie plants. [See page 19 for details.]
- Sunday
Sept. 17
1 pm
WATERFRONT TRAIL - nature walk
Leader: Joanne Doucette
Meet at the southeast corner of Kingston Rd. and Bellamy Rd. South. This is an opportunity to visit Scarborough Bluffs.
- +
Sunday
Sept. 17
2 pm
ASHBRIDGES CREEK - urban ecology
Leaders: Dagmar Baur & Russell Vaughan
Meet at the Chester subway station.
This walk will along streets and in a southeasterly direction, looking for signs of this long-buried creek. A joint outing with the N. Tor. Green Community.
- Wednesday
Sept. 20
10:30 am
HIGH PARK - nature walk
Leader: Ann Millett
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Bloor St. West opposite High Park Ave. Bring lunch.
We will be looking at interesting invertebrates as well as birds and flowers, so bring binoculars and notebooks.
- Saturday
Sept. 23
2 pm
MUSIC GARDEN - nature walk
Leader: Peter Iveson
Meet at the southwest corner of Queen's Quay West and Spadina Ave. We will be looking at the flowers, trees and shrubs in this lovely new park.
- Sunday
Sept. 24
1:30 pm
LESLIE STREET EXTENSION - an environmental issue
Leader: Ernie Baltz and John Wilson
Meet on the south side of Eglinton Ave. East at Leslie St. Once again plans to extend Leslie street through and along the edge of the Don Valley are being discussed. Come and explore the route and learn about the issues involved. Joint outing with Task Force to Bring Back the Don.
- Wednesday
Sept. 27
10:30 am
CHARLES SAURIOL NATURE RESERVE - nature walk
Leader: Robin Powell
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Lawrence Ave. East just east of the Don Valley Parkway. Bring lunch.
Pacific salmon should be spawning about this time. Perhaps we will be lucky and see them in the river this year as many did last year.

SEPTEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

Saturday TFN NATURE RESERVES - a day in the country
 Sept. 30 Leaders: Robin Powell & other directors
 10 am to Call 593-2656 if you want to attend. Leave your name and
 5 pm telephone number and send a cheque for \$10 to cover the cost
 of the bus. Bring lunch and waterproof footwear. The bus
 PMCL leaves from the south exit of the York Mills subway station
 school bus (on Old York Mills Rd. just east of Yonge St.) promptly at
 10 am and returns there at 5 pm.
 We will be visiting our three nature reserves, with lunch & hikes at the
 Jim Baillie Nature Reserve.

D



TFN BOARD OF DIRECTORS -- 2000-2001

President: Phoebe Cleverley, 506 - 110 The Esplanade, Toronto, M5E 1X9
(369-0546)

Vice President: Karin Fawthrop, 347 Beechgrove Dr., Scarborough M1E 4A2
(282-6044)

Past President: Morris Sorensen, 16 - 1780 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2V 2A1 (204) 338-4590 Email:urbanat@hotmail.com

Secretary-Treasurer: Aarne Juhola, 112 - 51 Alexander St., Toronto M4Y 1B3
(924-5806)

Other Directors:

Alexander Cappell, 109 - 35 Cedarcroft Blvd., Willowdale M2R 2Z4 (663-7738)

Elaine Farragher, 23 Wright Ave., Toronto M6R 1K9 (537-5877)

Nancy Fredenburg, 807 - 360 Ridelle Ave., Toronto, M6B 1K1 (781-8550)

Helen Juhola, 112 - 51 Alexander St., Toronto M4Y 1B3 (924-5806)

Robin Powell, 504 - 1017 Seneca Ave, Mississauga L5G 3X5 (905-278-4798)

Colleen Prentice, 1202 - 135 Rose Ave., Toronto M4X 1P1 (925-0347)

Murray Seymour, 7 - 2511 Gerrard St. East, Scarborough M1N 1W9 (699-1421)

Andre Vietinghoff, 403 - 24 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Etobicoke M9A 1G8 (232-9241)

□

Upon Learning That The Earth Vibrates.

So, Gaia, we have found out that you hum
Like a top.
Spinning and humming, spinning and humming
Making your own vibrational music.
No longer worshipful, we cannot let you be.
We peer under your rocks
Worry your bone piles
Bore through your seabeds
Disrupt your intricate harmonies -
Shake us off, Gaia
As a dog shakes water from its coat.

Louise Herzberg 29/3/2000

**Alistair
J. Kennedy**
Chartered Accountant

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To The Members Of
Toronto Field Naturalists

I have reviewed the Balance Sheet of Toronto Field Naturalists as at June 30, 2000 and the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Operating Surplus and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's Directors.

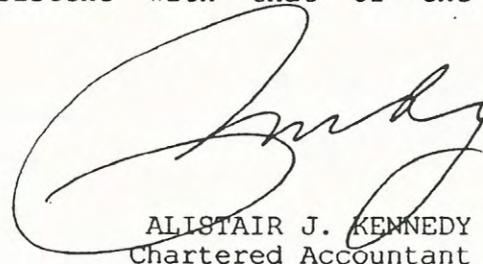
A review does not constitute an audit and consequently, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Except as explained in the following paragraph, my review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to me by the Corporation.

In common with many non-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from donations and publications, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory review. Accordingly, my review of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the accounting records of the organization and I was not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenues, net income, assets and operating surplus.

Based on my review, except for the effect of adjustment, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to completely review the revenues referred to in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Toronto, Ontario
July 19, 2000


ALISTAIR J. KENNEDY
Chartered Accountant

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
(incorporated without share capital under the laws
of the Province of Ontario)

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2000

ASSETS

	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 92,567	\$ 89,595
Inventory at Cost	<u>3,785</u>	<u>4,355</u>
	<u>96,352</u>	<u>93,950</u>
Other Assets		
Photo Library at Cost	<u>9,650</u>	<u>9,650</u>
	<u>\$106,002</u>	<u>\$103,600</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 642	\$ 746
Membership Fees Received in Advance	<u>11,835</u>	<u>9,540</u>
	<u>12,477</u>	<u>10,286</u>

OPERATING SURPLUS

Operating Surplus	<u>93,525</u>	<u>93,314</u>
	<u>\$106,002</u>	<u>\$103,600</u>
Working Capital: Dollars	\$ 83,875	\$ 83,664
: Ratio	8:1	9:1

NATURE RESERVES - RESTRICTED FUNDS

Current Assets		
Cash (Note 2)	\$191,314	\$183,498
Property and Equipment		
Land	<u>175,278</u>	<u>175,278</u>
	<u>\$366,592</u>	<u>\$358,776</u>
Operating Surplus		
Reserve for Future Expenditures	\$191,314	\$183,498
Property	<u>175,278</u>	<u>175,278</u>
	<u>\$366,592</u>	<u>\$358,776</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Phoebe Cleverley (Director)
(Director)

Arne Gulha

The accompanying 'Notes to Financial Statements' are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNAUDITED



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OPERATING SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
REVENUE		
Membership Fees	\$ 20,555	\$ 20,100
Publications	<u>571</u>	<u>287</u>
	<u>21,126</u>	<u>20,387</u>
EXPENSES		
Outings	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,379
Meeting Expenses	2,589	2,113
Newsletter, Printing and Mailing	12,302	12,085
Other Printing Expenses	1,172	1,133
Other Mailing Expenses	1,416	1,425
Accounting	642	642
Advertising and Publicity	764	1,120
Office Supplies	815	970
Telephone	449	606
Rent	9,320	8,837
G.S.T. Rebate	(<u>1,083</u>)	(<u>905</u>)
	<u>29,719</u>	<u>29,405</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(8,593)	(9,018)
Interest Income	<u>2,896</u>	<u>2,957</u>
Net Income (Loss) before Donations	(5,697)	(6,061)
Donations	<u>5,908</u>	<u>4,705</u>
Net Income (Loss) for Year	\$ <u><u>211</u></u>	\$ (<u><u>1,356</u></u>)
Operating Surplus, at Beginning of Year	<u>93,314</u>	<u>94,670</u>
Operating Surplus, at End of Year	\$ <u><u>93,525</u></u>	\$ <u><u>93,314</u></u>

The accompanying 'Notes to Financial Statements' are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNAUDITED

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TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2000

	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (Loss) for Year	\$ 211	\$(1,356)
Decrease (Increase) : Inventory	570	(1,012)
: Accounts Payable	(104)	104
Increase (Decrease) : Membership fees received in advance	<u>2,295</u>	<u>510</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash for Year	<u>2,972</u>	<u>(1,754)</u>
Cash at Beginning of Year	<u>89,595</u>	<u>91,349</u>
Cash at End of Year	\$ <u>92,567</u>	\$ <u>89,595</u>
RESTRICTED FUNDS - Nature Reserves		
Receipts		
Designated Donations	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
Interest Earned	<u>6,828</u>	<u>6,437</u>
	<u>11,328</u>	<u>10,937</u>
Expenditures		
Property Taxes, net of rebates + other expenses	<u>3,512</u>	<u>4,315</u>
Increase (Decrease) for Year	7,816	6,622
Restricted Cash at Beginning of Year	<u>183,498</u>	<u>176,876</u>
Restricted Cash at End of Year	<u>\$191,314</u>	<u>\$183,498</u>

The accompanying 'Notes to Financial Statements' are an integral part of these financial statements.

**TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT JUNE 30, 2000**

Note 1: Status and Objects of Organization

Toronto Fields Naturalists is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and as such is exempt from Income Taxes.

The objects of the Organization are to stimulate public interest in natural history and to encourage the preservation of our natural heritage.

Note 2: Significant Accounting PoliciesCapital Assets

Capital Assets are recorded at cost. Other than the nature reserve property, the organization does not own any other capital assets.

Nature Reserves

Donations received for the Nature Reserves are segregated on the financial statements, and are to be used solely for Reserve purposes.

Contributed Services

The Organization depends heavily on the use of volunteers to provide services. Because of record keeping and valuation difficulties, these contributed services are not recorded in the Accounts.

Note 3: Commitment

In 1999, the Organization was forced out of their offices. They are suing the Landlord for increased expenses during the balance of their lease. The amount of any recovery is not known at this time.

The organization is committed to the following annual rental payments under leases:

	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual Rent</u>
Building	June 30, 2001	10,196
	June 30, 2002	10,701
	June 30, 2003	<u>11,206</u>
		<u>\$32,103</u>

KEEPING IN TOUCH

April 6, 2000

The beaver is back in the [Don Valley Brick Works] pond, very approachable. I got within 30 feet and he didn't pay any attention to me. Great photo in the TORONTO STAR of the High Park coyote. Also saw a black-crowned night heron at the mouth of Mud Creek, cowbirds and crows chasing a red-tailed hawk.

Another sighting of red squirrels in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. In Y section of the cemetery another *Eucomia* has been planted. Hope this one does better.

Roger Powley

May 12, 2000

Regarding the article on jumping mice in the May issue, I am surprised that sightings of the Meadow Jumping Mouse are considered rare, because in King City, where I grew up, they were not unusual.

They, along with regular field mice and shrews, occasionally got into our house, and our cats always alerted us to their presence. Even though the cats could corner a regular field mouse, which we then rescued with an upturned wastebasket and cardboard and let go outdoors, the jumping mice were able to foil the cats and get away. Every time that the cats got near them, they would jump up into the air and run. They were quite a challenge for humans too, and it generally took several attempts to catch them.

The last time I remember seeing a jumping mouse in our house would have been in about 1991. They were brownish-gray rather than rufous colour, so they would have been Meadow Jumping Mice rather than Woodland Jumping Mice. The habitat in the area was mostly fields, until so-called "development" filled it in with houses and mowed lawns. However, there would probably still be Meadow Jumping Mice down near the railway tracks, where long grass and wildflowers always grew and where the land would still (hopefully) be undisturbed.

The diet of Meadow Jumping Mice consists mostly of the seeds of grasses and small plants, so letting grass grow uncut would be the way to encourage their return - and so would not having neighbours move in who use lawn pesticides. It would be wise to allow their numbers to increase, because they are an essential part of the food chain. They are prey for hawks, owls, and skunks and, if their numbers decline, then so would the numbers of these other species.

Lorna Houston

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KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

May 26, 2000

Thank you for your recent letter about the Oak Ridges Moraine. I welcome this opportunity to respond to you.

As you may know, the Implementation Guidelines for the moraine were developed in 1991. In combination with the Provincial Policy Statement, which was revised in 1997, these guidelines recognize the unique features of the moraine and provide a framework to assist municipalities in making decisions about municipal development and planning.

Because the provincial government has already given municipalities the power to make and enforce decisions regarding local planning and development issues, it would be inappropriate for our government to intervene at this stage. We expect that the Town of Richmond Hill and the other involved municipalities will exercise their decision-making authority with care and sensitivity.

Due to the concern expressed by various groups regarding potential changes in Richmond Hill's land use policy, a number of planning applications, submitted by private individuals, have been appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB). As these matters are currently before the OMB, I can offer no further comment on this issue at this time.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Harris,
Premier of Ontario

ed. note: Please keep writing those letters to the Premier at the Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1A1. If we keep the pressure up, we can only hope those in power will start to listen before it is too late.



EASTERN WHITE PINE NEEDLES are five-to-a-bundle, as illustrated by Mary Anne Miller. The red pine (our other Toronto native) as well as the four pines commonly planted here - all have needles two-to-a-bundle. In an arboretum - such as Mount Pleasant Cemetery - with any luck, other five-needled or three-needled species will be labelled. Illustration by Mary Anne Miller.

KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

May 30, 2000

Today there was a line-up at the hummingbird feeders at my place just north of Cobourg. During a 45-minute period in late afternoon I saw male and female hummingbirds, male and female Baltimore orioles, two male and female downy woodpeckers and a male and two female rose-breasted grosbeaks. Besides the hummingbird feeders, I have a bird bath and a number of other feeders with bird seed in them. The female rose-breasted grosbeaks drank from the bird bath as well as from the hummingbird feeder -- the male went straight to the hummingbird feeder. This was the first day I have seen rose-breasted grosbeaks in this area this year, and I have never seen grosbeaks drink from hummingbird feeders before.

On May 24th, I discovered five nearly-fledged bluebirds dead in their nesting box. It has been quite chilly here recently and insects are conspicuous by their absence. Mrs. Hazel Bird, who heads up the Bluebird Research Project here, tells me that young bluebirds need insects to survive and grow, while the adults can eat berries as well as insects. The good news is that a pair of bluebirds has started to build another nest in one of my other nesting boxes, so I am keeping my fingers crossed for this new lot.

Barbara Edwardes-Evans

July 22, 2000

I have been busy setting up my own business and doing a little marketing research with Viewpoints. I am enjoying it here. I have had several school and camp programmes to run, and will be teaching snowshoeing at Living Prairie Museum this December, weather permitting.

As for birds, white pelicans and sandhill cranes as well as magpies are fairly common here. The Harris's sparrow is common during migration. I saw a Clark's grebe near Whiteshell Provincial Park this spring.

I've been on several outings with the Manitoba Naturalists and have even lead a few. Riverbank flooding has closed many of the usual urban walking trails this summer, as we have had far more rain than usual.

Morris Sorensen

□

Outside my window
in the green-leaf realm, too soon
some golden rebels!

Haiku by Arthur Wade

FOR READING

BIRDS OF ONTARIO by Andy Bezener, Lone Pine Field Guide, \$26.95

Though this book does not work as a field guide, it is, however, a cheerful introduction to Ontario's rich variety of bird life. There is an excellent introduction to birding, a list of birding locations in Ontario, a glossary, a list of provincial literary references and an Ontario checklist. Each species is introduced by an informal mini-essay that tells the reader various points of interest about the bird. Text regarding identification, size, habitat, voice and similar species all seem quite accurate, and will help beginning birders, including children, to identify many birds seen, particularly garden and park species. A real delight is the "Best Sites" category under each common species, which gives ideas on where in Ontario we have a good chance to see the species featured. This is a good reference for children, school libraries, birding novices and birders visiting the province.

extracted from an article by Barry Kent MacKay in the TORONTO STAR, June 25, 2000

VISITOR'S GUIDE TO SECOND MARSH by Jim Richards, Friends of Second Marsh, 206 King St. East, P.O. Box 26066, RPO King St., Oshawa, Ont. L1H 1C0, \$6 + \$2 for postage and handling.

This book was primarily funded by General Motors of Canada, with assistance from the City of Oshawa, the Union Rod and Gun Club of Oshawa, and a donation from the Durham Region Field Naturalists. It features a history of the location, presenting it not as a static museum piece but as a continually changing environment resulting from human intervention, intentional restoration management for various wildlife species and the natural stages of native vegetation. There are checklists for all the vertebrate species recorded in the reserve. There are maps, a history of the conservation endeavors that saved Second Marsh and ecological descriptions of each part of the reserve. Precautions against activities that threaten wildlife are printed in orange.

extracted from an article by Barry Kent MacKay in the TORONTO STAR, April 30, 2000

We undervalue common wildflowers at our peril. There's no denying that rare species have an exotic appeal, but it's the common ones that play the pivotal role in ecosystems, supporting insect life and all the larger fauna further up the food chain. It's the dandelion's very commonness that makes it important. Its abundance provides a reliable resource of food for insects and birds, and floral show that transforms the landscape. The word "common" is more than just an indication of abundance of wildflowers -- it also implies that they're an integral part of our everyday, common collective experience. If they decline, so does part of our national culture.

from "Our common wealth" by Phil Gates in BBC WILDLIFE, Vol. 18, No. 4, April 2000

FOR READING (cont'd)

FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA by Jon L. Dunn, J.K. Alderfer and P.E. Lehman, National Geographic, 1999

The recognition of many new species of birds (either confirmed sightings of vagrants or the splitting of existing species) in recent years brought about the need for an extensive reworking of this book, first published in 1983.

In all, 80 species have been added. This has been managed by the addition of only 16 pages to the guide. All recent name changes have been incorporated and the text for each species has been revised. The ordering of several families and genera has been altered to be more in line with the American Ornithological Union's "Check-list of North American Birds (7th edition, 1998)". For example, no longer does one look for the vireos just before the wood-warblers; they now follow the shrikes which in turn now follow the tyrant flycatchers. Recognized subspecies, some of which may soon become full species, are given detailed consideration. In keeping with the surge of interest in pelagic birding in recent years, the section on seabirds has been significantly expanded.

extracted from a review in THE WOOD DUCK (Hamilton), Vol. 53, No 2, Oct. 1999

ONTARIO PLANT LIST (OPL), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Information Paper No. 123, S. G. Newmaster et al., 1998.

Rivalling THE YELLOW PAGES in thickness, that's SOME PAPER! Not only does it list all the vascular plants with some status in Ontario, but all the lichens and mosses and allies as well, some 4700 species. (It's actually computer-created, available in disc form as well.)

The work is largely "rarity" and "resource" oriented. Of the many alphabetical/numerical symbols, several are for the benefit of those interested in control. One of them uses the acronym NRVIS which right away made ME nervous - it relates to "natural resource values information".)

For most field naturalists, the S-ratings are very useful. An "S" status denotes a native Ontario plant, an "SE" status an "exotic", with the numbers from 1 to 5 following the letters indicating how rare or common the plant is (5= "very common"). The G-rank ("global" = "within the range of the plant") might also be of interest to some of us. The bibliography is extensive, yet on looking up the violet family, I found certain anticipated names to be missing. The four indices are, of course, essential, none of them a luxury.

Ontario still has no flora - this work does not pretend to be one - still it has its place.

Diana Banville

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FOR READING (cont'd)

THE ASTERS, GOLDENRODS AND FLEABANES OF GREY AND BRUCE COUNTIES by the Bruce-Grey Plant Committee (Owen Sound Field Naturalists), 2000 (\$8.00)

Far from resting on their laurels, the Bruce-Grey Plant Committee has been busy producing another welcome publication. "The Asters, Goldenrods and Fleabanes of Grey and Bruce Counties" covers 34 species in this complex group of plants.

Its format is similar to their previous works on orchids and ferns, but without the colour plates. The full page devoted to each species includes Dr. Semple's diagrams from "The Asters" and "Goldenrods of Ontario", both by John C. Semple et al. Advanced botanists will still prefer these more comprehensive books, available from the University of Waterloo.

For the amateur, however, the new book combines these plant groups into one concise easy-to-use and easily carried booklet, complete with keys for each of the three groups. It provides far more detail on these species than can be incorporated into general field guides which have the further disadvantage of including a great many species not in our area while omitting some that do occur here.

It should be noted that confusion could arise in relying solely on common names, which frequently vary from one source to another. *Solidago gigantea*, for example, is called smooth goldenrod in the Grey-Bruce book, but giant or late goldenrod in many others. Smooth goldenrod is an appropriate name as it reflects the characteristic which most readily distinguishes it from the closely related *Solidago canadensis* and *S. altissima*.

Like the committee's earlier books, the usefulness of this new one certainly extends beyond Grey and Bruce counties. Torontonians will find all but five local species covered. The five exceptions, all listed as rare or uncommon in Toronto, are *Solidago squarrosa*, *S. patula*, *Aster schreberi*, *A. azureus* and the hybrid *A. amethystinus*. For the Muskoka area, the book covers all but two species: *Aster nemoralis* and *Solidago squarrosa*.

I am sure this book will prove a useful tool in learning about these beautiful and diverse plants. Those who have been wishing, as I have, for something more detailed and locally relevant than general wildflower guides such as those by Peterson or Newcomb, yet less technically overwhelming than Semple's excellent works, will welcome this book's arrival.

Marilynn Murphy

□

Virginia creeper,
comes fall - displays vibrant reds
up bushes and trees.

Haiku by Therese Paradis
November, 1999

THE SPIT IS AN IBA

What is an IBA? It's an Important Bird Area, and Tommy Thompson Park - also known as the Leslie Street Spit - was nominated by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists (FON) and endorsed by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). The nomination was made to BirdLife International which is a conservation organization working to protect habitat for birds around the world. The designation of IBA means that Tommy Thompson Park (TTP) has joined a partnership of 120 countries to conserve critical areas and maintain bird diversity.

To celebrate, a Bird Festival was held at the Spit on June 10 and 11, organized by the FON, TRCA, the Toronto Ornithological Club (TOC), the Toronto Field Naturalists and the Friends of the Spit. Funding was provided by BirdLife International, the Canadian Nature Federation (CNF), Bird Studies Canada and National Legacy 2000.

Four viewing stations were set up along the Spit. The TFN manned the site of the tern nesting rafts and visitors were delighted to see fuzzy little chicks resting with their parents. The TOC showed black-crowned night herons and the TRCA handled the Triangle Pond Restoration and the ring-billed gull/cormorant colony. Spotting scopes and tripods were loaned by Swarovski and Manfrotto.

Guided walks were led by Friends of the Spit along the peninsula on the north side of Embayment C.

At 11:00 a.m. on Saturday a dedication ceremony was held. Representatives from many of the conservation groups, including the TFN, gave short summaries of their participation in protecting and promoting TTP as a bird and wildlife area.

To inform visitors to the Spit of the new status, a plaque is being designed which will be displayed for all to see. This IBA partnership will enhance the value of TTP as a special habitat for the birds that visit the park.

Jean Macdonald

□



PRESCRIBED BURNING BENEFITS NATIVE PLANTS IN TORONTO'S HIGH PARK

On April 15th,* the City of Toronto carried out a carefully controlled burn to help restore High Park's remnant black oak savannah and red oak woodlands. The burn encompassed approximately 10 ha of natural areas, and is the first of a series of annual burns that will take place over the next several years.

Oak savannahs are open, oak-dominated woodlands containing scattered low shrubs and a rich variety of grasses and wildflowers, many of which have southern or prairie affinities. Historically, spectacular oak savannahs and pine barrens extended along the Iroquois Sand Plain as far west as the Humber River. Over 10,000 ha of prairies and savannahs once covered southern Ontario; at present, less than 300 ha remain.

Now many of High Park's large and magnificent black oaks have reached biological maturity and are not being replaced with new seedlings. Further many rare and interesting plants and animals have also disappeared from the park, and exotic trees, shrubs and other plants are invading and replacing native species. Human disturbances are largely to blame, along with the exclusion of natural fires. Oak savannahs depend on periodic fire to maintain their open character and high plant and insect diversity.

The benefits of early spring burning were apparent almost immediately. Fire set back or killed about 60-70% of the stems of invasive woody species, primarily Tartarian honeysuckle and common buckthorn. Garlic mustard, an invasive biennial woodland herb, was strongly reduced in the south end of the park. In contrast, the growth of several species of native savannah and woodland plants was enhanced by fire. Decreased competition from invasives enabled patches of wild geranium, Mayapple, early meadow rue, interrupted fern and various sedges to expand in size. The burn also stimulated the seed bank of these species.

Although the black oak woodlands found in the northwestern section of the park did not burn as extensively, encouraging results were soon evident there as well. By mid-May, woodland sunflowers were twice as tall as they were in this location the previous year, due both to the fire and high rainfall this spring. A large patch of dry-land blueberry increased in size by about 50%, and big bluestem, a dominant species in tallgrass prairies, was out-competing exotic sheep fescue in several locations. This enhanced growth will result in a crop of very high quality native seed by the autumn. Other species that benefited from fire are arrow-leaved aster, goldenrods and sedges. In addition to reducing competition, fire increases the amount of light available to savannah plants by reducing accumulated litter, and volatilizes nitrogen, a nutrient that limits the growth of prairie grasses.

The Parks and Recreation Division will continue to monitor the effects of prescribed burning over the summer and autumn of 2000, and in future years. For further information, call Beth McEwen, Urban Forestry Services, at (416) 392-1888, or attend outing on Sept. 16.

Tove Christensen

* Burns in previous years were experimental.

THE TALL GRASS PRAIRIE

The first settlers who discovered the tall grass prairie wrote of a sea of grass six feet tall. They said that if a man on horseback rode through the grassland you could not see the horse, just the rider.

The grassland was vast, covering Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and parts of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Smaller patches were present in the Dakotas, Michigan and even southern Canada.

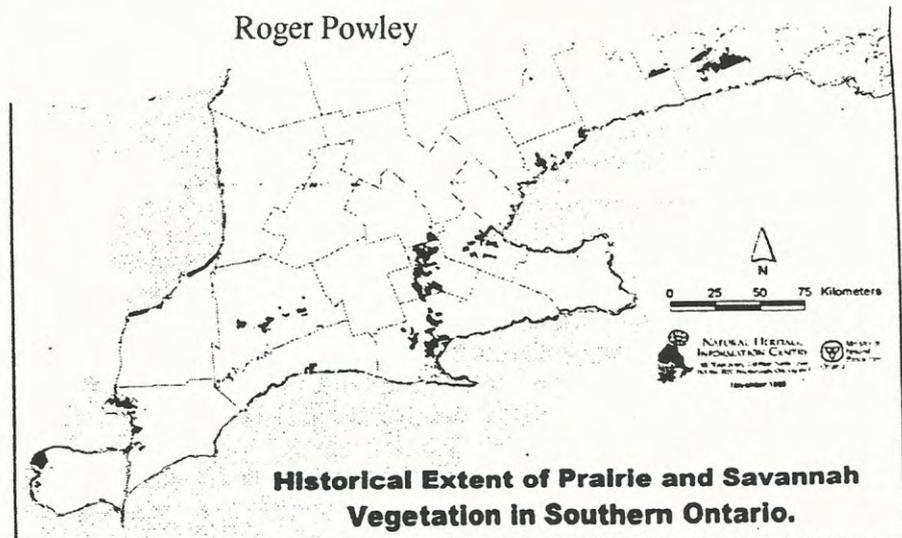
The grasses of this savanna were big bluestem, (*Andropogon gerardi*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*).

Why trees did not grow there is a mystery. It may have been because of animals eating tree seedlings or fire. Grass can survive fire better than most plants because of the roots. It may also be because once established grass will outcompete other plants.

The story of the tall grass prairie is another tragedy. Like the passenger pigeon and the vast herds of bison it is gone. It is now farms growing corn and soy beans. Less than 1% of it is in Kansas where the ground was too rocky to plow.

Fortunately for Torontonians we have saved a tiny bit of this savannah. We can thank Mr. Howard who gave High Park to the city. On the hillsides in High Park you can still find some of these tall grasses. Big bluestem is the easiest to identify as it grows so tall. If you find grass about five or six feet tall it will be *Andropogon*. As a side note this grass was originally called "man's beard". This is the literal translation of *Andropogon*. Indian grass also grows in the park and it is a real treasure because it is now almost extinct. To learn more about grasses I suggest the book *Grasses* by Lauren Brown. She tells the story of the tall grass prairie wonderfully.

from "Prairie/
Savanna Goal" in
CAROLINIAN CANADA,
March 1999



FALL MUSHROOMS TO FIND IN TORONTO

As fall approaches, once again we dip into David Malloch's list of lawn mushrooms of Toronto, selecting the species that we know have been reported in the city, and which are found in many field guides:

FALL:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Agaricus arvensis</i> | HORSE MUSHROOM (or one of two called MEADOW OR FIELD MUSHROOM) |
| 2. <i>Agaricus bitorquis</i>
(<i>A. rodmani</i>) | PAVEMENT/URBAN/SIDEWALK MUSHROOM |
| 3. <i>Coprinus comatus</i> | SHAGGY MANE |
| 4. <i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i> | POISON PIE |
| 5. <i>Lepiota cristata</i> | STINKING or BROWN-EYED PARASOL |
| 6. <i>Leucoagaricus naucinus</i>
(<i>Lepiota naucina/naucinoides</i>) | SMOOTH LEPIOTA |

Challenge species include:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Agaricus semotus</i>
(<i>A. auricolor</i>)
(<i>A. diminutivis</i>) | (REMOTE) AGARICUS |
|--|-------------------|

It is not in all popular field guides but is in the new Barron.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 2. <i>Lepista nuda</i> | BLEWIT |
|------------------------|--------|

It is not guaranteed to be found in the city but in pine plantations like Vivian Forest (York Regional Forest).

There are 31 mushrooms of spring, summer and fall on Malloch's lawn list. 19 appear in the new Barron (a few of these not covered by popular guides). 12 do not appear there (in some cases covered by other guides). Please continue to send in your mushroom observations to TFN - with dates and places. We are building a Toronto checklist.

Diana Banville

Ref.: Fungi in general and mushrooms in particular by David Malloch, 1999, in SPECIAL PLACES published by Royal Canadian Institute & MUSHROOMS OF ONTARIO AND EASTERN CANADA by George Barron 1999 (See Review TFN 485:20).

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DON'T JUST DO SOMETHING, STAND THERE.

On one of the first warm days of spring I dressed up in rubber boots and went for a walk in the Rouge wetlands. There were not yet any nesting birds to disturb, only the male redwings staking out their territories. I was intent on not being intent on anything in particular, following the paths through last year's cattails and enjoying the sun's warmth. Around noon I sat on a log to eat. As I was chewing and enjoying the sun's warmth on my bare arms, I slowly began to sense I was being watched. I looked all around. There were cattail husks, a couple of redwings, trees in the distance, a blue sky, and lots of puddles. And there was a lump of mud. It was regarding me. Have you ever been regarded by a lump of mud? I sat still. A piece of the lump moved slightly. I sat still. Another lump extended slowly, and raised the whole structure a little. The mud took on a strangely familiar outline.

I had been privileged to witness a snapping turtle rising up out of its winter home. Its ragged shell was about a foot long, and the other five muddy blobs were claws and head. Its eyes were not visible, but they were there, and saw me. I watched for more than an hour and the process was still not complete when I left. I doubt I shall ever witness it again.

A second example occurred some weeks later. After tramping around in the wetlands of Lambton Woods admiring marsh marigolds and trout lilies, we decided to take a nap in the (again) warm spring sun. When Carol, who was lying on her side, opened her eyes, it was to see the green and black stripes of a garter snake slowly undulating down past her body, only four or five inches away. She managed to get a "Do look but don't move" message to me so I could share the pleasure. She gingerly stuck out a finger to touch tail, and we found out the true meaning of acceleration: zero to sixty instantly. I laughed so hard that I startled the chickadee perched on my foot.

Moving through the woods and fields in and around our ravines is both healthy and satisfying in countless ways, but oft-times the world will come to us if we can accomplish that most difficult feat: doing nothing.

Murray and Carol Seymour

□

...sustainable development and a sustainable society over the long term are not choices but imperatives. If society fails to make the transition, the choice will be made for it, more likely with greater social and environmental costs.

from "Progress and the biosphere: the dialectics of sustainable development" by John T. Pierce in THE CANADIAN GEOGRAPHER, 1992.

THE FIELD

Blazoned with the gold of avens, bird's-foot trefoil,
 cinquefoil, hawkweed and yellow sweet clover --
 Snowed over with drifts of ox-eye daisy and camomile --
 Blue with the summer-sky of chicory and the indigo
 of viper's bugloss --
 Splattered, Jackson Pollock style, with the pink-to-purple
 rainbow of milkweed, red clover, climbing vetch --
 Even the cerise of the inevitable purple loosestrife in
 surrounding ditches,
 The Field cried out for "DEVELOPMENT".

As, indeed, the humungous billboard proclaimed.

A Mall? A "Supermarket"? Condominiums? The extended
 tentacles of Suburbia?

ANYTHING but this wasteland of "weeds", good only for
 receiving the cans and plastic of passing motorists.

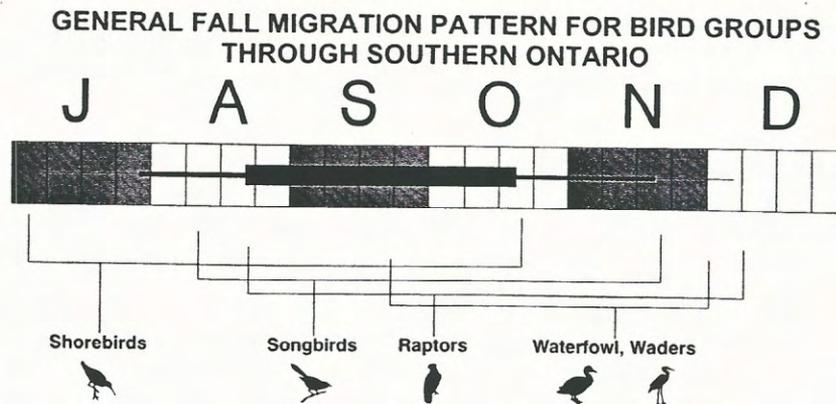
Take heart! Progress will eventually catch up with this
 anomaly.

Eva Davis

Ed. note:

This patch of glory was just before the entrance to Brampton's
 Meadowvale Cemetery, which is, of course, mowed, pesticided, and
 properly controlled. The Field was a riot of beauty, and doomed.
 What is the matter with the human race that only its square of
 toxic "proper" lawn and "proper" garden flowers constitutes what
 it regards as that part of the planet to be preserved?

□



See outings pages (3-5) and migration news on page 27.

AN INVITATION TO THE TORONTO ZOO

The Toronto Zoo is laid out geographically with plant and animal species grouped together according to where they are found in the wild. There are four major pavilions: Africa, Australasia, Indo-Malayan and Americas, each with an outdoor paddock.

165 hectares comprise the core woods winding throughout the entire area, which embraces 287 hectares.

For several years a group of volunteers has studied and become knowledgeable concerning the remarkable tropical collection, which includes 400 trees and 4000 shrubs. Many rare plants are grown from seeds obtained from the International Seed Exchange.

Inside the Americas Pavilion is a large cycad. Volunteer Marisa Miller explains this extraordinary plant to visitors. "It is a primitive plant, a 'living fossil'. The cycads were prominent during the Mesozoic era, the era to which the dinosaurs belong. It is also called a 'bread tree'. The starchy pith within the trunk is used to make bread," says Marisa.

Priscilla Cole, a knowledgeable botanist, points out the tree fern and the witchhazel, both in the Americas Pavilion. She explains how the former was used to produce coal and the latter has medicinal powers.

We follow Marisa along the path towards the camels. On the right side near the river are lovely, large willows bending towards the water. Marisa explains, "As you see, willows live near water -- ponds and streams. Here there is a high density of insect life. These trees worked out their defences enabling them to survive many million years. The willow brings together certain chemicals within their roots and changes this into a vile-tasting poison. The poison is transferred throughout the trees, leaves, stems and bark. Insects bite into the leaves. The poisons reach their stomachs and leg muscles and paralyse them. The insect either falls off or it hangs onto the tree. The stomach muscles no longer work and the bug dies of starvation."

Jane Ashmore, a long-time volunteer enjoys a walk through the core woods in all seasons. Ann Millett, an expert on the wetlands, provides information at the four created ponds harbouring all sorts of living things.

The Indo-Malayan Pavilion shelters such plants as: chenille, sometimes called monkey's tail plant; the fish tail palm and the pandanus, a very tall succulent with spines along its edges and down the middle. While you examine these plants you hear the hornbill calling incessantly.

In the Australasian Pavilion grows the orchid tree of the Caesalpiniaceae (a subgroup of the bean family). Likely you will see the Kookaburra and magpies among the flowers. This orchid tree belongs to the Bauhinia genus. It is named after two 16th Century Swiss herbalists, John and Casper Bauhin. The two-lobed leaves represent the brothers.

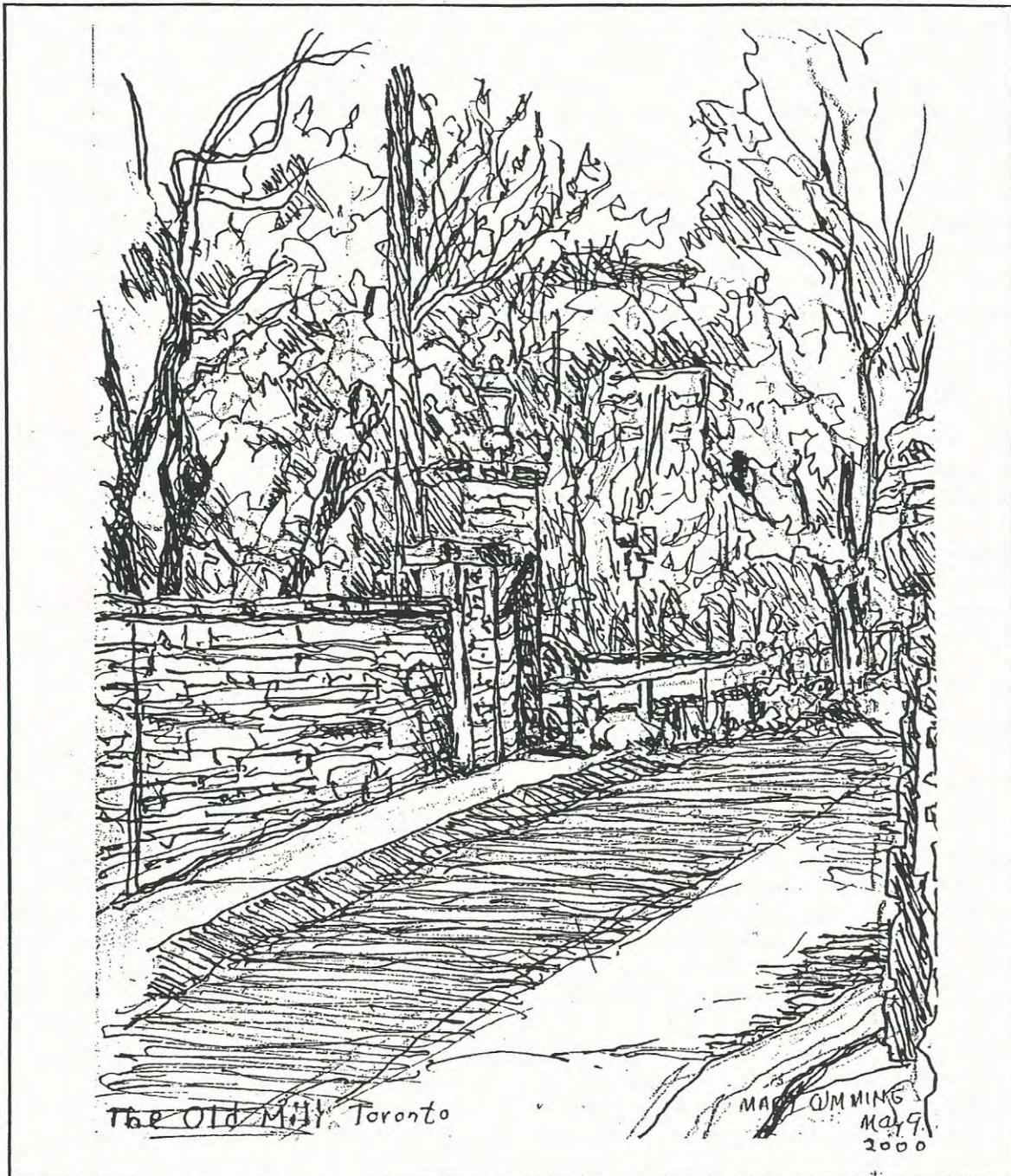
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AN INVITATION TO THE TORONTO ZOO (ctd.)

This very brief description of the Toronto Zoo is an invitation to TFN to come, visit and explore the plants, insects, birds, fish, and other animals. It will be time well spent.

Margaret Tipping

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IN THE NEWS

MORNING TREMOR RATTLES RESIDENTS, DOES NO DAMAGE

The latest earth tremor to hit the Toronto region gave some residents a shaky start to their morning, but emergency measures officials said there were no reports of damage. The May 24 tremor, which occurred at 6:22 a.m. northeast of Ajax, had a magnitude of 3.1, an intermediate level of shaking that seismologists say is strong enough to rattle china. It also set off monitoring procedures in two nearby nuclear power plants. Both Pickering and Darlington nuclear generating stations were required to inform the EMO of the earthquake. Power plants are built to sustain up to around magnitude 6. It was not as strong as last November's tremor, which centred south of Toronto and had a 3.8 magnitude. The largest recorded earthquake in this region of North America was of magnitude 5.5 in upstate New York in 1929. Heavy earthquake activity rarely occurs in southern Ontario with an average of one magnitude 3 earthquake a year. A magnitude 5.2 tremor rumbled through much of Ontario on Jan. 1, centred near North Bay. It was the strongest earthquake to hit Ontario in 65 years.

extracted from an article by Theresa Ebdon in THE GLOBE & MAIL, May 25, 2000

THE STORM THAT LEFT FISH ... THAT'S RIGHT, FISH ... AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

More than a month's worth of heavy rain, 100 km/h winds and a sky full of lightning bolts, gave southern Ontario a nasty beating, in the air, on land and in the water. The weather system, which lashed southern Ontario periodically throughout May 12, arrived in full force that evening and, for the next five hours, trashed the place. Blown-over trees crashed through roofs and tore down power lines, leading to dozens of local blackouts. The rain came down in record amounts. The 67.8 millimetres (2.7 inches) recorded in downtown Toronto is nearly three times the previous May 12 record, 26.7 millimetres (1.1 inches) recorded in 1974.

extracted from an article by Penny Laughren, in THE SUNDAY STAR, May 14, 2000

AIRPORT FOAM SEEPS INTO CREEK

Shortly before 6 p.m. June 8, a fire alarm malfunction at an airline hangar at Pearson sent 22,000 litres of fire-retardant foam along with 450,000 litres of water from the sprinkler system into storm sewers at the airport. The fire-retardant foam spilled into Spring Creek, which flows into Lake Ontario through Etobicoke Creek. Police said contact with the chemicals could cause skin irritation. Emergency cleanup crews fought to prevent the substance from reaching Lake Ontario. The Ministry of the Environment will be unable to monitor the long-term effects of toxins in the water and on surrounding animal and plant life because of drastic cuts to its budget. According to the U.S. Environmental Defence Fund, ethanol is a suspected carcinogen and often affects the cardiovascular, neurological and gastro-intestinal systems.

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IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

Urea reacts with water to produce ammonium, which sucks the oxygen out of water. It actually suffocates fish. In large enough amounts, both these chemicals can cause significant fish kills.

extracted from an article by Trevor Haché and Romana King in the TORONTO STAR, June 10, 2000

PARK'S COYOTES CHOWIN' DOWN GOOSE FOR DINNER

There's a benefit to coyotes living in High Park -- they eat pesky Canada Geese. The coyotes have obviously killed a number of geese -- and scared them off. The population that used to be along the western beaches has dropped substantially.

from an article in THE TORONTO SUN, July 26, 2000

HEAVEN CAN WAIT

When a Harvard University researcher surveyed 102 century-old Bostonians, he found that many had a strange thing in common: They had lived in second or third-floor residences for most of their lives.

from the GLOBE & MAIL, June 28, 2000

Comment: ...so no complaints about the climbs out of Toronto's valleys!!!

FLY-BY-NIGHTS

Step out into your yard at night, or early morning before the sun comes up, and you may hear a variety of call notes over your head. Millions of little birds are travelling south; they call to each other to avoid mid-air collisions. Small songbirds migrate at night; temperatures are lower, winds are lighter and the birds don't need to worry about hawks, which are strictly daytime migrants. Most North American birds migrate at lower altitudes than European species and are thus more prone to collisions with tall structures. Impacts with communications towers kill an estimated four million birds annually in the United States. In 1979 when there were far fewer towers, the death toll was 1.4 million. The problem of "getting whacked" is expected to grow worse as digital-TV and cellular-phone technology increase the need for tall structures.

extracted from "Social Studies" by Michael Kesterton in the GLOBE & MAIL, Sept. 1, 1999

Note: In the Toronto Financial district about half the annual 2000 birds retrieved by FLAP (Fatal Light Awareness) are rehabilitated and freed. 41% of these birds are warblers, although woodcocks, brown creepers, owls, sparrows, thrushes and thrashers are found in great numbers as well. FLAP needs volunteers who are willing to monitor (at present) 40 structures in the downtown area. Lack of volunteers prevents FLAP from visiting every building every day. If you are able to be on the scene at approximately one hour before daybreak during peak migration times (mid-August through mid-November), FLAP would greatly appreciate you volunteering your time. You may contact FLAP at 65 Front Street West, Suite 0116-207, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1E6 or call (905)831-FLAP, or contact them at their WWW site <FLAP.org>.

from TOC newsletter, Number 104, April 2000

THE WEATHER (THIS TIME LAST YEAR)

September 1999, Toronto

A generally pleasant month with a definitive end to dry conditions by the end of the month.

The month began with the now thoroughly familiar warm upper level ridge over the lower Great Lakes. Temperatures rose to about 30°C for a few days until the remnants of Hurricane Dennis slowly moved in bringing cloud, humidity, and then thundershowers on Sept. 6th. Thereafter, it settled into a mostly dry, settled pattern. Hurricane Floyd passed well to the east on Sept. 16th-17th, bringing just a high cloud deck and brisk northerly winds. It remained relatively warm, however, with the only drop to below-normal temperatures occurring on Sept. 21st-22nd after a cold front. The month ended with a weather system that brought torrential rains on Sept. 29th of over 40 mm. These began to make a dent in the subsoil drought.

Average temperatures were close to 3°C above normal at Pearson Airport, just over 2°C above normal downtown, and only fractionally cooler than 1998. Sunshine was close to 30 hours above normal but 40 less than 1998. Sun prevailed the first four days: Sept. 14th-19th, and Sept. 25th-28th. Rainfall was somewhat above normal, mostly due to the downpours on Sept. 29th. In fact, there were only three days with significant rainfalls.

Gavin Miller

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COMING EVENTS

Ian Wheal Heritage Walks

- Sept. 4 at 2 pm - Re-greening of Ontario Central Prison site
Meet at the southwest corner of King St. West and Jefferson Ave.
- Sept. 9 at 2 pm - Lost wetlands of Leslieville
Meet at the northwest corner of Queen St. East and Jones Ave.
- Sept. 17 at 11 am - lost coastal villages of Scarborough & Pickering
Meet at the Rouge Hills GO station.
- Sept. 30 at 2 pm - Gzowski Estate. Meet at southeast corner of
Bathurst St. & Dundas St. West.

Greater Toronto Raptor Watch - open house - Sat. Sept. 9 from 9 am at "Hawk Hill" in High Park (at the north end of the Grenadier restaurant parking lot). Experience the start of the annual southerly migration of almost 20 species of hawks, eagles and vultures as they pass overhead. Skilled observers will be present with identification displays, raptor specimens and other reference material.

Wonders of the Earth - presented by the Gem and Mineral Club of Scarborough - Sept. 16 from 10 am to 6 pm and Sun. Sept. 17 from 11 am to 5 pm at the Mid-Scarborough Community Centre, 2467 Eglinton Ave. East (Kennedy subway station). Free.

Anne & Pedro Leon - Open Doors - 16 Copping Rd., Scarborough - Sept. 23 and Sept. 24 from 1 pm to 4 pm - nature artists' studios including pottery, painting and drawing.

High Park walking tours at 1:15 pm

- Sept. 3 - explore High Park
 - Sept. 17 - High Park's native flora communities
- Meet near the south side of the Grenadier Cafe and Teahouse. \$2 donation. For more information about tours and volunteer programs, call 392-1748.

Carolinian Canada Conservation Forum 2000 - field trip conference - Oct. 13, 14, 15. For details, write to Carolinian Canada, 659 Exeter Rd., London, Ont. N6E 1L3.

Toronto Ornithological Club - Jim Baillie Memorial Bird Walks - free

- Fall warblers - Lambton Woods - Sat. Sept. 9 from 8 am to 12 noon with Don Burton. Meet in the parking lot of James Gardens (access from Edenbridge Dr).
- Fall Migration - High Park - Sat. Sept. 23 from 8 am to 12 noon with Herb Elliott. Meet in the parking lot inside the Bloor St. entrance at High Park.
- Shorebirds and other migrants - Leslie St. Spit - Sat. Sept. 30 from 8 am (all day) with Glenn Coady. Meet at the foot of Leslie St. Bring lunch.

Fungi Fair - Mon. Sept. 18 from 12 noon to 9 pm at the Civic Garden Centre. For more information about this and the Cain Foray (Sept. 15-17), call HI-FUNGI.

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 \$25 SINGLE, SENIOR FAMILY
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 Tax receipts issued for donations