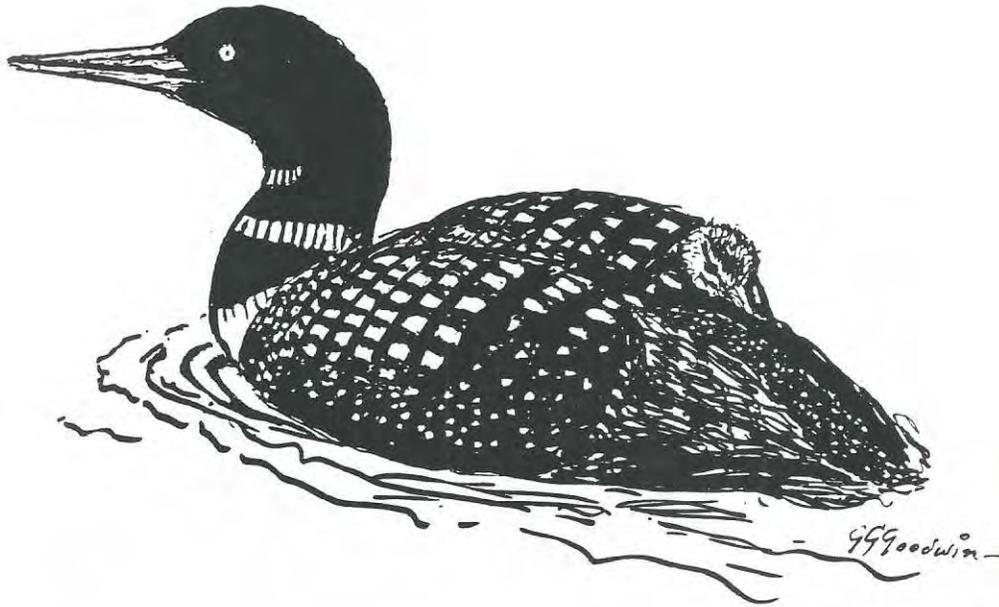


# TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 422

October 1991



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# TFN MEETINGS

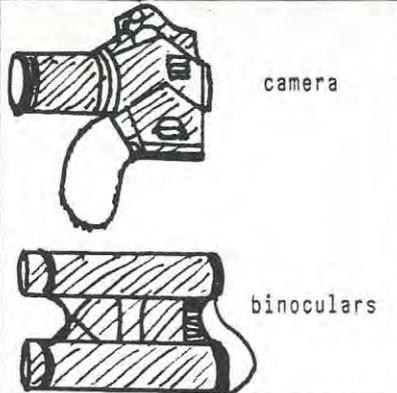
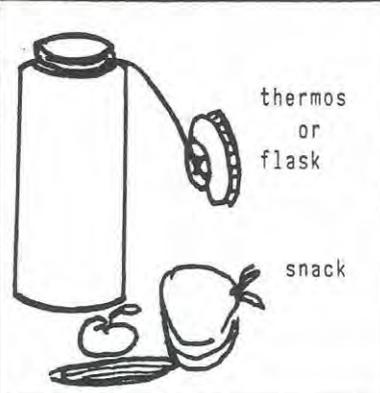
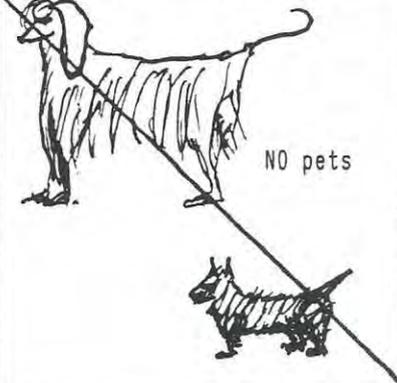
Monday, October 7 - THE GEOLOGY OF WASTE: THE GARBAGE CRISIS IN ONTARIO  
 at 8 pm  
 155 College St.  
 6th floor auditorium

an illustrated lecture by Dr. Nick Eyles from Scarborough College of the University of Toronto  
 Dr. Eyles has done extensive research on the Scarborough bluffs and the Don Valley Brick Yard. He is an expert on ground water -- a topic which we should all know more about. It is only by understanding more about the movement of water underground that we can avoid polluting our drinking water supplies when we locate garbage dumps in unsuitable places. Come and bring your friends with you to this important meeting.

- from 7 pm to 8 pm TFN holds a social hour just outside the lecture auditorium
- memberships and publications are for sale
- a display of the art of Jean McGill

Next Meeting: Monday, November 4, 1991

FOR ENJOYMENT OF TFN OUTINGS, REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING:

 <p>free TTC RIDE GUIDE</p> <p>Metro map</p> <p>notebook &amp; pen</p>	 <p>camera</p> <p>binoculars</p>	 <p>thermos or flask</p> <p>snack</p>
<p>Bring your family and/or friends</p> 	 <p>NO pets</p>	 <p>keys</p> <p>money</p> <p>TTC fare</p>

TO HELP PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

- ▷ air or water pollution complaints: 424-3000
- debris in valleys: 661-6600



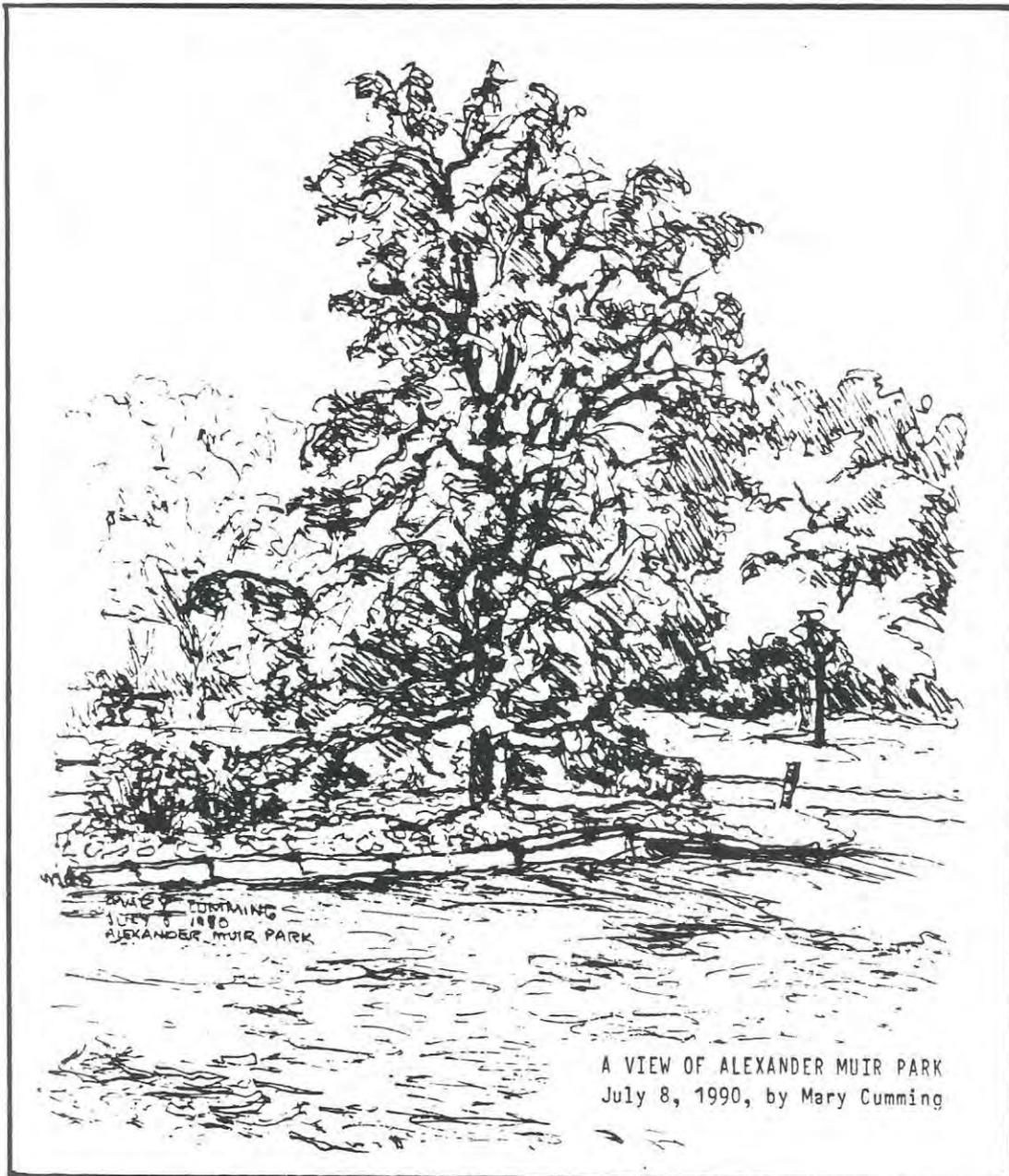
## OCTOBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Tuesday METRO ZOO - nature arts Rouge, Scarborough  
 Oct. 15 Leader: Mary Cumming  
 10:30 am Meet at the zoo entrance on Meadowvale Road north of Sheppard Avenue East.  
 Lunch optional.  
 \$ entrance fee Bring camera, sketching material and stool or just come and enjoy. A chance  
 to enjoy the variety of plants and animals from all parts of the world as  
 well as the Rouge, depending on the weather.
- Wednesday PINE HILLS CEMETERY - nature walk Taylor Creek, Scarborough  
 Oct. 16 Leader: Eileen Mayo  
 10:30 am Meet at the entrance on the northeast corner of St. Clair Ave.  
 East and Birchmount Rd. Bring lunch.  
 As well as a wonderful collection of trees, this property has a nature trail  
 for us to follow beside Taylor Creek. Undeveloped parts of the grounds are  
 often good places to see flocks of sparrows and juncos at this time of year.
- Saturday COL. DANFORTH PARK - birds Highland Creek, Scarborough  
 Oct. 19 Leader: Karin Fawthrop  
 10 am Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Kingston Rd.  
 at Col. Danforth Trail. Lunch optional.  
 A lovely section of valley with wild forested slopes and easy trails to  
 follow. Late migrants should still be resting and feeding in this area.
- Wednesday BROOKBANKS RAVINE - nature walk East Don tributary, North York  
 Oct. 23 Leaders: Margaret Canning & Jean Orpwood  
 10:30 am Meet on the south side of York Mills Rd. at Fenside Drive  
 (just east of the Don Valley Parkway). Bring lunch.  
 This is one of the ravines studied by TFN members. A report about the  
 history and nature of this area is available. Come and see what changes  
 have taken place since the report was published.
- Saturday HIGH PARK - birds Toronto  
 Oct. 26 Leader: Helen Smith  
 10 am Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Bloor St. West  
 opposite High Park Ave. Morning only.  
 This is another outing for those who are beginning to bird watch. We hope  
 to see bluebirds and hawks on this walk.  
 +
- Saturday BLACK CREEK - restoration project Black Creek, North York  
 Oct. 26 Leaders: Alex Wilson & Gavin Miller  
 10 am Meet on the north side of Finch Ave. West where it crosses  
 Black Creek (between Keele St and Jane St). Morning only.  
 Much of this small valley was bared of vegetation a number of years ago when  
 Metro Parks constructed an asphalt trail along the valley floor. Now work  
 is underway to "restore" the valley. Come and learn about this ambitious  
 program.
- Sunday WEST DON - nature walk West Don, North York  
 Oct. 27 Leader: Sandy Cappell  
 2 pm Meet at the northeast corner of Finch Ave. West and Dufferin  
 St. Walk will end at a different public transit stop.  
 A chance to see the most northerly section of the West Don in Metro, including  
 the G. Ross Lord Dam and Reservoir.

## OCTOBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

Wednesday      PROSPECT CEMETERY - nature walk      Toronto/York  
Oct. 30      Leader: Al Shaw  
10:30 am      Meet at the entrance on the north side of St. Clair Ave. West  
                 opposite Lansdowne Ave. Morning only Walk will end at a  
                 different public transit stop.  
                 A lovely cemetery with a wonderful collection of trees, both native and  
                 introduced. Also, a good place to see owls and mockingbirds if this walk  
                 is like previous ones.

□



## KEEPING IN TOUCH

August 8, 1991

...Going through my TFN Newsletters, I came upon the March, 1991, issue in which you...mentioned hairworms (observed ca. 1930)...Six years ago I was walking through Cedarvale Ravine on Good Friday between 2-3 PM... It was a cloudy day, some rain in the area, and...no sign of green life anywhere. As I was approaching the curve at the east end of the ravine...I saw something in the puddle right in the path. It looked like a brown-black length of twine just about 12 inches long, wriggling this way and that. I picked it up in my hands and saw that it had a little knot at one end which raised itself up as if looking around. Though I had never seen one before, I immediately thought this must be a horse-hair worm. I remember the description of one and its life habits in the book "Pilgrim at Tinker Creek" by Annie Dillard, that now famous gospel of the wonders of Nature...how eggs are laid inside other insects and then the worms somehow have to find their way to water...I decided to take the worm over to the little pool against the south slope of the hills. Unfortunately, as I was almost there, it slithered out of my grasp...How the worm got there [and] where it came from ...is all a mystery to me. However, I do offer this information to you just so that the records can show that a hair worm was found in Toronto later than 1930.

Kevin Irie

August 1991

I was very pleased to read the letter from Mr. J. Jefferies, Supervisor, Vehicle Emissions Unit, Ministry of the Environment, in the September newsletter. For the past six months I have been phoning in the licence numbers of cars which are burning oil (or other pollutants) and found Mr. Jefferies and his staff more than willing to help track down the culprits. Please print the ministry's hot line number 965-9124; also 965-4159 (to record a message); and Mr. Jefferies', 326-1697.

When calling in a licence number, state the car's colour and make if you know it, the time you saw it and where. All this information will help.

Rosemary Sheppard

June 1991

This spring I saw dozens of dead birds -- both mature and immature -- on sidewalks, in gutters and on the roads of the east end of Metro. I don't remember seeing this many in previous years. Am I just more observant this year, or is this the beginning of more silent springs?

Melanie Milanich

October sundown.  
Today the wind has arranged  
criss-cross clouds up there!

haiku by Diana Barville

## DRAMA ON THE ICE

There have been several common loons spending their summers on the lake here every year, but 1990 was to be different. For the first time in 12 years they nested and reared young. The nest site was on a low rocky islet in a quiet bay near our house. Each day the nest was checked and an adult bird seen brooding while the mate swam close by, often uttering quite encouraging calls. Days passed and human activity at the lake increased. As July approached, we knew the boating activity and disturbance would peak. On July 3rd, the nest was empty, but the parents and two young could be seen floating in a secluded spot.

Summer passed with the usual complement of human fun and holiday activity. By now a single chick survived, the other being a victim of a hungry snapping turtle or some other mishap. This lone youngster was always in the company of one parent bird, if not both. Several other loons visited the lake and, by October, five or six were resident. It became difficult to distinguish the immature loon from the others which had lost their breeding plumage.

Colder weather and shorter daylight soon prompted the birds to leave for the ocean, yet a solitary loon remained, escorted only by the two or three ring-billed gulls, which then also left. Why did the loon linger? Ice began to form along the shore and in the shallow bays. As the New Year approached, only narrow leads of open water remained.

In previous years we had noticed that loons seemed to be capable of forecasting just when the lake would completely ice over, always departing during the final night. Yet each morning revealed our loon floating in a diminishing "pond", surrounded by thickening ice. The bird appeared fit and well and it could be seen diving, wing flapping and in otherwise good health, but for some reason it had failed to take flight. Now the "pond" was too small for it to use for take-off.

One cold and windy day while we were confined to the house, a flash of white and movement caught our eyes and an adult bald eagle was seen to have taken up position, either hovering over the "pond" or standing sentinel on the ice edge. This caused the loon to dive and take evasive action, but each time it attempted to surface for air the eagle forced it down again. To us watching, the minutes seemed endless. The loon was by now becoming noticeably weaker and, when it next surfaced, the eagle swooped and grasped it in its talons, and tried to lift it out onto the ice. A struggle ensued, with the eagle releasing its hold and once more the loon dove. The watching and waiting continued until the eagle again grasped the loon in its talons. The loon struggled and finally managed, with outstretched wings, to pull the eagle down into the water. After much splashing, the eagle again had to release its hold and flopped up onto the ice, where it spent the next few minutes trying to free its feathers of the icy water. Droplets sparkled in the air as it ruffled itself and vigorously shook its wings. Finally it flew up into a nearby tree and perched in the sunlight, turning occasionally to dry. In the meantime, the beleaguered loon had surfaced and was swimming rapidly about and flapping its wings. The eagle eventually flew off, at which point the loon took heart and groomed and preened.

That night the temperature dropped and when morning came with blowing snow no "pond" or bird could be seen.

an article by Bill Cutfield in THE BLUE BILL (Kingston Field Naturalists), Vol. 38, No. 1, Mar. 91

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## AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE REPORT

### HALF OF TURTLE SPECIES UNDER ECOLOGICAL SIEGE

Almost 50 per cent of the known species of turtles are in serious trouble. The New York Turtle and Tortoise Society, a non-profit organization dedicated to conservation and preservation of habitat and captive propagation of turtles and tortoises, says turtles are threatened by being over exploited as pets, food and jewelry and are at further risk by pollution and destruction of habitats. The sweeping popularity of the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle cartoon characters has created a big craze for pet turtles, along with a black market for baby turtles. Another ongoing problem is that unwanted pets are dumped in the wild, where they can become pest species or spread disease among native turtles.

Things you can do to help preserve turtle species:

- Leave wild turtles in the wild. Many wild turtles are threatened or endangered.
- Help a turtle across the road. Turtles "know" where they're going, so gently place them on the side of the road where they were headed. But be careful of passing traffic -- don't become a fatality yourself.
- Take an injured turtle to the veterinarian or wildlife office. Many injured turtles can recover, even from serious injury, if given proper treatment and care.
- Don't buy baby turtles. In the last few decades, millions of baby turtles were sold as pets, only to die in the hands of inept owners. Live turtles are not toys and are never suitable pets for small children. Hatchlings are fragile babies themselves and need special care and attention.
- Don't buy turtle products such as turtle oil, leather, meat or tortoise-shell. Don't order turtle soup.
- Be a responsible pet owner. If you have a turtle, take the time to learn proper care. A good introductory book is "Turtles" by Harmut Wilke, published by Grafe and Unzer GmbH, 1979.
- Work with environmental organizations to help preserve and protect natural habitats.

adapted from an article by Knight-Ridder in the LONDON FREE PRESS, July 11, 1991

□

### THE LEAF-BLOWER

*"The good of the park" you say it's for,  
this constant, high-pitched whine?  
I hope you've got your ear-plugs on;  
next time I'll wear mine!*

*Diana Banville  
Taylor Creek Park  
November 10, 1989*

## FOR READING

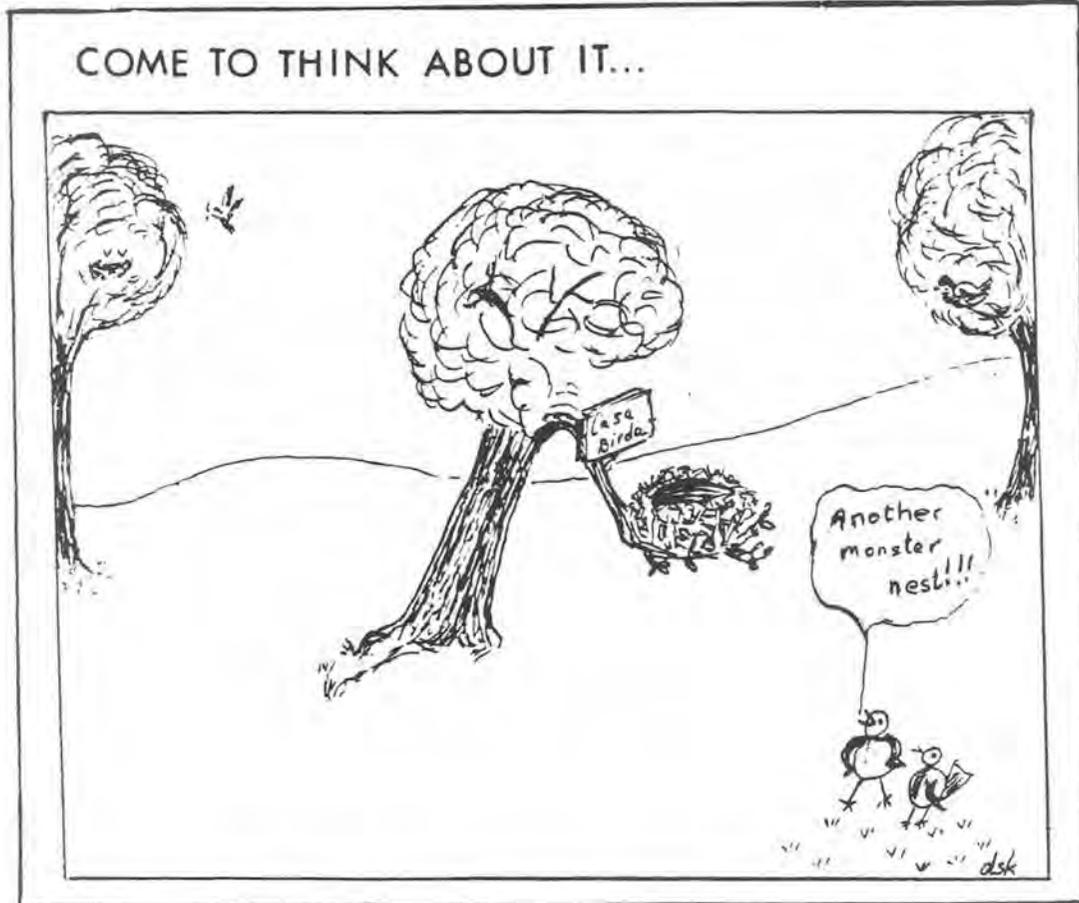
ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF ONTARIO, Second Edition, revised and expanded, by Ross D. James, Royal Ontario Museum 1991, 113 pages, including bibliography, plus index to common and scientific names, 2 maps. Available from ROM Publication Services, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto M5S 2C6, phone 978-4968. \$13.95.

The format of this revision is similar to the first edition, published in December of 1976. 442 documented Ontario species are listed, of which just over 300 are regular-occurring. 12 species which lacked descriptions or evidence are not in the count, though they are recorded as undocumented. Obviously escaped pets are not listed; 15 apparent escapees requiring decisions are listed as an appendix.

Status, distribution, and occurrence dates are given for each species, with egg dates listed for the breeding birds. An appendix giving information on subspecies includes notes on Thayer's gull (in the author's opinion a subspecies of the Iceland gull) and the hoary redpoll (which the author believes should be considered conspecific with the common redpoll). The work is full of surprises.

This well-designed, handy book takes into account the considerable literature of the 1980's on Ontario bird life, while providing much needed complementary data.

DB



Diana Karrantjas

FOR READING (cont'd)

TFN LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS: (February - July, 1991)

Two interesting books have been donated to TFN library recently:

WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN, by Ernest Thompson Seton, and  
BIRDER'S GUIDE TO SOUTHWESTERN MANITOBA, by

Calvin W. Cuthbert et al., as well as  
the report WATERSHED by David Crombie of the Royal Commission on the  
Future of the Toronto Waterfront.

We've also received an article on the Alberta Wildflower Watch and  
a booklet on the Mount Cook National Park-Governor's Bush area.

Our thanks to the donors, Norah E. K. Lane, Melanie Milanich, Peggy  
Love and Miriam Faibish. Phone 690-1963 if you are interested in  
borrowing any of this material.

DB

□



CASA LOMA is usually translated as "house on the hill". Actually, this famous Toronto landmark stands on the ancient shoreline of the glacial Lake Iroquois - a shoreline which was then a bluff, but is still clearly defined today - some 12,000 years later.

Ref.: "Geology of the Toronto Region" by A. P. Coleman in A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TORONTO REGION, Faull, 1913; and A HISTORY OF SCARBORO, Bonis, 1968.

## IN THE NEWS

### LEARNING TO LEAVE THE PLOW IN THE BARN

In a step some researchers are calling the biggest agricultural change in centuries, many farmers have stopped using plows. Instead, more and more farmers are trying so-called "low-till" or "no-till" farming in which cultivators are dragged over the fields, scraping only the top few centimetres of soil to prepare the seedbed. This leaves plenty of crop residue on the ground, material that reduces erosion. No-till instruments cut an even thinner wedge into the soil to receive the seeds, but otherwise leave the dirt undisturbed. Plowing buries the soil's protective ground cover, exposing it to the full erosive effects of wind and rain. Farmers who plow run the risk of having tonnes of soil wash or blow away in a matter of hours during stormy weather. At the University of Guelph, researchers overseeing Ontario's longest-running investigation of low-tillage practices say experiments over the past three decades have shown that in lighter, sandy soil, corn yields are similar in both no-till fields and conventional plowed fields. However, for heavier soil, no-till yields decline 10 to 15 per cent. The gap could be cut in half if farmers alternated between corn and soybean crops because this leads to lower rates of root disease in the corn. In addition, scientists have found that decomposing corn residue inhibits the growth of subsequent corn crops, an effect that does not apply when species are rotated. No plowing worked out to be a paying proposition. One farmer applied about 20 per cent less herbicide because there were fewer weeds, and he used a fraction of the diesel fuel because he didn't have to drive his tractor as much.

extracted from an article by Martin Mittelstaedt in the GLOBE AND MAIL, July 8, 1991

### WILDLIFE BODY BUILDING OFFICE ON MARSH

Three days after the Manitoba government passed enabling legislation, Ducks Unlimited Canada began putting up a massive 4,300-square-metre Canadian headquarters on the nesting grounds of birds such as the rare le Conte's sparrow and the green-backed heron. The controversial \$10-million office complex and interpretive centre is being built on the spectacular Oak Hammock Marsh, a 3,5000-hectare wildlife management area just north of Winnipeg. By developing several hectares at Oak Hammock, Ducks Unlimited Canada hopes to increase human traffic through the area from 89,000 people a year to 210,000. While Ducks Unlimited Canada says its plan is opposed only by a few "fringe" environmentalists, officials of a sister group, Ducks Unlimited Inc. in the United States, say the project has tarnished the organization's image and U.S. patrons -- many of them hunters -- have been promised their financial contributions will not build the new office. The new headquarters for 130 staff and adjacent parking lot is supposed to have no negative impact on the marsh. Steps are being taken to mitigate the effect of new roads, hydro lines, sewage releases and the herbicides which will be used to kill vegetation around the office at Oak Hammock. Canadian Nature Federation, the Sierra Club of Western Canada, the Manitoba Naturalists Society who opposed the project say the site chosen is most inappropriate for an organization which purports to support nature conservancy.

adapted from an article by David Roberts in the GLOBE AND MAIL, July 31, 1991

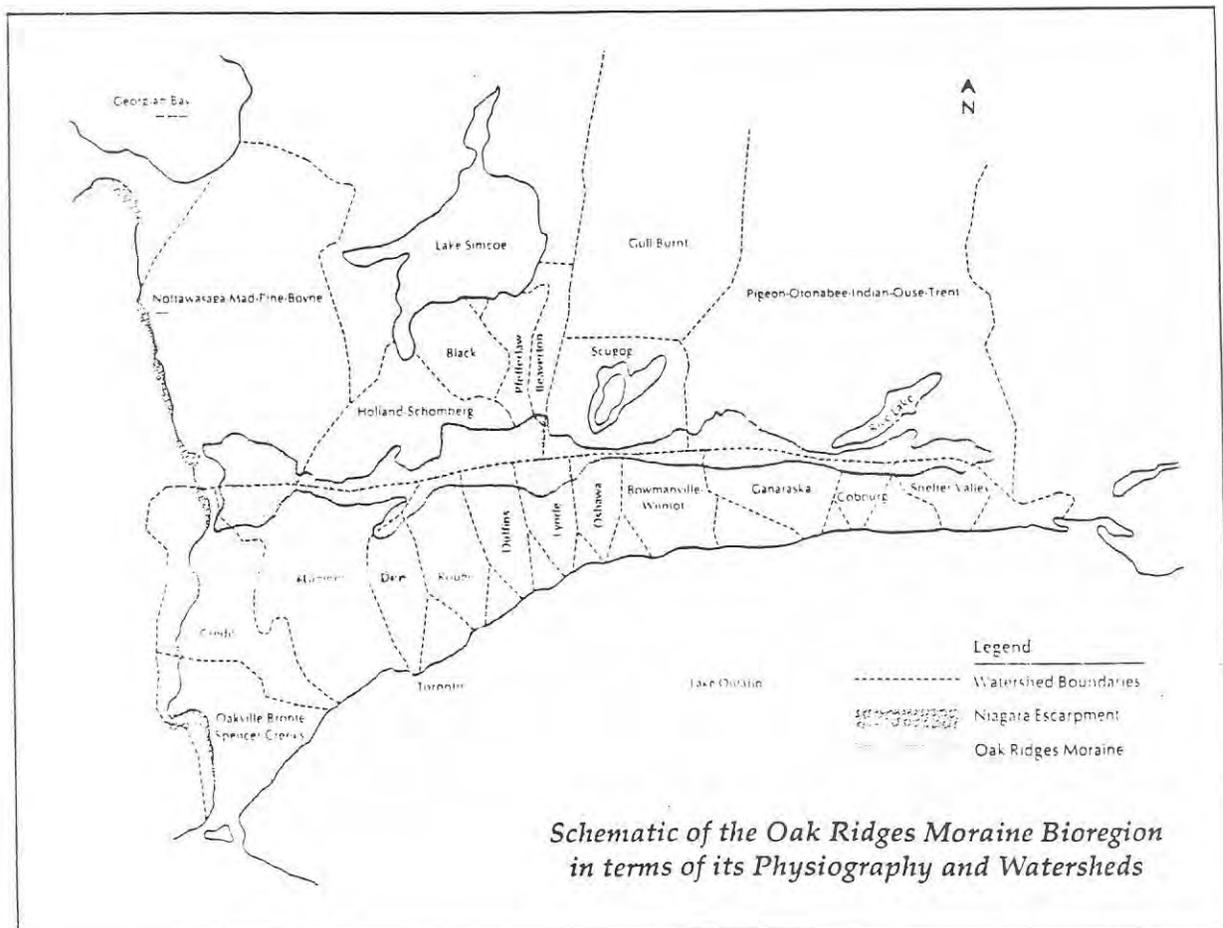


## IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

## NDP CLAMPS DOWN ON MORaine DEVELOPMENT

Future developments along the Oak Ridges Moraine in the Greater Toronto Area will have to satisfy some tough new provincial guidelines. Some areas will be designated "significant natural areas" where no development will be permitted. The guidelines apply to all projects that have not received final approval from the province. They also restrict development outside established communities, near forests and water sources. The Planning Act will be used to quash any project not conforming to the guidelines. The guidelines will apply for two years while two committees undertake a \$600,000 study, after which a permanent plan will be implemented. A 13-member technical working committee will designate which areas are to be set aside for no development and will lay out a trail system for the moraine. The moraine, which stretches from the Niagara escarpment on the west to the Trent River on the east, is a geographical landform created by retreating glaciers. It contains the headwaters of 30 waterscours and major tributaries, including the Don and Rouge Rivers. Ten communities, including King City, Aurora and Stouffville, take their drinking water from underground aquifers in the moraine.

adapted from an article by Bruce DeMara in the TORONTO STAR, July 4, 1991 (East Edition)



Source: Greenways and Green Space on the Oak Ridges Moraine, 1991

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

#### MAYFLIES STILL MISSING

If mayflies are any indication -- and they are -- then the battle against "conventional" pollution of the Great Lakes has not yet been completely won. Burrowing mayflies (*Hexagenia*) were once common in the warmer, shallower parts of the Great Lakes system: most of Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay, Green Bay, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, parts of Georgian Bay, the Bay of Quinte, and some smaller bays and rivermouths. The widespread nutrient pollution of areas like Lake Erie, which reached a peak in the 1960s, was devastating to *Hexagenia*. Raw sewage, including tons of phosphorus and nitrates, drastically increased the total nutrients available in much of the Great Lakes. In warmer waters like Lake Erie, the nutrient enrichment led to vast algae blooms. When the algae died, it decomposed, and bacteria used up most of the available oxygen. Mayfly larvae, like much of the aquatic life in the lake, suffocated. By about 1960, though, mayflies had virtually vanished. Mayflies were a key link of the Lakes' food chain. Perch, in particular, feasted on mayflies during the hatching season each spring. Now, despite great reductions in nutrient pollution of the Lakes -- thanks to bans on phosphate detergents, and billions of dollars spent on sewage treatment -- they have not returned in significant numbers to their largest former habitats. The most likely cause of the continuing enrichment is non-point source pollution, such as urban and agricultural runoff. Pesticides from such runoff are the other chief suspect.

adapted from an article in THE GREAT LAKES REPORTER, May/June 1991

#### HUGE LANDSLIDE AT BLUFFS SHUTS DOWN BRIMLEY RD.

A massive landslide at Scarborough Bluffs trapped homeowners, marina patrons and pedestrians at Bluffers Park as rescuers scrambled to clear the mud. The landslide, which occurred on the east bank of the bluffs spilled on to Brimley Rd. shortly after 4:30 pm on April 16. The slide was 61 metres (200 feet) long and 31 metres (100 feet) wide. Police said the mud was 4.6 metres (15 feet) deep in some places, while conservation officers said it was more like 23 metres (75 feet). As police officers, firefighters and conservation officers ran to inspect the slide, a second slide north of the first almost landed on the rescuers. The slide contained old tires, tin cans and "regular household garbage" mixed with mud and grass. The area was used as a dump until 1964. The area had been treated with crown vetch to stabilize the soil.

adapted from an article by Lisa Priest in the TORONTO STAR, April 16, 1991

Almost every disaster and depredation is the result of the human pursuit of an end-product that lies in a range between the supremely trivial and the fairly-easy-to-do-without. This is morally disgusting, yes, but it also means that saving the planet is mainly a matter of making people and their governments aware of what they are doing to it and then persuading them to change a lot of pretty small habits, from spraying hair to smoking cigarettes to minding over-much about blemished vegetables to wasting energy.

from "Human Nature" by David Helton in BBC WILDLIFE, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1987

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

YORK BURIES PLAN TO SELL PARKLAND BY 7-1 VOTE

York City Council voted overwhelmingly to abandon a conditional offer to sell Fairbank Park to a developer. The prized parkland was to be sold for \$10.5 million with the money used to build a community centre nearby. Developer Lou Charles planned to build more than 400 luxury condominiums on the Fairbank Park site, in the Eglinton Ave.-Dufferin St. area. But faced with stubborn and strident opposition from residents, councillors gave up the idea by a 7-1 vote.

extracted from an article by Royson James in the TORONTO STAR, July 11, 1991

WEED FANS PROTEST CHICAGO ORDINANCE

A flowering commitment to protect wild plant life in urban yards has blossomed into a federal lawsuit aimed at overturning Chicago's weed ordinance. Six citizens have sued asking that the ordinance be declared unconstitutional. The plaintiffs have "natural landscapes" on their properties in an attempt to maintain prairie plants, wildflowers and natural wetlands, according to the lawsuit. The law limits weed heights to an average of 10 inches, which the lawsuit says is too vague to enforce, since it doesn't define "weed" or "average".

from THE ANCHORAGE TIMES, June 8, 1991

DON'T MESS WITH SHORE COTTAGERS WARNED

Under a law enacted two years ago cottagers need a permit before they can do any work that might disturb shoreline wildlife. For the most part it covers major projects such as building a dock, putting in a breakwall or creating a man-made sand beach. But if cottagers so much as remove a rock or stump from the water, or clear weeds for a boat passage, they could be fined and forced to undo their work. The process is intended to protect the environment and the permits are free. Officials from the natural resources ministry have taken to videotaping from the sky to keep track of their shoreline "inventories". They have also found help from cottagers who are willing to turn in their neighbours. Those offshore weeds are no longer just weeds -- they're fish habitat. Cottagers can be fined up to \$5000 under the provincial law. Ministry officials can also invoke a beefed-up federal Fisheries Act with penalties up to \$1,000,000 if fish habitat is disturbed. Few people realize that the land under water off their cottages belongs to the crown. Fewer still realize that the first few metres offshore are the most important part of the lake in terms of sustaining life.

adapted from an article by Bob Brent in the TORONTO STAR, May 18, 1991

I think everything of importance that's happened in the environmental movement has come about through the passage of laws...You can't do anything unless you have a law to back you up...The minute you have even a law that a lot of people gnashed their teeth over, like the Endangered Species Act, you can save something...

from "Typewritten on both sides: the conservation career of Wallace Stgner" by T.H. Watkins in AUDUBON, Sept. 1987

## IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

## COURT FINDS CITY LIABLE FOR EROSION

An Ontario Court of Appeal has ruled in favour of the Scarborough Golf and Country Club ending a decade-long legal battle with the City of Scarborough over club claims that its land was facing serious damage from the increased waterflow from Highland Creek which runs through its property. The ruling means municipalities are responsible for all erosion damage to golf courses that occurs as a result of urban development approved by those municipalities. The ruling means municipalities involved in approving the design of a drainage system are responsible for any increase in the outflow of water on downstream landowners. Municipalities are now taking steps to control the timing of the amounts of water that are leaving subdivisions.

extracted from an article by Kevin Stevenson in the REAL ESTATE NEWS, May 17, 1991

## NOXIOUS LAW DESTROYS INSECTS

Humans may view milkweed as noxious, but it is vital life support system for butterflies, and its eradication is threatening their existence, say researchers. A decline in butterfly species linked to the loss of natural habitat has conservationists around the world worried, says University of Guelph zoologist, David Gaskin. It's ironic that in Ontario milkweed -- a natural nectar and larval plant for the monarch butterfly -- is listed as noxious and is cut down, he says, while Canadians praise the Mexican government for protecting the monarch. Gaskin blames modern agriculture and gardening methods for continuing the "cascade effect" that begins with forest and native grassland clearance and results in reduced habitat.

from PEEP, Vol. 33, No. 3, May 1991 (Kirland Lake Nature Club newsletter)

## ICE CAP MELTING

Aerial and satellite photos of Antarctica analysed recently show that 1,300 km<sup>2</sup> of the western ice shelf is missing and presumed melted. [This is an area about the size of Metro Toronto!]

extracted from "Human Nature" in the BBC WILDLIFE, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1991

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NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

Needed: 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

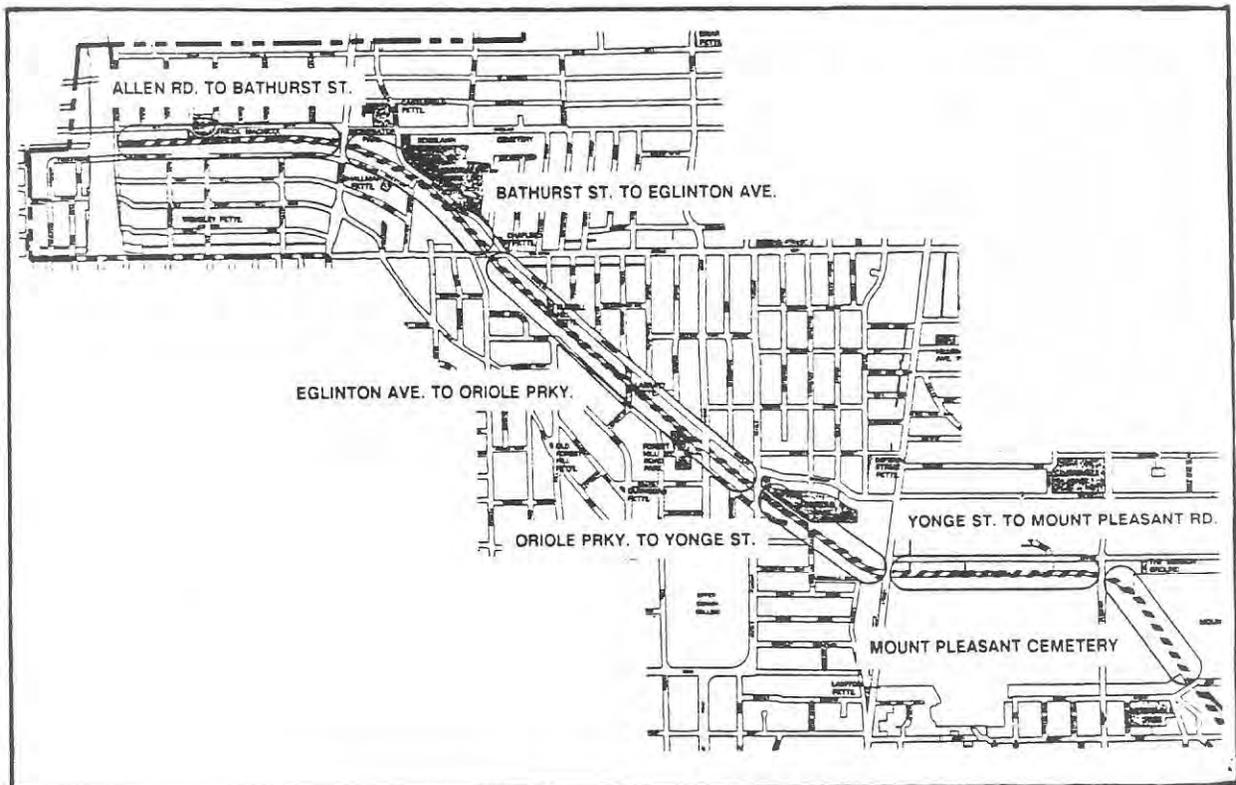
Please include your name, address and telephone number so submissions can be acknowledged. With newspaper clippings include source and date of each clipping.

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  
20 College St., Unit 4  
Toronto, Ont. M5G 1K2

## CITY OF TORONTO OPENS TWO NEW LINEAR PARKS

The Belt Line Park, a former railway line runs from Allen Road north of Eglinton Avenue West, south and east to Mount Pleasant Road south of Merton Street. It continues south into the Moore Park Ravine system, ending near Park Drive Reservation in South Rosedale. Winding through North Toronto neighbourhoods, this 19.8-metre (65-foot)-wide corridor stretches approximately 4.5 kilometres (2.8 miles) and covers close to 9 hectares (22 acres). Since the 1970s the City of Toronto, community groups, local residents and area politicians have worked closely together to obtain public ownership of this valuable addition to the City's parkland system. The official opening was celebrated on June 1, 1991. At this time Councillor Kay Gardner praised the efforts of long-time TFN member Esther Cairns for her unrelenting persual of this project.



The Lower Don River Trail is a recreational path which runs through the Don River valleylands and provides a link between the northern-most path system and the waterfront routes. The trail runs from Cherry Street north of Lakeshore Boulevard to the Don River, and parallels the west bank of the river north to the pedestrian bridge, (approximately 2.8 km). A newly built staircase provides a link to the Riverdale farm as well as the parks and communities on both sides of the river. The planning process for the trail started in 1982. Construction of the trail spanned the past four years and this lower portion including the staircase to the Riverdale pedestrian bridge is now complete. It is expected that the section north to Pottery Road will be completed by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in 1992. The opening of the lower section of the trail on August 16, 1991, marked an important step in revitalizing the valleylands, opening it up to the neighbouring communities.

adapted from the invitations to the two opening ceremonies

□

## RESTORING NATURE

On this earth, all life, including ourselves, is part of nature's heritage and design. When you protect or restore a natural area, you help the earth maintain its ancient life-sustaining and life-generating paths. Land that is being restored needs to be managed in ways that permit natural processes to operate with a minimum disruption by people and technology.

- Almost any destroyed area qualifies for restoration -- a lot, backyard, abandoned farm, open field, drained wetland, or ravine. Your main effort will focus on rebuilding a healthy and diverse plant community.
- Use nearby natural areas as a guide to species you might wish to introduce. Note especially the most abundant and dominant species. Prepare a plan generally describing where you want to re-introduce the various species.
- Use only trees, shrubs, grasses or wildflowers that are native to your local area. Remember to take advantage of tree and shrub nurseries as sources. Attempt to obtain plants from places officially slated for destruction.
- Never remove plants from other natural areas unless they are abundant. Do not transplant rare species from their natural home, because their chances of survival in a new site are virtually zero. Never try to build a prairie where a forest should be growing, and vice versa.
- If you have a forest, let trees live as long as they can. Woodpeckers will build nests, cavities develop in the tree, and new birds and animals will move in. Protective canopies and branches will develop. When trees fall, leave them to rot naturally. Let branches and leaves lie where they fall. A forest's life, richness and beauty are dependent upon natural cycles.
- If you are trying to improve a prairie, consider restoration to a more natural state by seeding native grasses, wildflowers, and prairie shrubs. Prairie fires are natural: use them with care to generate wildlife diversity. Consider re-introducing wildlife species to the area.
- When dealing with a wetland, remember that many wetland species require adjacent upland during part of their life cycle. Therefore, next to every wetland always try to preserve or restore a significant piece of natural upland.
- Extend boundaries of your natural area by adding adjacent fields wherever possible. Native species will soon flourish. Try to create wildlife corridors between natural areas by allowing some of the intervening areas to return to nature.

adapted from "an advertising feature" for Environment Week '91 in The Edmonton JOURNAL,  
June 2, 1991

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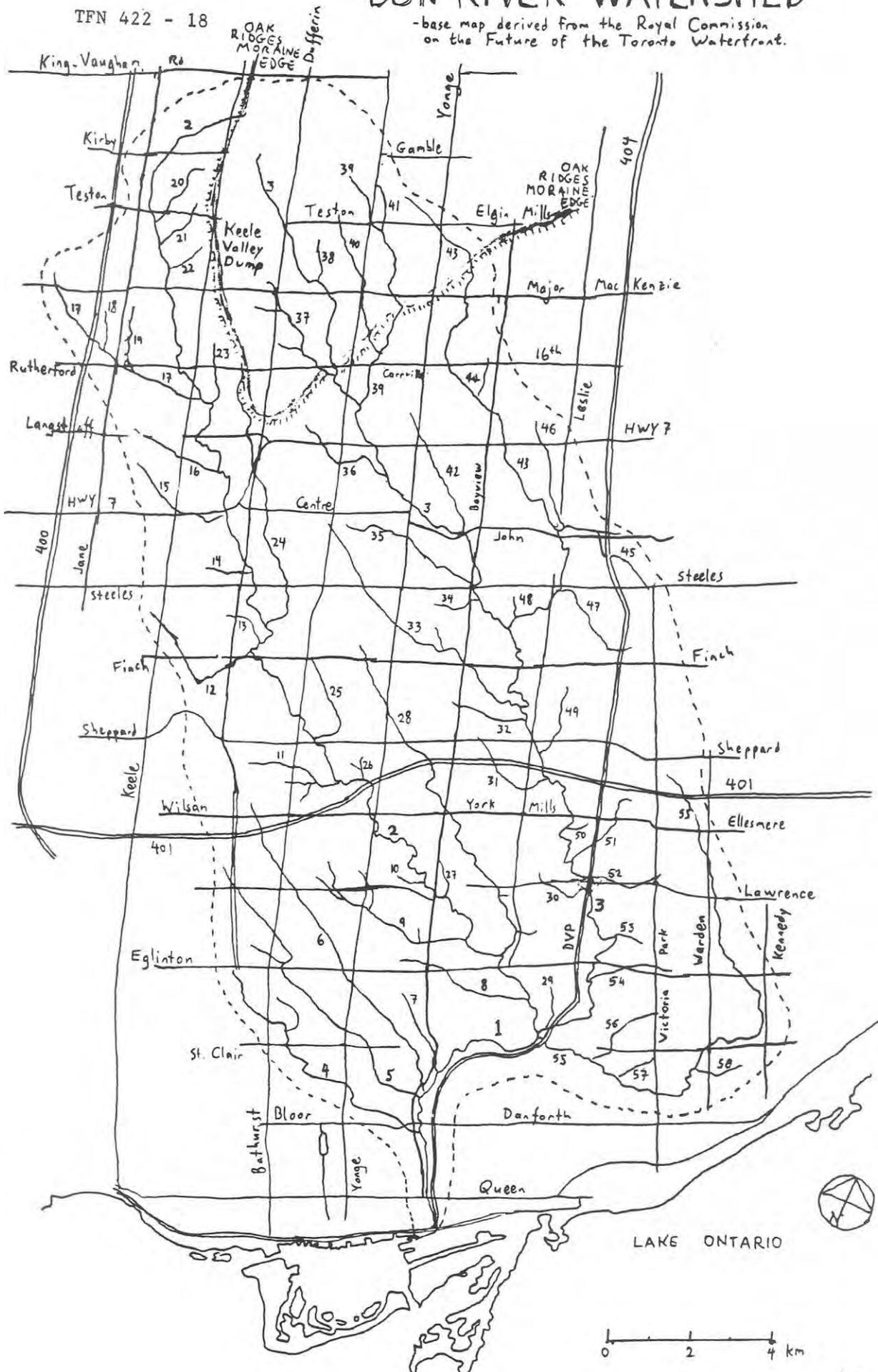
Most people who do have something to say don't have to learn oratory. If they feel strongly, they do a damned good job.

from "Fishing with John" by Edith Iglauer, Farrar Straus Giroux, New York, 1988

# DON RIVER WATERSHED

TFN 422 - 18

-base map derived from the Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront.



## DON RIVER TRIBUTARIES

The Don River has been much in the minds of the environmental community with the formation of the Don River Clean-up Task Force in the City of Toronto, and the less well-known Friends of the Don. Also David Crombie's Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront has shown considerable interest in restoring the lower Don and in protecting the Oak Ridges Moraine as the source region for streams flowing into Lake Ontario.

Amid all of this, there is a need for an inventory of the Don River watershed. In particular, what and where are all of the feeder streams that constitute the Don River? What names do they have, if any? How can we come to recognize and refer to them? Such information would be valuable for all the groups involved with the Don River, from S.T.O.R.M. (Save the Oak Ridges Moraine) in the headwaters to the Royal Commission at the mouth. Giving the tributary creeks names based on historical data would give them a more visible character, and make them less prone to abuse.

What follows is an attempt to map, and name all of the tributaries of the Don River. The numbers beside each stream provide cross-referencing between the map and the list. Of course, the information is not complete. A number of sub-tributaries and small springs that emerge from valley walls are excluded. Routes of streams shown on the map are historical; some have been diverted or are buried. This attempt should be seen only as a beginning. I hope it is helpful in our efforts to protect and restore natural areas in the Don.

1. Lower Don River. The combined Don River flows from the Forks to Lake Ontario. The name "Don" was given to this river by John Graves Simcoe in the 1790s after a river near his home in England. This section of the river is well-known and the subject of the most attention. However, its health is dependent on the condition of the less well-known tributaries and sources.
2. West Don River. This river originates in rills off the west slope of the Dufferin arm of the Oak Ridges Moraine north of Maple. The uppermost reach of the West Don has been named "Teston Creek" by Michael White.
3. East Don River. This river has sometimes been referred to as the "Little Don", and even the "Middle Don". The upper reaches are very much in the Oak Ridges Moraine with trout being raised for research purposes by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources right at the source.
4. Castle Frank Brook. Although also known as Brewery Creek, this brook is named for the summer residence of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe and his wife Elizabeth who named their cottage Castle Frank for their young son Frank. The name Brewery Creek is derived from the brewery operated by Joseph Bloor, after whom Bloor Street was named.
5. Yellow Creek. This is also known as Rosedale Brook and its source was originally from the area of what is now Downsview Airport.

## DON RIVER TRIBUTARIES (cont'd)

6. Mud Creek. This is also known as Mount Pleasant Brook. The name "Mud Creek" is found on old maps in the archives at Todmorden Mills, along with "Cudmore Creek", which is also assigned to the next tributary north and might better be applied here. The settlers' map of 1860 very clearly shows the next creek, and not this one, running through the Cudmore lands. The name "Mount Pleasant Brook" appears to be a later name. This creek also originated in Downsview.
7. Cudmore Creek. This is sometimes called Burns Creek. Cudmore was a settler identified on the 1860 property map of York County. Burns may have been the name of the pottery which was situated there, although I only got this name verbally.
8. Walmsley Brook. This tributary was named for John Walmsley, an early settler in what is now Leaside.
9. Burke Brook. This name came from an early landowner in the area.
10. Unnamed. The City of Toronto catalogues this in its Report on Ravines. It meets the West Don in the vicinity of the Rosedale Golf Club.
11. Unnamed. Possible names, based on historical 1860 landowner data could include Bales, Murray, and Armour.
12. Dufferin Creek. Perhaps this creek should be assigned a more historically relevant name; Dufferin Creek first appeared on a military map and probably simply is a convenient reference from Dufferin Street. "Wreggitt" is a possible historical name, after William Wreggitt who was shown owning land in this area on the Tremaine map. The name Garthdale is given to the ravine through which this creek flows on some Metro Parks documents.
13. Unnamed. Because this creek flows past the Atmospheric Environment Service and the University of Toronto Institute for Aerospace Studies, it might be called Aerospace Creek.
14. Unnamed. This could be named Glen Shield for the subdivision built in the early 1980s, and through which it flows.
15. Unnamed. The name "Railyard Creek" has been suggested, but there is probably a better one. "Shunk" is also possible, as this family owned land in the vicinity in 1860.
16. Unnamed. Perhaps this stream could be called "Railyard Creek".
17. Unnamed. A suggested name is Necheng-qua-kekonk Creek. This was the first name recorded for "the Don" by surveyor Aitkin 200 years ago. It is a name given by native people which may refer to woods and wetlands.
18. Unnamed. This small branch originates in Wonderland.
19. Unnamed. A possible name for this tributary is Burkholder Creek from the 1860 property map.
20. Unnamed. A suggested name is Hope Creek for the small hamlet through which this flows.
21. Unnamed. This could be called Shur-Gain, the name of the current landowners of the property where this tributary is visible.

## DON RIVER TRIBUTARIES (cont'd)

22. Unnamed. This small rill runs across the Shur-Gain property.
23. Unnamed. A suggested name is Maple Creek as it runs through Maple.
24. Fisherville Creek. This name is from a small hamlet which existed before North York and Vaughan were urbanized. Some maps misname it Westminster Creek.
25. Sheppard Creek. The Sheppard family owned this whole area; both the street and, as suggested, the creek are named after them.
26. Unnamed. It might be called St. John the Divine Creek after the convent on its eastern rim.
27. Unnamed. Flows through the Bob Rumball Centre for the Deaf.
28. Milne Creek. This creek was renamed Wilket Creek by an error in park naming about 1965. The Edwards Gardens are well-known and are at the site of the Milne homestead. The creek had a mill on it. The cemetery still exists. Maps up to the 1950s, such as those in the Don Valley Conservation report, have the creek labelled Milne. Wilket's Creek is actually further north -- flowing into the East Don (see #33).
29. DeGrassi Creek. This is named for Captain Phillipe de Grassi who fought under Napoleon and settled at the Forks of the Don in 1832.
30. Unnamed. Perhaps this should be named after the people who designed Don Mills in the 1950s. Or it could be named "Hogg" after John Hogg who held land in the area in 1860.
31. Unnamed. This has been misnamed Deerlick Creek on recent topographic maps; however, the name refers to another stream (#51) which flows through Brookbanks Ravine. Locke House Creek might be a good name for this tributary as it runs past Locke House, headquarters of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists.
32. Unnamed. McBride is a possible name for this stream as John McBride owned most of the land through which the creek flowed in 1960.
33. Wilket's Creek. (This is also known as Newtonbrook Creek.) The name was moved in an error to Milne Creek (#28) when Metro Parks named Wilket Creek Park on Milne Creek. The actual Wilket's Creek is a tributary of the East Don sometimes called Newtonbrook Creek after the village of Newtonbrook through which it flowed.
34. Unnamed. Flows through the Sisters of St. Joseph property.
35. Unnamed. Flows through Thornhill.
36. Unnamed.
37. Unnamed. The name Carrville Creek has been suggested.
38. Unnamed.
39. Unnamed. The name Wonscoteonock Creek has been suggested for this tributary. This is the name for the Don River which was used by native people and means "burnt, bare lands" or "scorched earth", perhaps an apt name given the current treatment of this tributary.

DON RIVER TRIBUTARIES (cont'd)

40. Patterson Creek. The name is that of a small hamlet near Richmond Hill. As well, the creek name appears in the 1950 Don Valley Conservation Report.
41. Unnamed. Runs through a subdivision.
42. Unnamed. It might be called Pomona Mills Creek or Brunskill Creek. Brunskill might be a preferable name. Brunskill was the name of the mill and landowner in the area. Pomona is the name of a park.
43. German Mills Creek. This was named for the early European settlers in the area.
44. Unnamed. Ran through jail farm lands.
45. Unnamed. Runs through industrial areas.
46. Unnamed. A tributary of German Mills Creek.
47. Duncan Creek. The name is from settlers in the area.
48. Unnamed. A tributary of German Mills Creek.
49. Unnamed.
50. Unnamed. Near Three Valleys Drive.
51. Deerlick Creek. The name was obtained from the Toronto Field Naturalists.
52. Unnamed.
53. Tyler Creek. The name is sometimes applied to Wilson Brook on military topographic maps, but probably belongs here.
54. Wilson Brook. Some maps show it as Tyler Creek.
55. Taylor Creek. This is also known as Massey Creek. The Taylor farm, located near the Forks of the Don, predated the Massey estate of Dentonia Park which was located between Dawes Road and Pharmacy Avenue. Taylor Creek was also once identified as the east branch **of the Don and as Silver Creek.**
56. Unnamed. Suggested name is Curity Creek for the Kendall Products trade name and a street which intersects the ravine.
57. Unnamed. Ravine through which this creek runs is called Ferris.
58. Unnamed. A tributary of Taylor Creek.

Gavin Miller

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3. Tremaine, George R, TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, CANADA WEST. Toronto, 1860.
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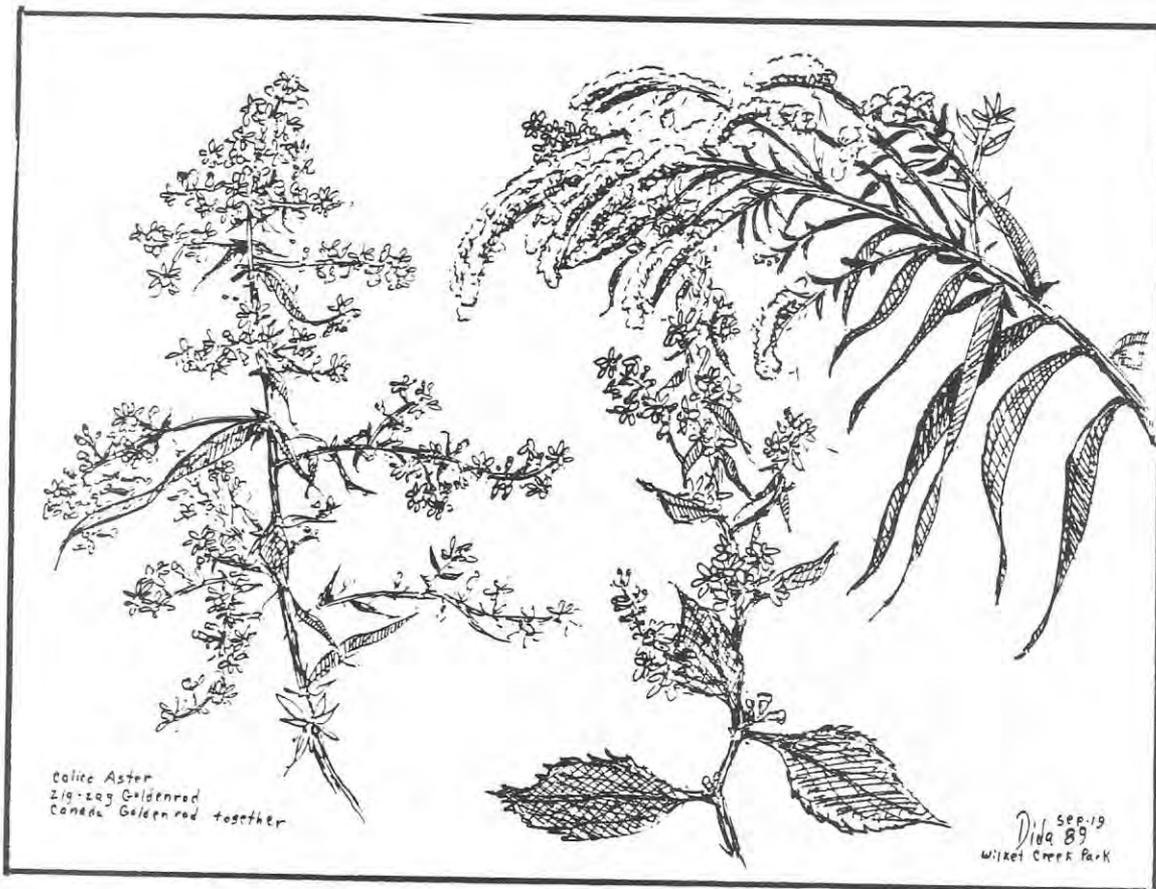
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## INSTANT COMMUNICATION

Ambling up Bay Street last summer I saw a small, elderly Asian carefully deposit something upon a sidewalk tree trunk. The "something" was a bright green praying mantis. I followed the gentleman into a glass-and-concrete highrise and asked where he had found the insect. It had apparently negotiated the revolving doors and settled inside. My "Asian" is non-existent, his English was limited, but we achieved instant communication when he haltingly declared that all creatures have a right to their life. I was driven to shaking his hand, probably bewildering him (the strange behaviour of Western women!), but one doesn't meet his like too often and, after all, we three -- he, the praying mantis, and I -- were all clearly fellow aliens on Bay Street.

Eva Davis

□



ASTERS AND GOLDENRODS, fall-blooming companions, make a convenient study for the field-sketcher, from one vantage point. According to Gleason & Cronquist's *MANUAL OF VASCULAR PLANTS*, calico aster prefers "open woods", zig-zag goldenrod, "woods", and Canada goldenrod, "open places and thin woods". Apparently the foot of a wooded slope by an open trail in Wilket Creek Park suited all of them.

DB

### UNLUCKY TREES, LUCKY BIRDS

As a sales representative travelling around the city I encounter many situations during my days. The contrasts in the following two incidents on the same day prompt me to relate them and wonder.

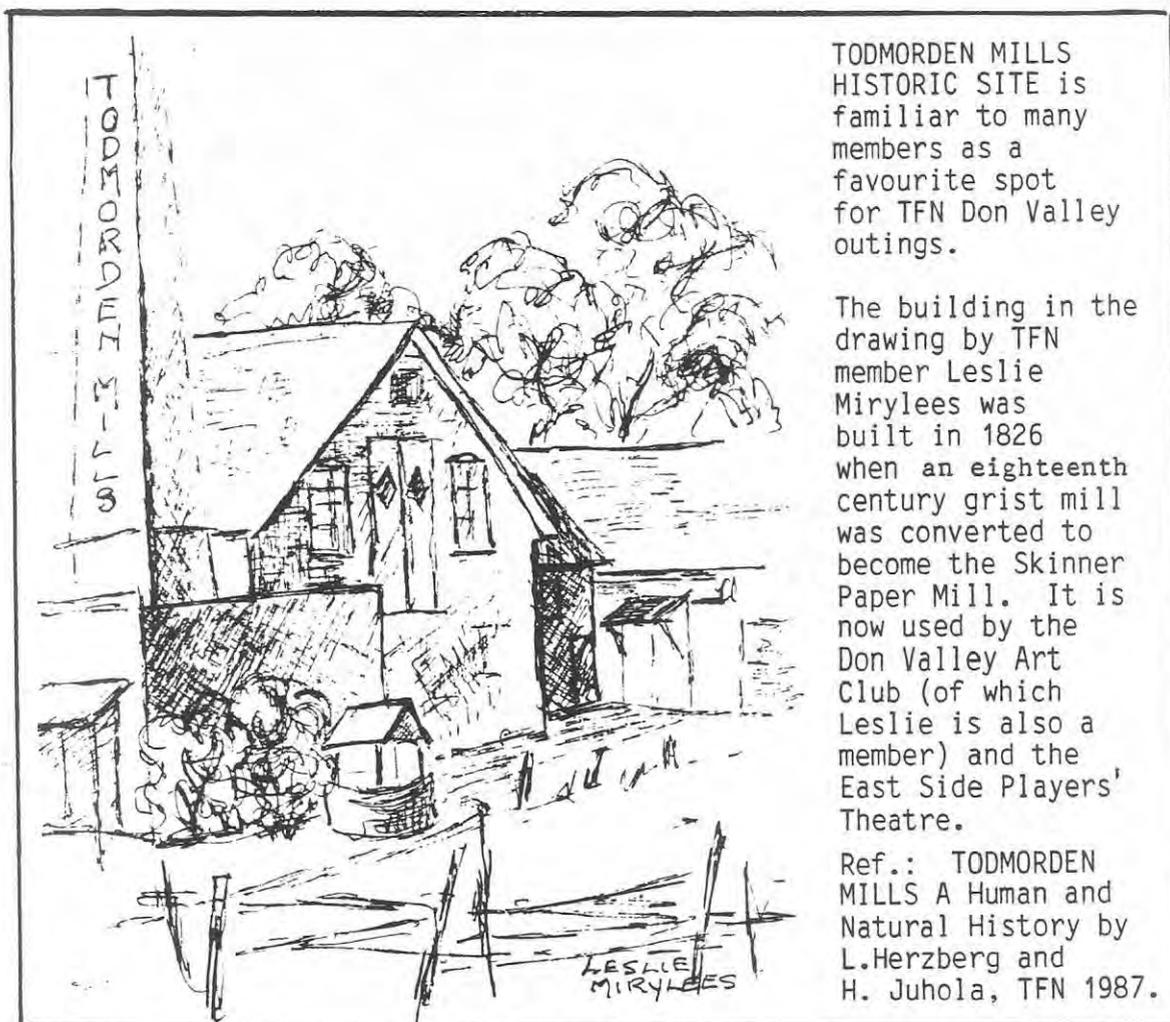
While visiting a building at Sheppard and Consumers Road I questioned two men about why they were cutting down a perfectly healthy pine tree. Their reply: "That the printing shop had requested it so their sign could be seen from the road".

Later that day I was at the new Valhalla Hotel at Woodbine and Hwy #7. A mallard had decided that the courtyard of the hotel was an ideal location to raise her young. In this case the hotel was feeding the duck and had put in a pool for her and her offspring. That's Hospitality!

So after feeling thoroughly depressed about the tree and the apparent indifference of some folks, I was greatly cheered and my faith in humanity somewhat restored by the duck incident.

Liz Ball

□



## BUTTERFLIES AND BERRIES

I found the summer of 1991 most remarkably divided between the visual and the gustatory. Between butterflies and berries.

It could, in fairness, be called the Year of the Monarch for surely there has not been such an explosion of these lovely orange beings in years. Admirals, fritillaries, mourning cloaks, satyrs, sulphurs, whites erupted, but it was the monarch which crowded the airways and appeared in all stages -- as caterpillar, pupa and butterfly -- and it certainly outnumbered all other creatures in the sad multiplicity of road-kills.

Then the berries! What a harvest for those women (there must be some?) who still make their own jams and jellies in preference to buying super-market marrow. Not in years has there been so early a cornucopia with chokecherries so fatly, glisteningly black, bristly gooseberries so purple and sweet, wild red currants so thirst-quenching and smoky in flavour. And the strawberries, black and red raspberries, purple-flowering raspberries, blackberries and blueberries have fairly dripped from bush and bramble. My particular favourite is known variously as shadbush (which conveys nothing to me), serviceberry (similarly neutral), Juneberry (though it fruits in July and August), or Saskatoon berry (which implies residence in another province!). In Madawaska I learnt a further designation, Indian pear (though it is not remotely pear-like). Whatever the name, however, its delicate bushes this year have bowed down with the purple honey of its berries. What a sight the shadbush must have been in the spring -- the forests beflagged with its shaggy white blossoms.

What do other members consider the outstanding featue of this forward-thrusting summer?

Eva Davis

□

## RESUMĒ

*My summer road,  
like a roll of film,  
tells a story, about me.  
Do you see?  
Let it be then  
the story of me!*

*With Santa Clara  
it sort of begins,  
fast over bogs  
and green forests spins -  
for breakfast at the  
blueberry bins,  
where I meet my kin -  
and the Saint Regis River flows,  
soft summer breeze blows.  
And no one knows!  
Oh, nothing!*

Larisa Zviedris

## BIRDS AND VALLEY EDGE DEVELOPMENT

Toronto, through its river valley areas, is a major flyway for migrating birds in spring and fall. Natural valley areas are the nesting sites for many birds and it is in these areas that most of their food sources are located. Rehabilitation of the Lower Don River will increase habitat for birds, which is a very good thing.

Presently, although many birds use the valley corridors during migration, some enter Toronto through the built environment of the downtown area. The following account shows what might happen if tall buildings are allowed near the valley edge.

For many years, Eric Miller, a naturalist, has been going downtown very early in the morning before the city awakens to save birds which have flown into tall buildings such as the Toronto Dominion Centre. He does this before the street sweepers come to remove the unsightly bodies of the dead birds. Some are killed outright, and some, although they fly off after various periods of time after knocking themselves unconscious, die later from internal injuries. Eric picked up birds which had survived but were conscious and put them into his pockets or a bag and took them to a safer place to release them when they regained consciousness, hoping that many of them would survive.

In his article "Bird injuries, cause of death, and recuperation from collisions with windows" in the JOURNAL OF FIELD ORNITHOLOGY, Vol. 6, No. 1, Winter 1990, Daniel Klem, Jr. also shows that many of the birds which seem to survive at first, often die later.

A large number of migratory species are involved in collisions with windows of tall buildings. Many of these species are warblers, whose numbers are declining severely. Some of the rarer warblers which Eric collected for release or found dead were worm eating warblers and prothonotary warblers. He also found bay breasted warblers, which are declining by about 16 per cent a year. Warblers winter in Central America, where a great amount of deforestation is occurring. We in North America can help these birds by protecting them from man-made hazards through careful and sensitive planning, and by increasing habitat for them so that large numbers of nestlings survive.

Other species which collided with windows are white throated sparrows, grasshopper sparrows, ovenbirds, orioles, whip-poor-wills, saw whet owls, ruby throated hummingbirds, scarlet tanagers, brown thrashers and catbirds.

"Birds do not recognize glass as a barrier" says Daniel Klem in his article. There are some creative and intelligent solutions to the problem in the article. Some of these should be implemented in development and redevelopment plans whenever possible.

In addition to the suggestions in Daniel Klem's paper (see page 27 ), Eric Miller made several other suggestions based on long term observation and discussions with others.

- ▷ Tall buildings without balconies, with vast expanses of reflective glass seem to kill more birds than buildings with balconies.
- ▷ Illumination at the tops of buildings should have flashing, not steady lights.

## BIRDS AND VALLEY EDGE DEVELOPMENT (cont'd)

- ▷ Tall buildings in a development should be well spaced apart so they don't present a maze to the flying birds.
- ▷ In developments along the valley flyways, the human populations should be less dense at the valley edges, without tall buildings, and more like backyards. The dumping of garbage and building refuse must be controlled.

Martin McNicholl is a professional ornithologist, and Chair of the Canadian Section of the International Council of Bird Conservation. He offered some suggestions about development near the valley. Since river valley areas attract birds, he says tall buildings in those areas would have a detrimental effect. It would be best to move these buildings away from the valley edge area. (Aesthetically, tall buildings put at the valley edge cut off the view of the river for everyone. It is as if the development has turned its back on the river.)

Martin McNicholl also pointed out that the higher the buildings, the more mass there is for birds to hit. If there must be tall buildings, orientation of the buildings should be aligned based on knowledge of the major directional movements of migrating birds as part of the planning process. Many passerines (small birds which migrate at night) use the stars to navigate, and lighting at night confuses them. Since many of these use the valley flyway corridors, any buildings with lighting at night near valley areas are dangerous to them. This is another reason to have tall buildings well away from valley areas.

Daniel Klem, Martin McNicholl and Eric Miller all noted that vast expanses of reflecting glass are a serious problem for birds. Daniel Klem suggests tilting the glass to reflect the ground rather than sky and vegetation, and Eric Miller suggests that these surfaces are a good thing to avoid, especially around lobby areas.

Paula Davies

□

#### WINDOW KILLS

Windows kill birds in the day and night, throughout the year, and under most weather conditions. The annual mortality resulting from window collisions in the United States is estimated at 97.6 to 975.6 million birds. Bird kills can be reduced by using the following techniques.

- Place attractants such as feeders within 0.3 m of the glass surface so that birds are not able to build up enough momentum to sustain serious injury if they hit the glass.
- Glass panes must be completely covered if collisions are to be eliminated. Netting is most effective when cost and appearance are acceptable.
- Windows must be uniformly covered with objects on or near the glass surface and separated by 5 to 10 cm.
- Single objects such as falcon silhouettes or owl decals, large eye patterns, various other designs and decoys do not reduce strike rates -- glass must be uniformly covered with objects or patterns, separated by 5 to 10 cm.

adapted from "Collisions between birds and windows: mortality and prevention" by Daniel Klem, Jr. in JOURNAL OF FIELD ORNITHOLOGY, Vol. 61, No. 1, Winter 1990

## THE WEATHER (THIS TIME LAST YEAR)

October 1990, Toronto

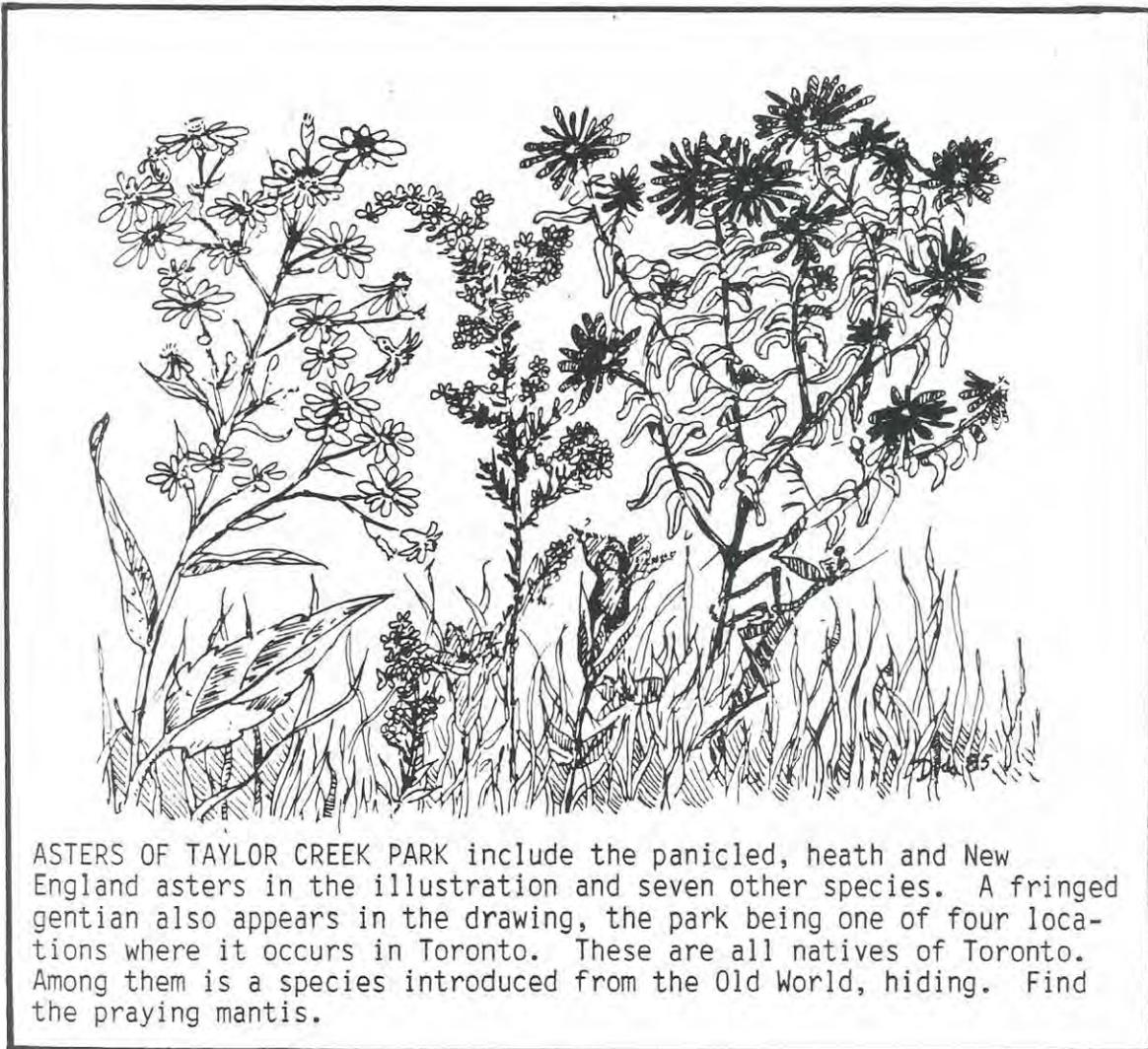
This month featured near-normal temperatures overall, although this is misleading. It was also the wettest October since 1981 at the airport, and the sunniest since 1983 downtown. This adds up to an unsettled month.

The first week was quite summer-like with even a thunder shower. This culminated in a record-warm Thanksgiving weekend. On Saturday, October 6th, temperatures topped out at 26°C. Skies were sunny and there were gusty southwest winds. This was the warmest October day since 1971. The warm Thanksgiving weekend was followed by a ten-day rainy period. From Oct. 19th on, it was much drier and quite cool for the most part, which lowered mean monthly temperatures to near normal in spite of the early "heat wave".

Overall, a pleasant October, all things being considered.

Gavin Miller

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ASTERS OF TAYLOR CREEK PARK include the panicked, heath and New England asters in the illustration and seven other species. A fringed gentian also appears in the drawing, the park being one of four locations where it occurs in Toronto. These are all natives of Toronto. Among them is a species introduced from the Old World, hiding. Find the praying mantis.

## COMING EVENTS

- JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALKS - Late Migrants - sponsored by the Toronto Ornithological Club - on Saturday, Oct. 12 at 7:45 at the Toronto Islands. Meet in time to catch the 8 am ferry to Hanlan's Point. Bring lunch. This will be an all-day outing with Hugh Currie. Aimed at the intermediate birders, but beginners are welcome. Free.
- TORONTO ENTOMOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION - Dragonflies, stoneflies and other underwater monsters - a slide show and talk by Wayne Gall of the Royal Ontario Museum and the Buffalo Museum of Science at the McLaughlin Planetarium lecture room at 1 pm on Oct. 26. Free. Call 727-6993 for further information.
- THE NATURE CONNECTION - a new David Suzuki series - beginning on Saturday, Oct. 5 at 9:30 am on CBC TV. (Two programs in this series were filmed in the Toronto area - Dec. 14: Kortright, Dec. 28: Don Valley.)
- HIGH PARK GUIDED TOUR - Oct. 6 at 1:30 pm starting at the Bloor Street entrance. Free.
- HIKE THE OAK RIDGES MORaine at Thornton Bales Conservation Area - a natural and human history program of the Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority - at 1:30 pm on Sunday Oct. 6 (HIKE Ontario Day). Free
- THE FOURTH GREAT GARDENING CONFERENCE - Looking at the Garden at the Civic Garden Centre - Friday, Oct. 18 to Sunday, Oct. 20. For more information about cost and registration, call 445-1552.
- OAK RIDGES MORaine HIKE - Sunday, Oct. 6 from 11 am to 3:30 pm. Meet at Seneca College King Campus. Bring lunch. Everyone welcome. Call 661-6600.
- SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION - Fourth Annual Conference - Waterloo, Ont., Aug. 9-14, 1992. The conference is looking for people to organize symposia, forums, and debates as well as contribute papers and videos. Specific proposals, with themes and suggested participants, should be sent to Nik Lopoukhine Acting Director, Natural Resources Branch, Environment Canada, 10 Wellington St., Hull, P.Q. K1A 0H3 or call 819-997-4900 immediately.
- HUMBER VALLEY HIKE from Kortright Centre (Oct. 6 & 13) - a special guided hike through areas normally closed to the public. Rugged terrain will be covered. Advance registration required. Call 832-2289. Entrance fee.
- FOCUS ON INTERPRETATION: mixing historical and natural interpretation- a two-day workshop presented by Interpretation Canada. A conference for those studying or working in the heritage field who wish to take a more comprehensive view of heritage and the environmental movement. Topics include the 19th century view of Nature, archeology, pioneer use of plants and trends in interpretation. Nov. 1-2, 1991. Holiday Inn, Hamilton, Ont. For details and registration, contact the Registrar, B. Frankling, 115 Marion St., Toronto, Ont. M6R 1E6 or call (416)535-8118.

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TFN 422 - 30

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