

TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 429

September 1992



A familiar plant of the daisy family, introduced from Europe

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TFN MEETINGS

Sunday, September 13, 1992 - TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

at 2:30 pm

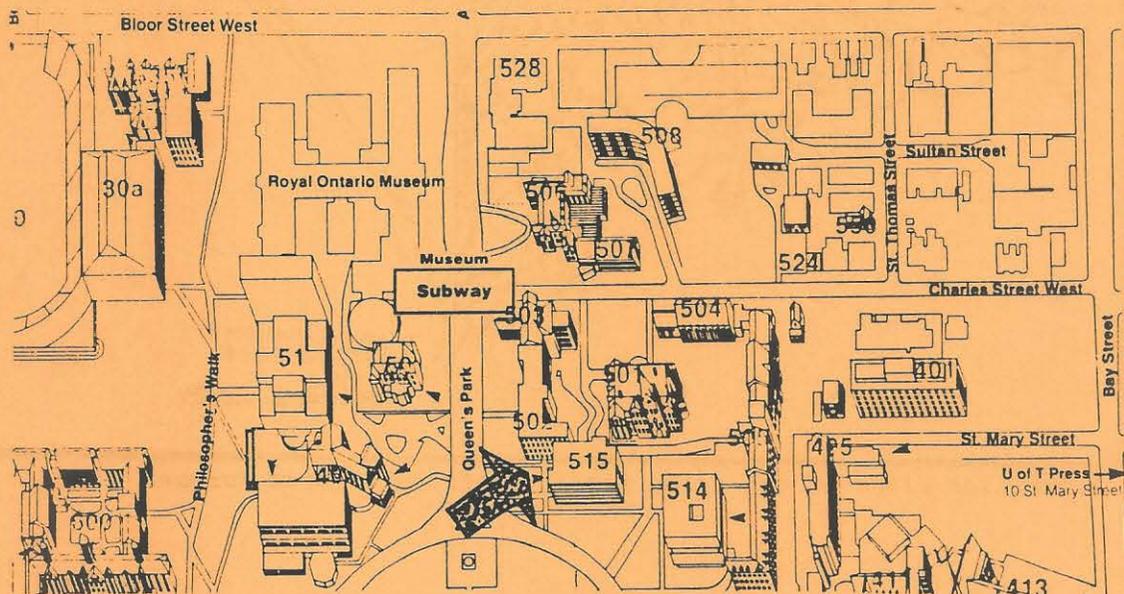


in the Northrop Frye Hall
Victoria University
73 Queen's Park Cr. E.

[515 on map below]

- a short business meeting followed by
- an illustrated lecture:
FORGING PARTNERSHIPS TO RESTORE, PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE HUMBER WATERSHED
Luciano Martin, President and Founder of ARCH (Action to Restore a Clean Humber) will outline efforts to inventory and protect the environmental resources of the river ecosystem. He will also discuss how naturalists can work with other key players in and outside governments to benefit the Humber River and its tributaries.
- a social hour outside the lecture room after

Memberships and all TFN publications will be available for purchase both before and after the meeting. (See below also.)*



This NEW LOCATION for our meetings can be reached by public transit. From the Museum subway station, take the exit to the east side of Queen's Park and walk south. (For those using cars, limited paid parking is available on Charles Street.)

NEXT MEETING: Sunday, October 4, 1992 (first Sunday of the month) at 2:30 pm

*PLANT COMMUNITIES OF THE LESLIE STREET SPIT will be on sale at the September meeting. It is also available from: Friends of the Spit, P.O. Box 467, Stn. J, Toronto, Ontario M4J 4Z2. (See review on page 14.)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

This is my last report as your President. The past two years have been a very rewarding experience for me as a result of my involvement in the activities of the Toronto Field Naturalists.

Ongoing endeavors of TFN members to preserve our natural heritage involve attendance and speaking at both local and metro level meetings as well as meetings of the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Continual vigilance is essential to protect Metro's lakeshore, valleys and wildlife. For example, we are still trying to prevent the construction of four baseball diamonds at East Point Park which would destroy a significant natural area. We have expressed our concerns about proposed powerboat races in the outer harbour in 1993. We continue to make submissions on plans for Tommy Thompson Park and the plan for restoring High Park.

Special thanks are extended to the members of the Board of Directors, each of whom was involved in an issue of special interest. Our condolences were extended to the family of Dennis Clarke for his untimely death last March.

Now it gives me great pleasure to welcome Joan Patterson as President, Joan O'Donnell as Vice President, Sandy Cappell on his return to the Board, and Tracy Butler as a new member on our Board of Directors.

Eileen Mayo

□

HUMBUG SNAILS
(*Cepaea nemoralis*)
can be found attached
to almost anything, in
this instance to an
American elm sapling.
They are stiking
creatures. Those of us
old enough to remember
the English humbug,
a sweet banded in white
and brown, will
appreciate the aptness
of the common name.

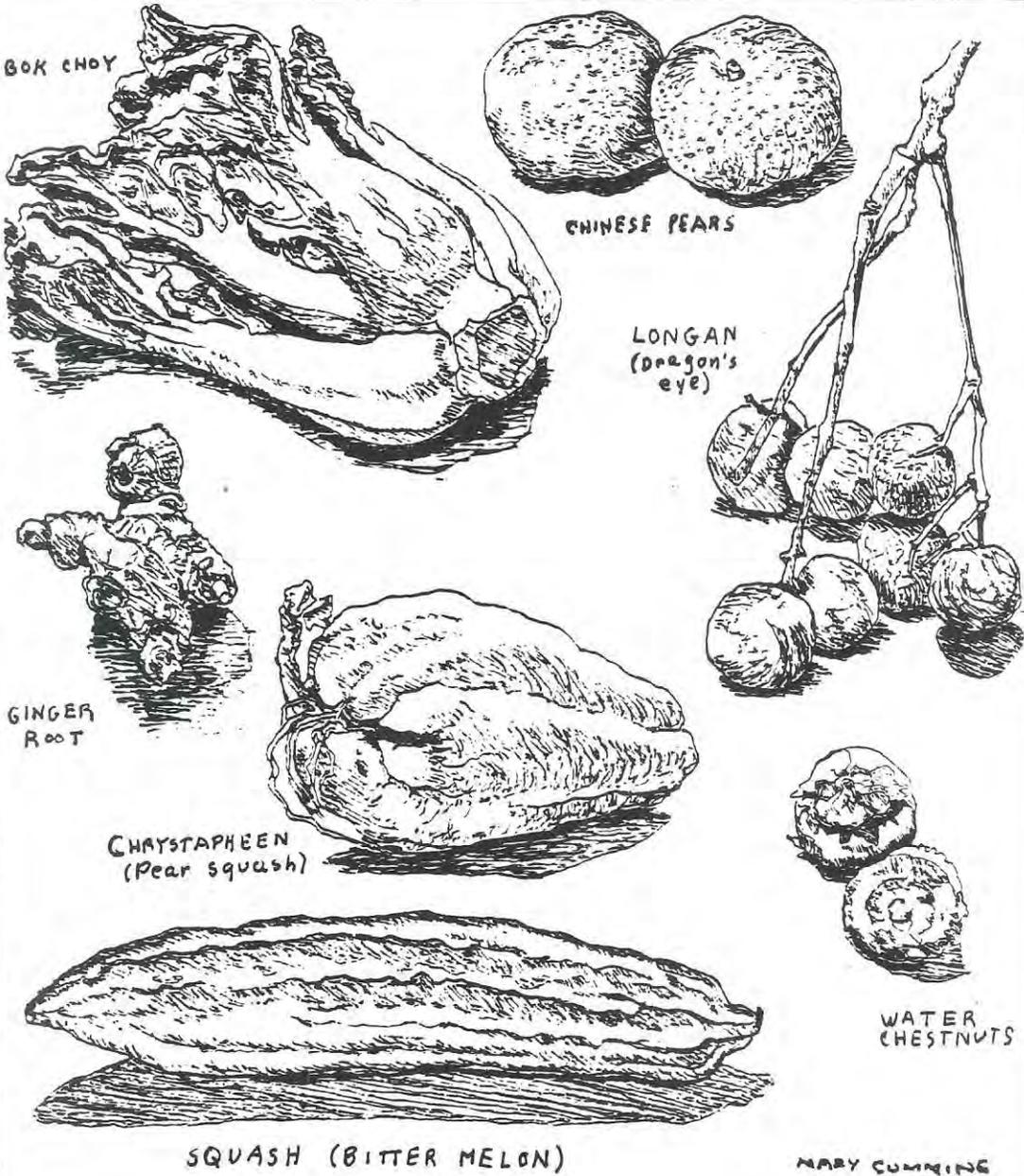
Eva Davis

Ref.: THE ILLUSTRATED
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
Knauth et al.

Origin: n. & central
Europe



Eva Davis



CHINESE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Learn more about these on our Sept. 7 outing.

For more information, see A POPULAR GUIDE TO CHINESE VEGETABLES by Martha Dahlen & Karen Phillipps, Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, 1983, originally written and published in Hong Kong as two volumes specifically for non-Chinese shoppers in the intimidating maze of Hong Kong's street markets,... presents practical descriptions of Chinese vegetables and how to use them.

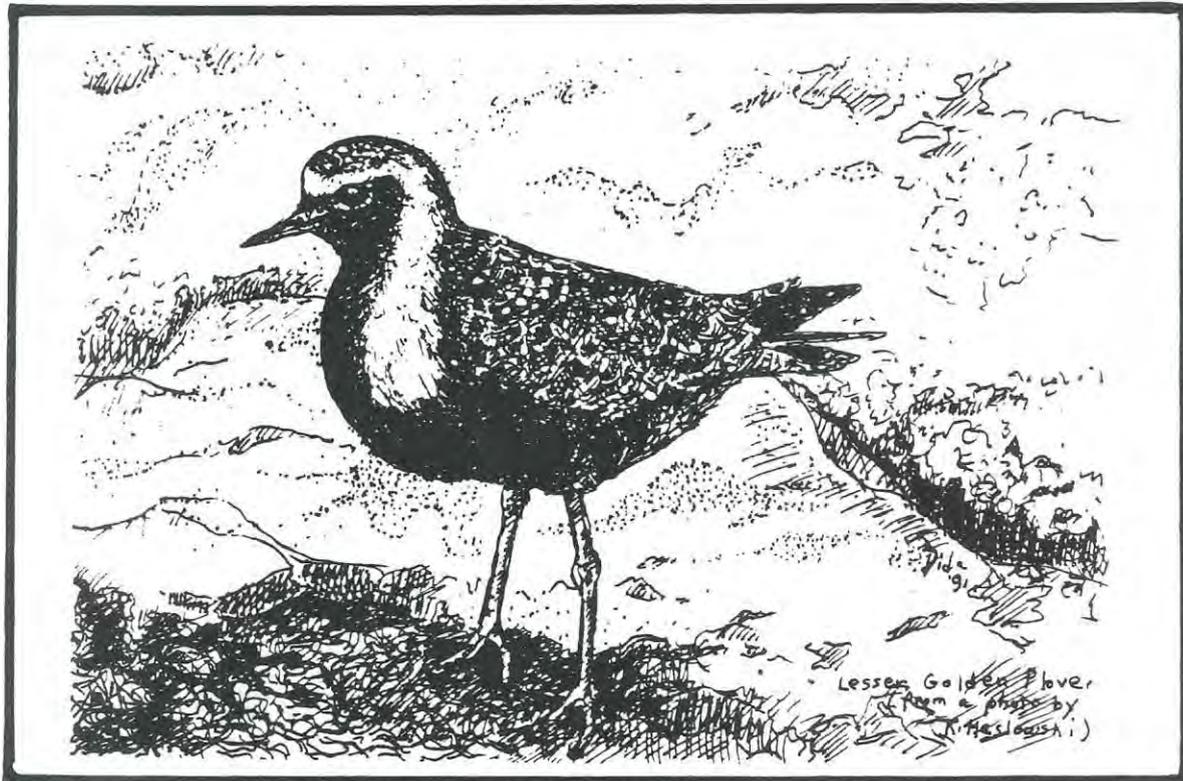
SEPTEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Sunday
Sept. 13
10:30 am
CAMPBELL HOUSE GARDEN - garden tour
Leader: Peter Iveson
Meet at the northwest corner of University Ave. and Queen St. West. Morning only.
Peter will introduce us to the garden at this historic site. We may walk south after to the Grass Garden at the Dome, time, weather and interest permitting.
Toronto
- +
Sunday
Sept. 13
2:30 pm
TFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING -
at the Northrop Frye Building
73 Queen's Park Crescent East
- Tuesday
Sept. 15
10:30 am
\$ entry
fee
METRO ZOO - nature arts
Leader: Lenore Patterson
Meet at the zoo entrance. Lunch optional.
Bring camera, sketching material and stool, or just come and enjoy a leisurely visit to the zoo grounds with fellow members.
Rouge, Scarborough
- Wednesday
Sept. 16
10:30 am
CHERRY BEACH - nature walk
Leader: Jean Orpwood & Margaret Canning
Meet at the northeast corner of Cherry St. and Commissioners St.
Bring lunch. Walk may end at a different public transit stop.
A great place to observe migrating birds and butterflies as well as the special plants that grow along the shores of the Great Lakes.
Lakeshore, Toronto
- Saturday
Sept. 19
10 am
SHERWOOD PARK - nature walk
Leader: Joanne Doucette
Meet at the northeast corner of Mt. Pleasant Rd. and Sherwood Ave. Bring lunch.
This woodlot contains some of the largest trees in Metro Toronto. It is an excellent example of a remnant woodlot, illustrating what much of our region must have been like two hundred years ago.
West Don tributary, Toronto
- Sunday
Sept. 20
2 pm
to 5 pm
URBAN STREETS - urban geology
Leader: Kathleen Kemp
Meet in front of the Royal Ontario Museum (west side of Queen's Park just south of Bloor St. West).
As we walk along familiar streets Kathleen will explain some of the geology of our region and tell us about some of the materials with which our city has been built. It will transform your ideas about city streets!
Toronto
- Wednesday
Sept. 23
10:30 am
BESTVIEW PARK - nature walk
Leader: Eva Davis
Meet on the south side of Steeles Ave. East at Laureleaf Rd.
Bring lunch.
This outing will include visiting a forest and open meadows which means lots of plants and animals to observe. Mushrooms should be present as well as fall flowers, migrating birds and maybe even a basking snake or two.
East Don, North York

SEPTEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Saturday
Sept. 26
10:30 am
- HUMBER VALLEY NORTH - nature walk
Leader: Robin Powell
Meet at the northwest corner of Steeles Ave. West and Islington Ave. Bring lunch.
This area is hilly with streams to cross. Though it is wild and beautiful many threats to this piece of our natural heritage exist -- including a proposed highway extension.
- Humber, Vaughan
- Sunday
Sept. 27
11 am
- EAST DON - fall flowers & fruits
Leader: Richard Aaron
Meet at the trail entrance on the south side of Finch Ave. East halfway between Bayview Ave. and Leslie St. (The trail leads into the valley on the east side of the river.) Bring lunch.
Bring your favourite field guides and we will attempt to help you use them to find out the names and some of the lore for all those beautiful flowers and fruits you will see at this time of year.
- East Don, North York
- Wednesday
Sept. 30
11 am
- DON FORKS - nature walk
Leader: Carol Miller
Meet at the western intersection of Overlea Blvd. and Thorncliffe Pk. Dr. Bring lunch.
Carol will introduce us to her section of the Don watershed, the area adjacent to the forks of the Don. A deep valley with forested slopes attracts lots of wildlife throughout the year including breeding red-tailed hawks. Some of the best views of fall colours are in this area.
- Don, East York

□



**Alistair
J. Kennedy**
Chartered Accountant

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members Of
Toronto Field Naturalists

I have audited the Balance Sheet of Toronto Field Naturalists as at June 30, 1992 and the statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Capital for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's Directors. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Directors as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many non-profit organizations, the organization derives revenue from donations and other receipts, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, my verification 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 these revenues.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustment, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to completely verify the revenues referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the corporation as at June 30, 1992 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Toronto, Ontario
July 9, 1992


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, 1992

<u>ASSETS</u>		
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>
Current Assets		
Cash - for general club purposes	\$58,781	\$52,838
Inventory	2,400	2,464
Photo Library	8,000	7,500
	<u>\$69,181</u>	<u>\$62,802</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	1,363	784
Membership Fees Received in Advance	9,195	15,910
	<u>10,558</u>	<u>16,694</u>
 <u>EQUITY</u>		
Retained Earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	46,108	42,486
Income (loss) for year	12,515	3,622
	<u>58,623</u>	<u>46,108</u>
	<u>\$69,181</u>	<u>\$62,802</u>
Working Capital: Dollars	58,623	-46,108
Ratio	6.55:1	3.76:1

NATURE RESERVES - RESTRICTED FUNDS (Note 1)

Current Assets		
Cash	\$123,529	\$108,776
	<u>123,529</u>	<u>108,776</u>
Property and Equipment		
Land	109,187	109,187
	<u>109,187</u>	<u>109,187</u>
	<u>\$232,716</u>	<u>\$217,963</u>
Equity		
Reserve for future expenditures	123,529	108,776
Property	109,187	109,187
	<u>\$232,716</u>	<u>\$217,963</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Eileen Mayo (Director) Robert Powell (Director)

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended June 30, 1992

REVENUE	1992	1991	1990
Membership Fees	\$31,600	\$20,095	\$21,010
Publications	914	1,215	138
Outings	<u>(1,247)</u>	<u>(856)</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>\$31,267</u>	<u>\$20,454</u>	<u>\$21,161</u>
EXPENSES			
Meetings Expenses	999	1,035	899
Newsletter, printing & mailing	16,416	17,715	18,276
Other printing expenses	616	697	548
Other mailing expenses	1,933	1,721	1,871
Audit	684	600	600
Advertising & Publicity	1,004	984	841
Donations & affiliation fees	35	30	30
Office supplies	819	337	386
Telephone	551	431	387
Rent (Note 2)	3,108	2,337	2,166
G.S.T. refund	<u>(1,082)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$25,083</u>	<u>\$25,887</u>	<u>\$26,004</u>
Operating Income (loss)	6,184	(5,433)	(4,843)
Interest Income	<u>3,340</u>	<u>4,542</u>	<u>4,593</u>
Net Income (loss) before donations	9,524	(891)	(250)
Donations	<u>2,991</u>	<u>4,513</u>	<u>3,535</u>
Net Income (loss)	<u>\$12,515</u>	<u>\$3,622</u>	<u>\$3,285</u>

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE RESERVES

Donations received for the Nature Reserves are segregated on the financial statements, and are to be used solely for Reserve purposes. The interest earned on these funds is sufficient to cover the normal operating costs of the Reserves.

Note 2 - On May 1, 1992 TFN was able to get a larger office (140 square feet instead of 98) in the same building, on a one-year lease to April 30, 1993.

□

*A fall-blooming hedge?
Among the privet bushes
grow heart-leaved asters.*

haiku by Diana Banville

Board of Directors

President: Joan Patterson (226-6501) 120 Alfred Ave., Willowdale M2L 2R3

Vice-President: Joan O'Donnell (744-3888) 3 Sims Cres., Etobicoke M9V 2S9

Past President: Eileen Mayo (445-4621) 803 - 16 Concorde Place, Don Mills M3C 3S6

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

Directors:

Tracy Butler (531-2679) 110 Albany Ave., Toronto M5R 3C4

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

Ken Cook (699-8506) 154 Drayton Ave., Toronto M4C 3M2

Eva Davis (694-8928) 203 - 1080 Kingston Rd., Scarborough M1N 1N5

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

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

Allan Greenbaum (665-9391) 705 - 4 Assiniboine Rd., Downsview M3J 1L2

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

□

WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE!

"Environment-friendly":

ALL industry being
a strain upon Nature,
the most that can truly be said
is that some items MIGHT
in production prove LESS
UNfriendly to Nature instead.

"Green consumerism":

Yet since we are "greenest"
when NOT consuming, this phrase
merely glosses what's spent.
Like those shopping enticements
to BUY-NOW-AND-SAVE when
NO-BUY saves one hundred percent.

Few facts lend support to
the "green-sell" of commerce.

Not to split ecological hairs:
"Watch your language!", that old joke
becomes in the market-place
mandate to scrutinise theirs.

Eva Davis

A TRIBUTE TO DENNIS CLARKE

The days leading up to your debut as a hike leader for the Toronto Field Naturalists can be anxious ones. After being hand-selected by Helen Juhola, you are then informed that some of the members who are likely to attend your walks have been exploring nature since before you discovered Lego. Maybe I'll pay someone to say he's me and the crowd won't know the difference. Fortunately, in my case I knew Dennis Clarke, so this ruse wasn't necessary.

Dennis' knowledge of plants, combined with a highly photographic memory made him a very adept field botanist. I have seen him name plants which had seasoned leaders momentarily stumped. You could provide him with a photo or verbal description of a plant he had seen only once in a book and he could tell you what it was. Of course, once he knew the scientific name of a plant, he never had to be reminded again. What amazed me most though was his uncanny sense of direction. Despite never having driven a car, he could direct a driver down dusty gravel lanes to unmarked locations he had visited years before as a passenger.

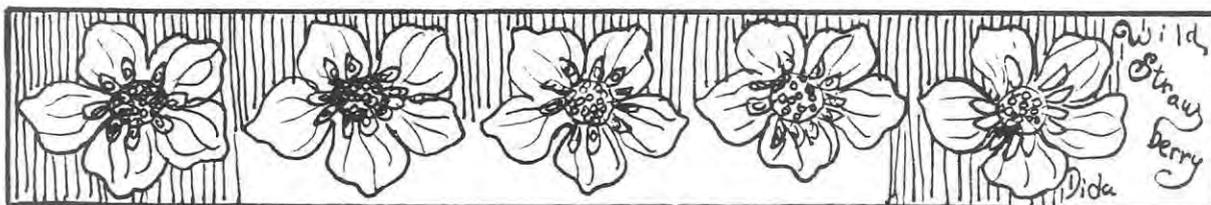
Needless to say, Dennis was a tremendous asset to the TFN. He was a regular hike leader and also sat on the TFN's board of directors. His intimate familiarity with Toronto's flora allowed him to contribute his expertise in the preparation of the TFN's popular VASCULAR PLANTS OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO. Dennis also regularly volunteered his time at monthly meetings and in the TFN office. And if you remember when the TFN still had its special interest groups, you may recall that Dennis headed up the botany group for three years.

Usually, when Dennis was on a TFN walk, he was looked upon to clear up any botanical uncertainties. I'm sure he sometimes got tired of hearing people say: "I don't know -- let's ask Dennis". But if he did, he never let on to the rest of us.

Back to hike leader debuts. My own occurred last year. Dennis knew I was apprehensive, so volunteered to attend my scheduled walks. Despite my best preparation, he always managed to point out a thing I had overlooked, answer a question which I could not, or give a name to what was only a green leaf.

Dennis is no longer with us. He passed away on March 31, 1992. While no one can replace Dennis, either as a person or as a botanist, I, for one, can help perpetuate his spirit by spreading his love of plants to others. In this way, a connection is formed between past and present, between living and departed, between expert and neophyte. Dennis, you won't be forgotten.

Richard Aaron



KEEPING IN TOUCH

May 4, 1992

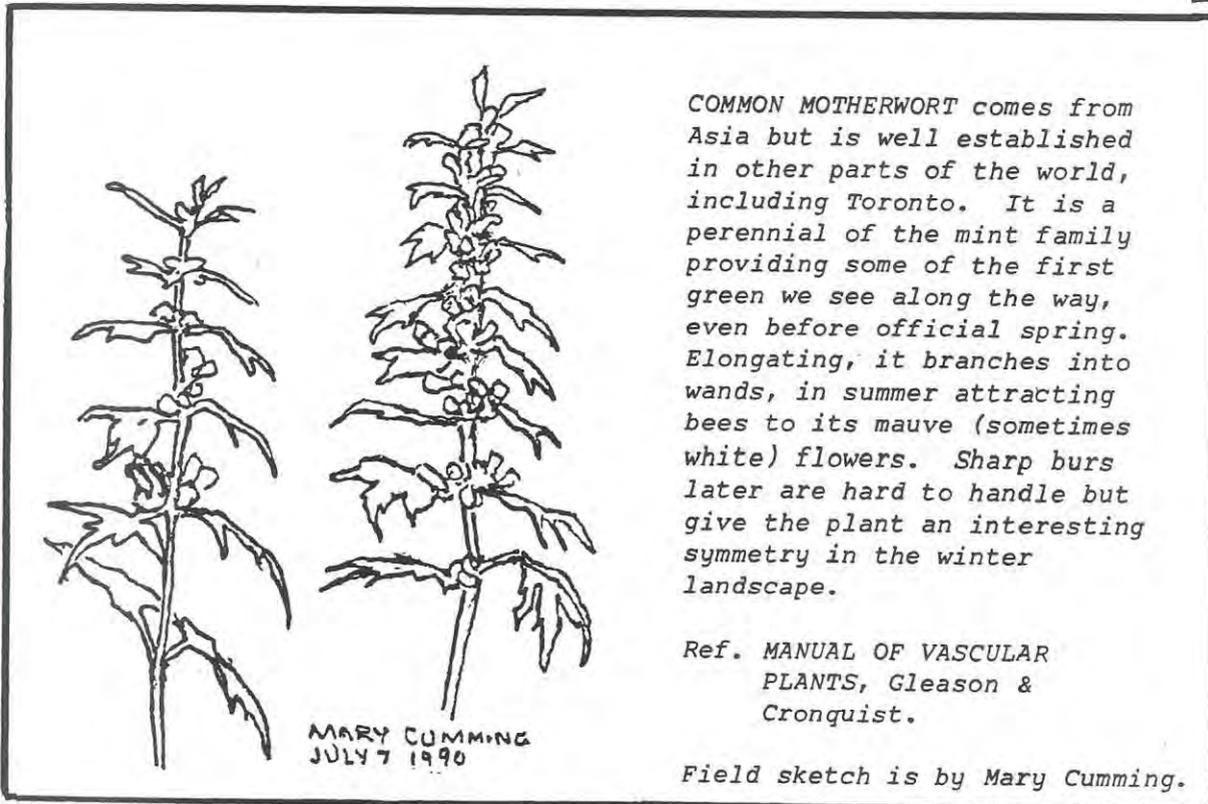
I wish to refer to your letter of April 7 regarding the piling of sand at Toronto Island. In this connection, I advise that while the site where this sand was piled is adjacent to a nature sanctuary, this particular location is part of a service yard and is not an environmentally significant area. It is also pointed out that this activity was fully approved by the Ministry of the Environment.

Robert G. Bundy, Commissioner
Metro Parks and Property Dept.

June 12, 1992

It has been brought to my attention our Environmental crews used herbicides for weed control at our Mill Street and Don Fleet Junctions on June 2. This was a mistake. Neither location should have been treated with chemicals due to their proximity to the Don River, as outlined in Mr. Franklin's letter to your organization in March 1990. Thank you for bringing this to my attention. It is important to keep weeds in these locations under control and I will make certain that future controls are undertaken manually and not chemically. Thanks for your understanding and the professional manner in which you pointed this out. Too often our mistakes are brought to our attention in an adversarial manner.

C.G. Sanford, Director
Central Region, Ontario Hydro



COMMON MOTHERWORT comes from Asia but is well established in other parts of the world, including Toronto. It is a perennial of the mint family providing some of the first green we see along the way, even before official spring. Elongating, it branches into wands, in summer attracting bees to its mauve (sometimes white) flowers. Sharp burs later are hard to handle but give the plant an interesting symmetry in the winter landscape.

Ref. *MANUAL OF VASCULAR PLANTS*, Gleason & Cronquist.

Field sketch is by Mary Cumming.

FOR READING

PLANT COMMUNITIES OF THE LESLIE STREET SPIT - A BEGINNER'S GUIDE by Verna J. Higgins, Susan Denzel and Nancy Fazari, published by the Botany Conservation Group, 1992. \$5.00 [See page 2.]

This little book is published jointly by the Friends of the Spit and the Botany Conservation Group, Department of Botany, University of Toronto. Four short chapters give some background for those not familiar with the Spit. Following this, the main section dealing with soil composition and the plant communities directs the user to the types of plants to be found on beaches, in immature woodlands or in moist fields, to name three of the eight communities. The text also treats briefly of winter botany and there is a short discussion of the birds, mammals and insects that are on the Spit because they have found their suitable living conditions. Besides a list for additional reading there is a table of rare plants. A centrefold map of the Spit showing the location(s) of the various plant communities is flanked by five pages containing thirty-eight small coloured illustrations. Finally, there is an alphabetical checklist of all plants identified on the Spit.

The coloured illustrations are sometimes not quite as clear as might be desired but this seems an unkind criticism in a book that can be purchased for \$5.00. Two typographical errors should be pointed out: one, on page 5 mentions a "cut" in the spine at Bay B when, by referring to the map, it is obviously at Bay C. I found the other error highly amusing, for some reason. A new tree has invaded the plant list on page 36: "Scott's" Pine. If wonder if Scott's Pine is a Scots Pine?

There is much information in this 41-page booklet. By taking a systematic approach using the notes and the map, the user will be directed to an amazing variety of plants (almost) all of which have arrived of their own free will and have found their niche in the last 20-odd years. This natural growth is, in itself, a good reason to visit the Spit and marvel at what nature can accomplish.

Jean Macdonald

ENVIRO-DIAL, published by the Ontario Waste Management Corporation.

\$2.00 (call OWMC at 1-800-268-1178 or (416)923-2918 in the Toronto area, available in French or English, with discounts for bulk orders.

The Enviro-Dial, OWMC's handy guide to environmentally-friendly alternatives to many household products, has been updated and reprinted. Some of the topics covered include all-purpose cleaners, air fresheners, laundry bleach, weed killers, insecticides, and paint remover.

from OWMC UPDATE, Vol. 7, No. 1, Winter 1992

THE SWAN IN MY BATHTUB: and other adventures in the Aark by Mary Jane Stretch and Phyllis Hope, Dutton, New York, 1991.

The author has been a rehabilitator of birds and other animals for many years so the book is full of fascinating, heartwarming and enlightening stories of her experiences. At the back is information on encouraging -- and discouraging -- wildlife in your own backyard.

Mickey Smith

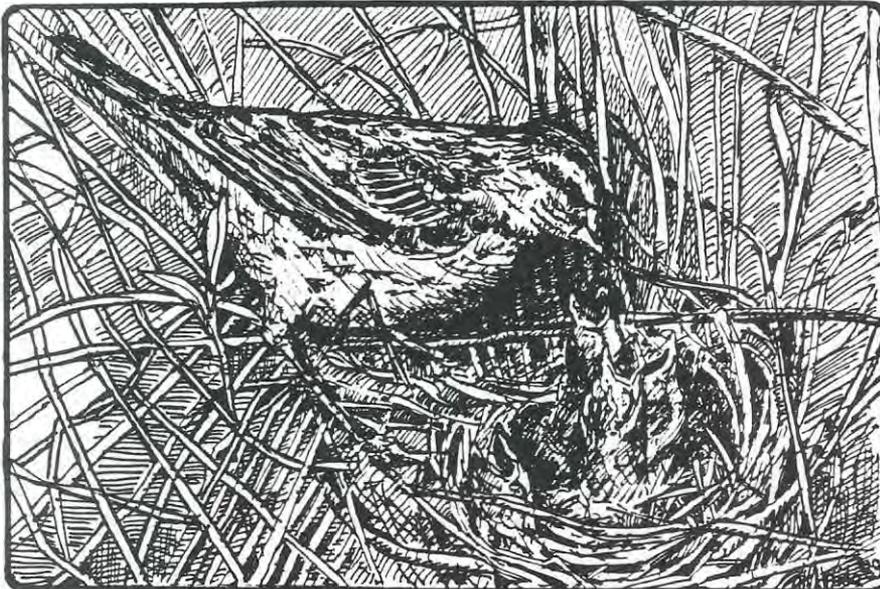
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PROJECTS

CAMERAS COME HOME

What sustains my passion for conservation is the daily contact with the wildlife on my doorstep. I marvel at the way tenacious seedlings seek out root-holds in the cracks of brickwork. I know that natural urban pleasures stir up similar feelings in many of us -- so why do they fail to exercise the skills of our best wildlife photographers? The lack of top-quality urban wildlife photography is a serious conservation issue. If you believe, as I do, that photography can help to save the rainforest, celebrate the whales and even popularize peat bogs, then surely it must have a role to play in helping to protect the wildlife in towns. There is no need to fly to Alaska for oil slicks. There are some spectacular urban stories to illustrate. In towns we have a chance to show the unconverted just how important wildlife is for people, too. We spent millions each winter, luring our garden birds a little closer to the kitchen window, thus helping to sustain our end of the global migration pattern. So why not try to portray the significance of this? Wildlife photographers have a job to do. How many frogs and toads returned this spring to ancestral ponds laid waste by thoughtless new developments? Where are the photos that communicate these crises? Where are the visual images that will sell the commercial value of migratory birds to a development corporation determinedly looking down the wrong end of its binoculars? There is no end of opportunity in towns, to use photography in powerful ways which really will make a difference -- yet no one is doing it with distinction. So here's the challenge to all would-be "Wildlife Photographers of the Year": use the best of your photographic skills in towns. Bring back the images that will make us gasp, and show us that side of our familiar landscape that we can best appreciate through your snaps.

extracted from an article by Chris Baines in BBC WILDLIFE, Vol. 10, No. 4, April 1992



FEMALE BOBOLINK
at a nest in
Luther Marsh,
from a photo
by G. K. Peck
in BREEDING BIRDS
OF ONTARIO by
Peck and James.

This species
breeds in open
fields in
southern Ontario,
in the north as
far as Kenora
and Kapuskasing
in clearings.

Now considered
(with other North
American "blackbirds")
to be in the same
family as North
American "sparrows" -
the female bobolink
fits right in there.

PROJECTS (cont'd)

ACTIVE LIVING AND ENVIRONMENTS PROGRAM (ALEP) -- TOWARDS A NATIONAL CONSENSUS

ALEP is part of the Action Plan on Health and the Environment (APHE) of the Department of Health and Welfare under the umbrella of the federal government's Green Plan.

It intends to support and encourage Canadians to engage in responsible, active and healthy outdoor physical activities that are environmentally friendly and to enhance their collective capacity to preserve or create quality environments for Active Living.

It has four components. The first one is to develop an environmental vision and a national network that will assist outdoor activity users and delivery groups to work together for the preservation and creation of an optimal Active Living outdoor environment.

The Second one is to influence the attitudes and behaviours of targeted people and to have them make responsive choices by involving them in activities requiring the desired behaviour and attitude.

The third one is to encourage Canadians to adopt alternative modes of transportation that are less harmful to the environment and that involve physical activity.

Finally, it is important to ensure that existing Active Living environments are safe for the users and that, when developing or using new ones, their protection and enhancement become a priority.

As a first step, ALEP is launching a national consultation to discover what are the attitudes and behaviours of Canadians, what they believe are the major challenges for the next five years to create Active Living environments, and ways to meet these challenges.

The results of this consultation will be used to develop a series of action plans for the next five years either at the local level, provincial or territorial level and at the national level. From these action plans, strategies will be developed and pilot projects will be chosen and implemented.

▷ You are invited to write to Fitness Canada, 365 Laurier W., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0X6 or call at (613) 992-5593 or 992-5799 to get a copy of the questionnaire. Once the results of this consultation are available, Fitness Canada will provide us with a copy of it and will invite us to participate in focus groups that will discuss how the priorities will be implemented and what pilot projects should be chosen.

Nathalie Racine
Active Living & Environemnt
Fitness Canada

▷

Reward employees with transit passes instead of free parking.
from "A love affair that's really a forced marriage" by Arne Hansen in the
GLOBE & MAIL, May 18, 1992

PROJECTS (cont'd)

HIGH PARK MYSTERY STUDY

"My earliest memory is of being wheeled in a go-cart along High Park Avenue through the pines and oaks...At the end of the Avenue was Bloor Street, another sandy trail through the bush, and beyond that High Park, the most beautiful and unique area in the world, without exception. It was a real foretaste of Heaven and only a few realized the wonders of this piece of land. One was Professor E.M. Walker, who was later a firm friend to me. He said that A GERMAN HAD MADE A STUDY OF THE PARK, NEVER TRANSLATED."

The preceding quote is from "Thoreau MacDonald", published by the University of Toronto Press in 1973. I am intrigued by the reference to a study made of the park. Has anyone ever read it, or does anyone know who the German was so the study could be traced. Please call Jim Hodgins at 466-6428 if you can help me in my search (or write to me at 90 Wolfrey Ave., Toronto M4K 1K8).

WHERE ARE THOSE ERRATICS?

I am interested in learning the location of any glacial erratics in the Greater Toronto bioregion. Erratics are large boulders originally transported by ice from another region. Please call me at 466-6428 or write to me, Jim Hodgins at 90 Wolfrey Ave., Toronto M4K 1K8.

WEST DON TASK FORCE

The Task Force to Bring Back the Don is a group of concerned citizens and politicians whose mandate is the ultimate restoration of the entire Don River Valley such that it will once again be clear, clean, green and accessible. All of this committee's work has been done in the lower Don (from Rosedale south to the lakefront). Styling ourselves the West Don Sub-committee with the same above noted objectives we would like to contact all like-minded citizens (of all ages) in order to "ADOPT" the West Don Valley as our environmental project. The area is bounded by Steeles Ave. on the north, Highway 401 to the south, and lies between Bathurst St. and Dufferin St. Our initial objective is a clean up of trash in this area in September of 1992. During this clean-up we will also assess the need for any other work for future outings. If you are interested, please call Vivianne Toupin at 635-0472 with your questions, suggestions, ideas or to volunteer.

*Dutifully the lake
sweeps her jetsam into
a corner of the slip.*

*"Ahoy!" cries she
"Come, take it OUT of me!"*

Diana Banville

PROJECTS (cont'd)

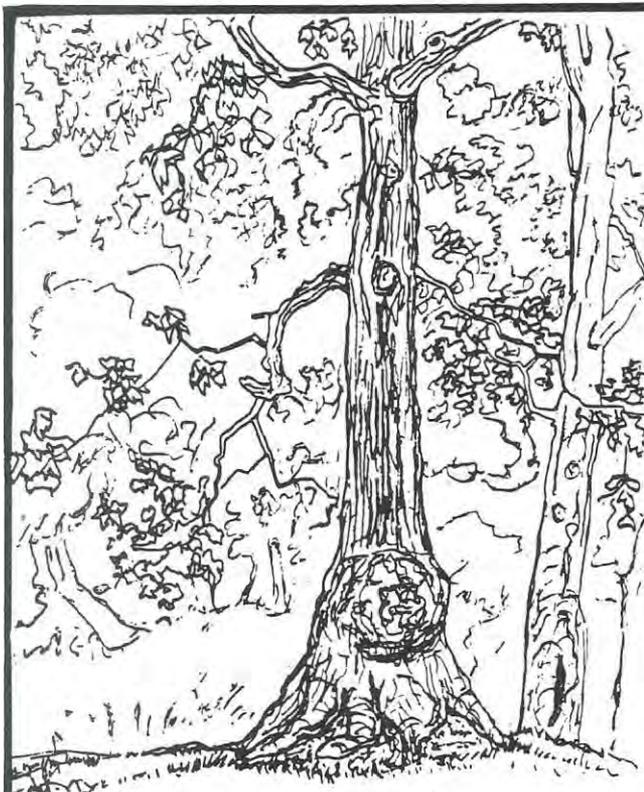
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES TO THE TREES ACT

The province of Ontario proposes to improve the Trees Act to provide all municipalities, that choose to pass bylaws, with greater powers for conserving individual trees and woodlots in their communities. A committee has recommended the current Trees Act, which was passed in 1946, be replaced with a new one that would allow all Ontario municipalities the opportunity to pass local bylaws to control cutting, burning or other removal of all types of trees, on all sizes of lots under their jurisdiction. The new act would

- enable all municipalities to require permits for cutting trees
- allow municipalities to issue stop-work orders for cutting trees
- increase the maximum fine for unauthorized tree cutting to \$500,000 from \$5,000
- broaden the act to include woodlots of all sizes, windbreaks and single shade trees
- provide the public with an uncomplicated appeal process

Public consultation on the recommendations is being conducted. Copies of BEFORE YOU CUT THAT TREE are available at Ministry of Natural Resources district offices and the Natural Resources Information Centre, Room M1-73, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay St., Toronto M7A 2C1 (telephone 416-314-1553). Comments should be sent by Sept. 30, 1992 to the Manager, Private Land Forestry Section, Ministry of Natural Resources, Suite 400, 70 Foster Dr., Sault Ste Marie, Ont. P6A 6V5.

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BURLS ON TREES

This field drawing by Joanne Doucette shows a white oak with a burl. Injury from frost, fire or mechanical contact, and irritation by bacteria, fungi or possibly a virus, may cause burls in which the fibres are gnarled. Beautiful and bizarre effects are captured in veneers cut from burls.

Ref.: KNOW YOUR WOODS by Albert Constantine Jr. revised by Harry J. Hobbs, 1975

White oak, Toronto, June 30/90
J. Doucette

IN THE NEWS

TASTY TREATS FOR FOXES

The Ministry of Natural Resources has started distributing more than 10,000 portions of rabies-vaccine bait in ravines in the greater Toronto area. The bait, a mixture of chicken-scented beef tallow and rabies vaccine, will be placed near fox dens as part of an experimental program designed to vaccinate wild foxes against rabies.

from the GLOBE AND MAIL, June 10, 1992

AERO-GLYCOL TECHNOLOGIES GIVEN LAURELS

For de-polluting aircraft de-icing fluid. The ethylene glycol sprayed on aircraft at Pearson Airport's Terminal 3 is treated with special bacteria and enzymes that eat up harmful waste that would otherwise harm fish and plant life in Etobicoke Creek. The pilot project paves the way for potential sales to airports worldwide.

from the TORONTO STAR, March 14, 1992

TORONTO AIR QUALITY WORST OF SIX CITIES

Metropolitan Toronto had the worst air quality of six major North American cities of similar size during 1989, according to a report compiled by Ontario's Ministry of the Environment. Toronto contained the highest levels of carbon monoxide and ozone, a pollutant that is the main component of the smog hanging over many large cities. The Ontario government has a guideline that concentrations of ozone, a form of oxygen, should not exceed 80 parts per billion over a one-hour period. But Toronto had readings of double this level. Ozone is produced when components in vehicle exhaust, such as nitrogen oxides, react with sunlight. While naturally occurring ozone in the upper atmosphere is beneficial in shielding the Earth from ultraviolet radiation, high concentrations at ground level are a major health and environmental concern, causing lung irritation and damage to plants.

extracted from an article by Martin Mittelstaedt in the GLOBE AND MAIL, March 28, 1992

POLLUTED FOOD CHAIN

Chemical pollution in the Great Lakes may be responsible for gender "neutering" among waterfowl and other wildlife, according to Canadian and U.S. researchers who said that a survey of birds, marine life, and mammals in and around the Great Lakes showed that a reversal or mixing of gender roles was occurring in some species. High concentrations of PCBs, dioxins and lead were said to be present. The team also warned that human residents on both sides of the border were beginning to show unusually high concentrations of the chemical substances in their bloodstreams.

from the TORONTO STAR, April 18, 1992

*Through tires and plastic
tough tansies and teasels grow
giving hope to me.*

haiku by Helen Juhola

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

UXBRIDGE GROUP DOCUMENTS HERITAGE SITES

Heritage Uxbridge is hoping an ongoing project will help make the destruction of area historical sites a thing of the past. Two years ago the local architectural conservation group began to document pre-1910 buildings and heritage sites in Uxbridge Township. About 2,000 sites have been researched to date and documented in words and photographs. The data has been compiled to create a 10-volume Uxbridge Inventory of Heritage Buildings. A wealth of forgotten history starting around 1805 covers everything from building sites to natural heritage. Each site has been graded using a European model to determine whether it is of national, provincial or local historical importance. Sites are categorized as industrial, commercial, residential or ecclesiastical. Surveyors' maps, books and even farmers have provided researchers with clues to historical sites that have since vanished. Pamphlets outlining a self-guiding walking tour of Uxbridge are available at several local businesses, town hall and the town library. About 20 heritage buildings of all types -- houses, stores, churches -- can be found on the tour, which takes about an hour at a leisurely stroll. The free pamphlets consist of a map with address, historical backgrounds and, for some of the buildings, detailed drawings.

adapted from an article by Murray James-Bosch in the TORONTO STAR, May 28, 1992

CANADA CELEBRATES EARTH WEEK

Earth Week, marked to heighten awareness of the environment, was celebrated this year by the Canadian Post Office. Five new stamps in Canada's River Heritage series feature waterways that have led to development. The stamps depict the Margaree River of Cape Breton, world-renowned for its Atlantic salmon; the Eliot or West River Prince Edward Island, close to the home of Malpeque oysters; the Ottawa River, a key link in the early fur trade and logging industry; the Niagara River, with its famous waterfall and hydro-generating station; and the South Saskatchewan River, shown with a mallard duck representing the wildlife of that extensive river system.

adapted from an article by James Montagnes in the TORONTO STAR, April 22, 1992

COUCHICHING BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION THREATENS PREHISTORIC FISHING WEIR

About 4,500 years ago bands of Indians began building a fence-like fishing weir on the stretch of water between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching known as the Narrows. Now Eastern Canada's oldest man-made structures are being threatened by construction of a badly needed bridge. The fishing weirs were used to guide migrating fish into the nets of natives. The proposed new 280-metre bridge could destroy almost 20 per cent of the weirs, which have not yet been fully mapped and studied. Most archeological sites along the shore of the Narrows have already been destroyed by marinas. The weirs -- made of 5-metre-long, 10-centimetre-thick stakes -- provided much of the fish that was eaten in the villages of the Hurons when Samuel de Champlain visited their country in central Ontario nearly 400 years ago. They were still being used to fish in the last century by Ojibwa settlers at Orillia. Champlain, who spent a winter in the area, described the weirs in his journals, but didn't sketch them.

extracted from an article by Mark Bourrie in the TORONTO STAR, May 31, 1992

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IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

OH WHAT A TANGLED WEB THEY WEAVE...

Researchers at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Oxford University's Department of Zoology have analyzed the effects of several common insecticides and fungicides on spider web-building behaviour. Their research shows that even low doses of some can disrupt web construction, decreasing the spider's pest-catching prowess. Using computer programs to analyze web patterns, researchers have shown that low, sub-lethal doses of a commonly used pyrethroid insecticide have a profound effect on web building activity. The pesticide prevents spiders from building webs for several days and caused serious, medium-term alteration to web-building behaviour. Both effects would diminish a spider's prey-catching ability and lead to slower growth and maturation. It seems likely that web analysis may prove to be an ideal method for testing the subtler adverse effects of agricultural chemicals.

adapted by from article by Phil Gates in the TORONTO STAR, April 26, 1992

FUNGUS FEVER

Myron Smith and James Anderson, botanists from Erindale College, in the April 2 issue of NATURE, described a particular fungus of the species *Armillaria bulbosa* as one of the oldest and largest living organisms on the planet. Working in a hardwood forest in Michigan, they set out in September 1988 to see if they could establish how many individuals of different *Armillaria* species were on the site and map out their size and shape. (Most of the fungus lives underground. Its only visible portion is the mushroom (known commonly as the honey mushroom) that it produces in the hundreds every autumn. Beneath the surface of the soil lies a network of strands called rhizomorphs, which consist of bundles of microscopic filaments known as hyphae.) The botanists took samples of both the mushrooms and the rhizomorphs, from an area roughly 100 metres by 50 metres, and returned to their Erindale lab to run analyses. When the samples from the area turned out to be genetically identical, it became clear that there was one very large individual of *Armillaria bulbosa* on the site. All in all, this prodigious organism covers a territory of 15 hectares -- about the equivalent of 23 football fields. It is surrounded on all sides by other *bulbosa* individuals and is not expected to grow any larger. Based on growth rate estimates, the botanists put its age at about 1,500 years. This particular specimen of *bulbosa* should not be considered unusual according to the researchers. Many others just as large probably exist. These botanists are simply the first to show just how massive an individual of the species can become. Some species of fungus are aggressive pathogens that can cause serious damage to forested areas; however, fungi in general play roles of inestimable value in the forest ecosystem. They decompose dead wood, recycling nutrient materials, and live in symbiotic relationships with the roots of trees.

adapted from an article by David Todd in the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO BULLETIN, April 27, 1992

THE ICEMAN RETURNETH?

Let's see if we've got this straight: A consortium of public utilities is offering \$30 million in rewards to a U.S. inventor who comes up with a design to refrigerate foods without using ozone-eating chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and is energy efficient to boot. Hmm. It seems to us there was a product along those lines not too many years back. It didn't use a lick of electricity, it was attractively housed in a handsome solid oak cabinet, it kept foods nice and cold, and it required no maintenance whatsoever. Some ingenious individuals even rigged up a piece of copper tubing that ran from its refrigeration unit to a pail underneath, providing a constant trickle of stream-cold drinking water. It was called an icebox. Now, where do we pick up our \$30 million?

from THE MUSKEGON CHRONICLE (Michigan), July 16, 1992

EARTH SUMMIT KILLS

The first legacy of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro is the death of thousands of fish around the conference complex. Brazilian press reports say that sewage from the 20,000 world leaders, diplomats, journalists and technicians who attended the 12-day meeting, overtaxed special purification facilities in the Rio suburb of Jacarepagua and overflowed untreated into nearby lakes. The aim of the U.N. summit was to curb the destruction of the environment.

from THE LONDON FREE PRESS, June 20, 1992

VOLCANIC CHILL

The extremely late arrival of spring and the recent summer chill across much of southeastern Canada and the northeastern U.S. could be the result of volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Phillipines last June. NASA scientists at the Langley Research Centre in Hampton, Va., theorize that while the unseasonably cold weather is linked to volcanic material blocking sunlight, it should gradually start to ease during the next few months. Based on previous experience, it takes three to four years for the stratosphere to cleanse itself.

from THE LONDON FREE PRESS, June 27, 1992

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Researchers and scientists, having discovered that wetlands collect and release nutrients to enhance plant life, now acknowledge that wetlands can regulate flooding and provide a natural way of treating pollution. They're "nature's kidneys", removing phosphates, reducing algae growth and boosting the circulation of oxygen.

from "Wetlands - Liquid Assets or Wastelands?" by Hugh Reynolds in the Guelph Field Naturalists NEWSLETTER, Vol. 22, No. 3, Dec. 91/Jan. 92 (adapted by the author from infoSOURCE #13, SWCIB Newsletter, Dec. 1991)

GALLS -- NOT JUST ANY GROWTH!

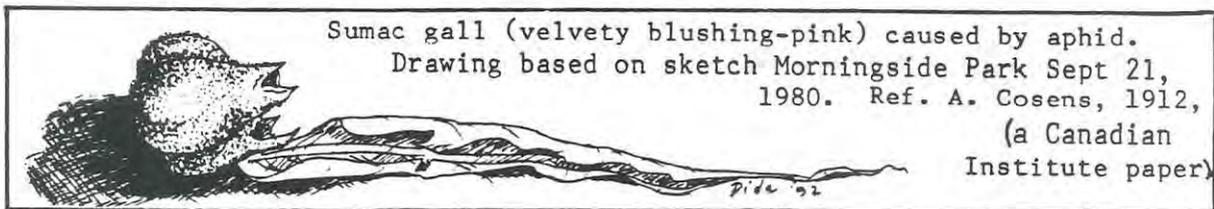
It is now eighty years since my father, Dr. A. Cosens, published his thesis entitled, "A Contribution to the Morphology and Biology of Insect Galls", which earned for him a Ph.D. from the Botany Department, University of Toronto. Recently the Royal Canadian Institute has made available for sale, "Transactions of the Canadian Institute". The 1912 edition contains 100 pages of my father's thesis plus 84 microscopic photographs of cross sections of galls, complete with Latin names. The cell structure of the larvae and galls are shown. Surely this is a remarkable photographic achievement using the technique available in 1912.

A gall is an abnormal swelling or tumour caused when a single cell such as an insect egg is inserted into a plant or animal, stimulating cell division in the host. Galls are commonly found on oak leaves and the stems of goldenrod plants. The process involved has been called "a riot of cells division" and "mitosis gone crazy". When the tumour is in an animal and the cells tend to re-occur, the resulting growth is called a cancer.

Does the host plant encourage the growth of the gall? Is the gall harmful to the plant? There seems to be no definite answer but a Yes and No. Some insect larvae produce a secretion which stimulates cell division in the host plant, while providing pre-digested food for the larvae. The root nodules on a legume are caused by nitrogen fixing bacteria and can be beneficial to the plant. But galls can also be harmful, damaging the plant.

Are galls useful to humans? The answer is Yes. For many years galls have been used as a source of tannin. In China, galls of certain oaks and sumacs are harvested for their chemical content. In an article "Medical value found in chemical from trees" (Globe and Mail, March 13/92), Paul Taylor reports that Professor Wu, University of Toronto, has published research showing that certain nutgalls on the twigs of oaks and other trees contain an anti-oxidant which could be effective in combatting certain diseases. Research is continuing.

Edith Cosens



Starling congregations,
in sober black,
scream high praises.

haiku by Molly Campbell

FOLKLORE AND FUNGI

Mythologies surround the Third Kingdom (fungi): magic and mushrooms are synonymous. Whole cultures have been split between the fungi-fearing (mycophobes) and the fungi-loving (mycophiles). Peoples of Celt, Gallic, Germanic, Iberian origins and Indians both of India and North America, have traditionally been mistrustful of mushrooms. Slavs, Finns, Greeks, Magyars, Arabs of North Africa and the Near East, and peoples of the Mediterranean and of Asia have conducted a long-lasting love affair with them.

Aztec civilization practised the sacramental use of certain fungi which they called "teonanacati" (Flesh of the Gods) because of the visions following their ingestion, and archeological exploration has discovered large numbers of Aztec artifacts which, in shape, can only be called "mushroom stones". The use of magic mushrooms through Central America to Columbia, Bolivia, Ecuador, as well as Mexico, has continued for at least 3,000 years. *Panaeolus sphinctrinus* has been identified with "teonanacati", and about 20 other varieties of hallucinogenic mushrooms have been found in Mexico. *P. sphinctrinus* is a small, insignificant growth.

In the ancient Paleo-Siberian culture religion revolved around the shaman, keeper of the tribal psyche. Their sacred tree was the Siberian birch from whose roots *Amanita muscaria* grows in mycorrhizal relationship. Dried and ceremonially eaten, this is the mushroom which enabled the shaman's soul to take visionary flight. Also known as Fly Agaric, it is plentiful throughout the northern world and is a commonplace of children's books. Lewis Carroll's reading of a report in the 1862 "Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette" about the perceptual consequences of eating *Amanita muscaria* probably led to Alice's expanding-and-shrinking experiences. In Europe, Eurasia and the western coast of North America this eye-catcher is a brilliant crimson flecked with white warts (my childhood rambling in Wales were rich in such finds). In Ontario its colour runs from yellow to rich orange.

In Norse mythology the Fly Agaric springs magically from "the blood-flecked slatherings of Odin's horses, as he leads the Wild Hunt". In Europe the common name comes from a belief that, piecemealed into liquid, it will attract and kill flies; however, they appear to become merely intoxicated and, after a temporary blackout, return for more. There is also the ancient association with madness, "muscaria" being derived from the Latin word for fly with its connotations of divine or demonic possession.

The *Amanitas* are, of course, a tricky bunch. Many species are poisonous. Common to Ontario, *Amanita virosa* (The Destroying Angel), *A. bisporigera* and *P. pantherina* variety *velatipes*, are deadly. "Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of Canada" published by the Department of Agriculture also lists *Amanita muscaria* as "deadly poisonous", but there is apparently no verified account of resultant deaths. However, anyone sampling it cooked, or raw, warts and all, will soon realize it is best left as a feast for the eyes.

In Scandinavia, Britain and the European Lowlands there is also the ancient association of mushroom and toad, hence the toadstools of British fairy tales. (It used to be thought that "toadstool" signified poisonous and "mushroom" signified edible, but in fact toadstool has no scientific meaning and does not correspond to any botanical classification.) The

FOLKLORE AND FUNGI (cont'd)

connection between toad and mushroom lies in the crystallized bufotenine (the poison which toads exude from their skin when alarmed) which can produce hallucinatory reactions similar to those resulting from *Panaeolus* ingestion, toad secretions and the poison of *Panaeolus* being chemically related.

Flies, toads, shamans, Odin, Alice-in-Wonderland -- no wonder the dullest specimens suggest a mystery and the most spectacular a wonder. Gilled, pored, toothed, cupped, coralled, jellied, in unimaginable variety and a palette of colours, fungi indeed add magic to wilderness.

Eva Davis

Sources: MYTH AND MAGIC by Derek Robinson (a University of Toronto mycological course handout) & an article in THE NEW SCIENTIST submitted to the Mycological Society of Toronto by A. Valiumas, 1988.



PANAEOLIUS SPHINCTRINUS
(also called *P. campanulatus*)

Poisonous (hallucinogenic)
Common



AMANITA MUSCARIA
(also called Fly Agaric)

Poisonous (hallucinogenic)
Common

□

THE MANITOBA MAPLE (A MOST UNUSUAL TREE)

As an outings leader for the Toronto Field Naturalists, I have been surprised to find that many of our members are not familiar with the Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*), also known as ash-leaved maple or box elder. Having lived for a number of years in Manitoba and attended University in Winnipeg where it is a common shade tree, perhaps I have tended to take its identification somewhat for granted.

Maybe in retrospect I should not be so surprised. Although it is a common tree throughout the Toronto area, the Manitoba maple is somewhat of an oddity within the Maple family (*Aceraceae*). In many ways it does not look like a maple at all.

For one thing, the Manitoba maple is our only native maple which normally has compound leaves (3 to 7 irregular leaflets). If you place three of these leaflets together, however, they will often form a typical maple shape.

The Manitoba maple also differs from other native maples in having male and female flowers on separate trees. The male flowers are in loose clusters while the female flowers are arranged along a central stem. Both are pale green in colour and open either with or just before the leaves (late April or early May in Southern Ontario).

Like all maples, the fruit of the Manitoba maple is contained in a samara or key; however, unlike other maples, its keys are typically retained by the tree well into the winter. The keys are wrinkled and somewhat V-shaped with an angle of less than 60 degrees separating the two wings.

Even the origins of the Manitoba maple in our area are somewhat of a mystery. Many authors believe that while it is native to Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario, it spread into our wooded areas from plantings. However, some think it is likely native to floodplain forests in the Toronto area, the same type of habitat it prefers in the west. It has the abilities to grow quickly and to tolerate a great variety of habitats and thus it has colonized disturbed sites throughout the city where few other trees can grow.

The Manitoba maple is a dominant tree in some wooded areas of Toronto including the floodplain forest of the old Don River channel near Todmorden Mills and portions of the lower Humber River floodplain south of Bloor Street. Once you learn to spot its unique characteristics, it is easy to spot at any time of year. Why not look for it on your next nature outing?

Morris Sorensen

Sources:

- Brockman, C.Frank. TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, New York: Golden Press, 1968
 Gregory, Dan & Roderick Mackenzie. TORONTO'S BACKYARD (A GUIDE TO SELECTED NATURE WALKS), Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., 1986
 Hosie, R.C. NATIVE TREES OF CANADA (8th ed.), Ottawa: Canadian Forestry Service, 1979
 Macdonald, Hector. NATIVE MANITOBA PLANTS IN BOG, BUSH AND PRAIRIE (Rev. ed.), Winnipeg: Dept. of Agriculture, 1977
 White, J.H. (revised by R.C. Hosie). THE FOREST TREES OF ONTARIO (6th ed.), Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources, 1977

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THE WEATHER (THIS TIME LAST YEAR)

September 1991, Toronto

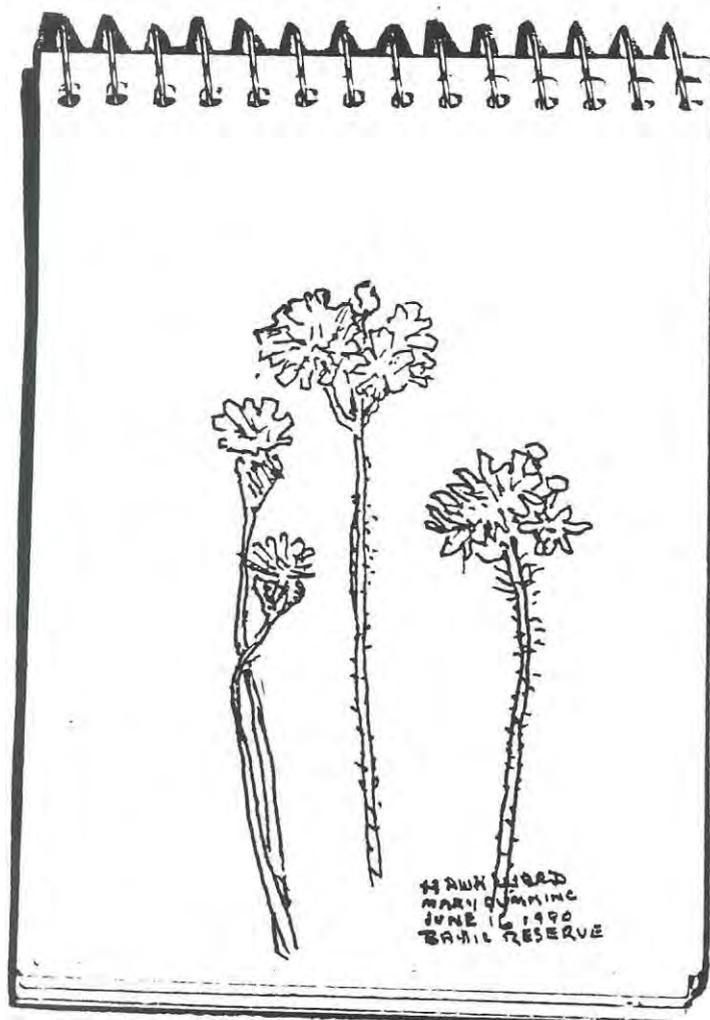
The long, warm period came to a decisive end in the middle of September. Monthly mean temperatures were 0.6°C below normal at L.B. Pearson Airport, making September the first cool month in exactly one year there. Downtown was exactly normal. Rainfall was near or slightly below normal.

Like September 1990, this month was split in the middle. Warm, muggy conditions recurred for the first half, and after September 18th, a persistent northwesterly arctic flow brought chilly days with variable cloudiness and light showers.

Summer did not leave without a flourish. On September 15th-16th, it warmed up to over 30°C with mid-summer humidity and thunderstorms. (Downtown reached 32.3°C and Pearson 32.5°C on September 15th.) This unusually late heat yielded to Arctic air within three days. By month's end, suburbs and rural areas had frost.

Gavin Miller

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COMMON YELLOW or FIELD HAWKWEED is not only found at the TFN Nature Reserve near Leaskdale, where it was sketched by Mary Cumming, but is common in the Humber, Don and Rouge Valleys in Metro. This species is hairy, but the smooth hawkweed is also in Toronto in the Rouge Valley and also on the Leslie Street Spit and East Point Park. In the latter two locations, a form called pale or smoothish hawkweed may be a separate species or a hybrid of the field and the smooth.

All the above yellow species originated in Europe. Two other Old World species readily recognizable by their names, the orange and the blotched or common hawkweeds, also occur here. The leaves of these Old World species tend to be mostly basal. Our four uncommon native species tend to have stem leaves.

Ref.: VASCULAR PLANTS OF
METROPOLITAN TORONTO
TFN 1990

COMING EVENTS

Toronto Ornithological Club - Jim Baillie Memorial Bird Walks:

- Early Migrants - Lambton Woods - Saturday, Sept. 5 from 8 am to 12 noon
Meet in the parking lot at James Gardens (access from Edenbridge Dr.)
- Confusing Fall Warblers - High Park, Saturday, Sept. 12 from 8 am to 12 noon
with Bob Yukich. Meet in the parking lot inside the Bloor St. entrance
of High Park.
- Shorebirds and other migrants - Leslie St. Spit from 8 am (all day) with
Tim Sabo. Meet at the foot of Leslie St. Bring lunch. [Sept. 26]

Tommy Thompson Park theme hikes - foot of Leslie St. at 1 pm:

- Aug. 23 - Nature photography
- Aug. 30 - Aquatic life
- Sept. 6 & 7 - Birds and Birdwatching

[Tommy Thompson Park is open from 9 am to 6 pm on weekends and statutory holidays throughout the year. A shuttle van operates on weekends and holidays until Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 12, on a half-hour schedule between the TTC stop at Commissioners St. and Leslie St. and a turnaround located 2 km inside the park from 9 am till 5:30 pm. Visitors can board or leave the van anywhere along its route inside the park. The main entrance and parking lot are located at the corner of Leslie St. and Unwin Ave.]

Bruce Trail Association - Annual General Meeting - Sept. 25,26,27, 1992
Call Charles Stearns at 648-6652 or Cathie Mills at 387-3635 for details.

Federation of Ontario Naturalists - Membership Trip Program - Contact the
Parkers at 428 Falconer St., Port Elgin, Ont. NOH 2C2 for details.

Nature Travel Service - Nature Tour Program - Contact Gus Yaki at
P.O. Box 1334, Kingston, Ont. K7L 5C6 or call (613)531-8105.

Scarborough Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Sept. 19 - 20 at the Mid Scarborough
Arena (Community Centre), 2467 Eglinton Avenue East. Call 282-5319 for details.

Herb Festival at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Burlington - Aug. 28 - 30.
Limited enrolment for workshop and lecture series. For details call
1-800-668-9499 or 1-416-527-1158. "Herb Faire" on Sunday, Aug. 30 at
RBG Teaching Garden - free from 10 am to 5 pm.

Casa Loma Gardens - free access - Sept. 14 and Oct. 5 from 10 am to 4 pm.

Bird Watching Course - George Brown College (St. James Campus) is offering
a series of 6 courses in birding and bird biology, including classroom,
and field sessions. Classes begin Sept. 10. Instructors are George
Fairfield and Ross Harris. For more information call 867-2267.

Royal Ontario Museum Gem Exhibit - Members paying their next ROM visit
might keep in mind that a very small section of the Museum's mineral
collection is now on display. A whole generation of school children has
slipped by while the administration has kept these treasures hidden,
awaiting erection of new galleries. After 12 years these galleries are
still not in place and the bulk of one of the best collections in the

COMING EVENTS (cont'd)

the country remains unseen. However, better late than never, better hors d'oeuvres if not the whole feast. The display is small but exquisite. Not to be missed. (Seniors might remember that they get in free on Tuesdays.) E.D.

Wolves and Humans - a weekend with author-naturalist R.D. Lawrence at the Haliburton Forest and Wild Life Reserve Ltd., R.R. #1, Haliburton KOM 1S0 for \$170.00 (includes accommodation and six meals), Nov. 27-29, 1992. For more details, call 705-754-2198.

Toronto Entomologists' Association monthly meeting - Saturday, Sept. 26 at 1 pm in the lecture room of the McLaughlin Planetarium.

Quest Nature Tours - catalogue of tours out-of-the-country available from Quest at 920 Yonge St., Suite 747, Toronto M4W 3C7 or by calling 963-9163.

Save the Rouge Valley System - tour of planting of 10,000 trees - Sunday, Sept. 27 at 1:30 pm in Unionville. Call Robert Marshall at 439-8489 for further details (after 7 pm).

University of Toronto Faculty of Forestry and School of Continuing Studies presents two short courses ideal for nature enthusiasts:

- The Wonderful World of Trees, Sept. 30-Oct. 7 (Wed. & Sat. 6:30-8:30 pm for \$150.00
- Our Forests: The Challenge of Sustainability, Feb. 7-Mar. 9, Tues. 7 pm-9 pm for \$178.00

For more information or to register, call 978-3901.

Black Creek Project - for information about possible work days, call Julie Pernaby at 661-6600, extension 345.

Nature Information - Sunday afternoons (12 noon to 4 pm) in Sunnybrook Park. Free displays, maps, pamphlets. Call TFN at 968-6255 if you want to help at the log cabin.

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

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS

20 College St., Suite 11
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2

(416) 968-6255

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB: ITS HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION, 1965..... \$ 2.00	INDEX OF TFN NEWSLETTERS (1938 to present) \$ 10.00
CHECKLIST OF PLANTS IN FOUR TORONTO PARKS: WILKET CREEK, HIGH PARK, HUMBER VALLEY, LAMBTON WOODS, 1972 \$ 2.00	TORONTO REGION BIRD CHART, 1983 \$ 4.00
TORONTO THE GREEN, 1976 Metropolitan Toronto's important natural areas are described and recommendations given for their conservation and management; includes maps, bibliography and index \$ 8.00	A GRAPHIC GUIDE TO ONTARIO MOSSES, 1985 \$ 4.00
TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' RAVINE SURVEYS..... ea \$ 4.00 Survey #1 - Chatsworth Ravine, 1973 Survey #2 - Brookbanks Ravine, 1974 Survey #3 - Chapman Valley Ravine, 1975 Survey #4 - Wigmore Ravine, 1975 Survey #5 - Park Drive Ravine, 1976 Survey #6 - Burke Ravine, 1976 Survey #7 - Taylor Creek-Woodbine Bridge Ravines, 1977 Survey #8 - West Don Valley, 1978	GUIDE TO THE TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' NATURE RESERVE, LEASKDALE, ONT., 1986..... \$ 4.00
	TORONTO ISLANDS: PLANT COMMUNITIES AND NOTEWORTHY SPECIES, 1987 \$ 4.00
	TODMORDEN MILLS, 1987 \$ 4.00
	VASCULAR PLANTS OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1990 \$ 8.00
	NO G.S.T.
	All publications are available at the monthly general meetings or may be ordered from Toronto Field Naturalists, 20 College St., Suite 11, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1K2. (Add \$2.00 per item for postage and handling).

MEMBERSHIP FEES (No G.S.T.)

\$30 FAMILY (2 adults - same address, children included)
\$25 SINGLE, SENIOR FAMILY
\$20 STUDENT, SENIOR SINGLE
Tax receipts issued for donations

Membership fees and address changes should be sent to:
20 College St., Suite 11, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2

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