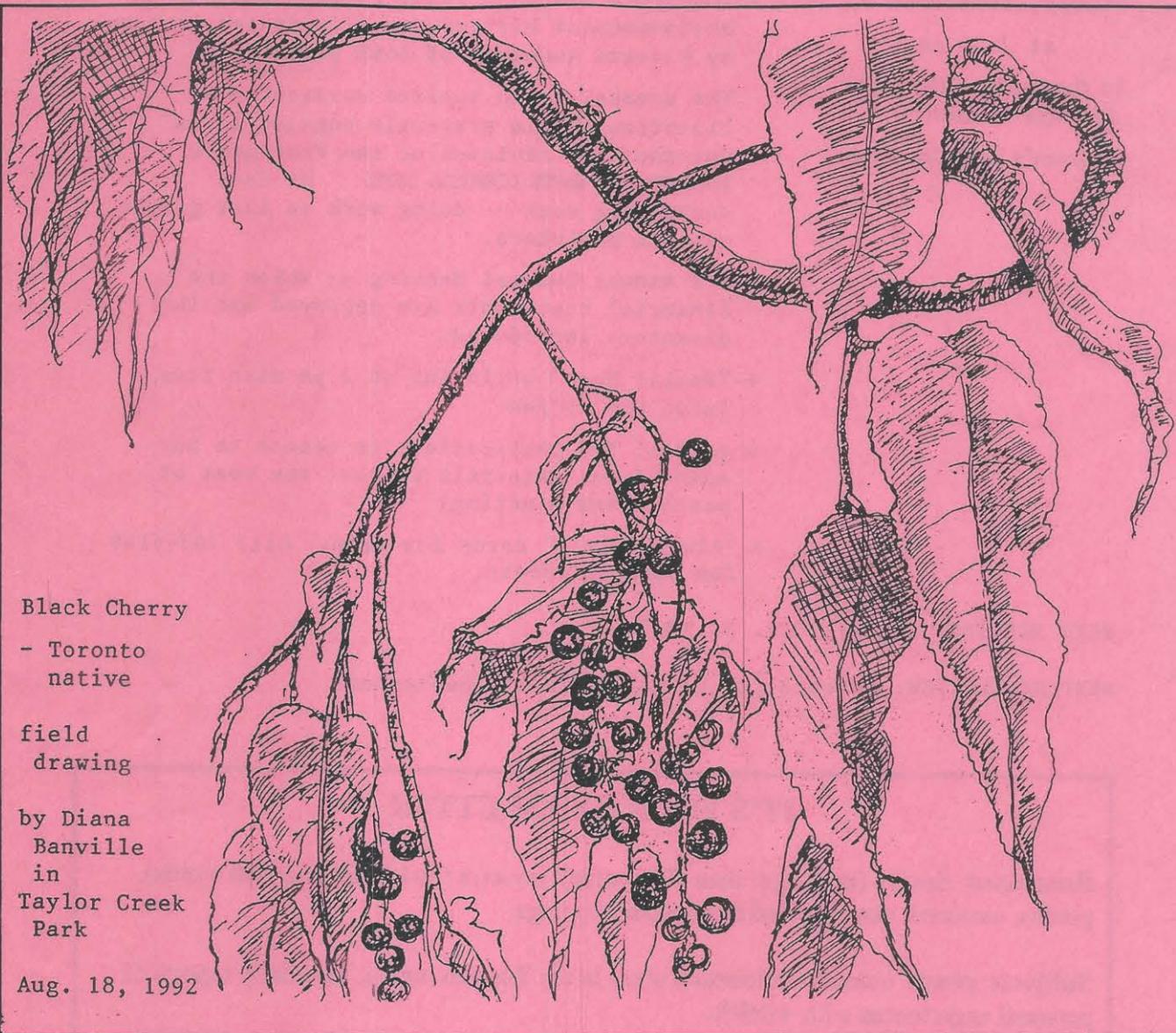


TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 469

September 1997



Black Cherry

- Toronto
native

field
drawing

by Diana
Banville
in
Taylor Creek
Park

Aug. 18, 1992

Inside

Amphibians & reptiles 13
Birds 11,13,14,19,20-22,26
Comet 11
Coming events 28-29
Ferns 27
Fishes 25
Invertebrates 14
Mammals 12,13,14,15
Mushrooms 16,24
Plants 15,17,29
Projects 18

Reading 16-17
Trees & shrubs 1,5,11,26
TFN - Board of Directors 5
financial report 6-10
meetings 2
nature reserve 4,14
newsletter submissions 2
outing 3-4
publications 30
Weather 27

TFN MEETINGS

Sunday, September 7, 1997 - TORONTO'S WASTEFUL PAST: garbage and environmental history, an illustrated lecture by Richard Anderson of York University
at 2:30 pm
in the Northrop Frye Hall
Victoria University
73 Queen's Park Cres. East

The speaker is an applied environmental historian who is presently engaged in an unauthorized revision of the Province's INVENTORY OF WASTE DISPOSAL SITES. He does consulting work -- doing work so that people can sue polluters.

- + TFN Annual General Meeting at which the Financial statements are approved and the directors introduced.
- + "Social Hour" beginning at 2 pm with free juice and coffee
- + sale of TFN publications (a chance to buy some of our materials without the cost of postage and handling)
- + "Always Alice" cards for sale. Call 767-6149 for special orders.

NEXT MEETING: Sunday, Oct. 5, 1997

NEXT NEWSLETTER: October (to be mailed in mid September)

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER

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

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

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
605 - 14 College St.
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2

TFN OUTINGS

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

- Thursday PROSPECT CEMETERY - nature walk York/Toronto
 Sept. 4 Leader: Ruth Munson
 10:30 am Meet at the cemetery entrance on the south side of Eglinton Ave. West, between Dufferin St. and Caledonia Rd. Lunch optional. This cemetery has a fine collection of trees and shrubs and is a great place to see birds at all times of the year.
- Saturday EAST POINT - birds & bugs Lakeshore, Scarborough
 Sept. 6 Leader: Carol Sellers
 10 am Meet at the foot of Morningside Ave., at the east end of Guildwood Parkway. Bring lunch, binoculars, magnifying glass and container for looking at insects. This is a wonderful time of year to visit the lakeshore -- fall flowers and migrating birds as well as lots of butterflies should be present.
- Saturday TODMORDEN MILLS - nature arts Don, East York
 Sept. 6 Leader: Erik Wiersma
 10:30 am Meet at the corner of Broadview Ave. and Pottery Rd. (opposite Mortimer Ave.). Bring sketching materials and/or camera and lunch. Many subjects of interest at the historic site in the Don Valley -- old buildings, gardens, nature reserve, pond, old riverbed etc.
- Sunday TFN MEETING [See page 2 for details.]
 Sept. 7
 2:30 pm
- Thursday DON FORKS - nature walk Don, East York
 Sept. 11 Leader: Carol Miller
 11 am Meet at the southwest corner of Don Mills Rd. and Overlea Blvd. Bring lunch. Steep forested slopes line the valleys of the East Don, the West Don and Taylor Creek which wind through meadows of wildflowers so there will be lots to see on this walk.
- Saturday LESLIE STREET SPIT - nature photography Lakeshore, Toronto
 Sept. 13 Leaders: Morris Sorensen & Starr Whitmore
 11 am Meet at the foot of Leslie St. Bring camera and tripod or just come and enjoy. This is a joint outing with the Toronto Guild of Colour Photography. Bring lunch. This is an especially good time to see and photograph wildflowers and butterflies.

- Sunday
Sept. 14
11 am
GRASSROOTS ALBANY PROJECT - tour (morning only) Toronto
Leader: Amanda McConnell
Meet at 211 Albany Ave. (south of Dupont St., east of Bathurst St.)
We will learn about a Taddle Creek dig, heritage trees, fence removal,
downspout detachments and the first urban tree survey as well as new plantings.
- Wednesday
Sept. 17
10:30 am
\$ ferry
tickets
TORONTO ISLANDS - nature walk Lakeshore, Toronto
Leader: Barbara Kalthoff
Meet at the ferry docks at the foot of Bay St. Bring lunch.
We will take the ferry to Hanlans Point and look for wildflowers and birds.
- Saturday
Sept. 20
10 am
ALEX WILSON COMMUNITY GARDENS - tour Toronto
Leader: Lorraine Johnson
Meet at 550 Adelaide St. West (south of Queen St. West and
east of Bathurst St.) Morning only.
This very special place in the middle of the urban environment tries to
illustrate a number of habitats as well as leaving space for allotment gardens.
- Sunday
Sept. 21
2 pm
CUDMORE CREEK - nature walk West Don tributary, Toronto
Leaders: Helen Mills & Don Ritchie
Meet at the southeast corner of Eglinton Ave. East and
Redpath Ave.
This is a joint outing with the North Toronto Green Community to follow the
route of one of Toronto's lost creeks. Learn to read the landscape. Look
for dips in the road and old willow trees and learn why so many of our small
creeks have been buried.
- Wednesday
Sept. 24
10:30 am
CABBAGETOWN - nature walk Toronto
Leader: Mazette Best
Meet at the southeast corner of Winchester St. and Sumach St.
Lunch optional.
Many lovely gardens in this area as well as Riverdale Farm and the
Necropolis Cemetery with its fine collection of trees and shrubs.
- Saturday
Sept. 27
2 pm
CITY PARKS AND GARDENS - garden tour Toronto
Leader: Peter Iveson
Meet on the south side of Front St. West at the foot of John St.
We will be visiting a number of parks including the new Roundhouse Park
and Little Norway Park.
- Sunday
Sept. 28
10:30 am
to 5 pm
PMCL
School bus
TFN NATURE RESERVE - property maintenance north of Uxbridge
Leader: Robin Powell
Call 968-6255 if you want to attend. (Leave your name and
telephone number.) The bus leaves from the south exit of the
York Mills subway station (on Old York Mills Rd. just east
of Yonge St.) promptly at 10:30 am and returns there at 5 pm.
This is a great chance to get involved with the realities of owning a nature
reserve in the country. It's essential we do long-deferred maintenance.
Wear waterproof footwear; bring work gloves, lunch and a beverage. We will
be clearing trails, erecting signs and maybe even building board-walk for
some of the wettest areas. Whatever the weather we plan to enjoy our wild
property while we clear trails, etc. (If you want to, bring your own tools.)

TFN BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 1997-1998

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

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

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

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

Other Directors:

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

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

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

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

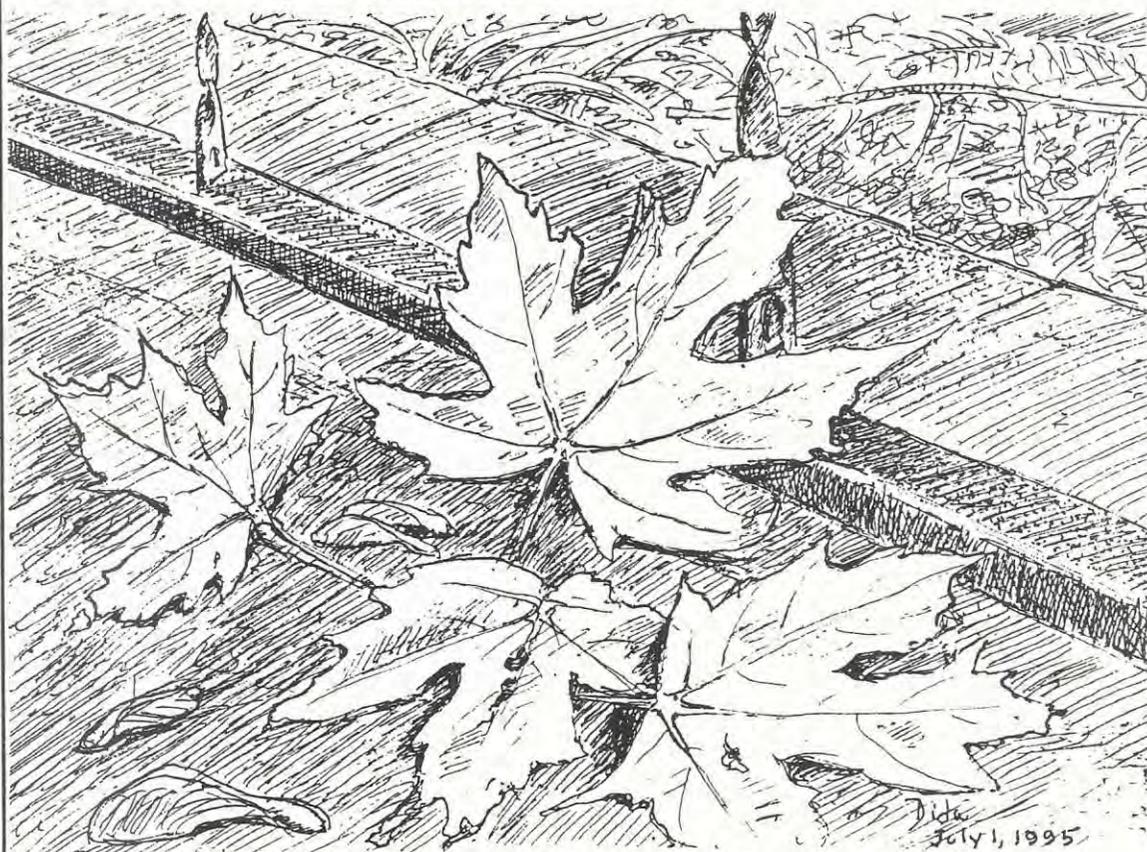
Nancy Fredenburg, 807 - 360 Ridelle Ave., Toronto M6B 1K1 (781-8550)

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

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

Robin Powell, 703 - 169 St. George St., Toronto M5R 2M4 (928-9493) □

SILVER MAPLE - on the veranda of MAPLE COTTAGE, 62 Laing St., Toronto



traditional site of idea for THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER anthem by Alexander Muir

**Alistair
J. Kennedy**
Chartered Accountant

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To The Members Of
Toronto Field Naturalists

I have reviewed the Balance Sheet of Toronto Field Naturalists as at June 30, 1997 and the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Operating Surplus and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's Directors.

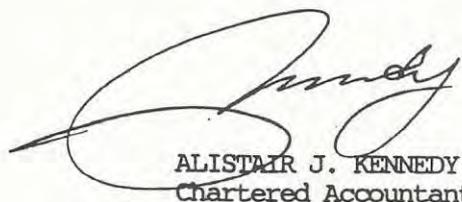
A review does not constitute an audit and consequently, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

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

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

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

Toronto, Ontario
July 15, 1997


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, 1997

ASSETS

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 87,292	\$ 84,800
GST Recoverable	-	858
Inventory at Cost	<u>3,595</u>	<u>3,374</u>
	<u>90,887</u>	<u>89,032</u>
Other Assets		
Photo Library at Cost	<u>9,200</u>	<u>9,200</u>
	<u>\$100,087</u>	<u>\$ 98,232</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 642	\$ 642
Membership Fees Received in Advance	<u>10,380</u>	<u>12,200</u>
	<u>11,022</u>	<u>12,842</u>

OPERATING SURPLUS

Operating Surplus	<u>89,065</u>	<u>85,390</u>
	<u>\$100,087</u>	<u>\$ 98,232</u>
Working Capital: Dollars	\$ 89,065	\$ 85,390
: Ratio	8:1	8:1

NATURE RESERVES - RESTRICTED FUNDS

Current Assets		
Cash (Note 2)	\$179,930	\$171,605
Property and Equipment		
Land	<u>109,187</u>	<u>109,187</u>
	<u>\$289,117</u>	<u>\$280,792</u>
Operating Surplus		
Reserve for Future Expenditures	\$179,930	\$171,605
Property	<u>109,187</u>	<u>109,187</u>
	<u>\$289,117</u>	<u>\$280,792</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Morris Jensen (Director) Rene J. J. J. (Director)

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

UNAUDITED

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TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OPERATING SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
REVENUE		
Membership Fees	\$ 23,000	\$ 23,425
Publications	<u>376</u>	<u>318</u>
	<u>23,376</u>	<u>23,743</u>
EXPENSES		
Outings	\$ 1,304	802
Meeting Expenses	2,441	2,335
Newsletter, Printing and Mailing	12,307	12,416
Other Printing Expenses	471	23
Other Mailing Expenses	1,579	1,593
Accounting	642	642
Advertising and Publicity	754	984
Office Supplies	1,101	823
Telephone	514	683
Rent	5,419	4,683
G.S.T. Rebate	<u>(991)</u>	<u>(858)</u>
	<u>25,541</u>	<u>24,126</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,165)	(383)
Interest Income	<u>1,614</u>	<u>3,379</u>
Net Income (Loss) before Donations	(551)	2,996
Donations	<u>4,226</u>	<u>3,122</u>
Net Income for Year	<u>\$ 3,675</u>	<u>\$ 6,118</u>
Operating Surplus, at Beginning of Year	\$ <u>85,390</u>	\$ <u>79,272</u>
Operating Surplus, at End of Year	<u>\$ 89,065</u>	<u>\$ 85,390</u>

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

UNAUDITED

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**TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT JUNE 30, 1997**

Note 1: Status and Objects of Organization

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

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

Note 2: Significant Accounting PoliciesCapital Assets

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

Nature Reserves

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

Contributed Services

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

Note 3: Commitment

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

	<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual Rent</u>
Building	June 30, 1998	5,857
	June 30, 1999	5,857
	June 30, 2000	6,136
	June 30, 2001	<u>6,136</u>
		<u>\$23,986</u>

UNAUDITED

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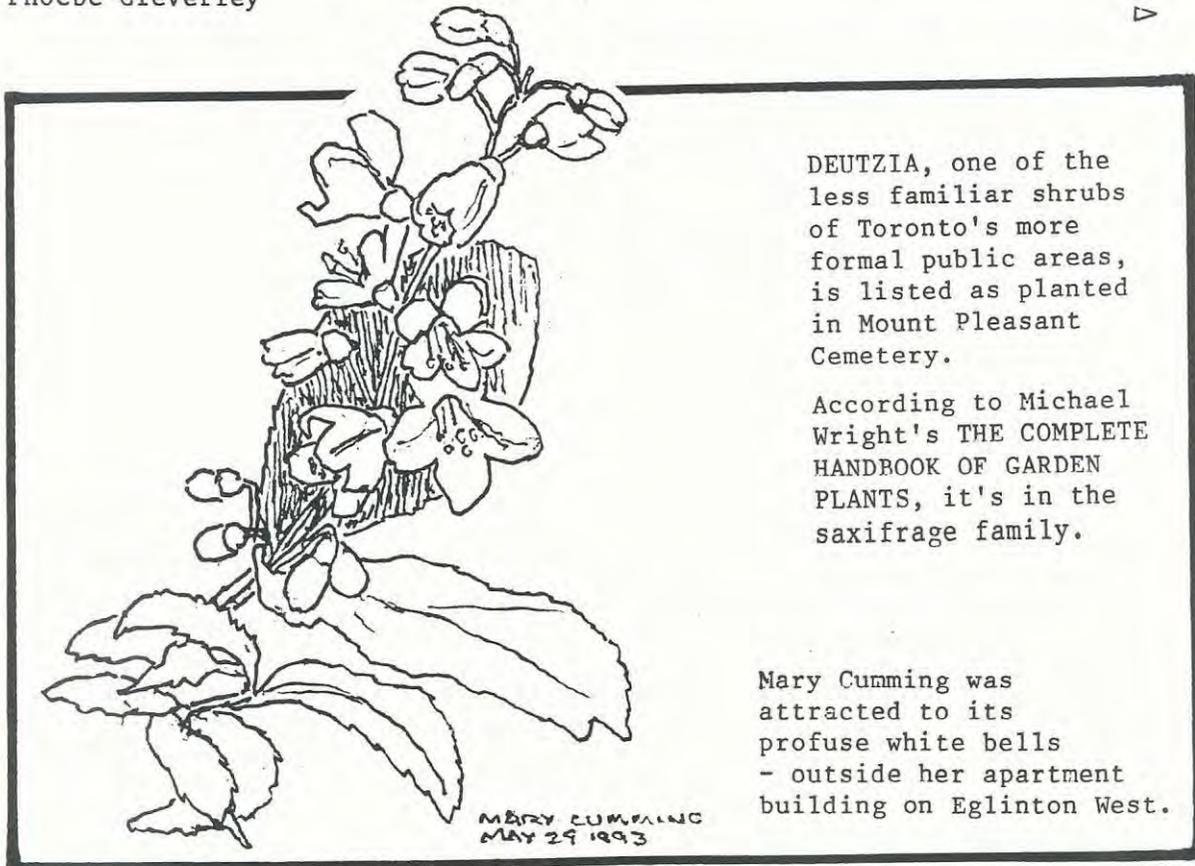
KEEPING IN TOUCH

April 6, 1997

Spring at last -- the warmest day this year. I didn't even need a coat in the evening. Coming out of St. James Cathedral just before the clock struck nine, we found wet streets and scudding clouds, but the stars were shining. George said, "Look!" We looked up to see a flock of white birds high over the cathedral, flying south, the city lights reflecting from their white wings. They reminded me of the flights of doves sometimes released at peace rallies. Every few minutes as I walked home, another of these mysterious flights would pass overhead. What white birds fly at night?

When I reached my apartment on The Esplanade, I took the elevator to the roof. Wind tousled my hair; lightning flashed over the lake, distant thunder rumbled. In a partly cloudy sky, stars were bright, Mars glowing in the southeast and comet Hale-Bopp high in the northwest. A magic night! Then I heard the screams, borne faintly on the wind, but unmistakable. In flocks of perhaps 30 to 50, our ring-billed gulls, black wingtips invisible in the night, were flying home to their roosts on Leslie Spit. Had an earlier storm delayed their evening return? Were they seeking comfort, calling and moving together, anxiously aware of bad weather coming? Common birds, city birds -- yet somehow surreal as their white wings caught the light and lifted my spirits on an April night.

Phoebe Cleverley



DEUTZIA, one of the less familiar shrubs of Toronto's more formal public areas, is listed as planted in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

According to Michael Wright's THE COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF GARDEN PLANTS, it's in the saxifrage family.

Mary Cumming was attracted to its profuse white bells - outside her apartment building on Eglinton West.

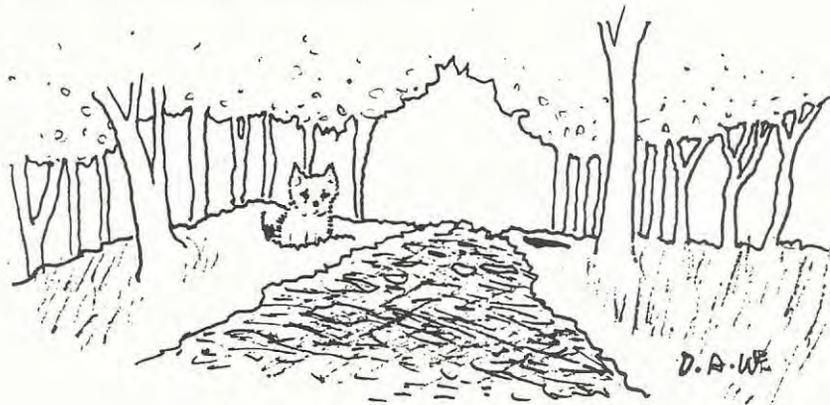
MARY CUMMING
MAY 29 1993

May 6, 1997

Perhaps most Torontonians have seen foxes somewhere in Metro by now. The foxes evidently have seen a lot of people. The boldness of some of these foxes is astounding.

On May 4th my wife and I saw several foxes in Pine Hills Cemetery, including one sunning itself on the grass in full view, and what, at first glance, appeared to be a fox beside a young cat. Seconds later it occurred to us that the cat was probably a young fox, so we stayed nearby to investigate. It kept peering out of its den to look at us, diving underground, then popping up at another entrance while the vixen hid in the ravine nearby. What is surprising about this fox den was that it arcs under a footpath, with entrances on both sides, a few metres from each other. The soil from the vixen's digging is splattered on the chipped pathway, the holes less than two metres from the path. This den is in the southern end of the cemetery, not far from St. Clair Ave., in the ravine. There appears to be only one young fox in the den; it is still cat-sized and tan coloured. We can only hope that this fox survives the automobile traffic, and other hassles, in that busy cemetery.

D. Andrew White & Simone Nieuwolt-White



...Why not start a nature diary? Don't feel intimidated by the idea -- grab the time when you can for exploration and reflection. But do make your journal personal as well as factual. Mark the passing of the seasons and the changing of the weather, express the intimacy of the moment, record your thoughts and feelings at the time you make your observations. Whether you write a few lines or a page doesn't matter, but do try to add a few scribbles, sketches or photographs to transform your records into visual as well as written memories.

from "Editorial" by R.K. Cox in BBC WILDLIFE, Vol. 15, #5, May 1997

KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

June 1997

The most amazing thing happened the other day! It was Tuesday, 3 June, 8:50 am and I was sitting inside, looking and listening for birds, a rare commodity this spring. As I looked up, there was this deer standing about two metres away from me! It was the first one I had seen in the Toronto area. We stood motionless, the deer and I, staring at each other for several minutes, then the deer casually reached up and ate some of the overhanging elm leaves. Then he headed east along the lawns.

Helen M. Smith [Helen lives on Bloor St. West beside the Humber Valley.]

P.S. The deer was here again, about 12:30 pm, Friday, June 6. He ate some more leaves from the elm tree, then proceeded east along the lawns.

Ed. Note: We've had many Metro deer reports but the only other TFN record for white-tailed deer within Toronto City limits was the Kingston Rd. & Woodbine cemetery sighting of June 8, 1993, reported in the SUN of June 9, 1993. (See TFN 438:6.)

D.B.

June 20, 1997

Last Sunday, June 15, I decided to visit one of my old haunts -- East Don Parklands. I normally go north of Finch and only occasionally visit the section between Finch and Sheppard, but this time I decided to go south and am I glad I did. The resident beaver has been very busy (possibly helped by human hands) and now there is quite a sizeable little wetland in the area.

I saw the beaver swimming placidly along before it saw me and went underwater. I heard American toads calling, saw two green frogs and seemingly hundreds of large tadpoles and small fishes, and one midland painted turtle. The turtle was pointed out to me by a man fishing in the pond. I warned him about lost hooks and lead sinkers, and as if to prove my point three mallard ducklings kept chasing after the hook every time he cast. The fisherman also told me that earlier in spring he had found a turtle wandering "up by Steeles, miles from any water", so he picked it up, put it in his backpack, and brought it to this very pond. When asked if the turtle I could see on the log was the one he saved he said no -- his was a "three-pounder".

The pond also held a black-crowned night heron, a green heron, and a pair (male and female) of belted kingfishers actively fishing. There were numerous red-winged blackbirds, many Baltimore orioles, and a single yellow warbler. The area also yielded song sparrow, cardinal, American goldfinch, cedar waxwing, and downy woodpecker.

There wasn't much else apart from the usual urban species, but this little wetland was so unexpected I felt I'd stumbled on a gold mine.

Merle Young

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KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

July 1997

Near the middle of June 97 I noticed a pair of blue jays were chasing squirrels at the back of our garden. One morning a squirrel was actually knocked off a branch of our oak and landed on a branch below. The squirrels seemed to disappear for a while. We decided the jays must have a nest near by.

In the week of 20 June 97, I went to my favourite corner of the garden. This corner has the previously mentioned oak tree, a large spruce tree, various cedars and shrubs. I like to read there on hot days. While looking down at a new shrub I was suddenly batted on the back of my head. I realized a blue jay had swooped down on me. He landed on a branch above me. After two more bats I went in the house and told my wife. She said, "Did you have your hat on?" I said, "No". She said, "Better stay away from there."

The next day I ambled down to the same corner to read. I quickly received three more smacks on the head from the jay. I noticed my head was sore so went into the house. My wife said I had two spots showing blood. It seems the blue jay decided I wasn't getting the message so he decided to use his beak the second day.

I still like blue jays.

James Thomson



A MILLIPEDE (x10)
(2 pairs of legs on most segments, ref. SPIDERS AND THEIR KIN, Golden Press)

drawn from photo taken at TFN nature reserve, Leaskdale, Ont.

KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

July 27, 1997

On a calm, warm summer evening (8:30 pm, July 26, 1997) my wife and two friends and I saw a puzzling phenomenon at Alexander Muir Gardens in North Toronto. We were admiring a bed of white and pink cosmos when suddenly one of the flowers began to shake violently. This went on for a few seconds and then stopped. A few seconds later a second flower four or five feet from the first began wildly shaking. The effect was striking since there was no wind.

We watched intently for a few minutes, then, in a more sparsely flowered area we spotted the culprit. It was a small mouse. It would climb a cosmos stem to the top, apparently investigate the under side of the flower, drop to the ground and then run across to another stem and repeat the performance. This procedure was repeated six or seven times and then all was quiet -- the mouse must have departed.

We had difficulty in identifying the mouse because the flowers interfered with our vision and it was getting dark; but by continuous observation over a period of minutes we saw that it was not a shrew -- it had ears; it was not a deer mouse -- it was too small and did not have a white belly. We thought that it must be a small, dark gray-brown, house mouse.

What the mouse was hunting for or feeding on we could not imagine. It was not eating the flower, and cosmos have no nectar receptacle. Perhaps some insect is to be found just under the flower head.

If any reader can shed light on this behaviour or the identity of the mouse I would love to hear from them.

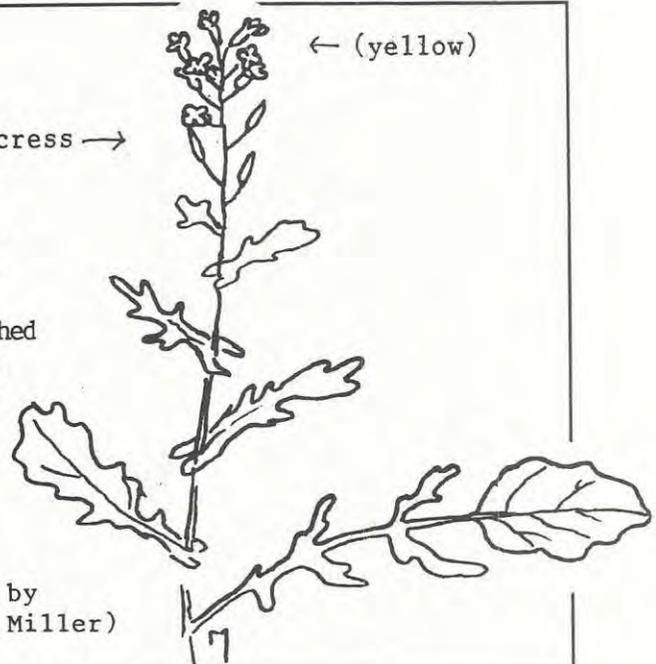
George Fairfield, 332 Sheldrake Blvd., Toronto M4P 2B8

TWO
TORONTO
MUSTARDS

Pennsylvania
Bittercress (white)
uncommon
native



Common
Wintercress →
or
Yellow
Rocket
established
(origin:
Europe)



(drawings by
Mary Anne Miller)

FOR READING

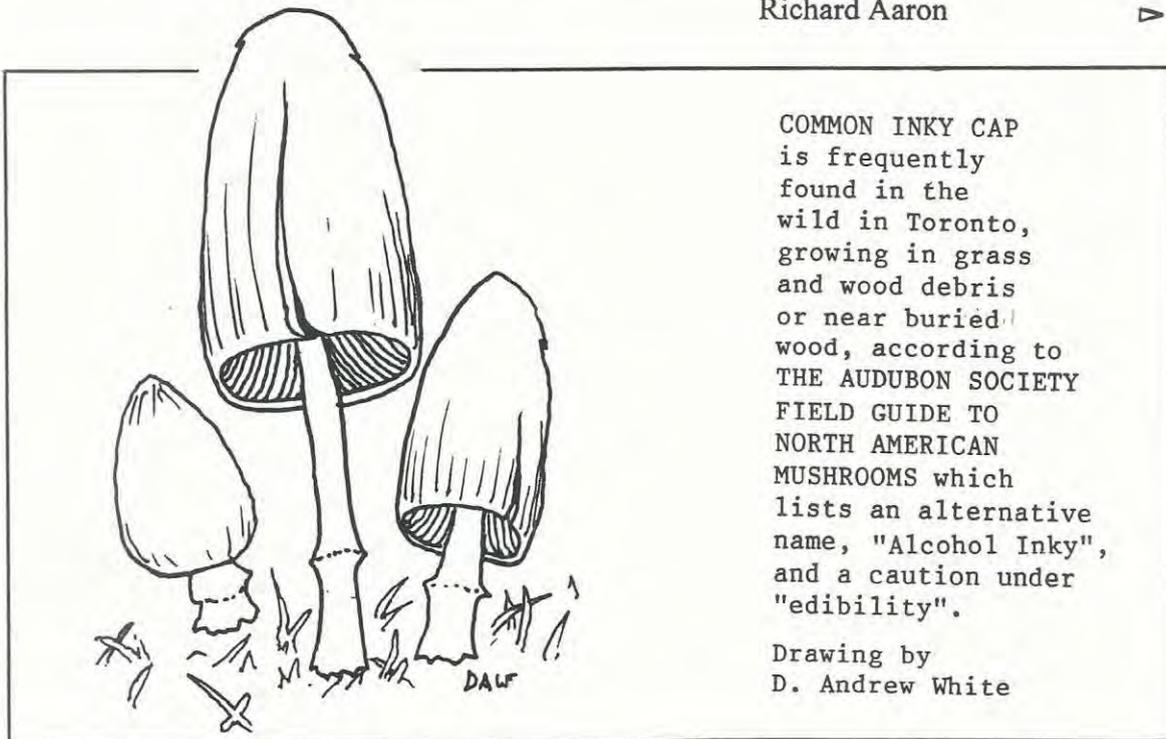
A Nature Guide to Ontario - Federation of Ontario Naturalists, edited by Winifred (Cairns) Wake. Toronto: University of Toronto (1997). 469 pages, \$19.95

It has been 33 years since the FON published its landmark *A Naturalist's Guide to Ontario*. Many changes have affected the province's natural areas in the interim, necessitating a complete overhaul of the contents for this new edition. Even the title has been modified to better reflect the philosophy that nature should be accessible to everyone, not just hard-core naturalists.

Introductory chapters present overviews of Ontario's geologic history and its various forest regions respectively. This is followed by the heart of the book - more than 600 locations to explore. For ease of use, the province has been divided into seven regions. Further divisions are made within each one by county, regional municipality or district. Each site includes a brief description and directions. But don't expect to flip open the book and head straight to a hotspot since pre-planning is often required. This involves contacting another source such as a conservation authority, provincial park or trail association for route maps, checklists or a more detailed description of the area. Fortunately, these contacts are included in an appendix. Other appendices include a glossary, a list of reference materials, and a table of common names and their scientific equivalents.

Due to space limitations, not every natural area could make it into this guide. Instead, the aim was to provide a broad cross-section of the more interesting and accessible locations across the province. The result is an impressive compilation which will keep you busy exploring for a long time to come. It was definitely worth the wait.

Richard Aaron



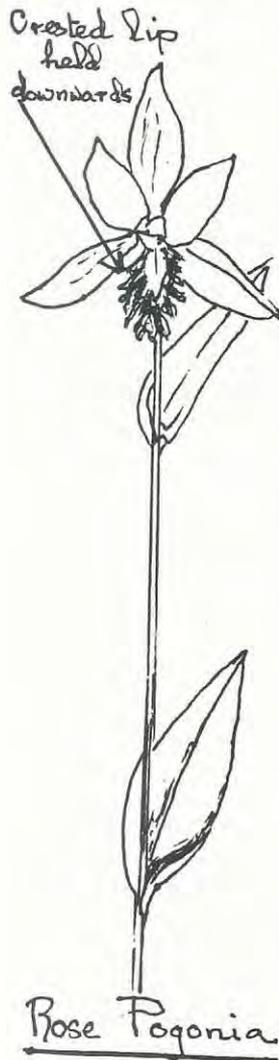
COMMON INKY CAP is frequently found in the wild in Toronto, growing in grass and wood debris or near buried wood, according to THE AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN MUSHROOMS which lists an alternative name, "Alcohol Inky", and a caution under "edibility".

Drawing by
D. Andrew White

FOR READING (cont'd)

THE ORCHIDS OF BRUCE AND GREY by the Bruce-Grey Plant Committee, colour photographs by Dr. Donald R. Gunn, 1997. Available for \$17 (includes postage) from the Bruce-Grey Plant Committee, Box 401, Owen Sound, Ont. N4K 5P7.

This comfortably sized (6" X 9") guide of 106 pages has beautifully lucid descriptions and keys to the flower structure, pollination, reproduction, growth and identification of members of the Orchid Family in Bruce and Grey counties. I stayed at Sauble Beach this July and continued amazed (as I have been for the past four years) that two of the smaller species flourish in the dunes, surviving somehow the regular onslaught of the Madding Crowd as families unload from their jalopies, the children driven, lemming-like, to the water and the adults following with great armfuls of beach clobber. (Who notices flowers at such a time? The wonder is that the orchids have not all been trampled to extinction!) There they are, however, patches of the exquisite little rose pogonia, usually no higher than 4" to 10" in this area, along with the slightly taller calopogan or grass-pink. There is also the occasional find of one of the twayblades, its tiny greenish-yellow flowers hiding behind dune grass.



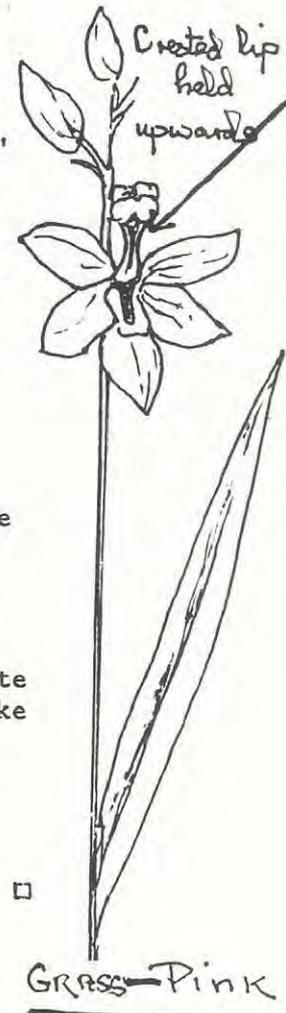
drawings by
Eva Davis

Forest areas bear evidence of moccasin flowers, just past their prime, while occasional gorgeous columns of showy and yellow ladies' slippers flourish on grassy areas despite home-owner obsessions with mowing. I was told of one single-minded lawn worshipper whose patch last year bore a splendid growth of showy ladies' slippers. This year they are not there... (It hardly bears thinking about!)

Colour reproduction -- always a tricky business -- is excellent, with the sole exception of the rose pogonia, deep mauve in the book, deep rose in "real life". There is a fascinating explanation of this orchid's second name of snake-mouth: Thoreau, in 1884, wrote that the flower "smells exactly like a snake"!

The ORCHIDS OF BRUCE AND GREY is an excellent addition to everyone's wildflower library.

Eva Davis



PROJECTS

HIGH PARK BIRD WATCHERS

Birders who love keeping track of the changing bird population in High Park but have been reluctant to travel some of the more isolated trails may want to do their bit to keep the park "a safe and friendly place" by volunteering for the Park Watch program. After two days of training, volunteers roam the park in pairs giving directions and providing a friendly, watchful presence. Park Watchers are equipped with cellular phones should an emergency arise. Each volunteer commits to four hours a month, from either 1 - 3 on Saturday or 1 - 3 on Sunday. Please phone 392-7276, extension 311 if you're able to give some time to High Park.

Margaret Hawthorn

MONITORING ACID RAIN YOUTH PROGRAM

Acid rain continues to occur in southern Ontario despite reduced emissions from industry. Although many government monitoring facilities have been eliminated, Environment Canada is trying to create a monitoring network across Canada of high schools. Any schools or teachers interested in establishing a monitoring forest and the 1996 information booklet for the Monitoring Acid Rain Youth Program should contact Jim Karagatzides at the Dept. of Biology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8 or call 705-748-1647 or FAX 705-748-1205.

TOADALLY WETLANDS

If you are an educator and would like to contribute to or receive "Amphibian Voice" (distributed four times a year), or if you would like a copy of "Toadally Wetlands Curriculum Guide", please write to Adopt-a-Pond, Metro Toronto Zoo, 361A Old Finch Ave., Scarborough M1B 5K7. This is a teacher resource, for students from Kindergarten to OAC, and meets the objectives of the Ontario Schools Common curriculum.

SAYING NO TO PESTICIDES

When compared acre to acre, pesticide use is often higher in urban areas than on farms.--judging from the number of signs warning of pesticide use on lawns, public green spaces and school yards. But concern about protecting our natural environment is prompting many individuals to reduce their use of pesticides. Alternatives are available, from companion planting to building healthy soil so plants can fight pests. To receive a copy of the World Wildlife's booklet "Reducing Your Risk -- A Guide to Avoiding Hormone-Disrupting Chemicals," call 1-800-26-PANDA or in the Toronto area call 489-8800.

Autumn mists obscure
But raising their strident cries,
High south-seeking Vees.

Haiku by Arthur Wade

TORONTO TOWERS HEED THE CALL OF THE BIRDS

It's only the first step, but it's a major step: 70 tall buildings in Toronto have committed to finding solutions to the problem of migratory birds hitting lit structures at night. These office towers have signed on to a 12-step program whose ultimate goal is: "All lights out, all night, all year". To receive a copy of the 12-step program (developed during a workshop sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund and the Fatal Light Awareness Program (FLAP)) or a list of ideas on how to make your home or school more friendly to birds, contact the World Wildlife Fund at 489-8800. The following list is of birds which hit towers in downtown Toronto during the 1996 migration seasons.

SPECIES	Alive	Dead	Total	SPECIES	Alive	Dead	Total	SPECIES	Alive	Dead	Total
Ovenbird	189	204	393	Swamp Sparrow	18	6	24	Great Crested Flycatcher		1	1
Common Yellowthroat	83	56	139	Song Sparrow	13	6	19	Rose-breasted Grosbeak		8	8
Magnolia Warbler	35	54	89	American Tree Sparrow	9	7	16	Red-eyed Vireo	3	4	7
Black and White Warbler	27	39	66	Fox Sparrow	6	4	10	Solitary Vireo	1		1
Nashville Warbler	26	23	49	White-crowned Sparrow	2	3	5	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	5	7
Black-throated Blue Warbler	8	28	36	Grasshopper Sparrow	2		2	Mourning Dove	1	4	5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	16	8	24	Chipping Sparrow	1		1	Rock Dove	1		1
Mourning Warbler	10	13	23	Hermit Thrush	67	62	129	Whip-poor-will	2	1	3
Bay-breasted Warbler	9	14	23	Swainson's Thrush	10	14	24	Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	2	3
American Redstart	12	10	22	Wood Thrush	5	16	21	Brown Thrasher	1	1	2
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8	14	22	Veery	3	2	5	Blue Jay		2	2
Black-throated Green Warbler	8	9	17	Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	1	2	American Goldfinch	1	1	2
Northern Waterthrush	10	5	15	American Robin		2	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	1		1
Canada Warbler	9	2	11	Brown Creeper	31	23	54	Black-capped Chickadee		1	1
Blackburnian Warbler	7	3	10	Slate-coloured Junco	8	31	39	Baltimore Oriole		1	1
Wilson's Warbler	8	1	9	American Woodcock	3	17	20	Dickcissel	1		1
Palm Warbler	5	3	8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	6	6	12	Pine Siskin		1	1
Tennessee Warbler	2	4	6	Yellow-shafted Flicker	3	4	7	Indigo Bunting		1	1
Pine Warbler	2	2	4	Gray Catbird	6	5	11	Rusty Blackbird	1		1
Connecticut Warbler	1	3	4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	7	10	Black-billed Cuckoo		1	1
Yellow Warbler	1	1	2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	2	4	Eastern Bluebird		1	1
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	2	Winter Wren	5	4	9	Short-eared Owl		1	1
Northern Parula	1	1	2	House Wren	5		5	Common Grackle		1	1
Blackpoll Warbler		1	1	Marsh Wren		1	1	Lapland Longspur		1	1
Hooded Warbler		1	1	Virginia Rail	5	4	9	Eastern Starling		1	1
White-throated Sparrow	175	118	293	Sora		2	2	House Sparrow		1	1
Lincoln's Sparrow	23	20	43	Empidonax Flycatcher	6	3	9	Unknown	57	120	177
								TOTAL	969	1030	1999

article and list extracted from TOUCHING DOWN, the newsletter of the Fatal Light Awareness Program newsletter, Spring 1997

Comment: To become a member of FLAP (members receive two issues of "Touching Down" per year plus periodic bulletins), send \$10 (regular) or \$5 (student/senior) to FLAP, 1 Guelph Road, Erin, Ont. NOB 1T0 or call 905-831-FLAP.

SCHOOLYARD GREENING: THE BIODIVERSITY CONNECTION

No one would want to leave children in an empty room to play, but every day in Canada we leave hundreds of thousands of children in desolate schoolyards for up to 28% of the school day with very little to do. Schoolyards rarely have grass, trees, flowers, animals or any natural beauty. Children are increasingly condemned to live in harsh, stark environments with hard surfaces. They cannot be expected to grow where nothing else does.

For the past 140 years, there have been several attempts made to transform Canadian school grounds, with the impetus for this coming largely from European school movements. Some school gardening initiatives have focused simply on beautification or protection "from the fierce heat of summer and storms of winter," while others have promoted the health of the school's population and the development of the "symmetrical education of the individual." Today, tree planting is recommended to provide shade to help protect children from exposure to the sun's harmful UV radiation. Vegetation also helps absorb air pollutants and reduces the costs of air conditioning and heating the school.

In Canada, from 1900-1920, the school garden became an outdoor classroom, providing space to teach math, business practices, mechanical drawing, entomology, chemistry, botany and physical geography. By 1915, school gardening was recognized by leading educators as a very important factor in the health and education of children, and in making our cities more beautiful and desirable places to live. Towards the end of the 1940s, school Victory Gardens were replaced with formal plantings of trees and lawns, and designated play spaces were covered with asphalt or gravel.

A resurgence of interest in school gardening began in Britain in 1986. This has led to an international movement to create a wide range of outdoor classrooms on school grounds. In Britain alone, there are now well over 10,000 schools actively engaged in transforming their grounds from desert-like expanses of asphalt and grass into rich and diverse spaces for learning and playing. Teachers are discovering that hands-on activities in outdoor classrooms help them cross traditional subject boundaries and make learning more interesting.



... aberrant children all have something in common -- total alienation from nature....the best way to create inhuman people is to destroy the nature that surrounds them.

extracted from "The Japan We Never Knew" by D. Suzuki & K. Oiwa, Stoddart Publishing Co. Ltd., 1996

Some progressive Canadian school boards support the individual schools wishing to transform their grounds. For example, the Strategic Plan of the Wellington County Board of Education includes facilitating the establishment of mini environmental education centres on every school site. Students in 43 schools of the Waterloo County School Board are working on naturalizing their grounds.

Outdoor classrooms can embrace virtually anything, including habitat restoration and creation; butterfly meadows, ponds, insect gardens, woodlands and hedgerows that provide food and shelter for small mammals and birds; artistic creations such as sculpture gardens, giant chess boards, wall murals and pavement painting; nurseries of native trees, shrubs and wildflowers; and vegetable, fruit, berry, perennial, herb and rock gardens. Bats and birds can be attracted to roosting boxes, nesting boxes and feeders. Composting gardens can be built to prevent organic waste from being sent to landfills and to save money by reducing the need for commercial fertilizers.

The development, use and maintenance of outdoor classrooms is an important way of teaching the meaning of ecology, and of reconnecting people with the natural world through experiential learning. The importance of planting indigenous trees and shrubs to provide habitat for native species can be learned first-hand and children can learn the names of their own regional flora. Edible gardens can be effectively used to introduce students to the environmental, health, social and economic impacts of our current food production and delivery system: the loss of biodiversity; pesticide, energy and water use; global climate changes; international trade; nutrition; and social justice and human rights issues.

School grounds projects designed to bring nature back into our daily lives are crucial for long-term conservation, protection, and restoration of wild spaces. Most children never have the opportunity to directly experience wilderness, and many living in urban settings have very limited opportunities to explore the natural environment. Increasingly, visits to outdoor education centres are limited by financial constraints. Learning about the natural world and the need to protect biodiversity tends to come mostly from printed and electronic sources. Teaching about nature in this way is an academic abstraction that ignores the value of learning, through the senses throughout childhood, to develop an ecological conscience.

If your local school grounds are nothing but a wasteland of hard surfaces and pond grass with enormous potential for changes to our relationship with the Earth, perhaps it is time to support this movement.



For further information, contact The Evergreen Foundation, 24 Mercer Street, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1H3. Tel: (416)596-1495, Fax: (416)596-1443.

Condensed from "Schoolyard Greening: The Biodiversity Connection" by Ann Coffey in *Global Biodiversity*, Vol. 6, No. 3.

Extracted from THE ORCHID, Bulletin of the Peterborough Field Naturalists, Vol. 43, No. 2, Feb. 1997

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FALCON WATCH*

I'm sure that most of you have heard about the falcons that have nested in downtown Toronto. The ones that have made the press are located near Yonge and King. But, this year, Toronto has been treated to the establishment of another falcon eyrie at Islington and Bloor. At the top of an office building, in a depression of a false ventilation shaft, three naturally bred falcon chicks were hatched and fledged this summer.

This was a natural mating, although the birds did get two helping hands from humans. Number one was the placing of a nesting box in the depression they had chosen. In the wild, they lay their eggs in a small depression on a cliff ledge. Eggs have a tendency to roll off ledges in modern buildings. The other, which I participated in, was the "fledging watch"; i.e., the sentry duty at the bottom of the building (anticipating the chicks' first flights and setting up a strategy to aid them if they were unable to make it back to the nest). I'll explain why, and what happened.

The flight of falcons is highly developed when they are about to fledge, but the first jump can be fatal. For about a week before this event, our chicks flapped their wings and ran back and forth in the eyrie, each time stopping just at the point of departure. They also practised climbing up the walls within the safety of their nest depression -- a manoeuvre which proved extremely important later. This is what can go wrong. There are three main phases of flight: the gliding phase, the flapping phase and, by far the hardest, the stopping-to-land phase. This last phase consists of slowing down to the point where you can hit the landing point safely. The falcon must learn how to do this by practice, but when you're slamming into a cliff face over a hundred feet above the ground, you're facing some serious problems. That's why we were there. We wanted to make sure that the birds did not get hurt if they missed their first landing and to give them a boost back up for a second shot at learning how to land on a cliff.

The reason that landing is so difficult is that, as the bird slows down, the airflow over the wing becomes turbulent and the bird, using flight jargon, stalls. Stalling causes the bird to lose altitude and run into a point just below where it wants to be. But this only happens if the birds have not learned to use a rather marvelous flight adaptation, the alula, which allows it to glide slowly without stalling. I'll try to explain. Spread your arms out like a child pretending it has wings. Now bend your wrists, pointing your fingers back, with the thumbs furthest out in front. Now to slow down, tilt your hand, palm forward, little finger down. Watch it! The airflow over the upper surface of your "wing" is now disturbed and is becoming turbulent. You're losing lift. Don't panic. Thrust your thumbs forward. Excellent, you have now caught a layer of air which is flowing under your thumb and over the top of your wing (hand). This restores laminar flow and maintains lift. You are now gliding slowly. You may now gently return your feet to the ground. This is what a bird does with the alula, once it has had the practice.

Unfortunately, a baby bird can't practise this in the eyrie; it has to hit a few things and climb up a bit of cliff to get back home. (Regarding the alula, the next time you take a commercial jet flight, you can see its mechanical equivalent incorporated into the front edge of the aircraft's wings.)

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* See also page 26.

FALCON WATCH (cont'd)

So what happened to our birds? Guess why I know a bit about stalling.

The mother continually tried to coax the chicks out of the nest with close fly-bys and instructional jumps, including what actually looked like feigned mishaps from which she recovered. The ground crew began to get impatient as the days dragged on, not really knowing what to expect when each flight finally took place. Then it happened. At about 5:30 pm the first chick pointed its head into the wind and jumped (gliding phase). With excitement the parents glided out with their fledgling, actually bunting it gently with their wings, encouraging it to move on to the power flapping phase of flight. That worked. But the slowing-down-to-stop phase -- wow. Here's what happened to each of the chicks.

Number one, a male, flew out and headed for the building to the west of the nest site. He aimed for the top, slowed down, then dropped. No alula action to prevent stall this time. Luckily his climbing practice came into play and he latched onto the concrete face of the building and boosted himself up to the top of the parapet and jumped onto the roof of the building. After some anxious minutes, the young one poked his head above the parapet, jumped up, and after several more minutes tried out his wings again. This time he headed back to the nest site, lined himself up perpendicular to the ledge, glided in, pulled up, stalled out, clambored down the windows, panicked, flapped off to the condo to the right, and ended up trapped on a balcony, helpless. He was not quite halfway up the building and, if this were in the wild, there is a good chance that the end of his life might have been right there. In any case, the parents were a bit confused and not sure what was happening. Our plan was to safely capture the bird, if possible (experienced people were on hand), check if he was hurt, carry him to the top of the condo, and give him another chance. This was done. When the chick was placed on top of the building, it was amazing to see the excitement of the parents when the young became visible. They put on an incredible display of motionless hovering above the bird, showing him that he was not alone. He finally took the next jump some time later. This time everything worked and he made it back to safety. He was okay for now.

Number two, also a male, flew out at about 5:30 am the next morning. Only one parent flew with him but he made it back without mishap, but only because of his cliff-climbing ability. One account was that he looked a bit like a woodpecker, climbing up the rough concrete wall back to the nest. Subsequent flights were okay.

Number three flew out at about 5:30 pm that evening. This was the female, a bit larger than the two males and the most hesitant. I had my glasses trained on her as she made up her mind that this was the time to go. Off she went, all alone, no encouragement by the parent or any help at all. She flew to the building to the west but, instead of trying to reach the top, tried to go into a depression, which looked like the nest site. No luck. She hit just below the landing point and down she plummeted, flapping against the glass. She recovered and, with a great expenditure of energy, gained altitude and headed for the nest site building. She lined herself up, stalled again and fluttered down, this time too exhausted to gain altitude. She hit the same condo as her brother but ran into a screen which was stretched across a balcony just above where her brother had

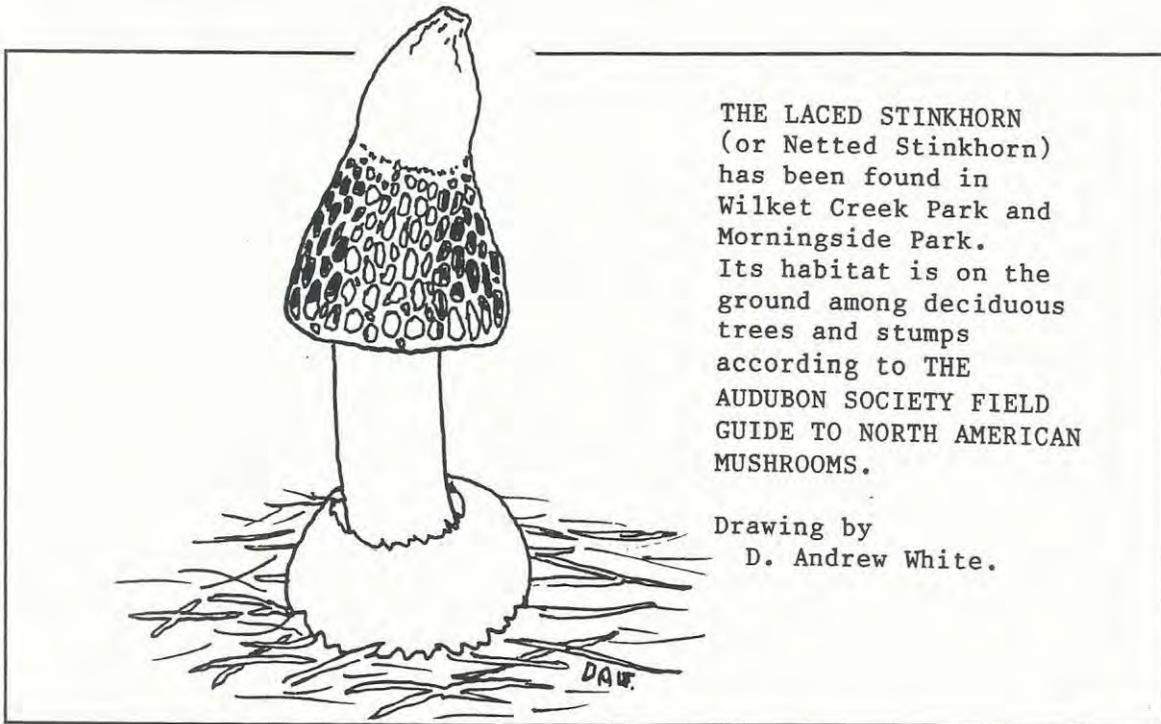
FALCON WATCH (cont'd)

come to rest. The screen caused her to end up outside the balcony on a narrow lip. This was bad as she was in a place not readily accessible to the trained handlers and she was not able to extend both wings to take off again. Afraid that trying to capture her would put her into more peril, everyone decided to wait it out. She remained clutching the balcony for more than 24 hours. Both parents tried to encourage her to fly, but she wouldn't. Finally, the humane society was called and she was captured without mishap, checked carefully for injuries, and returned to the top of the building. The next day she made it off and figured out the use of the alula.

It was a great experience and I would like to thank the Toronto Ornithological Club for organizing this whole venture. I had no idea that this type of thing happened. During the event I heard several estimates of how many young survive this phase of their lives. Even though our intervention increases the survival rate, I can't help feeling the whole process is so artificial. With all the danger around, is an office building a place for falcons? But when I think of how we took such a magnificent species to the point of extinction and then how we brought it to the point where it is today, I will always gladly contribute what I can until a truly self-sustaining wild population exists. Oh, as I have found out, peregrines are given names. The mother was fledged in Hamilton and named after Alberta (after her roots in Wainwright); the male was from Williamsport, PA. The chicks were named as follows: number one -- Kingsway, the name of the Condo; number two -- Mutual, the name of the main tenant of the office building; number three -- Toby, short for Etobicoke.

Ken Cook

□



THE LACED STINKHORN
(or Netted Stinkhorn)
has been found in
Wilket Creek Park and
Morningside Park.
Its habitat is on the
ground among deciduous
trees and stumps
according to THE
AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD
GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN
MUSHROOMS.

Drawing by
D. Andrew White.

IN THE NEWS

THE DON POTTERY ROAD FISH PASSAGE

Two concrete weirs were built in the early 1960s on the north and south sides of the Pottery Road bridge in the Don Valley when the Don Valley Parkway was built and the river shortened. The north weir was built to slow down the water; the south weir was built by Environment Canada to monitor stream flows to assist the Conservation Authority with flood warning and forecasting. This past spring a series of riffles, or rocky ramps, were created below the weirs so fish could move upstream to spawn. To keep the sea lamprey out, a small vertical drop remains at the north weir -- the bigger fish will be able to jump the drop, but the lamprey won't. Of the 33 species once found in the Don River, only 18 remain. This fall you may see salmon migrating upstream to spawn.

adapted from "Naturally -- Two New Weirs" in ON THE DON, Vol. 5, No. 2, July 1997

CHEMICAL SPILL IN CREEK KILLS 1,000 FISH

More than 1,000 fish are dead after a man-made substance leaked into Etobicoke Creek. The substance contained cyanide levels 20 times higher than the acceptable limit. City of Etobicoke staff were alerted of the spill when a resident near the creek reported that the water appeared discoloured. Both Ministry of the Environment and city works staff were shocked when they arrived at a dam north of Lake Shore Blvd. and discovered thousands of dead fish. Officials believe the spill originated from a metal plating company situated upstream. The substance (which provided a caustic Ph reading of 12) would have likely travelled a mile through the storm sewer system before ending up in the creek. Unsuspecting anglers may eat contaminated fish, so signs have been placed near the creek warning them not to fish.

extracted from an article by Chris Vernon in the ETOBICOKE GUARDIAN, May 24-25, 1997

TROUT STOCKED IN ROUGE RIVER, PART OF REHABILITATION PLAN

The Rouge River was stocked with 20,000 yearling rainbow trout in May. Stocks are also being replenished in Highland Creek and at a number of greater Toronto area locations under a provincial government initiative. Natural Resources said 85,000 trout will be stocked. Rainbow and brown trout will be stocked in Highland Creek on June 11 or 25. Previous stocking efforts have helped provide excellent rainbow trout or steelhead fishing in the spring and fall on the Rouge River throughout Scarborough and as far upstream as Markham. Anglers have commonly caught adult rainbows weighing more than five kilograms and measuring more than 75 centimetres. Adult rainbows stocked in the Rouge return after three or four years to their initial release sites to spawn. Ministry biologists and volunteers help spawning rainbows by lifting them over the Milne Dam in Markham.

extracted from an article by Martin Melbourne in the SCARBOROUGH MIRROR, May 31, 1997

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IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

THREE ENDANGERED FALCONS HATCH ON ROOF [See also pages 22-24.]

Three baby Peregrine falcons hatched in the nest atop a building near Bloor St. and Islington Ave. The Etobicoke Peregrine family brings the number of territorial nesting sites in the province up to 15. Pesticides came close to wiping the species out in the 1960s. The Peregrine parents settled at the tower likely because there's lots of their favourite food nearby -- pigeons. According to the tags on their feet, the father Peregrine is from the United States and his mate is a Hamilton native. The pair were first seen hovering around the area in March. World Wildlife Fund and Environment Canada scientists built a nesting ledge on the building to encourage the pair to mate and lay eggs. Six of the 15 Peregrine nesting sites are atop buildings in Southern Ontario cities, with the remaining nine in Northern Ontario cliffs. If the number of nesting sites can be maintained for the next five years, Environment Canada's current regeneration target will have been met.

extracted from an article by Karen Bridson in the ETOBICOKE GUARDIAN, June 14-15, 1997

\$1.2-MILLION DONATION SAVES PRINTS

Canada's largest public library won't have to sell its prized John James Audubon collection after Canada Trust announced a \$1.2 million donation, July 23, 1997. The donation, one of the largest ever made to a Canadian public library, will allow the collection to be maintained in perpetuity, and finance a tour of selected prints to Canadian museums and galleries next year. The collection will now be known as the Canada Trust Audubon Collection and the library's main-floor exhibition gallery will be called the Canada Trust Gallery.

extracted from an article in the GLOBE & MAIL, July 24, 1997

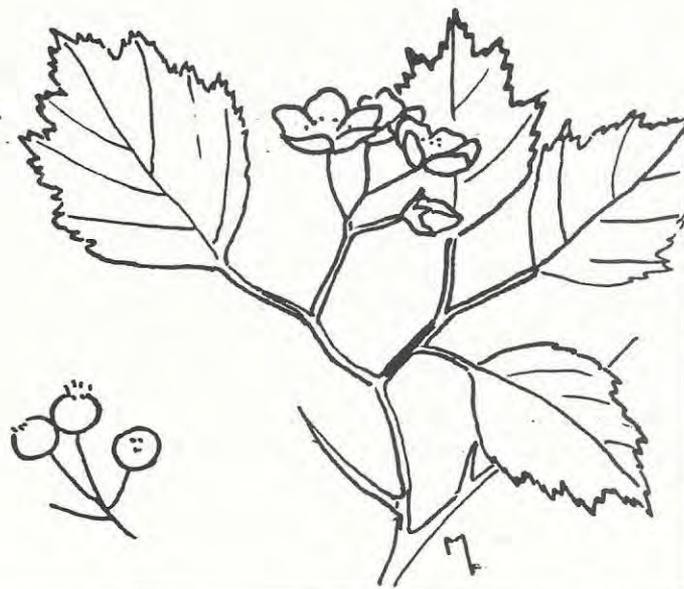
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NATIVE HAWTHORN

a number of forms
are native to
Metro Toronto.

Drawing by
Mary Anne Miller.

(Maps and more drawings
can be found in:
SHRUBS OF ONTARIO
by Soper & Heimburger.)



THE WEATHER (THIS TIME LAST YEAR)

September 1996, Toronto

Wet conditions returned with a vengeance this month, although it was not unpleasant overall. The month was about a degree warmer than normal, with an average temperature of 16.5°C at Pearson Airport and 17.8°C downtown. This made for the warmest September since 1985. September began with about a week of warm, dry summer weather continuing from August, with daytime readings in the high twenties. However, in this year of hurricanes, all was not quiet. While Hurricane Edouard swiped Nova Scotia on Sept. 2nd-3rd, Hurricane Fran was churning its way northward, arriving at Toronto on Sept. 7th. Pearson Airport received 66.4 mm of rainfall, while downtown got over 76 mm. Flooding was actually not severe as the storm hit after 1996's only dry period, and the ground was quite absorbent. In addition, the rain was spread over about a 24-hour period, reducing the flash-flood effect so prevalent in cities. Toronto Island got a peak gust of 72 km/h out of the hurricane, not outstandingly severe. However, the weather stayed wet and fairly warm after Hurricane Fran. Conventional style disturbances and plenty of humid tropical air brought more or less heavy showers. While London did not get the hurricane, it got a tremendous downpour a couple of days later, so had an even wetter September than Toronto. Meanwhile, yet another hurricane -- Hortense -- crossed Nova Scotia on Sept. 14th-15th. The final part of September brought a mix of weather with plenty of sunshine, more intervals of rain, and seasonable temperatures.

Downtown recorded 202.4 mm of rain this month, the most for any month since exactly 10 years ago, September 1986. Pearson Airport had less rain: 166.2 mm. (London, Ont. recorded more than 300 mm.) Toronto Island had the highest average windspeed for September since 1981 at 15.8 km/h. □

Gavin Miller



ONE OF THE 25 NATIVE
TORONTO FERNS...

DOWNY, SILVER-GREEN
FIDDLEHEADS OF
CINNAMON FERN

Eva Davis

COMING EVENTS

Toronto Ornithological Club - Jim Baillie Memorial Bird Walks - aimed at the intermediate birder, but beginners are also welcome. Free.

- Early Fall Migration - High Park - Sat. Sept. 6 from 8 am to 12 noon with Bob Yukich. Meet in the parking lot inside the Bloor St. entrance at High Park Ave.
- Fall Warbler at Lambton Woods - Sat. Sept. 13 from 8 am to 12 noon with Don Burton. Meet in the parking lot at James Gardens (access from Edenbridge Dr.)
- Shorebirds and other migrants at the Leslie St. Spit - Sat. Sept. 27 from 8 am (all day) with Hugh Currie. Meet at the foot of Leslie St. Bring a lunch.

Gem and Mineral Club of Scarborough Show- Sept. 13-14 at the Mid Scarborough Community Centre, 2467 Eglinton Ave. East. Call 282-0444 or 282-5319 for more information.

Mycological Society of Toronto Fungi Fair - Mon. Sept. 22 at the Civic Garden Centre. Call HI-FUNGI for more details.

Community History Project Davenport Trail Walk - Sept. 28 at 8:30 am. This walk along Toronto's oldest road begins with breakfast at Lambton House; refreshments will be provided along the route. Walk will end at the Castle Frank subway station. Bring lunch and a beverage. Cost is \$15. (This is a fund-raising event for the toll-keeper's cottage.) For more information and to register call 515-7546.

The Living City: Toronto Paintings from the 1940s to the 1990s at the Market Gallery, 95 Front St. East from July 12 to Oct. 26. Call 392-7604 for details.

High Park walking tours led by scientists and naturalists - moderately paced, but may go on rough trails - 2 hours usually (\$2 donation requested)

- Sept. 7 at 8 am - Fall migration of birds
- Sept. 14 at 1:15 - Fungi
- Sept. 21 at 1:15 - Fall flowers
- Sept. 28 at 1:15 - Grasses

All walks begin outside the south entrance of the Grenadier Restaurant.

Urban Naturalist tour of Niagara Escarpment by Bus (Milton area) - Oct. 4. This outing includes walking the Bruce Trail in the Kelso Conservation Area, a slide show of escarpment and museum tour (Halton Region Museum). Call Morris Sorensen at 755-6030 for details on this and other Urban Naturalist outings.

Black Creek Project meeting - Sept. 10 at 6:30 pm and litter clean-up on Sept. 6. For more information call 661-6600, ext. 364.

Midwest Birding Symposium - Sept. 25-28 at Lakeside Ohio; cost \$65. For more information call toll free 888-844-6330. ▷

COMING EVENTS (cont'd)

Heritage walks with Ian Wheal

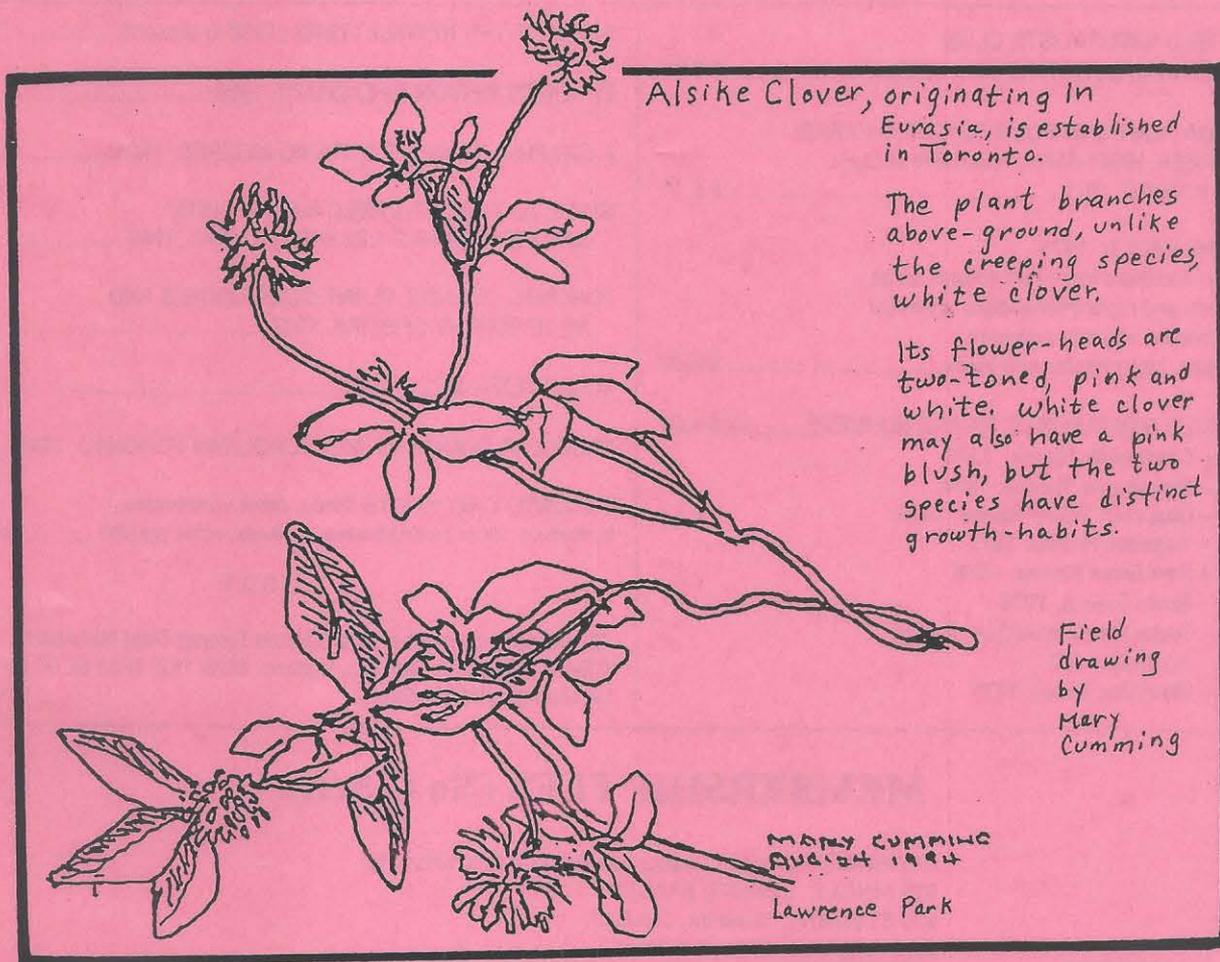
- Sun. Sept. 21 at 2 pm, meeting outside the Royal Ontario Museum to explore Lower Taddle Creek. This will be a long walk, ending at Parliament and Front.
- Sun. Sept. 14 at 2pm, meeting at the northeast corner of Dundas St. West and Runnymede Rd. to visit the old stockyards trail (Davenport Trail). This is a joint outing with the Canadian Railroad Historical Association and the Ontario Society of Industrial Archeologists.

High Park Hawk Watch - on the knoll just north of the Grenadier restaurant parking lot. Most days someone is there counting. Just drop by and you too may see migrating hawks.

TFN
display

Riverdale Farm Fall Festival - Sept. 6 & 7 from 10 am to 4 pm

Jane Jacobs: Ideas that Matter -- Sept. 20-27 - taking place in the streets, valleys, community halls, parks and cafes of Toronto -- community activities and special events with a focus on 5 days of Ideas that Matter. For more information call 944-1303 (hotline) or write to Jane Jacobs Ideas, Suite 804, 170 Bloor St. West, Toronto M5S 1T9. □



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XX44

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