

TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 453

September 1995



"Ravine edge", Morningside Park, Scarborough
(drawing by Anne León)

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TFN MEETINGS

- Sunday, Sept. 10, 1995 - ECOLOGICAL RECOVERY IN URBAN AQUATIC SYSTEMS:
at 2:30 pm PROSPECTS FOR GRENADIER POND
in the Northrop Frye Hall an illustrated lecture by Professor Ann Zimmerman,
Victoria University Director, Division of the Environment, University
of Toronto.
- 73 Queen's Park Cres. East - Part of the restoration of High Park includes
improving the health of Grenadier Pond. Learn
about studies being done to determine how degraded
the water in the pond is and what can be done to
improve it.
- + Annual General Meeting of TFN (a short business meeting will precede the talk).
 - + coffee and juice will be available outside the lecture hall during the "social hour", starting at 2 pm.
 - + TFN memberships and publications will be for sale from 2 pm to 4 pm outside the lecture room.
 - + "Always Alice Cards" will be for sale. A chance to order custom cards or buy unique greeting cards from TFN member Alice Mandryk (767-6149).

NEXT MEETING: Sunday, October 1, 1995

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER!

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

Subjects: plants, animals and natural areas in the Toronto region, especially reports of personal experiences with wildlife.

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 11
Toronto, Ont. M5G 1K2

Newsletter Committee members: Helen Juhola, Diana Banville, Jenny Bull, Eva Davis, Nancy Fredenburg, Eileen Mayo, Joan O'Donnell, Toshi Oikawa.

TFN OUTINGS

REMEMBER: Children and visitors are welcome on all outings but, please, NO PETS!

To get to outings on time, check TTC routes and schedules by calling 393-4636.

Check the weather by calling 661-0123 so you'll know what to wear on outings which go RAIN OR SHINE.

- Saturday
Sept. 2
10:30 am
- MIMICO VALLEY - nature arts
Leader: Eric Wiersma
Mimico Cr., Etobicoke
- Meet at the exit turnstiles in the Islington subway station. We will be walking to the Montgomery Inn by following Mimico Creek, where we will sketch or take photos outside. Bring your supplies -- stool and lunch. We will eat outside or in the mall.
- Monday
Sept. 4
10:30 am
- SPADINA GARDEN - garden tour
Leaders: Helen Mechanicus & Helen Mills
Toronto
- Meet at the entrance to the Spadina House, on the east side of Spadina Rd. at Austin Terrace (just north of Casa Loma). This is an opportunity to explore the grounds of the Spadina House and enjoy the restored Victorian garden. Morning only.
- Thursday
Sept. 7
1:30 pm
- CEDARVALE RAVINE - nature walk
Leader: Ruth Munson
Don, York/Toronto
- Meet at the Eglinton West subway station (Spadina line). We will be exploring the ravine and learning about the wildlife that remains in this part of the city.
- Saturday
Sept. 9
10 am
to 5 pm
PMGL
SCHOOL BUS
- TFN NATURE RESERVES - a day in the country
Leaders: TFN directors
north of Uxbridge
- Call the TFN office (968-6255) and leave a message along with your name and telephone number if you plan to attend. Confirm by sending a cheque for \$10 (NOT post-dated), payable to the "TFN - bus trip" to the TFN at 20 College St., Unit 11, Toronto M5G 1K2. The bus leaves from the southeast corner of Yonge St. and Old York Mills Rd. (south exit of York Mills subway station) promptly at 10 am and returns there at 5 pm. No washrooms on bus but there are three outhouses at the reserve. Bring lunch and something to drink. TFN owns two properties, the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve (90 acres of wetland) and the Emily Hamilton Nature Reserve (70 acres of mostly wetland). They are within walking distance of each other. A guide to the Jim Baillie Reserve may be purchased from the TFN office or on the bus.
- Sunday
Sept. 10
2:30 pm
- TFN MONTHLY MEETING + ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
in the Northrop Frye Hall
73 Queen's Park Crescent East
- Thursday
Sept. 14
10:30 am
- ROWNTREE MILLS PARK - nature walk
Leader: Joan O'Donnell
Humber, Etobicoke/North York
- Meet at the southwest corner of Finch Ave. West and Islington Ave. Lunch optional. This is a very large, mostly wild, park with an interesting past as well as plenty of wildlife.

SEPTEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Saturday
Sept. 16
2 pm
CAMPBELL HOUSE & OTHER CITY PARKS - park plantings Toronto
Leader: Peter Iveson
Meet at the northwest corner of University Ave. and Queen St. West.
This is an opportunity to learn about herbs and other plants used in the city's parks and historic sites.
- Sunday
Sept. 17
1:30 pm
ferry
\$ tickets
WARD'S ISLAND - nature walk Lakeshore, Toronto
Leader: Sarah Miller
Meet at the ferry dock on Ward's Island. (Ferry leaves city about 1 pm.)
This is the best time of year to enjoy the rare plants growing on Toronto Islands -- along the beaches and the dunes -- and to learn about how difficult it is to protect them. [To check ferry schedule call 392-8193.]
- Wednesday
Sept. 20
10:30 am
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FOREST PROJECT - nature arts Toronto
Leader: Mary Cumming
Meet at the Earth Sciences Centre at the corner of Huron St. and Bancroft Ave.
We will be drawing and photographing trees and other plants of the boreal and Carolinian forest from sheltered positions. Bring lunch and your supplies; stool optional.
- Sunday
Sept. 24
10:30 am
ROUGE VALLEY - geology Rouge, Scarborough
Leader: Nick Eyles
Meet at the Pearse House (new headquarters for the Save the Rouge Valley System). The building is located on the first street north of Sheppard Ave. East, east off Meadowvale Rd. See the evidence of an earthquake and learn about the distant and not so distant past changes in this newest of Toronto's parks. Bring lunch.
- Wednesday
Sept. 27
10:30 am
COLONEL DANFORTH PARK - nature walk Highland Creek, Scarborough
Leader: Valerie Allen
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Kingston Rd. at Colonel Danforth Rd. Bring lunch.
This is a deep wild valley with good walking trails and many small paths to follow. An excellent place at this time of year to observe migrating birds and fall wildflowers.
- Saturday
Sept. 30
10 am
L'AMOREAUX PARK - nature walk Highland Creek, Scarborough
Leader: Leslie Burns
Meet at the northeast corner of Birchmount Rd. and Silver Springs Blvd. (one block north of Finch Ave. East).
Fall flowers should be abundant in this large park at the source of Highland Creek. Bring notebooks and binoculars. Morning only. □

Asters, goldenrod,
even lingering monarchs.
Autumn-rich meadows.

Haiku by Arthur Wade
Sept. 30, 1994, Cherry Beach

**Alistair
J. Kennedy**
Chartered Accountant

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members Of
Toronto Field Naturalists

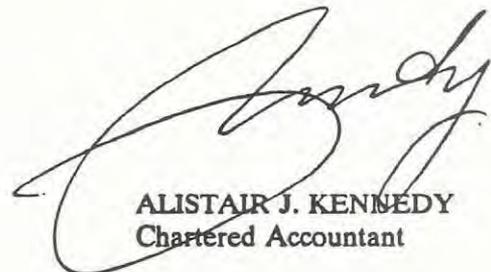
I have audited the Balance Sheet of Toronto Field Naturalists as at June 30, 1995 and the statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Capital for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's Directors. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial 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, 1995 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 17, 1995



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, 1995

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 82,438	\$ 67,336
GST Recoverable	-	1,053
Inventory	2,746	3,192
Photo Library	<u>9,200</u>	<u>9,000</u>
	<u>\$ 94,384</u>	<u>\$ 80,581</u>

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 712	\$ 650
Membership Fees Received in Advance	<u>14,400</u>	<u>9,430</u>
	<u>15,112</u>	<u>10,080</u>

EQUITY

Retained Earnings		
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$ 70,501	\$ 64,543
Net Income for Year	<u>8,771</u>	<u>5,958</u>
	<u>79,272</u>	<u>70,501</u>
	<u>\$ 94,384</u>	<u>\$ 80,581</u>
Working Capital: Dollars	\$ 79,272	\$ 70,501
: Ratio	6:1	8:1

NATURE RESERVES - RESTRICTED FUNDS (Note 1)

Current Assets		
Cash (Note 2)	\$160,287	\$139,899
Property and Equipment		
Land	<u>109,187</u>	<u>109,187</u>
	<u>\$269,474</u>	<u>\$249,086</u>
Equity		
Reserve for Future Expenditures	\$160,287	\$139,899
Property	<u>109,187</u>	<u>109,187</u>
	<u>\$269,474</u>	<u>\$249,086</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Jose O'Donnell (Director) Arme Jubla (Director)

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

**TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1995**

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
REVENUE		
Membership Fees	\$ 25,305	\$ 26,940
Publications	<u>583</u>	<u>798</u>
	<u>25,888</u>	<u>27,738</u>
EXPENSES		
Outings	\$ 1,197	872
Meeting Expenses	2,558	2,522
Newsletter, Printing and Mailing	13,824	15,968
Other Printing Expenses	777	628
Other Mailing Expenses	1,788	1,518
Audit	642	642
Advertising and Publicity	480	1,360
Affiliation Fees	35	35
Office Supplies	385	762
Telephone	524	478
Rent	4,173	4,077
G.S.T. Refund	<u>(958)</u>	<u>(1,053)</u>
	<u>25,425</u>	<u>27,809</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	463	(71)
Interest Income	<u>3,813</u>	<u>2,009</u>
Net Income before Donations	4,276	1,938
Donations	<u>4,495</u>	<u>4,020</u>
Net Income for Year	<u>\$ 8,771</u>	<u>\$ 5,958</u>

▷



**TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT JUNE 30, 1995**

Note 1: Significant Accounting PoliciesNature Reserves

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

Note 2: Restricted Funds - Activity During Year

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
Designated Donations	\$ 12,922	\$ 5,000
Interest Earned	<u>7,993</u>	<u>4,561</u>
	20,915	9,561
Property Taxes and Other Expenses	<u>527</u>	<u>2,810</u>
Increase for Year	20,388	6,751
Restricted Cash at Beginning of Year	<u>139,899</u>	<u>133,148</u>
Restricted Cash at End of Year	<u>\$160,287</u>	<u>\$139,899</u>

□

Board of Directors

President: Allan Greenbaum, 45 Anewen Dr., Toronto M4A 1R9 (757-0890)

Vice-President: Morris Sorensen, 29 Janet Blvd., Scarborough M1R 1H7
(755-6030)

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

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

Other Directors:

Tracy Butler, 808 - 685 Surrey Lane, Burlington L7T 3Z2 (905-637-9100)

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

Phoebe Cleverly, 506 - 110 The Esplanade, Toronto M5E 1A9 (369-0546)

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

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

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

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

Ann Millett, 138 Folkstone Cres., Brampton L6T 3M5 (905-792-0844)

KEEPING IN TOUCH

June 8, 1995

The public needs to know which trees Parks and Recreation plans to cut down, and the public needs to have a say in whether these trees should be cut down. If such a process had existed a year ago, a large, healthy Norway maple would still be living today.

Early in January 1994, I began visiting Eglinton Park several times a week on my break. When spring came, I was saddened to see thinning crowns on several trees near the park entrance, but further in where I sat, the trees were healthy. After five months of enjoying regular visits to the park, I came to my resting spot one June day and found a large, healthy maple cut down; only the trunk and main branches were left standing. (The dying trees at the park entrance were untouched at that point.)

Trees benefit us in many ways. They add beauty, they shade us, they act as windbreaks, reduce noise pollution, and provide habitat for birds (birds that eat nuisance bugs). It's estimated that each year one tree converts 9 lbs (4 kg) of carbon dioxide to oxygen. All these benefits and more were lost when this healthy maple was cut down.

To be told by both the supervisor of Eglinton Park and the Urban Forestry Inspector that this flourishing tree was cut down because it was "100% dead" was astounding. But at this point neither they nor I can prove whether the tree was alive or dead because it has been cut down. I spoke to the Inspector's supervisor, the Coordinator of Urban Forestry. He affirmed that Parks and Rec's mandate is to keep trees alive. The tree cutting crew is the check in the system, he said. If the cutting crew doubts the inspector's decision to cut down a particular tree, the crew notifies the inspector and they look at the tree together. In the case of the healthy maple cut down in Eglinton Park, the cutting crew did not question the inspector's decision.

The cutting crew is not a sufficient check for the system. The cutting crew members earn their living cutting down trees and presumably they enjoy cutting down trees. If they question an inspector's decision, their working relationship with the inspector may be on the line. I think the public could offer a viewpoint that would be an important counterbalance which is missing in the process at the moment.

The way I suggest getting the public involved is to post a sign by any tree that Parks and Rec plans to cut down. My idea comes from property re-zoning. When a property is being re-zoned, a sign is posted on the property to say that a re-zoning has been proposed and gives a phone number to call. In this way, the public can offer its opinion before the property is re-zoned. If a similar notification process existed for Parks and Rec's tree cutting, I feel sure that a beautiful maple would have lived for many more years.

Linda Stemmler

□

Toronto Region Wildlife Report

(within a 48 km radius of the Royal Ontario Museum)

Would you believe that 92 BIRD SPECIES were observed by our reporters in 1995 by the end of January? There's nothing unusual about this; we tend to forget that close to half of our regular Toronto birds can be seen in winter. 63 bird species have been observed here in all months of the year (though a dozen of these are scarce or rare in some of those months). The red-necked grebe is one such bird. We can find no record of it ever having nested in Toronto Region but the ONTARIO NEST RECORDS SCHEME REPORT No. 2 by George K. Peck, 1995, mentions a 1994 nest at Burlington just outside Toronto Region - the first since 1948 in that area. In 1995, to date, active nests of 14 species have been found here - including those of red-tailed hawk, peregrine falcon, common tern, mourning dove, screech owl, eastern kingbird, purple martin, tree swallow, American crow, black-capped chickadee, European starling, warbling vireo, yellow warbler, and black-throated green warbler - as well as those of some of the 19 species found last year (TFN 447:10). Among the species engaging in post-nesting activity with young in 1995 were the white-breasted nuthatch and cedar waxwing. Additional information has come in for the 1994 season on the wood duck - females with downy young were seen in Ernest Thompson Seton Park and in High Park.

Reports on feeding habits for 1995 included, of course, predation: Black-crowned night-heron on red-winged blackbird, sharp-shinned hawk on common redpoll, common grackle on yellow warbler. Food which ring-billed gull chicks were forced to regurgitate during a study included roast chicken and french-fries. A great horned owl attempted to catch a terrier. Downy woodpecker, black-capped chickadee and white-breasted nuthatch were fed seeds by hand in High Park. American robins were reported eating common buckthorn berries, rowanberries, highbush cranberries, multiflora rose hips and grubs in turf. Cedar waxwings were feeding on elm buds and buckthorn berries. Additional 1994 information included an article in ONTARIO BIRDS Vol. 12 No. 3 on the white-throated sparrow feeding on a carcass of its own species, speculating as to the cause.

Does anyone know of habitual roosts of flocking species in Toronto? Estimates of 600-1200 European starlings and American robins in Ernest Thompson Seton Park were reported in mid-February, 1995. No doubt there are others of which we should have a record.

▶ The 1995 picture for MAMMAL SPECIES and other animal life is unfolding too, more about these later. Please send in any further nature notes you have for 1995 to me at No. 710 - 7 Crescent Place, Toronto, Ont. M4C 5L7. They are needed and appreciated. Thank you reporters and compilers of Toronto Region!

Diana Banville

□

Ref.: TORONTO REGION RECORDS. TFN Outings Reports and individual Members' reports are filed at the TFN Office. Exchange newsletters such as those of the Toronto Ornithological Club, the Richmond Hill Naturalists, and West Humber Naturalists, which publish lists of observations are available at the Thomas Fisher Rare Books Library.

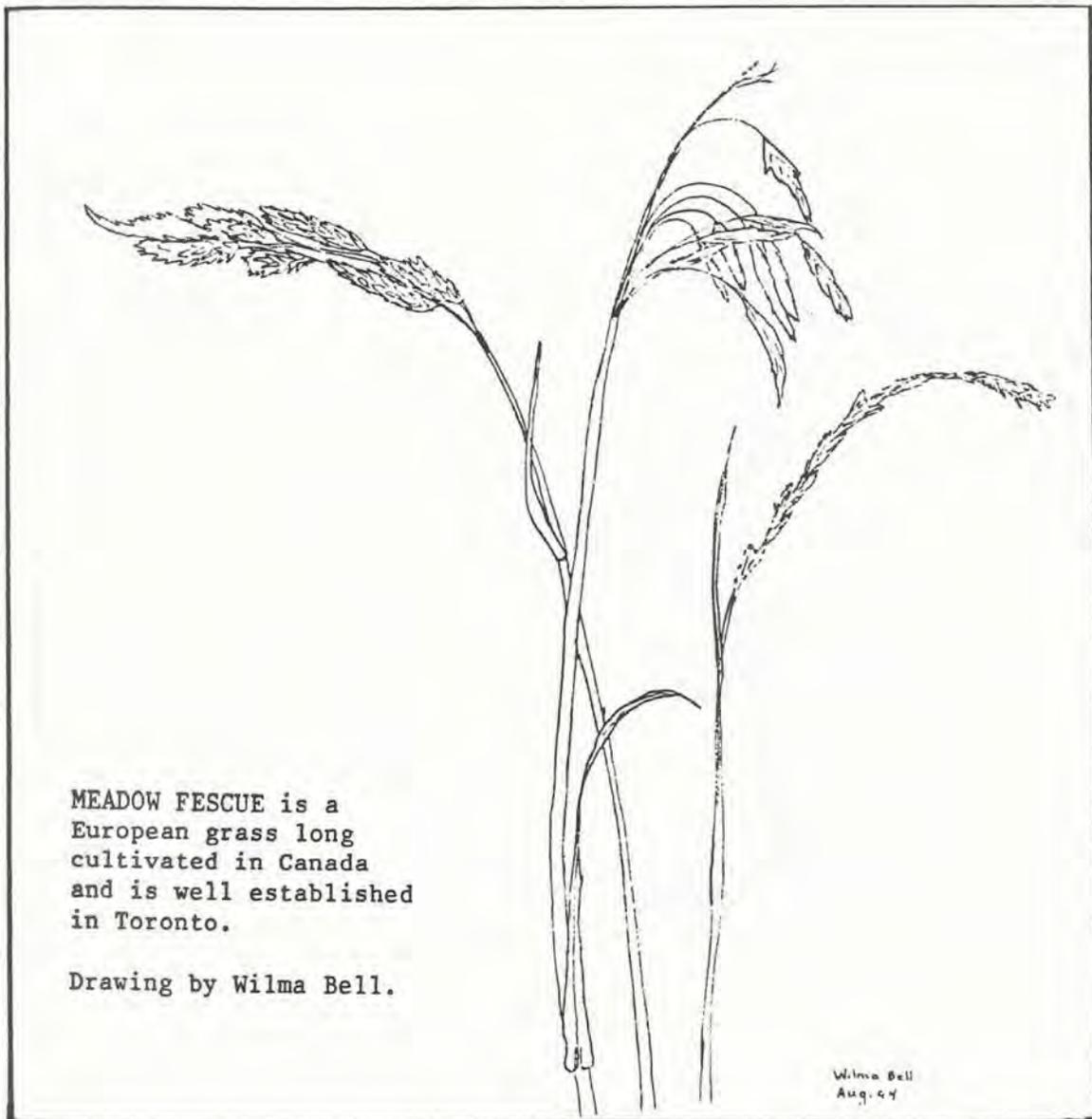
FUSSY GULLS?

One day, a couple of gulls were wheeling about just outside my fourth floor window. What gives?...Aha! Someone has thrown bread on the grass. Now there are eight of them, circling lower and lower. Finally, one drops down and pecks at the bread; but without any noticeable signal from him, all eight flew off. The "bread" turned out to be mushrooms.

We are told that gulls are omnivorous. Well, they obviously don't like certain mushrooms. How did the one gull communicate his distaste?—by flying off and not staying to feed? It's gratifying to realize that their sharp eyes can be fooled as easily as my own.

Ruth Munson

□

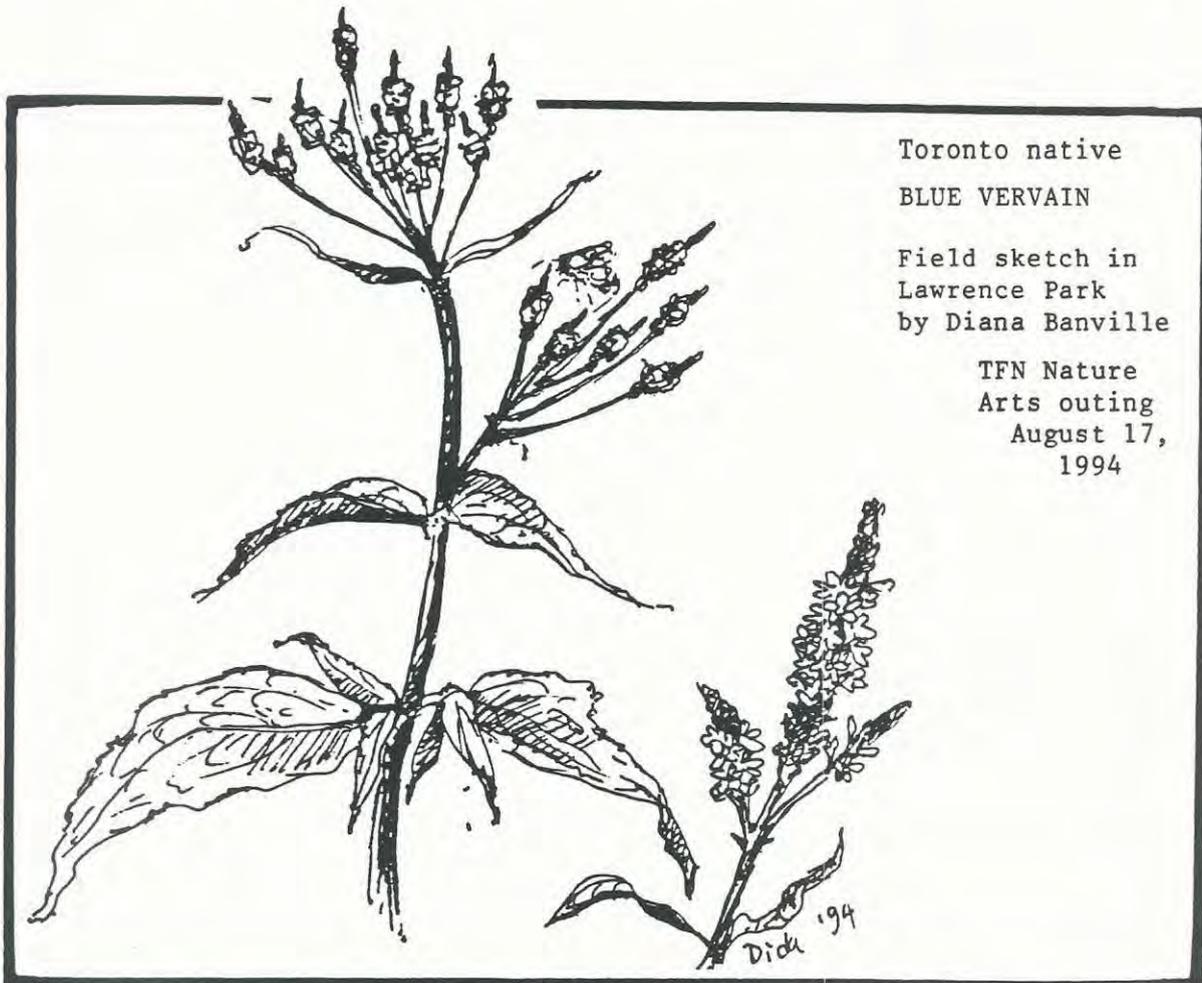


GRATEFUL KINGLET?

On several occasions during this past winter I heard and saw golden-crowned kinglets in the trees in our neighbourhood in Scarborough. They never came to our feeders. On April 13, 1995, there was the dreaded thump on the dining room window which told me yet another bird had hit the window. I looked out and saw a kinglet sitting upright on the patio. By the time I reached it, it had moved up against the wall of the house. I picked it up and placed it in a box indoors. Within fifteen minutes the bird became restless. In the backyard I slowly lifted the lid, the kinglet pushed its way out and hopped onto my wrist and looked around. From a nearby tree his buddies were calling and my bird flew in their direction. Two days later while scanning our frontyard for a set of lost keys I happened to look into the ravine at the end of the driveway. A small bird -- it turned out to be a kinglet -- flew in a straight line directly towards me. About four feet from my head it stopped, chirped, turned right around and flew back into the ravine. The only thing I could think of as I watched in amazement was that the kinglet had come to tell me: "See, it's me. I'm ok."

Karin Fawthrop

□



Toronto native

BLUE VERVAIN

Field sketch in
Lawrence Park
by Diana Banville

TFN Nature
Arts outing
August 17,
1994

PROJECTS

A MATTER OF GROWING IMPORTANCE

Residents of the Greater Toronto region now enjoy an exceptional natural environment that offers many trees, open spaces, an extensive recreation system, and even wetlands, ravines and river valleys where fish and wildlife flourish. However, the population of this region is expected to grow 50% in the next 30 years--from 4 to 6 million people. This increase in new residents will put significant strain upon the natural resources of the Greater Toronto region unless those resources are actively protected.

Governments are no longer able to provide all the funds required to restore and protect our forests, wetlands, rivers, valleys and recreation systems. It is up to us, the residents of this region, to ensure that our natural environment is maintained properly today and into the future. Your support is absolutely essential.

Join with the Conservation Foundation and become a **Partner in Conservation**. Your support will help fund projects such as the environmental regeneration of the Don Valley Brickworks in East York or The Bartley Smith Greenway Project in Vaughan; or conservation education at the Kortright Centre for Conservation in Kleinburg; or historic preservation at Black Creek Pioneer Village in Downsview.

Created in 1961, the Conservation Foundation is a registered charity dedicated to providing future generations with an environment which reflects our natural and historic heritage. The Conservation Foundation is proud to work in partnership with the Metro Region Conservation Authority to help make our communities better places to live.

▷ For more information, or to become a **Partner in Conservation**, please contact: The Conservation Foundation of Greater Toronto, 5 Shoreham Drive, Downsview, Ont. M3N 1S4. Tel: (416) 661-6600, ext. 276. Fax:(416) 661-6898.

FEET ON THE STREET

▷ This is a group of concerned Metro Toronto citizens affiliated with "Environmentalists Plan Transportation". Their aim is the promotion of safe walking along city streets. They support pedestrian health and safety, the increased use of public transit, street trees and benches, and the encouragement of walking and cycling wherever possible. For more information call 348-0660 or 348-9696.

HELP FOR INJURED WILD ANIMALS

▷ The Toronto Wildlife Centre has urgent need of common domestic discardings -- kleenex boxes, paper towel rolls, cardboard egg cartons, wood chips, grass clippings, maple keys, pine cones, etc. They use these to help sick, injured and orphaned wild animals. They also require office and home furniture. Call 214-1624 or visit the Centre at 736 Dundas St. East.

NEW DON WATERSHED COUNCIL FORMED

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's Don Watershed Task Force has published its report, Forty Steps to a New Don, on the state of the watershed. On January 22, 1995, the new Don Watershed Regeneration Council was formed to implement the Forty Steps. The MTRCA appointed members to the Council, including 10 watershed residents, 10 local and regional councillors, and representatives of 5 groups and agencies with a specific interest in regenerating the Don.

The Council will act as an advocate for the Don Watershed. It will assist agencies, businesses, and communities with regeneration activities. The Council promotes the implementation of specific actions as identified in both 'Forty Steps' and the Metro Toronto Remedial Action Plan's (RAP), Clean Water, Clear Choices. For more information on the Don Council, or for a copy of the Forty Steps to a New Don, please contact Adele Freeman at (416) 661-6600, ext. 238.

extracted from an article in BRING BACK THE DON, Spring/Summer 1995

HELP WANTED!

We are looking for members who would be willing to lead nature hikes with school children during the school year, September to June, beginning this fall.

You could choose your field of interest, whether it be birds, insects, flowers, trees, mammals or any aspect of natural history, also the area or location within Metro. Teachers would be responsible for class discipline at all times during the outing.

Don't feel you have to "know all the answers", your interest in and enthusiasm for the natural world are the most important attributes for the "job"!

During the past two years club members have led hikes in such places as Taylor Creek, High Park and the Humber Valley with such varied topics as birds, insects and animals in winter. During one winter outing Grade 3 students were thrilled to find chickadees and nuthatches coming to their outstretched hand to take sunflower seeds.

This would be an opportunity for the club to reach the younger generation as was done in the past with the Junior Club.

So, if you enjoy working with children and would like to volunteer to lead hikes for teachers and their students, please call Ann Millett at 905-792-0844, or the TFN office at 416-968-6255.

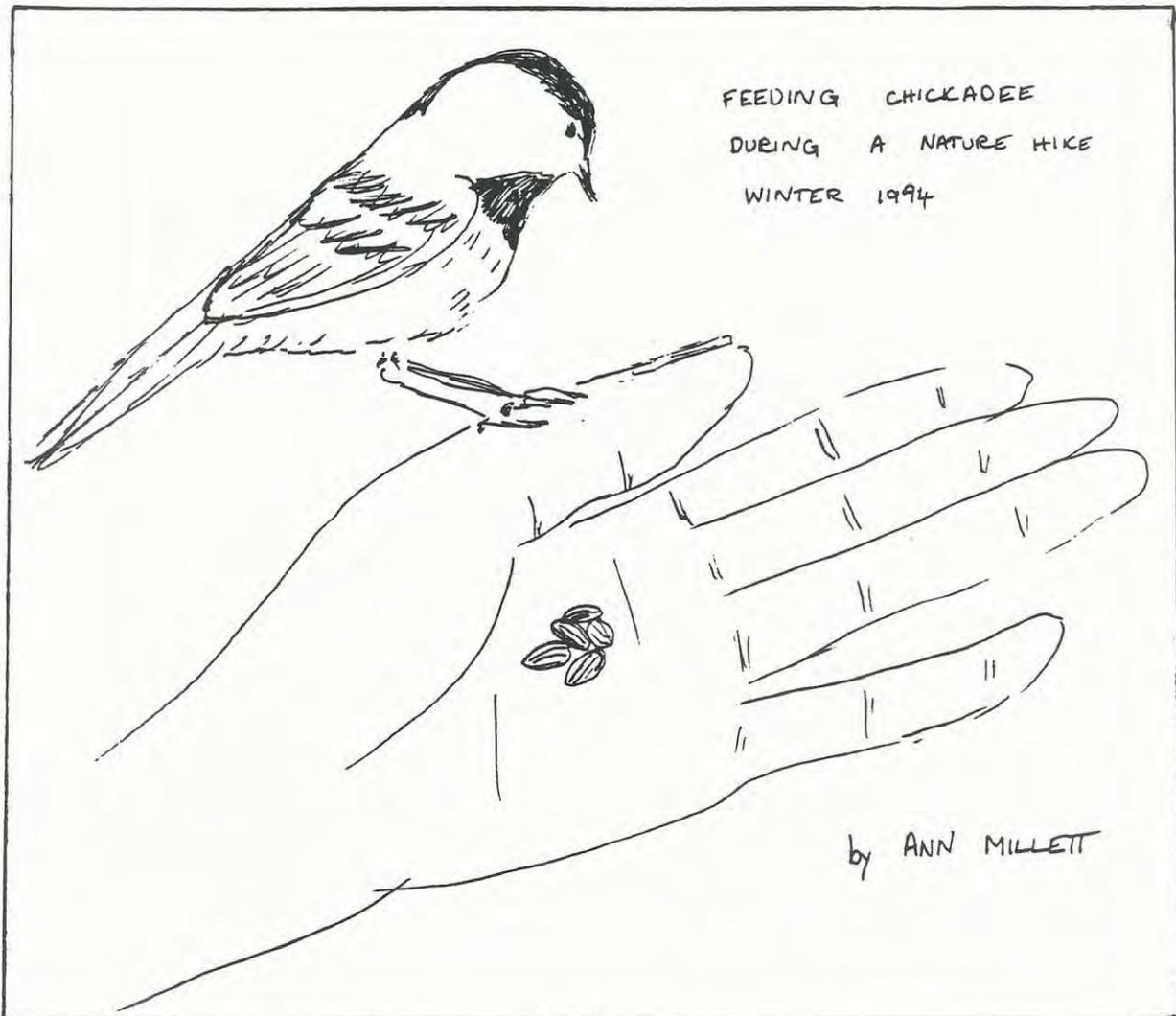
Ann Millett

PROJECTS (cont'd)

ONTARIO HIKING DAY

Hike Ontario, a non-profit organization which promotes walking, hiking and trail development in Ontario, is sponsoring Ontario Hiking Day -- Sunday, Oct. 1, 1995. On that day, clubs and organizations all over Ontario will conduct relatively short and easy walks to promote themselves by introducing people to hiking and increasing awareness of the trails in Ontario. For more information, call Hike Ontario at 416-426-7362 or 1-800-422-0552.

Hike Ontario is offering a Hike Leader Workshop in the Port Hope area at the Ganaraska Forest Centre on the weekend of Sept. 23rd and 24th. Old, new and aspiring hike leaders are invited to participate, share their expertise and develop new skills in a collegial and outdoor setting. The cost for the workshop is \$30 (payable to Hike Ontario). Participants are responsible for their own meals and accommodation. For further information contact Hike Ontario (see numbers above) or Jean Law at (519) 858-1165.



FALL MIGRATION

Fall bird migration will be underway from mid-August to the end of October. This is a time when, sadly, many birds are injured or killed by cat attacks or by flying into unseen obstacles, such as glass windows. Most migratory birds fly at night, coming down to rest in the early morning. It is at this time, when they are too tired to fly any more, that they are most vulnerable to cat attacks. You can help by keeping your cat indoors in the early morning hours during this ten-week period. If you do find a bird which appears to have suffered cat attack, call WILDCARE (905-832-6957), Toronto Wildlife Centre (416-214-1624) or the Toronto Humane Society (416-392-2273) immediately. If the bird appears to have flown into a window, place it in a cardboard box in a warm, dark and quiet area of your house or office. Do not give the bird food or water as this can cause swelling of the brain resulting in death in head trauma cases or, if in shock, the bird could fall into the water and drown. Check the bird again after one hour. If it appears alert you may release it, but if the bird is still unable to fly, call one of the above centres for assistance.

extracted from QUILL, Fall 1994 (Wildcare Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre Newsletter) □



THE BAY BREASTED WARBLER has been reported in Toronto Region in recent years from May 10 to May 29 during spring migration and the first week of September in the fall. It breeds much further north in the Province. The species is known as a spruce budworm specialist.

Ref.: ATLAS OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF ONTARIO, Cadman et al.

MIGRATION PERILS

A not well publicized death trap for birds are the hydro lines which criss-cross our whole country. I first became aware of this when I was still a young boy. I grew up near the north end of a lake which had a narrows near that end. At the narrows hydro and telephone lines crossed the lake about a quarter of a mile from our house. On a spring morning in April I saw crows eating something on the ice, and even though the ice was not safe near shore I skied out to see what could be there. It turned out to be a beautiful drake goldeneye, which had hit the hydro lines. Most of it was gone, but his wings became the first of a large collection of bird parts as a result of those hydro and telephone lines.

From that time on I would take a tour of the bay every morning and evening before and after school, once the ice was gone, to retrieve the casualties of migration. If the wind was from the south, the times were very few when nothing was found. Over the years I found blue herons, bitterns, ducks, woodpeckers, thrushes, warblers, vireos, sparrows, shorebirds and a loon.

The power lines, which were only 8 or 10 feet above the water, were by far the hardest on the shorebirds, as they usually fly in a tight flock just above the water. Dunlins, turnstones, the peeps and pectorals were most often the shorebird casualties. On numerous occasions I have seen the flocks hit those lines and seen three or four birds hit the water. At least twice I have found birds still alive on the shore with one wing cut clean off; the result of high speed impact. On another occasion Buffleheads stayed the summer because the mate was injured and couldn't fly, so the pair remained for the summer.

I never saw a goose that had hit the line at home, but I talked to a Conservation Officer, who told me about a trip he made on the road that ran along a hydro line for several miles, where he counted at least fifteen Brant geese that had hit the lines during a fall snow storm. I remember, during a snow storm in Elk Lake, when an MNR employee picked one up that had landed on the road but would not fly. It appeared to be okay, and was later released in Swastika, where, after a short stay it continued south on its own.

Even here in Matachewan, on a foggy fall night, migrating ducks, most often Oldsquaws, have hit hydro lines along the crest of a hill in the sub-division. The first one brought to my attention had a broken wing and a broken lower bill. A friend had found it on the road. In two nights of heavy fog, flocks of these birds could be heard calling through the night as they seemed to stay in the glow of the town lights. They were still there in the morning as I went to work before daylight. They must have flown in circles all night. A check of a few of the roads on higher hydro lines resulted in eight birds found.

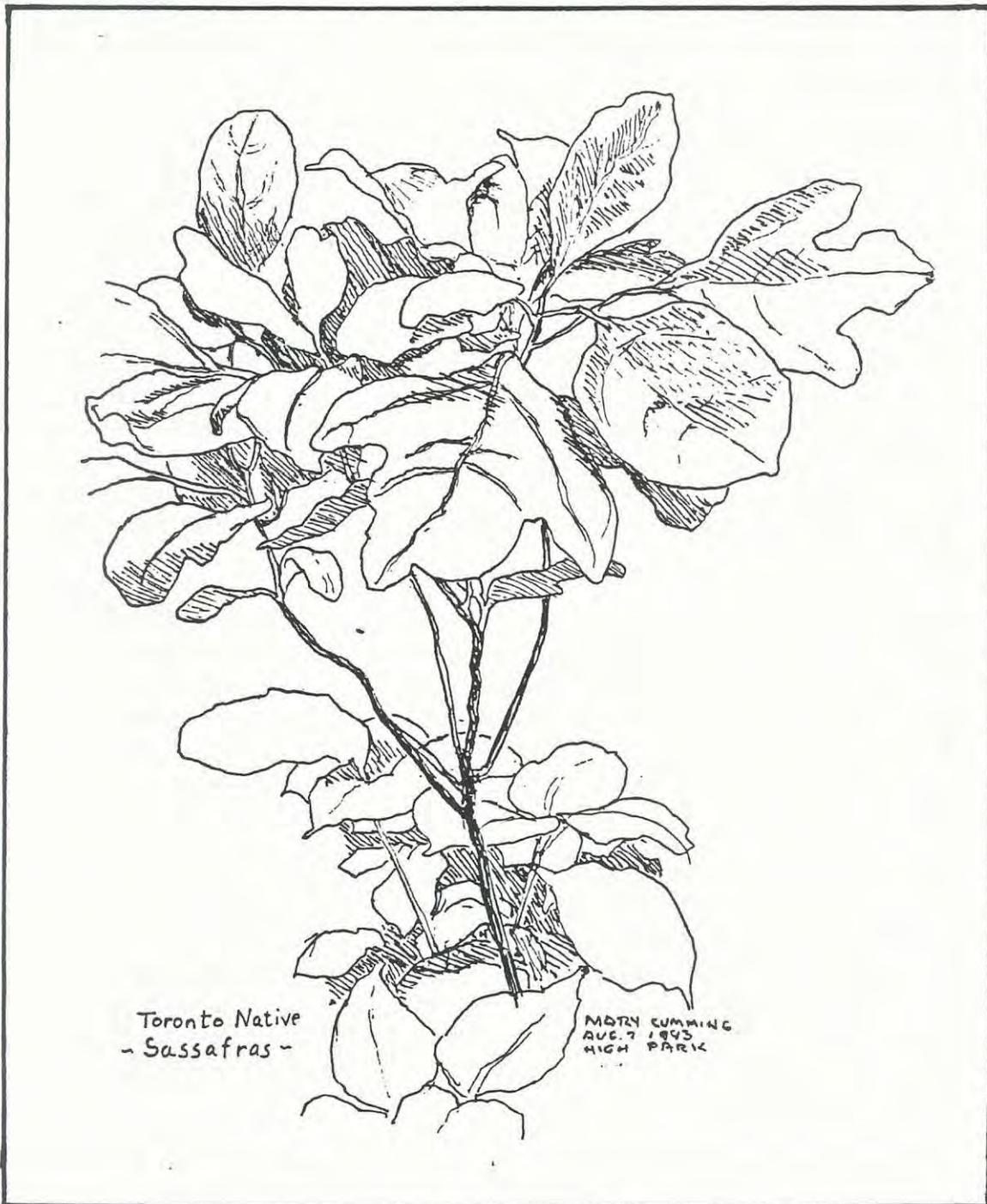
If we consider the miles of lines, the number of glass buildings, the many TV towers, along with cats, and an assortment of birds of prey, it is a wonder that any survive on

MIGRATION PERILS (cont'd)

their trips north and south. We must help those who are within our area, if we can.

extracted from an article by Lloyd Taman in PEEP, the newsletter of Kirkland Lake Nature Club, Vol. 37, no. 2, March 1995

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IN THE NEWS

NEW CURBS IMPOSED ON CUTTING OLDER TREES

Toronto has slapped a moratorium on cutting mature trees on private property anywhere in the city. Property owners now need city council's permission to cut down a tree under strict criteria to protect healthy trees. Permits will be automatic only if the tree is diseased, dead or hazardous. Illegal tree cutting carries a fine of up to \$10,000. After trees were hacked at a housing site on Lyndhurst Ave. near Casa Loma, city officials became concerned that developers would begin to cut down trees first and ask questions later. The whole purpose of the bylaw is to recognize that trees have a significant contribution to make to the health of the city. The restrictions apply to any tree that has a trunk diameter of 30 centimetres. Generally, trees of that size would be at least 25 years old. City council decided to conduct public hearings on the issue by the end of September, and then review the moratorium.

extracted from an article by Paul Moloney in THE TORONTO STAR, May 17, 1995

FATAL FUNGUS THREATENS BUTTERNUTS

The dying butternut trees across southern Ontario are probably infected with a fungus that will slowly kill them. The deadly butternut blight is spreading across North America, incurable and unstoppable, threatening to drive the butternut to extinction. Butternut, a member of the walnut family, doesn't grow in large groups. It is found scattered through hardwood forests; a few trees in a hectare is considered a large concentration. An attractive tree with light gray bark and clusters of leaves, it lives in eastern and central North America. The fungus responsible for destroying it is probably an accidental import from Europe or Asia. No one can say for certain. But it began killing trees in North Carolina several decades ago, and has spread north. The fungus destroys the sapwood, the layer under the bark that carries sap up the trunk to the branches. The first visible symptom is a thin black liquid oozing through cracks in the bark and drying, leaving a sooty patch on the bark. Under every oozing crack is an area of sapwood stained brown or black. As the fungus spreads around the tree, it destroys all the sapwood, stopping the sap supply and killing the tree. Death can come in two weeks for a seedling, or as long as 40 years for the biggest trees. Butternuts, sometimes known as white walnuts, can reach a height of 30 metres. The sap can be made into sugar and early settlers often used the husk of the nut to dye fabrics yellow -- "butternut jeans." It's popular among people who carve wood. You'll often find butternut furniture in antique stores. It's one of the softer hardwoods and easy to work on a lathe. If someone has a large woodlot with a good concentration of butternut, researchers may want to visit and look for signs of resistant trees. Woodlot owners in Ontario can call 613-342-8524 for kits to help them identify butternuts, which are easily confused with walnuts.

extracted from an article by Tom Spears in THE TORONTO STAR, April 8, 1995

FISH STOCKING NOW SEEN BY MANY AS A FORM OF POLLUTION

Fish stocking, now under way across the province, is an unsustainable practice wreaking havoc with aquatic ecosystems and damaging nature's regenerative powers, according to an increasing number of fisheries experts. Specific concerns centre on displacement of wild stocks, the creation of infertile, artificial breeds and - most ominously - the masking of serious habitat loss. Some experts prescribe an almost complete phase-out of stocking. But convincing fishermen to give up stocking may be hard. In Ontario, stocking is a well-entrenched, well-loved tradition, enthusiastically supported by anglers who spend hundreds of volunteer hours running hatcheries. The practice dates back to the 1880s when attempts were made to bring back Lake Ontario's Atlantic salmon decimated by over harvest and habitat destruction. As sport fishing increased and anglers' expectations rose, stocking spread. Today the province spends more than \$4 million per year running its own programs and supporting those of local fishing clubs. Ojibwa fishermen on the Bruce Peninsula have long complained about the practice. If we are really conservation minded we should restore habitat, stop pollution and let the natural forces heal our waters. But people are always after the quick fix. Research on hatchery salmon supports Ojibwa beliefs that natural sustainability works best. Some biologists believe stocking's most serious consequence is that it actually promotes habitat loss by covering up critical deterioration. People look in the water, see fish and think that everything is OK. They don't realize that those fish may not be able to reproduce and are part of a completely unsustainable process. What we really need to do is stop over harvesting and improve habitat. Stocking addresses neither of these issues.

extracted from an article by Mary MacNutt in THE TORONTO STAR, May 13, 1995

DUNDAS TAKES STEPS TO LIMIT GOOSE FLOCK

Canada geese dare not lay their eggs in the Town of Dundas this spring. The town council has decided the resident goose population has outgrown its welcome and settled on a method of population control. But the town's efforts to spread mineral oil on goose eggs to kill the embryos has aroused the ire of Ducks Unlimited. The national conservation group has offered to conduct a "goosaround-up" in June and ship the birds to New Brunswick where geese are in short supply. The permanent flock of 400 to 500 geese has destroyed baseball parks and soccer fields through non-stop grazing and excrement. The geese have also attacked plants and flowers under the care of a conservation group trying to attract butterflies back to the town. The Butterfly Coalition appealed to the town for the right to destroy the eggs. Few geese nest on town property. Dundas sits in a valley west of Hamilton and is partially surrounded by marshes and wetlands.

extracted from an article by Brian McAndrew in THE TORONTO STAR, April 18, 1995



IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

NEW ROUGE PARK HAILED AS 'SYMBOL FOR FUTURE'

North America's largest urban park is officially open. Premier Bob Rae and representatives from the federal government, three municipal governments, the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and Save the Rouge Valley System Inc. opened the first phase of Rouge Valley Park yesterday. When complete, the park will cover 4,660 hectares (11,600 acres) and extend from the headwaters of the Rouge River in the Oakridges Moraine to Lake Ontario. The park will be managed by the Rouge Watershed and Park Council which consists of representatives from each of the partners. Ron Christie, former assistant deputy minister with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, is the council's first chairperson. Gord Weeden, a former superintendent of the Sibbald Point and Forks of the Credit provincial parks, is the park's first general manager. The council will make independent decisions and report four times a year to the partners, the federal and provincial governments, Metro Toronto, the conservation authority, the city of Scarborough, town of Markham and Save the Rouge. Both federal and provincial governments will contribute \$10 million over the next 3 years toward capital projects and acquiring privately held land within the park boundaries. Administration costs will be shared equally by the province and their municipal partners. A review of the costs and achievements will be carried out at the end of the first three years.

extracted from an article by Sterling Taylor in THE TORONTO STAR, April 6, 1995

RESIDENTS PROTEST FIRM CUTTING DOWN TREES TO MAKE A PARKING LOT

A group of North York residents is outraged that a local company has been given approval to chop down trees in their neighbourhood park for a parking lot. In November 1993, Shade-O-Matic, which operates a company on Eddystone Ave., off Jane St., south of Finch Ave., applied to the North York committee of adjustment for a variance to a city bylaw to allow 18,062 sq.ft. of park backing on to its plant for 17 parking spaces and a picnic area for employees. The extra spaces were needed because some of the company's existing parking had to be eliminated so transport trucks could pull up to loading bays at the back of the plant. Despite opposition from residents and the area councillor, the committee of adjustment - an autonomous body which approves minor changes to the zoning bylaws - agreed to the company's request. The land was to be leased for 30 years for \$30,000 and the money used for improvements at Fennimore Park. A fence also had to be built separating the park from the lot.

extracted from an article by Leslie Ferenc in THE TORONTO STAR, Mar. 2, 1995

Editor's note: The OMB also approved the decision on May 12, 1995



POISONED PIGEONS MAY DOOM OUR URBAN PEREGRINES

Few summers go by without some local news story about poisoned pigeons. Avitrol (4-amino-pyridine) is usually the agent used and we are almost invariably reassured that it's intended only to make pigeons a little ill, thereby chasing them away from where they're not wanted. In fact, Avitrol was developed to make blackbirds and starlings flop about and utter distress calls that chase the rest of the flock from croplands. Avitrol also causes pigeons to flop about and be disoriented (not unlike the falcon who crashed into a building) but pigeons simply don't have a distress call to utter. On June 27, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued a "Pesticides Memorandum" asking that both Avitrol and Rid-a-bird (strychnine or fenthion) not be used near the peregrine nests in Toronto and Hamilton. The ministry's request has no authority. The ministry is concerned about secondary poisoning, either indirectly, from consuming contaminated prey, or directly, by swallowing treated food within a captured pigeon's crop. Many species of predator, and even people, eat city pigeons. We ought not to be poisoning those birds. It's time for the federal government to ban strychnine and crack down on licensing companies misusing Avitrol, although it will be a shame if it takes the deaths of peregrines to make that happen. Or will even that be enough to trigger action?

extracted from an article by Barry Kent MacKay in THE TORONTO STAR, July 23, 1995

WE MAY BE KILLING OUR HUMMINGBIRDS WITH KINDNESS

Many feeders have perches so the hummingbird can sit and sip. But the tiny bird's body temperature drops when it is inactive. In cold weather, their food becomes chilled. That's less a problem when tiny amounts are taken at each flower-stop by an active bird but if the hummer sits quietly and ingests a relatively large amount of chilled liquid from the large volume in a feeder, its body temperature may drop quickly, possibly causing hypothermia. There are now numerous records of dead hummingbirds at feeders with perches, when the nights are chill and food has grown cold (sometimes just a little above freezing). Tiny amounts of nectar in flowers warm quickly in the morning sun but large volumes of night-chilled liquid are slow to warm. Therefore, it's recommended that perches be removed from hummingbird feeders during cooler weather, forcing the feeding birds to hover. As a sugary formula is a breeding ground for bacteria in warm weather (and feeders can become clogged with ants) the formula should be changed daily and feeders cleaned in warm weather. If you're a hummer fan, contact Humvertime, c/o Queen's University Biological Station, Box 31, RR # 1, Elgin, Ont. K0G 1E0.

extracted from an article by Barry Kent MacKay in THE TORONTO STAR, June 4, 1995

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

ENDANGERED PEREGRINE FALCON CHICKS FOUND IN NESTS ON TORONTO OFFICE TOWER AND HAMILTON'S SHERATON INN

In early June, a Peregrine falcon nest on the 20th floor of a Toronto office tower produced two chicks, and on June 15 more chicks were discovered in another nest on the roof of Hamilton's Sheraton Inn. These two urban nesting sites are the first evidence in 40 years that this endangered species is reproducing in Southern Ontario.

This is a major success for wildlife biologists from Environment Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The three organizations have been working to re-establish the falcon in Southern Ontario since the early 1970s. Since 1977, more than 400 young Peregrine falcons have been released in Ontario by MNR. Most of those birds were bred at the Captive Breeding Centre in Wainwright, Alberta. However, the female in a Toronto pair is from Pennsylvania. In spite of the fact that more than 75 per cent of the young released do not survive the first year, the North American Peregrine population appears to be increasing steadily.

The Peregrine falcon is one of the world's fastest birds, with speeds of over 300 km/hour in hunting dives. Peregrines disappeared from much of eastern North America, including Ontario, during the 1950-60s as a result of the widespread use of DDT and other organochlorine pesticides. The chemicals cause thinning of the eggshells and disrupt breeding behaviour, so that no new young are produced. Nationwide prohibitions on the use of DDT and related toxic chemicals in North America provided the opportunity for the re-introduction of Peregrine falcons into the wild.

A national Peregrine Falcon Recovery Team was established with membership from Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. This partnership also included many naturalist organizations who assisted in the releases, and Canada Trust and the Liquor Control Board of Ontario who provided financial assistance.

news release from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, June 23, 1995

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CONTRIBUTORS OF NEWSLETTER CLIPPINGS FOR THIS ISSUE: Diana Banville, Shelley Bond, Sandy Cappell, Mary & Nancy Cumming, Bill Edmonds, Karin Fawthrop, Nancy Fredenburg, Anne Hansen, Louise Herzberg, Jim Hodgins, Peter Iveson, Alen McCombie, Bill Munson, Joan O'Donnell, Louise Orr, Betty Paul, Merna Sewell, Helen Smith, Grace Somers, Mary Thomson, Arthur Wade, R.M. Whiteside.

THE ENIGMATIC DEEPWATER SCULPIN

Sculpins (Cottidae) are strange looking fish. With their wide 'frog-mouths', bulging eyes, spiny heads and fan-like fins they have an almost surreal appearance. The deepwater sculpin (*Myoxocephalus thompsonii*) is stranger still. This small fish, only a few centimetres in length, occurs only in the deepest basins (50-125 metres) of some of the Canadian Shield lakes and Great Lakes. Biogeographers have long been intrigued by the distribution of this sculpin. How did the deepwater sculpin arrive in its isolated abodes when it cannot migrate through the intervening shallow-water barriers?

A popular theory has it that during the last ice-age the melt-water along the glacial margin was deep enough to provide a continuous habitat for the arctic relative of the deepwater sculpin, the fourhorn sculpin (*Myoxocephalus quadricornis*). After the retreat of the glaciers the fourhorn sculpin became isolated in scattered lake-basin refuges. Within a few thousand years the fourhorn sculpin in these refugia evolved into a new species, the deepwater sculpin.

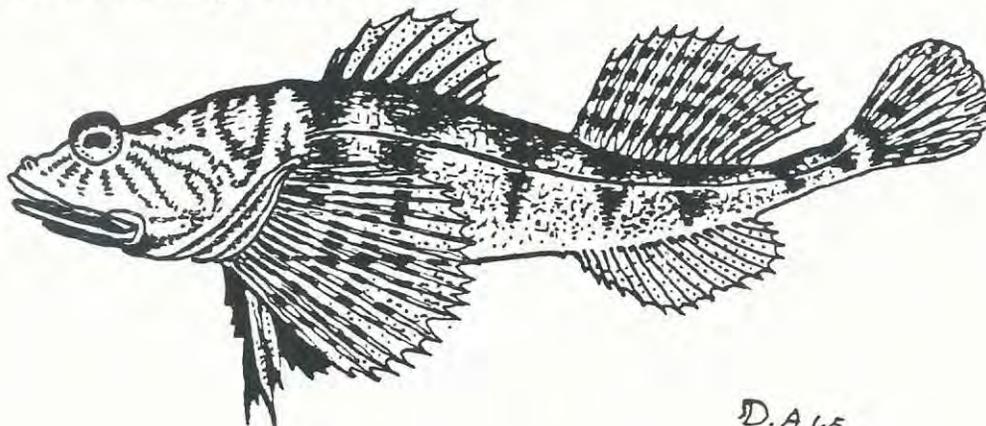
In many Canadian lakes the deepwater sculpin was not plentiful to begin with. However, in recent decades it has been in decline. According to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) the freshwater fourhorn sculpin is now on the 'endangered' list, and the deepwater sculpin is considered 'threatened'. Since the 1960s the deepwater sculpin seems to have vanished from Lake Ontario. Several theories have been advanced to explain this decline including DDT poisoning and pollution in general. Whatever the cause, the decline of the deep water sculpin is to be lamented. It would be a shame to let such a unique creature fade into oblivion.

D. Andrew White

References:

Scott, W.B. and Crossman, E.J. 1973. *Freshwater Fish of Canada*. Fisheries Board of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Wooding, Frederick H. 1994. *Lake, River and Sea-run Fishes of Canada*. Harbour Publishing. Madeira Park, BC.



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THE YELLOW BIRCH

It was a brisk day in late October as my father Harold and I hiked through a mature maple beech forest near the town of Kemptville in Eastern Ontario, toting our cameras as we sought out the last of the season's fall colours. There ahead of us stood a large tree, its trunk caught by a shaft of sunlight which made its bark glisten like gold. We had found the most magnificent specimen I had ever seen of that tree known to botanists as *Betula alleghaniensis* or *Betula lutea* and to the rest of us as yellow birch.

Most of us are familiar with the white or paper birch but the yellow birch, which has a more restricted range, is less well known. Like its relative, the yellow birch is a very beautiful tree. Its outer bark, when mature, is a rich yellowish to bronze colour which peels into curled strips. Very young trees may have silvery grey bark. The leaves are similar to those of the paper birch but somewhat more elongated in appearance, tapering at the base, with hairy veins on the outside. Yellow birches often grown on top of old logs or stumps. In time these may rot away so that the tree appears to be standing on stilts!

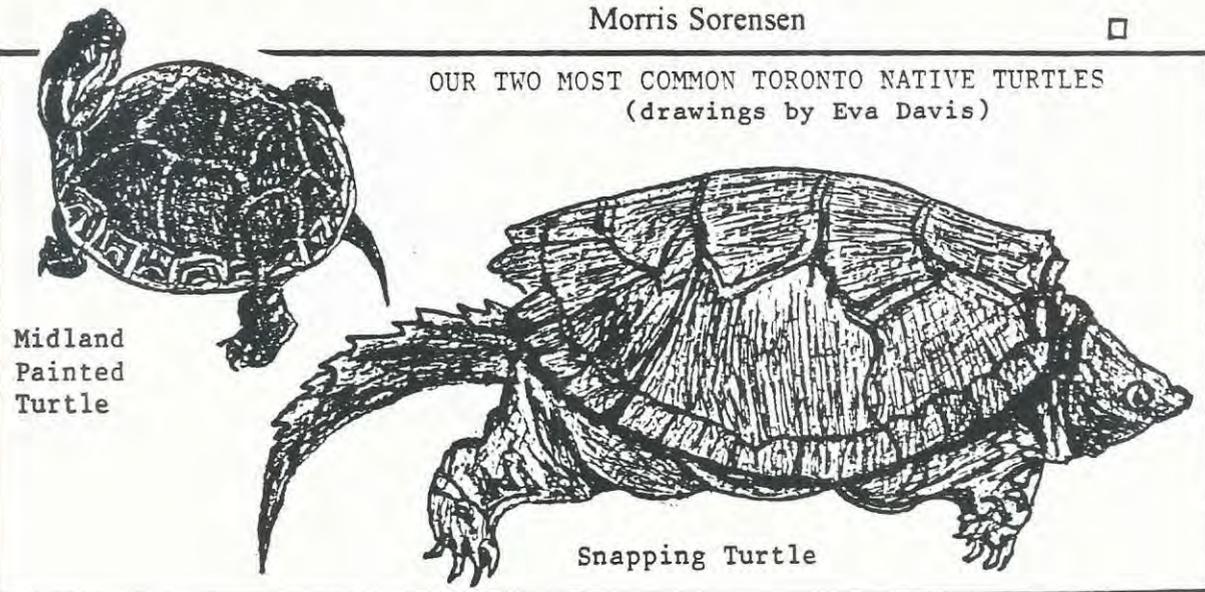
In Ontario, the yellow birch is mostly restricted to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Watershed. It is common in suitable habitat in Algonquin Park and as far north as Temagami. It is generally associated with sugar maple and American beech in mature hardwood forests. Further north, it may also be found with eastern hemlock, white pine and spruce. Although more abundant north and east of Toronto, it may be seen in the Metropolitan area, particularly in the Highland Creek and Rouge River watersheds. Magnificent specimens may also be found in High Park and Sherwood Park.

The yellow birch is truly one of our most beautiful trees and we are indeed fortunate that there are pockets of suitable land in our city where it continues to thrive. Long may it continue to do so!

Morris Sorensen

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OUR TWO MOST COMMON TORONTO NATIVE TURTLES
(drawings by Eva Davis)



Midland
Painted
Turtle

Snapping Turtle

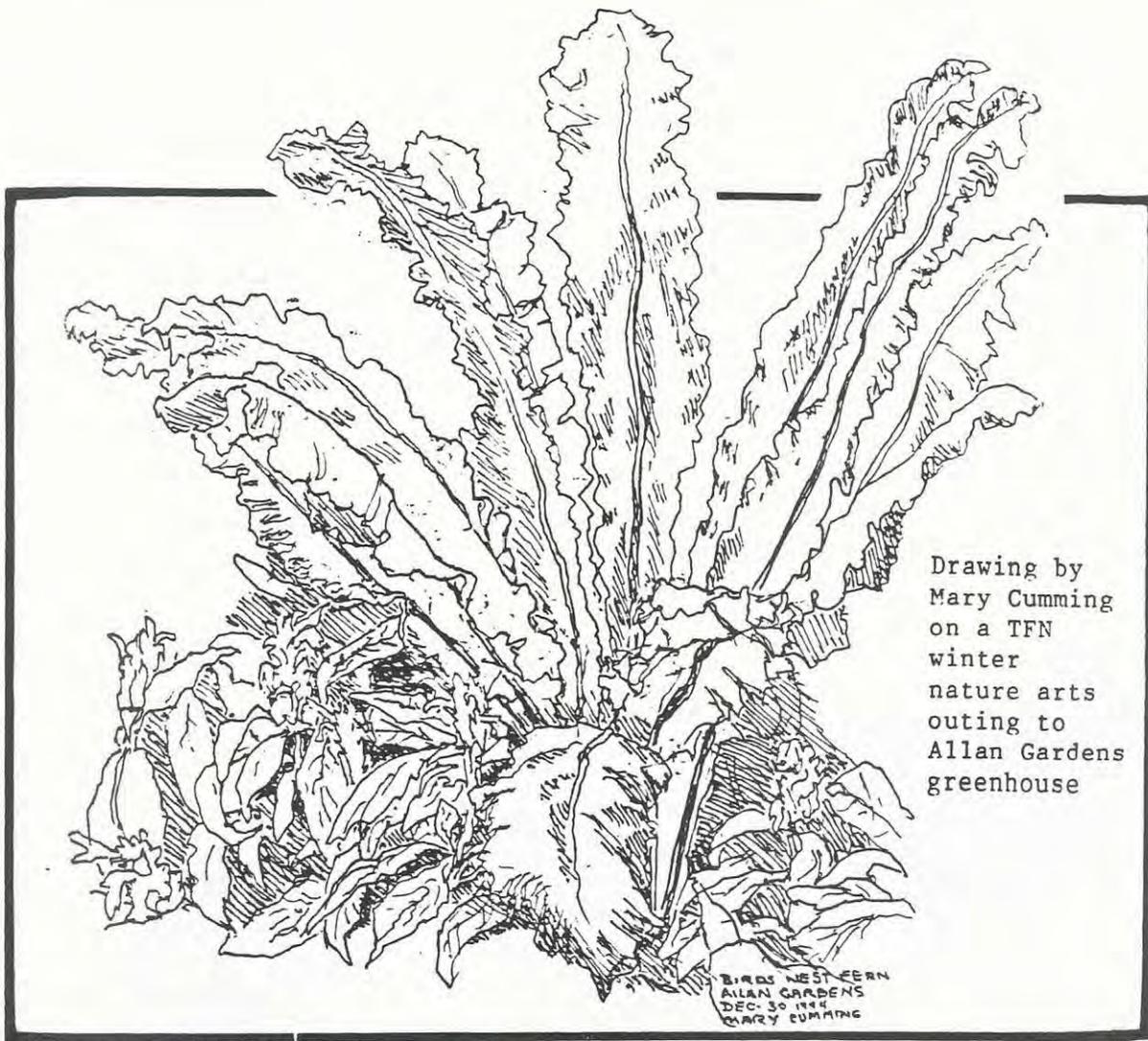
MY DISAPPEARING DOORMAT

I bought a beautiful new coconut fibre doormat in the fall of 1994. It was a nice thick one for outside the front door and I thought it would last for years.

In March 1995, I thought my "new" doormat was not wearing well after all -- the top was uneven and quite thin in places. On April 1, 1995 I noticed a black squirrel sitting on my mat -- it was there for about twenty minutes -- then I realized it was eating my mat -- unevenly all over!

Does anyone else have a disappearing doormat?

Barbara Edwardes-Evans



Drawing by
Mary Cumming
on a TFN
winter
nature arts
outing to
Allan Gardens
greenhouse

THE WEATHER (THIS TIME LAST YEAR)

September 1994, Toronto

It was the warmest September since 1985, about half a degree above normal, and weather systems were slow-moving this month. A coolish beginning from a large high pressure system gave way to a long period of relative warmth through mid-month and a slight cooling trend at month's end. There was a showery, unstable spell beginning September 25th which was the result of a cold upper-level low over Ontario and Quebec. Surface temperatures, however, did not get very cold; southern Ontario was generally frost-free. Pearson Airport's monthly minimum of 5.4° C was the highest on record (i.e. every other September reached a lower temperature at some point).

In spite of frequent shower and thunderstorm activity at times, September was the driest in 4 years with 54.8 mm of rain downtown and 51.4 mm at Pearson. The subtle but lengthy dry spell that began in June has resulted in moisture stress for trees and lowered water tables in parts of southern Ontario.

Gavin Miller

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Members who have been to the TFN's James Baillie Nature Reserve in September will be aware that its patches of fringed gentian are among the delights of a visit. It's also a specialty of Taylor Creek Park, Rouge Valley Park, East Point Park and the Toronto Islands. My introduction to this flower remains unforgettable. It was in a wilderness area on St. Josephs' Island. I came upon a very small lake - not much more than a pond really - ringed around with a deep growth of gentians. Never having seen them before I supposed them to be an exotic Canadian variety of wild iris. It was only very much later that I made the connection. I have never seen its equal. Now, whenever I see a gentian, I am driven to remember that lush and magical blue circle.

Eva Davis



COMING EVENTS

JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALKS - sponsored by the Toronto Ornithological Club - aimed at the intermediate birder, but beginners are also welcome - free to the public.

- Confusing Fall Warblers at Lambton Woods - Sat. Sept. 9 from 8 am to 12 noon with Don Burton. Meet in the parking lot at James Gardens (access from Edenbridge Dr.).
- Fall Migration in High Park - Sat. Sept. 16 from 8 am to 12 noon with Bob Yukich. Meet in the parking lot inside the Bloor St. entrance at High Park Ave.
- Shorebirds and other migrants at the Leslie Street Spit - Sat. Sept. 30 from 8 am (all day) with Patrick Stepien-Scanlon. Meet at the foot of Leslie St. Bring a lunch.

GEM AND MINERAL SHOW - Sept. 16 & 17 at the Mid-Scarborough Community Centre, 2467 Eglinton Ave. East (just outside Kennedy subway station). Sponsored by the Gem & Mineral Club of Scarborough, this exhibit is free to the public. For more details, call 282-5319.

Task Force to Bring Back the Don - monthly meetings at Toronto City Hall. Call 392-0401 for details. Public welcome.

NUT TOURS AT ECHO VALLEY PARK - sponsored by the Society of Ontario Nut Growers - Sat. Sept. 30 at 2:30 pm at the park on the west side of Kipling Ave., north of Burnhamthorpe Ave.

Friends of Don East York -

- In search of fringed gentians and asters galore - a nature walk led by Sylvia Wineland - Sun. Sept. 17 at 2 pm. Meet at the Victoria Park subway station exit.
- Monthly meeting - Sept. 26 at 7:30 pm at 850 Coxwell Ave. (the East York Civic Centre).
For more details call Steve Peck at 777-0449 or 467-7305.

Deep into the City: a photographic Exploration of Toronto's Ravines - on till Oct. 15 at The Market Gallery, Second Floor, South St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front St. East; Wed. to Friday - 10 am to 4 pm, Sat. - 9 am to 4 pm, Sun. - noon to 4 pm. Free.

Task Force to Bring Back the Don walks

- Wildflowers with Frank Kershaw - Sept. 9 at 10 am. Meet at Todmorden Mills on Pottery Rd.
- Bird Watching in the Don with Greg Sadowski - Sept. 16 at 9 am. Meet at the Riverdale Park footbridge.

HARVEST FESTIVAL - at Todmorden Mills - Sun. Sept. 17. Corn roast, family entertainment, baked goods for sale, Don Valley Art Club's show and sale.

High Park summertime walking tours

- Aug. 29 - Insects with Nick Tzovolos. Meet at the south entrance to Grenadier Restaurant at the Park sign at 6:45 pm.
- Aug. 27 - Oak Woodlands Restoration with Terry Fahey. Meet near the south entrance to Grenadier Restaurant at the Park sign at 1:15 pm.

COMING EVENTS (cont'd)

SIMCOE'S DON - a walk sponsored by the Toronto Historical Board -
Sun. Sept. 24 at 1:30 pm, starting at the entrance to the Castle Frank
subway station - led by a member of TFN.

HEALTHY CITY WEEK - Sept. 16 - Sept. 24 - Call the Healthy City office
at 392-0099 or look in the TORONTO SUN for the week's events which
celebrate the activities which make this city a good place to live.

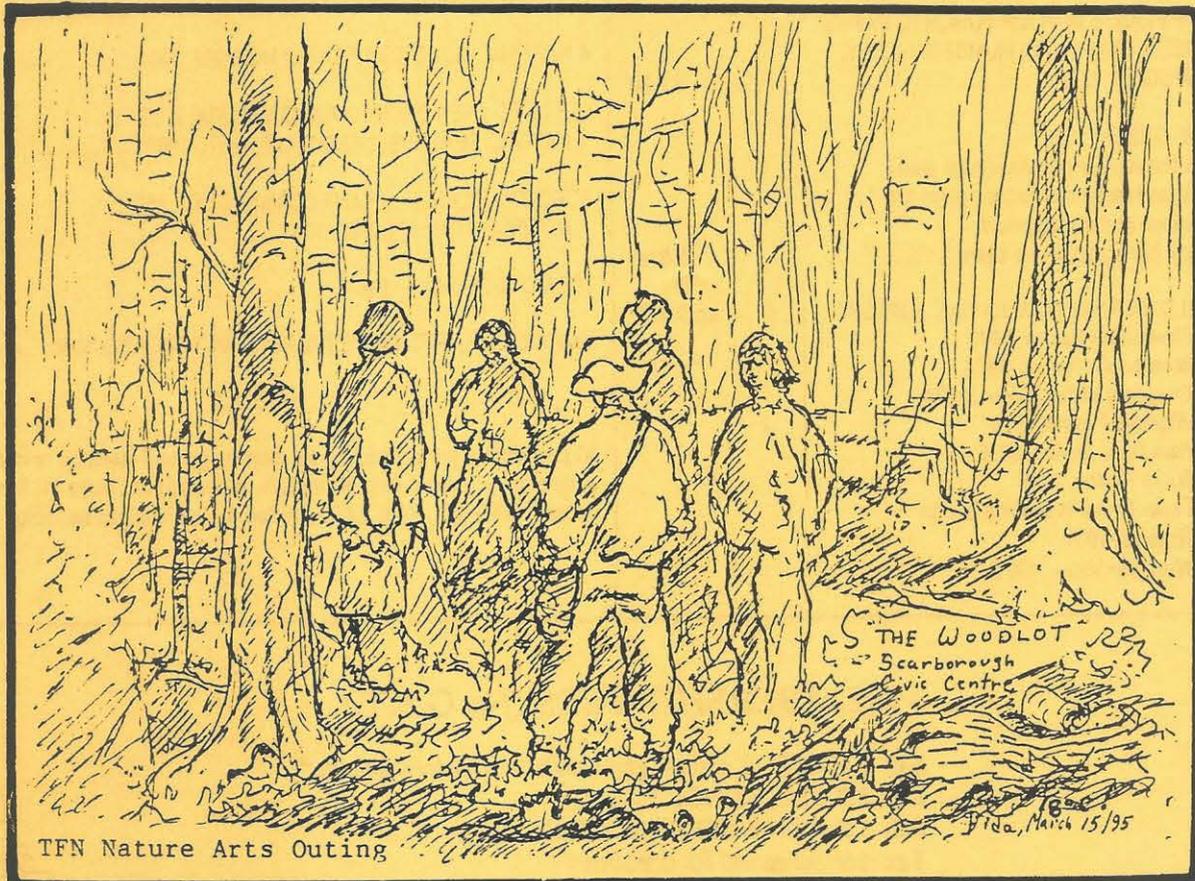
Coming Round the Horn - a walk led by a member of the
Industrial Archeologists Society - Sat. Sept. 2 at 1:30 pm. Meet at
the Gladstone Hotel (the corner of Queen St. West and Gladstone Ave.)
to explore former industrial areas.

Toronto's Great Railway Viaduct - an industrial heritage walk - Sat.
Sept. 23 at 2 pm. Meet at the corner of Logan Ave. and Dundas St. East.

GUIDED WALK IN EDWARDS GARDENS - Tuesday & Thursdays at 11 am and 2 pm,
May through Sept. Free. Meet in the lobby of the Civic Garden Centre.

FUNGI FAIR - an event of the Mycological Society of Ontario - Mon. Sept. 18
from 12 noon to 9 pm at the Civic Garden Centre (Leslie and Lawrence).

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TFN Nature Arts Outing

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Survey #6 - Burke Ravine, 1976	
Survey #7 - Taylor Creek-Woodbine Bridge Ravines, 1977	
Survey #8 - West Don Valley, 1978	

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).

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\$30 FAMILY (2 adults - same address, children included)

\$25 SINGLE, SENIOR FAMILY

\$20 STUDENT, SENIOR SINGLE

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