



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB

Number 284

May, 1974

MAY MEETING

Monday, May 6, 1974, at 8:15 p.m.

(252 Bloor Street West)

at the

(underground parking 50¢)

ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - Election of Officers. Presentation of reports.

Important business. See President's Message inside this Newsletter.

Following the business portion of this meeting, Mr. J. E. 'Red' Mason will present an illustrated talk on "Who gives a 'hoot' about the owls of Ontario."

A colour movie on Glen Loates and his work will be shown.

OUTINGS

FOURTH ANNUAL JIM BAILLIE BIRD WALK - SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1974

The Toronto Ornithological Club has again organized this annual outing dedicated to the late James L. Baillie. Jim was the dean of Toronto Field birders, a former Club president, and an inspiration to at least two generations of bird enthusiasts.

Members of the T.O.C. will be along on all the hikes to help find and identify the birds. All the hikes will be held on Sunday, May 26th, starting at approximately 8:15 a.m. The walks last about three hours.

The four hikes will be held at the following locations:

- 1) TORONTO ISLAND - meet at the ferry docks on the city side in time to catch the 8:30 boat.
- 2) HIGH PARK - meet at the top end of Grenadier pond on the west side at 8:15 a.m. This spot can be reached from the restaurant parking lot or by coming up Ellis Avenue from Queen Street or down from Bloor Street.
- 3) THE BELT LINE RAVINE - meet at the northeast corner of Moore Park at Moore Avenue and Welland Avenue at 8:15 a.m.
- 4) WILKET CREEK PARK - meet at the parking lot at 8:15 a.m. - off Leslie Street opposite the Inn on the Park. SEE page 15 for Club Meeting and June 1 outing

WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED??

This year the Bird Group of the TFN would like to charter a boat for a day-cruise of Lake Ontario. This off-shore cruise would be a marvellous opportunity to see the migrating birds, such as jaegers, phalaropes, gulls and who knows how many more!

It is impossible to charter such a boat unless we are guaranteed at least 200 people at a nominal charge of \$6.00 each.

DATE: Sunday, September 22, 1974

LEADER: Red Mason

This is an outing that has been planned for a couple of years .. now we would like to see it actually get underway.

We need to know how many would be interested and who will send in their names, addresses and phone numbers BEFORE MAY 30th. Complete details will be mailed to all enquiring.

We will be unable to publicize this again as this is the last Newsletter of the season. DON'T send any money now .. just let us know you are keenly interested. Handy form to be found on page 18 of this Newsletter. Interested?? then mail the completed form to:

Harry Kerr, 47 Cameron Crescent, Toronto (17) Ont. M4G 2A1

ANNUAL REPORT 1973 - 1974
and
PRESENT PRESIDENT'S FINAL CORNER

It does not quite seem possible that the time has come for me to write my second annual report, and to say a general presidential farewell. The months have flown, and so many things have happened during the past year - not to speak of the previous year - that it is necessary to consult the records in order to remember them all!

We passed through the period of anxiety about whether or not we should try to acquire the addition to the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve. Then, having decided, we worried about whether we would actually be able to close the deal. For a while afterwards, we basked in the glow of achievement, and started planning for future management of our enlarged property. It has been said that there is a 'peculiar lightness of heart that springs from decision, and endures until the weight of decision is felt'. The excitement has subsided. We now have a quiet joy in our property - but a heavy responsibility, each to the other within the Club, to secure our investment financially, to protect it and maintain it for the future.

We came to terms with rising inflation a year ago, and raised our fees, expecting that we would initially lose quite a few members (which is the usual result for any organization that has to raise its fees). However, the excellent news is that we have, in fact, maintained our numbers, even though a few people have dropped out. At the end of March, we had approximately 1,450 individuals as members (counting each "family" membership as at least two people). A significant change in the pattern of membership is an increase of more than 50% in the "student" category, which I find most encouraging.

Our Golden Jubilee activities have been speaking for themselves during the whole season. I can only hope that you have all felt the added pleasure brought about by our celebrations as much as I have done. It has also been a particularly happy coincidence that we have been enjoying our fiftieth anniversary in the same season as the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of our "parent" organization, the Royal Canadian Institute. We have much appreciated their having included the Toronto Field Naturalists in their own celebrations.

As I indicated in a previous "corner", the major continuing problem that has to be faced by the Club is, and probably will continue to be, our growth. There are many implications. It is not only growth in numbers, but also "redistribution" that has to be considered. Many more TFN people, proportionately, now live in the suburbs than used to be the case only a very few years ago. You're moving more often, too. All this has produced more work for the secretaries, who begin to need more "overload" assistance, when appropriate, from more volunteers. We have to look at the various activities, and consider whether those of you living outside the centre of the area are being adequately served by our programs.

Not only is there increased work because of growth, but the growth itself has caused a proliferation of activities. We face an escalating need for more serious and careful coordination of all our actions. The Board of Directors is now studying this whole matter, and we are trying to work out a set of guidelines - how can it be ensured that Board policy is interpreted correctly by the various committees and by individual members? How can we define when, and under what circumstances, a committee may speak "in the name of" the Toronto Field Naturalists, without prior reference to the Board?

If this seems like a slightly negative approach, it is not meant to be so. Rather, it is an attempt to deal positively, in advance, with future developments. The problems, in fact, already begin to exist, in miniature. The rate of our development is such that there is high possibility that before long two different groups within the Club could be

simultaneously stating opposite viewpoints on a given issue, in public. It is a situation that has been known to happen in other organizations, and obviously can cause difficulties. Our numbers are such that we inevitably represent a wide spectrum of opinions, emphases and viewpoints. Prevention is better than cure.

It all adds up to the need for "improving communications".

Personally, I believe that the time is rapidly approaching when we will require one complete, centralized filing system for the Club, to which everyone could refer easily, so that our many activities can be more readily coordinated, our actions (all of them) recorded and consulted quickly, no matter how much our membership increases. Beyond that - and perhaps not too far into our future - there seems to be the need for us to establish a permanent office.

All of which I bequeath to my successor, and I shall look forward to continued association with the Board, as past president.

There are many people to thank for their contributions to the well-being of the Club, and far too many to mention them all individually. I should, however, like to single out two people for tribute at this time:

... Jack Gingrich has now retired as Chairman of the Audubon Wildlife Films Committee, having served for an extra two years in that position subsequent to his six years as vice-president, president and past president. We are deeply indebted to him for all the efforts that he has contributed over the years.

... Our generally unsung Newsletter Editor, Elmer Talvila, who assembled, wrote and edited the fascinating Golden Jubilee Issue, about which there has been so much delighted comment from so many of you, has quietly laboured for the Club for many years, turning out issue after issue, to the point where perhaps we have been taking him a little too much for granted. My very special thanks to him for the sustained - and continuing - excellence of our Newsletter.

Generally, I am most grateful to each and every one of the members of the Board of Directors, to the Committee and Group Chairmen, and to our Secretaries, Treasurer and Assistants - all of whom have been a great support to me during a term of office that has not been characterized by peaceful continuation of the status quo! It has at times been very hectic, but I could not have wished for a better team. Thank you all, very much indeed.

However, it is not just the "team" that makes the Club, but the whole membership. And perhaps the best part of my last two years has been a wonderful feeling of support and a high level of interest emanating from the members of the Club, old and new alike, that has sustained and spurred my own activities on your behalf.

It has been a great privilege to serve the Club, and I can only hope that I have been able to give as much as I have learned from the experience.

..... Rosemary Gaymer.



The Club's ravine map attracts visitors to the City Hall Branch of the Toronto Public Library during Toronto Field Naturalists' Week, October 21 - 27, 1973. (Photo by Mark Sawyer)

RAVINE NOTES

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF LAWRENCE AVENUE EAST

Now that the subway station at Lawrence and Yonge is in operation the possibility of the two halves of Lawrence Avenue East being joined by the building of a viaduct over the ravine of the West Don at the Glendon College Campus has surfaced again. At present an engineering feasibility study is being carried out to ascertain exactly where the bridge should go, what grading and cutting would be required, and the route that the road would take in order to join Lawrence Avenue East again, presumably in the vicinity of Edwards Gardens. In the Globe and Mail of February 6, 1974, an excellent letter from Mr. J. R. M. Williams was printed which sets out clearly the reasons for NOT using our ravine systems for roads, trunk sewers and the like. It reads as follows:

RAVINES

The contemplated extension of Lawrence Avenue to go east from Bayview through the ravine at Glendon Campus, with widening where it passes Edwards Gardens, must be questioned with alarm.

The system of ravines in Metropolitan Toronto is a resource seldom found in

large urban areas. It provides important breaks in an otherwise continuous urban environment. It can be reached at many points by TTC; it is within walking distance of many thousands of people's homes; and it provides an easy escape for a few hours from the city environment.

Many parts of the ravine system are under natural forest cover, with a variety of native tree species. The ravine bottoms contain trees, shrubs, herbaceous vegetation and grasses, wet and dry spots, and some natural debris, all of which provide some excellent habitat for many small wild birds and animals. Parts of some ravines have been integrated into the parks system, with grass, shade trees, and streams. Other parts are beautifully landscaped, such as Edwards Gardens. With an extension of the present pathways, and with some connectors between main ravines, it is possible to travel for many miles in the open air, across the length and breadth of Metro, on foot, bike, ski, or snowshoe.

What a pity, then, that it seems necessary to violate their integrity with trunk sewers, major roads, high-rise buildings, sewage plants, etc., each of which reduces the natural area and detracts seriously from the remainder. Further encroachments are surely inexcusable unless the installation is absolutely necessary, and unless there is absolutely no workable alternative.

..... J. R. M. Williams, Toronto.

The ravines section of the Environmental Committee of our Club is keeping a watch on developments concerning this proposed extension of Lawrence Avenue through the Glendon area of the West Don. If any member has a list of trees, shrubs and plants of this area could we please have a copy as this may be of value if there is a public enquiry into the effects of the proposed extension of Lawrence. Also if any members are thinking of making a ravine survey in this area would they please let me know. At the present, the only member interested in this section of the West Don, as far as I know, is Mrs. Janet McQueen.

SLIDES OF TORONTO RAVINES

The Club needs to build up a collection of colour slides of the ecology of as many ravines in and around Toronto as possible, which can be kept in one place for the use of individual members and groups within the Club. What is particularly required are slides showing the landscape and topography of ravines during the different seasons and demonstrating not only the good aspects but the bad ones, e.g. soil erosion, wilful damage, litter, "taming and manicuring" of areas which should have been left in a natural state. In this way a photographic record of any ravine's ecology over a period of time could be obtained showing whether it has improved, held its own, or deteriorated.

Such a photographic record is invaluable when suddenly a particular ravine is threatened by private or public development, and it is required to present evidence vividly to the public through a slide presentation. A representative collection of colour slides of Cedarvale Ravine showing how it looked when it was at the height of its natural state would have been of real value in the campaign to prevent it being used for public transit, or in the future to persuade public authorities to have it returned to as natural a state as possible.

Luckily, Dr. R. M. Saunders has given the Club copies of seven slides of scenes of Cedarvale Ravine which he took in the 1960's. It is fitting that the author of Flashing Wings, in which he gave such a vivid description of the pleasures of birding and botanizing in Cedarvale Ravine before it was ecologically damaged, should give the first slides to the Club's collection on ravines. Mrs. Helen Hancock has also given the Club eleven slides of Cedarvale Ravine taken in 1973, for which many thanks. So, if other members have suitable slides of any ravines, either now or in the future, and would be willing to give copies to the T.F.N.C.'s collection, their gift will be most gratefully received.

Jack Cranmer-Byng,
190 Glengrove Avenue West,
Toronto. Ont. M4R 1P3 (488-3262).



The Club has been invited to assist in the restoration of Cedarvale Ravine after the subway has been built. Studying the site in March, 1974, are representatives of the Club, of the T.T.C., the Landscape Architect, and some district ratepayers.
(photo by Mark Sawyer)

RESTORATION OF CEDARVALE RAVINE

Construction of the Cedarvale Section of the new subway will begin shortly. Restoration of the ravine is the responsibility of the Toronto Transit Commission, which has hired the firm of Johnson Sustronk Weinstein Ltd., Consultants in Landscape Architecture, to prepare plans and carry out the work. The City of Toronto set up a Committee of representatives of local residents associations affected by the future of the Cedarvale-Nordheimer ravine system, and two members of the Environmental Committee of the TFN were invited to a meeting in February to represent the point of view of field naturalists and advise on appropriate measures to restore the ravine to "as natural a state as possible" after the completion of the subway. On March 30 a walk was held in the ravine attended by Alderman Ying Hope, local Ward alderman, two senior engineers from the TTC, several local residents, three members of the Environmental Committee (Verna Higgins, Mark Sawyer and Jack Cranmer-Byng) representing the TFNC, and Mr. Bradley Johnson, the consultant landscape architect.

This walk gave us an opportunity to question the TTC engineers on the amount of environmental damage which they are likely to cause to the ravine during the construction of the subway. Two points emerged. The TTC will be restricted to working within a certain area in the ravine which will be closed off by wooden hordings. Also they will NOT pipe underground the existing water course in the Cedarvale Ravine section (Cedarvale Park to Heath Street). Mr. Johnson discussed with those present the problems of restoring the watercourse and marsh plant communities to a flourishing ecological state. Various suggestions for replanting were discussed with Mr. Johnson on the site, and the problem of ownership of various portions of the ravine (e.g. the filled 'table land' belonging to St. Michael's College and the spur ravine adjoining it) was discussed with Alderman Ying Hope and representatives of local residents' associations. The Nordheimer section of the ravine from St. Clair to the Spadina bridge will require extensive restoration after the subway has been completed there, and the firm of landscape architects will have to prepare detailed plans in consultation with the City of Toronto Committee and representatives of the Environmental Committee of the TFNC.

From discussions with local residents' representatives and with Mr. Johnson we feel that the preservation or restoration of the natural qualities of the ravine will receive very high priority in the work of restoring the damage done by the subway construction. Provision will be made for human use "in a controlled, low key manner consistent with the natural qualities" of the ravine. This refers chiefly to a walking trail.

Several members of the Club have already made useful contributions to our information on the ravine: Emily Hamilton assisted by other members of the Botany Group with an annotated list of trees, plants, shrubs and vines found in Cedarvale Ravine in September, 1973; Mark Sawyer with an excellent collection of photographs taken during the walk in the ravine on March 30. If other members of the TFNC have suggestions they would like to bring forward concerning the restoration of Cedarvale Ravine, please let me know as I shall be keeping in close touch with Mr. Johnson during the planning and carrying out of the work of natural restoration by his firm.

Jack Cranmer-Byng,
.190 Glengrove Avenue West, Phone:
Toronto, Ont. M4R 1P3 (488-3262)

We are delighted to announce the recent appointment of Mr. H. Douglas Wilkins as a Judge in the Provincial Court of Ontario.

Mr. Wilkins has been a member of our Board of Directors for the past three years, and has been of immense help in guiding us through the legal intricacies of our incorporation as well as the acquisition and enlargement of our Nature Reserve.

THE FLOWERS OF TAYLOR CREEK PARK

It so happens that I've always visited Taylor Creek Park in the autumn and never in springtime. My flower list is therefore far from complete and skewed heavily towards the fall composites.

No fewer than ten different kinds of aster grow in the park: New England, Heath, Swamp, Braated, Azure, Bushy, Calico, Heart-leaved, Flat-topped White and the Amethystine. The last is a hybrid between the Heath Aster and the New England Aster. Great masses of purple bloom carpet some of the less frequented side valleys.

Goldenrod species are fewer in number: the Canada, Grass-leaved, Oldfield, Wreath and Zigzag Goldenrods.

In marshy spots grow other composites like Bur Marigold and Beggar Ticks, Elecampane and Boneset; on drier ground White Snakeroot, Woodland Sunflower and Black-eyed Susan.

On open well-drained flats are to be found such well-known aliens as: Queen Anne's Lace, Butter and Eggs, Bouncing Bet, Roughpointed Cinquefoil and St. John's Wort, representing as many different families. Our native Showy Tick Trefoil also prefers this type of habitat.

For such flowers as Jewelweed, Hairy Willow Herb, Blue Lobelia, Monkeyflower, Turtle-head and Smartweeds the marshier habitats must be sought.

In one jungle-like glade the rich red of Highbush Cranberries and tangled skeins of Bittersweet laden with orange fruit catch the photographer's eye. The student of trees is out of luck, however. Along the Humber Valley he will easily find sixty species. In this park he will be lucky to pick out fifteen.

Of all the plants in the park, the prize is, however, the Fringed Gentian. This flower grows in astonishing profusion in a decidedly wet and grassy habitat on top of a hill south of the main path. Torontonians are very lucky to have gentians growing both in Taylor Creek Park and on Toronto Island in the Nature Reserve.

..... Erna Lewis.

SOUTHWESTERN ADVENTURE

or

HOW TO BIRD FOR FOUR WEEKS ON LESS THAN \$24. A DAY FOR THREE PEOPLE

... by Jo Ann Murray

"What? You're driving to south Texas, New Mexico and Arizona with two children? And a dog? With a tent? In the summer without air conditioning? You're CRAZY!"

"Yes I know," was my standard reply to such scoffing, "but we're going to do it anyway." And we did, thoroughly enjoying it. The following remarks on routes, campgrounds, some of the birds seen, costs, and other comments may be of some help to others planning such a trip.

All of our camping gear was carried inside the car (a Ford Torino wagon), no trailer or roof rack used. I did all the driving (8300 miles), and Linda and Carol, aged 15 and 11 at the time, helped navigate. The dog, a spaniel-terrier of uncertain parentage and long hair, helped keep us warm on chilly nights in the Mexican mountains of Arizona, and in the lowlands, too, when we didn't need the warmth. We seldom drove more than 400 miles in a day, and stayed in motels only 6 times. Only 2 campgrounds charged more than \$2.00 a day; Lake St. Catherine State Park, Malvern, Ark. (\$3.00) and a KOA in Albuquerque, New Mexico (\$4.06). Several campgrounds in the Chiricahua Mountains, and one in the Kaibab Forest in Arizona charged no fee at all - because there was no drinking water (we carried a minimum of 4 gallons at all times).

As we have relatives in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we weren't on our own until we reached Missouri. We camped in Montauk State Park near Salem on July 9, 1973, and found a summer tanager on our way into the park. Bluebirds seemed to be everywhere. At Round Spring the next morning, we found prairie and yellow-throated warblers. We sped through Little Rock, Ark. as quickly as possible. At Lake St. Catherine, orchard orioles were common in the trees overhead.

The next night's stop was Jackson Hill Park, in the Angelina National Forest near Broadus, Tex. This is an excellent campground maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A few of the birds seen here during the evening were: scissor-tailed flycatcher, Mississippi kite, pileated woodpecker, brown-headed nuthatch, Acadian flycatcher and prothonotary warbler.

The next night found us at Goose Island State Park, Rockport, Tex., and, for the first time, a crowded campground. Plan to arrive before 5 in the evening. We spent the next day at Aransas Wildlife Refuge, the winter home of the whooping crane. Birding here is excellent in any season! During the day and subsequent evening, we found an anhinga, wild turkey, ladder-backed woodpeckers, white-faced ibis, white-tailed hawk, Louisiana heron, reddish, common, showy, and cattle egrets, roseate spoonbills, gull-billed, least, royal and sandwich terns, clapper rails, pauraques, and painted buntings. After dark (when we should have left) we saw javelina, raccoons, and an opossum feeding in a garbage can.

The next day, an olivaceous cormorant sunned itself in a slough south of Corpus Christi. Laguna Atascosa Wildlife Refuge gave us: wood stork, black-bellied tree ducks, mottled ducks, Harris' hawk (the first of many), 2 caracaras, Wilson's plover, long-billed curlew, black-necked stilt, red-billed pigeon, golden-fronted woodpecker, long-billed and curve-billed thrashers, olive, Botteri's and Cassin's sparrows.

On July 16, we left the coast, and started up the Rio Grande River. Bentsen-Rio Grande State Park at Mission, Tex. was half flooded. Only one tent shared the campground with us. Chachalacas screaming their name wakened us next morning, and tropical kingbird, kiskadee flycatcher, and black-crested titmouse were added to our lists.

Santa Ana, "the gem of the National Wildlife Refuge System" at Alamo, Tex. gave us a memorable day. A clay-coloured robin, a rare stray from Mexico, sang in a tree above the refuge manager's office. Lichtenstein's orioles nested above the parking lot. Groove-billed anis and white-winged doves were common. Acting on a tip from the refuge manager, we made a side trip east to Santa Maria where we were lucky to find another Mexican rarity, a masked duck, along with an eared and many least grebes. Returning to the refuge in the evening, we spotted 3 fulvous tree ducks among a flock of black-bellies over Willow Lake. A green jay capped the day.

An early morning trip to the Rio Grande River below Falcon dam produced a ringed kingfisher - a formidable-looking bird! Current information on finding this and the green kingfisher can be obtained from the Refuge Manager at Santa Ana.

July 19 brought us to Big Bend National Park, encompassing 1100 sq.mi. of Chihuahuan desert in southwest Texas, a fantastic park and well-worth the long drive to reach it. Plan to arrive before 1 p.m. to get a good campsite in the Basin campground, elev. 5000'. In summer, the lowland Rio Grande Village campground is used for over-flow camping, and is much too hot and humid to be comfortable. On the way in, stop at Park Headquarters at Panther Junction to purchase your check-lists (10¢ each). Be sure to buy a copy of Birds of Big Bend National Park and Vicinity, by former Chief Naturalist Roland H. Wauer - an essential bird-finding aid, and a field-guide-sized volume at \$4.95. The varied habitats in the park make birding an unforgettable experience. We spent a delightful week here, and added several notables to our list: Zone-tailed hawk, elf owl, poor-will, Lucifer hummingbird (feeding in an agave bloom outside the Basis ranger station), black-chinned, broad-tailed, blue-throated and broad-billed hummingbirds, acorn woodpecker, black phoebe, Mexican jay, black-capped, Hutton's and gray vireos, Scott's oriole, varied bunting, rufous-crowned sparrow, a rare Mexican

ground chat, and of course, the Colima warbler. To find the Colima, we did the 10-mile, 7-hour hike via Laguna Meadow to Boot Spring on the opposite side of Mt. Emory. We found our first Colima singing below Laguna Meadow, and subsequently others in Boot Canyon. If you don't want to walk all that way (and it is steep in places), it is also possible to ride horseback to get there. Another excellent bird walk is along the 2-mile Window Trail. At one point on that trail, I was overtaken by a party of horseback riders. After they had passed, my attention was attracted by a flock of scolding bushtits on a slope about 50 feet above. Curious as to what was upsetting them so, I studied the bushes through my binoculars - and there sat a coyote, calmly watching all the people go by! We looked at each other for several minutes, then it got up and vanished into the bushes. A thrilling experience!

Note to travellers with dogs: this is the only place we encountered restrictions on pets. Dogs are allowed in the park, but NOT allowed on the trails. Only once did we take ours with us on a trail, and that was the all-day Boot Spring hike. She was leashed and although we met a ranger on the trail, he made no comment.

Our passage through New Mexico gave us an immature gray hawk and a burrowing owl.

In southeastern Arizona, we visited some of the so-called "Mexican Mountains", the northern terminus of the Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico. Of main interest to birders are the 30 or so basically Mexican species which occur in the U.S. mostly in the southeastern corner of the state, and the best time to come is between mid-May and mid-August. We began in the Chiricahua Mountains. Caution: the nearest place to buy gasoline is Rodeo, N.M. Drinking water is in short supply, too. Be sure to carry plenty. It was here in the Herb Martyr Campground that we had to shoo away another coyote that tried to eat some of our gear during the night! Our best birds in these mountains were: coppery-tailed trogon (Cave Creek Canyon campground), painted redstart, Grace's, red-faced, olive and black-throated gray warblers, Mexican chickadee, and Coue's flycatcher.

Don't miss "The Hummingbird Capital of the U.S.", the Mile Hi Wildlife Sanctuary at the end of the Ransey Canyon road in the Huachuca Mountains. Here we added 2 new hummingbirds, the violet-crowned and Allen's. No camping facilities here.

At Madera Canyon in the Santa Rita Mountains, we found a black hawk, white-eared hummingbird, beardless and sulphur-bellied flycatchers, bridled titmouse and rufous-winged sparrow. DON'T visit Madera Canyon campground on a week-end - it is likely to be jammed with "party-campers" from Tuscon and south of the border.

While in the Tuscon area, do plan to visit the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, located 14 miles west of the city. This has been described as "one of the foremost living museums of the world", and features interpretative displays of living animals and plants of the area, with emphasis on the Sonora Desert. The museum is in some ways like an oasis in the desert, and thus is attractive to wild birds. Some that we have seen here include: Gambel's quail, gila and ladder-backed woodpeckers, and cactus wren.

The South Rim of the Grand Canyon is certainly worth a visit, but if you plan to camp there, arrive at the campgrounds before noon. We didn't, and spent the night a few miles south in one of the Kaibab Forest campgrounds (no fee, no water). It was a beautiful spot, though, and a calliope hummingbird visited the feeder we had improvised from an Alka-Seltzer bottle filled with red-coloured sugar-water, suspended by a wire coat hanger. We copied the idea from the many campers through that part of Arizona. It is possible then to have up to 10 species of hummingbird come to YOU!

August 9 found us at Foss Lake, Clifton, Okla. in a comfortable free campground with good swimming in the lake, and a marbled godwit on the shore. The next day we covered 557 miles to reach Merramec State Park near Sullivan, Missouri, and from there, back to Ohio and home.

We had a terrific trip, had no difficulties, and added 75 new birds to our lifelists. The dog got along fine; when we felt that the heat was becoming uncomfortable for her, we kept her covered with a wet bath towel, and she travelled very well.

The American Birding Association, Inc., publishes some booklets which are invaluable aids: Birder's Guide to the Texas Coast, \$3.00, Birder's Guide to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, \$2.00, and Birder's Guide to Southeastern Arizona, \$1.50, all by James A. Lane, and all available by mail from ABA Sales, P.O. Box 4335, Austin, Texas, 78765. Enclose payment by money order in U.S. funds and allow 4 weeks for delivery. The Traveler's list and Checklist for Birds of North America is another useful item, at 50¢ each. If you enjoy the hobby/sport of birding, you may wish to join the Association. Membership is \$7.50 (individual) yearly, and gives you 6 issues per year of BIRDING, a valuable aid for finding birds, and containing removable inserts describing where to find specific birds. For membership, write: Benton Basham, Membership Secretary, American Birding Association, P.O. Box 6, Dunlap, Tennessee. Back issues of BIRDING are available and before travelling to the southwest, you will want the entire set for 1971, priced at \$7.50 for the set, from ABA Sales, Austin.

We're looking forward to making the trip again as soon as possible!

APRIL 2, 1974

Dear Elmer:

This letter has become a traditional, and very pleasant, responsibility: that of thanking Toronto Field Naturalists Club Members for their wonderful cooperation in manning the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show Exhibit. This year we had even more volunteers than usual, and 90% of them were Club members. Thanks particularly to Eileen and Harry Kerr, who did such a wonderful job of looking after the schedule.

Every year seems to bring its disasters, and this year the people who were to supply the animals for the exhibit notified us that they were unable to do so just before lunch on Thursday, when the Show was due to open just 24 hours later. Nevertheless, we managed and everyone seems to agree that the exhibit was one of the most successful ever, in spite of having to cut back severely on a number of things we had hoped to do due to serious cost problems.

The exhibit is a cooperative one, and not all the organizations who were involved have the memberships which would allow heavy involvement in the Show, although most of them did their best. However, it is entirely true to say T.F.N. carried 90% of the manning load, and we hope that these efforts will pay off for the Club in terms of increased awareness of the importance of our natural areas around Toronto. Selfishly, we at the Council also hope that T.F.N. members will know a little more about us and the things that we do.

As last year, constructive criticisms and suggestions are now in order, as we are proceeding at once to plan for next year's exhibit.

Please thank everyone in the Club for their wonderful effort at the Show.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) Clive

Clive E. Goodwin,
Executive Director
The Conservation Council of Ontario.



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB 1932

A geological field trip in the Don Valley with Professor A. P. Coleman,
the well-known authority on the Geology of the Glacial Period.

(contributed by Colin Farmer)

WATERFOWL VIEWING AT LONG POINT, MARCH 30, 1974

by Jo Ann Murray

After a 2-hour ride through discouraging rain, and fog on Hamilton Mountain, our Gray Coach bus carrying 35 T.F.N.C. birders arrived at Port Rowan. The Canadian Wildlife Service, Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Long Point Bird Observatory, and other organizations were holding two co-operative Long Point Waterfowl Viewing Weekends on March 23-24, and 30-31. We planned to spend our day seeing as many waterfowl and other birds as possible.

Our first stop of the day was at farmer Lee Brown's Waterfowl Sanctuary, managed by the Long Point Region Conservation Authority. Here we saw hundreds of Canada geese in the stubble field, along with some wigeon and a pintail. Swimming in the pond were mallards, black ducks, a blue-winged teal, a shoveler, a ring-necked duck, and a few redheads. As we were about to leave, 2 whistling swans arrived to feed. Unfortunately, the 7 white-fronted geese seen here the previous weekend were gone. A drive around the concession road north of the sanctuary produced 2 more immature whistlers, another blue-winged teal, and a horned lark. Following a coffee break in Port Rowan, we proceeded onto the causeway of Long Point.

A number of ducks caught our attention just before we reached Big Creek. We saw coot, gadwall, ring-necked ducks, redheads, and canvasbacks. In the distance, at least 100 whistling swans were swimming, preening, resting, and "tipping-up" to feed on underwater plants. This stretch of the marsh also produced a hooded merganser and a pied-billed grebe.

The high winds of the previous few days had resulted in an extensive build-up of loose ice in Coletta Bay, rendering useless the Viewing Point at Whitworth's Marina. We stopped here for lunch, and some members of the group turned up tree, white-throated, and song sparrows in the cattails.

At Viewing Point #5 on the Old Cut, we saw greater and lesser scaup, goldeneye, another beautiful male hooded merganser, bufflehead, more ring-necked ducks, canvasbacks, redheads, coot, and an unusual male redhead with an orange head!

The weather improved as we continued into the provincial park. Our bus slowed to a crawl as a killdeer ran along the road ahead of us. At the end of the park road, we walked along the road and through the wet grasses hoping to find a woodcock or snipe (we didn't). More killdeer screamed everywhere, with red-winged blackbirds and grackles adding to the noise. We did manage to flush a meadowlark out of the grass. Returning along Erie Boulevard, a rusty blackbird flashed across the road, and a kingfisher perched quietly on a hydro wire.

We left Long Point then, and proceeded through Port Rowan and St. Williams to the scenic view look-out above the Turkey Point marshes, where Elmer Talvila had told us that he had seen glaucous and Iceland gulls among the herring and ring-billed gulls early in the morning. We were lucky, and found both birds, and 21 more whistling swans! A great blue heron streaked by at surprising speed, pursued by a flock of gulls. A robin sang joyfully in the trees below us. And, on that satisfying note, we headed back to Toronto.

Before reaching the city, we added 2 kestrels, a northern shrike, mourning doves, and a red-tailed hawk to our day's list, along with the usual rock doves, crows, starlings and house sparrows, giving us a total of 43 species for the day. A good day was enjoyed by all!

BITS-AND-PIECES

Third annual spring meeting for naturalists at Cedar Glen, May 10 - 12. Weekend will include bird walks, plants, stream interests, trees and nature trail; Tour of Cold Creek Bog, Nature photography and visit to McMichael Collection. This year's program is being led by South Peel Naturalists Club members. Cost \$27.50. Cedar Glen is a member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. For further information:

Call Cedar Glen - 921-3347, or write, Cedar Glen, Box 345, Bolton, Ont.

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WRITER WANTED

The Griggsville Wild Bird Society, Illinois, is looking for a natural history amateur to write a regional natural history column for their monthly "The Purple Martin Capital News". A small salary will be paid. If you are interested, phone your Newsletter editor for more information (231-1064).

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ONTARIO NATURE TOURS has organized tours for every month of this year. Areas covered include: Point Pelee, Bruce Peninsula, Moosonee, Churchill Manitoba, Rocky Mountains, Iceland, Florida. For more information write : Phone: (416) 356-1089

Ontario Nature Tours, 6372 Montrose Road, Niagara Falls, Ont. L2H 1L6

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RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR EDUCATION COURSES at Claremont and Albion Hills Conservation Field Centres

July 2 - July 26 - Environmental Studies, Outdoor Education: Costs \$195.00

July 8 - Aug. 2 - Conservation & Environmental Education: Costs \$174.00 +

For further information:

Prof. W. A. Andrews, Faculty of Education, University of Toronto - 928-3246

Miss J. M. Wansbrough, M.T.R.C.A. - 630 - 9780

Dr. David Wood, York University - 667-3303.

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METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY EVENTS: Phone: 630-9780

April 28 - 2:00 p.m. BOYD What about open space ?

May 5 - 10:00 a.m. " You can plant a tree

May 12 - 10:00 a.m. CLAIRVILLE Get to know the birds

June 2 - 2:00 p.m. COLD CREEK All about the weather

June 9 - 10:30 a.m. & 2:00 p.m." Enjoy a walk with a naturalist

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FEDERATION OF ONTARIO NATURALISTS offers many summer trips including:

Nahanni - Western Arctic tour -- Icelandic tour -- East African Safari

WRITE TO: F.O.N., 1262 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2W8. Phone: 444-8419

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MEMO ON TFN BUS TOURS: Just a reminder that fares for all bus outings are requested to be paid by cheque. It is extremely difficult for the person responsible to cope with collecting cash on the bus. In case of a cancellation, cheque will be returned if the Outings Treasurer is notified 36 hours prior to departure.

BITS-AND-PIECES (continued)

NORTHERN WILDERNESS TRIPS - Canada 1974

Here is a chance to experience the ultimate Canadian adventure - a visit to the north with its rugged coastlines, awesomely beautiful forests, mountains and canyons abounding in birds and wildlife, unspoiled lakes and rivers teeming with fish and waterfowl. Trips take place throughout the summer from early June to mid-September and include the following:

- ... A 400 mile voyage by freighter canoe down the Yukon River
- ... Rubber rafts down the Teslin River in the Yukon
- ... Camping, back-packing and cruising from Calgary to Dawson
- ... Arctic Safari to the top of Ellesmere Island
- ... Luxury MacKenzie River cruise from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean
- ... Arctic luxury cruise
- ... Bathurst Inlet lodge in the Northwest Territories
- ... Whitewater rafting on the Fraser River

For more information write to:

Phone: (416) 864-1354

Polar Trippers, Butterfield & Robinson Travel, 330 Bay St., Suite 1604, Toronto, M5H 2S8

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SATURDAY HIGH PARK - Mushrooms and Fungi - Beginners' Outing
June 1 LEADER: Prof. John Morgan-Jones
9:15 a.m. Meet at the Nature Trail entrance, south side of Bloor Street between
Quebec Avenue and Parkview Gdns.
(members taking subway, use west exit at High Park station)
Chairman - Harry Kerr (481-7948)

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JUNIOR CLUB
SATURDAY The Toronto Junior Field Naturalists' Club will hold the last monthly
May 4 meeting for this season in the theatre of the Royal Ontario Museum.
10:00 a.m. This will be a general meeting and will feature a full length colour
movie on WOLVES. 'Flight' for 1974 -- the Club magazine -- will be
distributed. Elections for 1974-75 Executive will also be held.
Visitors welcome.

SATURDAY Final Junior Club outing of the year. Destination Crawford Lake Conserva-
May 25 tion Area (south of Campbellville on the Guelph line). Bus departure -
9:00 a.m. at the front doors of the Royal Ontario Museum. Return: about
4:30 p.m. Visitors Welcome. charge to visitors \$3.00 for bus fare.
Director - Mike Singleton (444-8419)

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URGENT REQUEST - Should any one have taken photographs of the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve
and would like to donate them to the Club, would you please contact:
Stuart Corbett, 52 Haileybury Drive, Scarborough, Ont. M1K 4X5
These would be most appreciated. phone: 261-6807.

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Well that's all for this season. No more Newsletters until next September! Thanks to all those who have contributed material this past season; I still have some articles left over to start the September issue with.

Have a happy summer and come back next fall with some more stories for the Newsletter.

Newsletter production - Hattie Beeton
1164 Broadview Avenue
Toronto, Ont. M4K 2S5
Phone: 422-4830

EDITOR - Elmer Talvila
12 Cranleigh Court
Islington, Ont. M9A 3Y3
phone: 231-1064



A photograph of the eastern edge of the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve, by Paul Catling.

THE RESERVE FUND

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN OCTOBER, 1970. THE TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS HAD DECIDED TO BUY A NATURE RESERVE. WE REQUESTED SUPPORT FROM THE MEMBERS IN ORDER TO RAISE THE NECESSARY \$20,000. TFN'ers RESPONDED GENEROUSLY DONATING OVER \$3,000. IN THE FIRST MONTH ALONE! TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS LATER THE MORTGAGE WAS CLEAR.

THEN EXPANSION! SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER WE HAVE ISSUED MONTHLY APPEALS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS. THESE REMINDERS OF OUR NEED FOR YOUR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HAVE BROUGHT IN DONATIONS RANGING IN AMOUNTS FROM \$1. to \$500. WE HAVE RAISED APPROXIMATELY \$8,000. IN THE PAST 8 MONTHS. THIS IS VERY GOOD INDEED!

CAN WE COLLECT \$2,000. IN 2 MONTHS (MAY & JUNE)? THIS SEEMS QUITE FEASIBLE IN VIEW OF OUR PAST FUND-RAISING SUCCESSES. WE WILL BRING YOU UP-TO-DATE EARLY NEXT FALL WHEN THE NEXT NEWSLETTER APPEARS.

MEANWHILE, PLEASE SEND IN THAT DONATION YOU HAVE BEEN INTENDING TO MAIL WE WILL SEND OUT A RECEIPT FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

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TO: Stuart Corbett
52 Haileybury Drive
Scarborough, Ontario. M1K 4X5

1974, MAY

I enclose a cheque/money order made out to the TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS in the amount of \$ _____ as a donation toward the JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Postal Code _____

OFF-SHORE CRUISE - SEPTEMBER 22, 1974

TO:

Harry Kerr
47 Cameron Crescent
Toronto (17) Ont. M4G 2A1

I am keenly interested in the proposed off-shore cruise on Lake Ontario, and wish my name placed on the list of possible participants.

NAME _____ Phone _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ Postal
Code _____

Please send me additional information as it becomes available.

BOTANY AND BIRD LISTS

The following lists are probably incomplete. If your observations reveal species which should be included, please contact:

Mr. John ten Bruggenkate, 147 Glenvale Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4G 2W2

JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE

PLANTS IDENTIFIED UP TO JANUARY 1, 1974

LIVERWORTS (HEPATICAEE)

Common Liverwort

Marchantia polymorpha

HORSETAIL FAMILY (EQUISETACEAE)

Wood Horsetail

Equisetum sylvaticum

CLUBMOSS FAMILY (LYCOPODIACEAE)

Running Clubmoss

Lycopodium clavatum

Shining Clubmoss

L. lucidulum

Ground-pine

L. obscurum

FERNS

ADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)

Rattlesnake Fern

Botrychium virginianum

FLOWERING FERN FAMILY (OSMUNDACEAE)

Cinnamon Fern

Osmunda cinnamomea

Royal Fern

O. regalis var. *spectabilis*

FERN FAMILY (POLYPODIACEAE)

Maidenhair Fern

Adiantum pedatum

Lady Fern

Athyrium filix-femina
(or *A. angustum*)

Bulblet Bladder Fern

Cystopteris bulbifera

Crested Wood Fern

Dryopteris cristata

Oak Fern

D. disjuncta

Intermediate Spinulose Wood Fern

D. intermedia

Marginal Wood Fern

D. marginalis

Long Beech Fern

D. phegopteris

Spinulose Wood Fern

D. spinulosa

Ostrich Fern

Matteuccia pennsylvanica

(or *M. struthiopteris*)

Sensitive Fern

Onoclea sensibilis

Bracken

Pteridium aquilinum

GYMNOSPERMS

YEW FAMILY (TAXACEAE)

American Yew

Taxus canadensis

(S)

PINE FAMILY (PINACEAE)

Balsam Fir

Abies balsamea

(T)

Tamarack

Larix laricina

(T)

White Spruce

Picea glauca

(T)

White Pine

Pinus strobus

(T)

White Cedar

Thuja occidentalis

(T)

Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis

(T)

ANGIOSPERMS - MONOCOTS

CAT-TAIL FAMILY (TYPHACEAE) Common Cat-tail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
BUR-REED FAMILY (SPARGANIACEAE) Giant Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>
PONDWEED FAMILY (ZOSTERACEAE) Bigleaf Pondweed Sheathed Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> <i>P. vaginatus</i>
WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY (ALISMATACEAE) Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
FROG'S-BIT FAMILY (HYDROCHARITACEAE) Elodea or Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>
GRASS FAMILY (GRAMINEAE) Wild Rye Rice Cutgrass Muhly Grass Old-witch Grass Hairy Panic Grass Reed Canary Grass	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> <i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i> <i>Panicum capillare</i> <i>P. lanuginosum</i> <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
SEDGE FAMILY (CYPERACEAE) Early-flowering Sedge Cotton-grass Great Bulrush	<i>Carex pedunculata</i> <i>Eriophorum</i> sp. <i>Scirpus validus</i>
ARUM FAMILY (ARACEAE) Sweetflag Skunk Cabbage	<i>Acorus calamus</i> <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>
DUCKWEED FAMILY (LEMNACEAE) Common Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
RUSH FAMILY (JUNCACEAE) Rush	<i>Juncus</i> sp.
LILY FAMILY (LILIACEAE) Clintonia or Beadlily Canada Mayflower Rose Twisted-stalk Red Trillium Large White Trillium	<i>Clintonia borealis</i> <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> <i>Streptopus roseus</i> <i>Trillium erectum</i> <i>T. grandiflorum</i>
IRIS FAMILY (IRIDACEAE) Larger Blue Flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
ORCHIS FAMILY (ORCHIDACEAE) Yellow Lady's Slipper Showy Lady's Slipper Helleborine Leafy Northern Green Orchis One-leaf Rein-orchis Bog Twayblade White Adder's Mouth	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> <i>C. reginae</i> <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> <i>Habenaria hyperborea</i> <i>H. obtusata</i> <i>Liparia loeselii</i> <i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> (or <i>M. brachypoda</i>)

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS

WILLOW FAMILY (SALICACEAE) Balsam Poplar Trembling Aspen Willows	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> (T) <i>P. tremuloides</i> (T) <i>Salix</i> spp. (S or T)
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ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (Continued)

WALNUT FAMILY (JUGLANDACEAE)		
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	(T)
HAZEL FAMILY (CORYLACEAE) or BIRCH FAMILY (BETULACEAE)		
Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	(S or T)
Yellow Birch	<i>Betula lutea</i>	(T)
White Birch	<i>B. papyrifera</i>	(T)
ELM FAMILY (ULMACEAE)		
White Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	(T)
NETTLE FAMILY (URTICACEAE)		
Wood Nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	
Clearweed	<i>Pilea Pumila</i>	
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica sp.</i>	
BUCKWHEAT FAMILY (POLYGONACEAE)		
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	
Pale Smartweed	<i>P. lapathifolium</i>	
Lady's Thumb	<i>P. persicaria</i>	
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Rumex papilionacea</i>	
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	
PINK FAMILY (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)		
Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	
HORNWORT FAMILY (CERATOPHYLLACEAE)		
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
WATERLILY FAMILY (NYMPHAEACEAE)		
White Waterlily	<i>Nymphaea sp.</i>	
CROWFOOT FAMILY (RANUNCULACEAE)		
Baneberry	<i>Actaea sp.</i>	
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	
Wood Anemone	<i>A. Quinquefolia</i>	
Thimbleweed	<i>A. riparia (?)</i>	
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	(V)
Goldthread	<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>	
Tall Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Hooked Buttercup	<i>R. recurvatus</i>	
Swamp Buttercup	<i>R. septentrionalis</i>	
Early Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	
Tall Meadow Rue	<i>T. polygamum</i>	
MUSTARD FAMILY (CRUCIFERAE)		
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	
Toothwort	<i>Dentaria diphylla</i>	
Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	
SAXIFRAGE FAMILY (SAXIFRAGACEAE)		
Mitrewort or Bishop's Cap	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	
Naked Mitrewort	<i>M. nuda</i>	
Ditch Stonecrop	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	
Wild Black Currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	(S)
Bristly Black Currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	(S)
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	
Water-Carpet	<i>Chrysosplenium Americanum</i>	

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (Continued)

ROSE FAMILY (ROSACEAE)	
Agrimony	Agrimonia gryposepala
Shadbush	Amelanchier sp. (S or T)
Wild Strawberry	Fragaria virginiana
Yellow Avens	Geum aleppicum var. strictum
Largeleaved Avens	G. macrophyllum
Water Avens	C. Rivale
Rough-fruited Cinquefoil	Potentilla recta
Norway Cinquefoil	P. norvegica
Silvery Cinquefoil	P. argentea
Pin Cherry	Prunus Pensylcanica (T)
Black Cherry	P. Serotina (T)
Choke Cherry	P. virginiana (S or T)
Wild Red Raspberry	Rubus idaeus (S)
Purple-flowering Raspberry	R. odoratus
Dwarf Blackberry or Downy Dewberry	R. pubescens
PEA FAMILY (LEGUMINOSAE)	
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina
Cow Vetch	Vicia cracca
WOOD-SORREL FAMILY (OXALIDACEAE)	
Common Wood-Sorrel	Oxalis Montana
GERANIUM FAMILY (GERANIACEAE)	
Herb-Robert	Geranium robertianum
MILKWORT FAMILY (POLYGALACEAE)	
Gaywings or Fringed Polygala	Polygala paucifolia
CASHEW FAMILY (ANACARDIACEAE)	
Poison Ivy	Rhus radicans
HOLLY FAMILY (AQUIFOLIACEAE)	
Mountain Holly	Nemopanthus mucronata (S)
STAFFTREE FAMILY (CELASTRACEAE)	
Bittersweet	Celastrus scandens (V)
MAPLE FAMILY (ACERACEAE)	
Red Maple	Acer rubrum (T)
Sugar Maple	A. saccharum (T)
Mountain Maple	A. spicatum (S or T)
TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY (BALSAMINACEAE)	
Spotted Jewelweed	Impatiens capensis
BUCKTHORN FAMILY (RHAMNACEAE)	
Alderleaf Buckthorn	Rhamnus alnifolia (S)
Common or European Buckthorn	R. cathartica (S or T)
VINE FAMILY (VITACEAE)	
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus Sp. (V)
Wild Grape	Vitis Sp. (V)
LINDEN FAMILY (TILIACEAE)	
Basswood	Tilia americana (T)
ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY (GUTTIFERAE)	
St. John's-wort	Hypericum perforatum

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (Continued)

VIOLET FAMILY (VIOLACEAE)	
Dog Violet	<i>Viola conspersa</i>
Common Blue Violet	<i>V. papilionacea</i>
Downy Yellow Violet	<i>V. pubescens</i>
White Kidney-leaved Violet	<i>V. renifolia</i>
Blue Violet (stemless)	<i>Viola sp.</i>
LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY (LYTHRACEAE)	
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY (ONAGRACEAE)	
Smaller Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea alpina</i>
Intermediate Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>C. canadensis</i>
Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>C. quadrisulcata</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Purple-leaved Willowherb	<i>E. coloratum</i>
Willowherb	<i>E. strictum</i>
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
GINSENG FAMILY (ARALICEAE)	
Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Spikenard	<i>A. racemosa</i>
PARSLEY FAMILY (UMBELLIFERAE)	
Spotted Cowbane	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>
Wild Carrot or Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Marsh Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>
DOGWOOD FAMILY (CORNACEAE)	
Alternate-leaved Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> (S)
Silky Dogwood	<i>C. amomum</i> (S)
Bunchberry	<i>C. canadensis</i>
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>C. stolonifera</i> (S)
WINTERGREEN FAMILY (PYROLACEAE)	
Shinleaf	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>
HEATH FAMILY (ERICACEAE)	
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> (S)
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
PRIMROSE FAMILY (PRIMULACEAE)	
Fringed Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>
Moneywort	<i>L. nummularia</i>
Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
OLIVE FAMILY (OLEACEAE)	
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> (T)
Black Ash	<i>F. nigra</i> (T)
MILKWEED FAMILY (ASCLEPIADACEAE)	
Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
Common Milkweed	<i>A. syriaca</i>
CONVOLVULUS FAMILY (CONVOLVULACEAE)	
Swamp Dodder	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>
BORAGE FAMILY (BORAGINACEAE)	
Smaller Forget-me-not	<i>Myositis laxa</i>
VERVAIN FAMILY (BERBENACEAE)	
Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>
White Vervain	<i>V. urticifolia</i>

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (Continued)

MINT FAMILY (LABIATAE)

Cut-leaf WATER HOREHOUND
Bugleweed
Field Mint
Catnip
Heal-all
Wild Basil
Common Skullcap

Lycopus americanus
L. virginicus
Mentha arvensis
Nepeta cataria
Prunella vulgaris
Satureja vulgaris
Scutellaria epilobifolia

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY (SOLANACEAE)

Climbing Nightshade

Solanum dulcamara (V)

FIGWORT FAMILY (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

Turtlehead
Butter-and-eggs
Monkeyflower
Common Mullein

Chelone glabra
Linaria vulgaris
Mimulus ringens
Verbascum thapsus

PLANTAIN FAMILY (PLANTAGINACEAE)

Narrow-leaved Plantain

Plantago lanceolata

MADDER FAMILY (RUBIACEAE)

Rough Bedstraw

Galium asprellum

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)

Bush Honeysuckle
Twinflower
Fly Honeysuckle
Glaucous Honeysuckle
Common Elderberry
Redberried Elder
Wild Coffee
Nannyberry

Diervilla lonicera (S)
Linnaea borealis
Lonicera canadensis (S)
L. dioica (V)
Sambucus canadensis (S)
S. pubens (S)
Triosteum aurantiacum
Viburnum lentago (S or T)

BLUEBELL FAMILY (CAMPANULACEAE) OR LOBELIA FAMILY (LOBELIACEAE)

Cardinal Flower
Indian Tobacco
Great Blue Lobelia

Lobelia cardinalis
L. inflata
L. siphilitica

COMPOSITE FAMILY (COMPOSITAE)

Yarrow
Common Ragweed
Pearly Everlasting
Calico Aster
Largeleaved Aster
New England Aster
Purplestemmed Aster
Panicled Aster
Flat-topped Aster
Bur Marigold
Beggarticks
Ox-eye Daisy
Canada Thistle
Swamp Thistle
Bull Thistle
Annual Fleabane
Horseweed
Philadelphia Fleabane
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
Boneset
Sweet Joe-Pye Weed

Achillea millefolium
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Anaphalis margaritacea
Aster lateriflorus
A. macrophyllus
A. novae-angliae
A. puniceus
A. simplex
A. umbellatus
Bidens cernua
B. frondosa
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Cirsium arvense
C. muticum
C. vulgare
Erigeron annuus
E. canadensis
E. Philadelphicus
Eupatorium maculatum
E. perfoliatum
E. purpurum

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (Continued)

COMPOSITE FAMILY (Continued)

White Snakeroot	E. rugosum
Yellow Hawkweed	Hieracium sp.
Blue Lettuce	Lactuca sp.
Yellow Lettuce	Lactuca sp.
Canada Goldenrod	Solidago canadensis
Grassleaved Goldenrod	S. graminifolia
Rough-stemmed Goldenrod	S. rugosa
Bog Goldenrod (?)	S. uliginosa (?)
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale

MEANING OF SYMBOLS : S - Shrub T - Tree V - Vine

BIRDS OF THE JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE AND VICINITY

Great Blue Heron	E. Wood Peewee*	Black-throated Green Warbler(M)
Green Heron	Horned Lark	Blackburnian Warbler*
Mallard	Tree Swallow*	Chestnut-sided Warbler*
Wood Duck	Bank Swallow	Blackpoll Warbler(M)
Hooded Merganser	Rough-winged Swallow	Overbird*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Barn Swallow	Northern Water-thrush
Red tailed Hawk*	Purple Martin	Mourning Warbler*
Red-shouldered Hawk	Blue Jay*	Yellowthroat*
Broad-winged Hawk	Common Crow*	Canada Warbler*
Rough-legged Hawk(W)	Black-capped Chickadee*	American Redstart
Marsh Hawk	Boreal Chickadee(M)	Bobolink
Sparrow Hawk*	White-breasted Nuthatch*	E. Meadowlark
Ruffed Grouse*	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Red-winged Blackbird
Killdeer	Brown Creeper*	Baltimore Oriole
Am. Woodcock*	House Wren	Common Grackle*
Spotted Sandpiper	Winter Wren*	Brown-headed Cowbird*
Herring Gull	Catbird	Scarlet Tanager
Ring-billed Gull	Brown Thrasher	Cardinal
Rock Dove	Robin*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak*
Mourning Dove*	Wood Thrush	Indigo Bunting
Black-billed Cuckoo	Veery*	Evening Grosbeak(M)
Great Horned Owl	Golden-crowned Kinglet(M)	Purple Finch
Whip-poor-will(M)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet(M)	Pine Siskin(M)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Cedar Waxwing*	Am. Goldfinch
Belted Kingfisher	Northern Shrike(W)	Savannah Sparrow
Yellow-shafted Flicker*	Starling*	Vesper Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker*	Red-eyed Vireo)	Slate-coloured Junco(W)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Warbling Vireo	Tree Sparrow(W)
Hairy Woodpecker*	Black & White Warbler*	Chipping Sparrow
Downy Woodpecker*	Nashville Warbler*	White-throated Sparrow*
E. Kingbird	Tennessee Warbler(M)	Swamp Sparrow
Great Crested Flycatcher*	Yellow Warbler	Song Sparrow*
E. Phoebe	Black-throated Blue Warbler(M)	

Symbols: W - Winter (and migration only)
M - Migration only
* - Territorial birds on the Reserve itself (possible nests)

Obviously, this list is incomplete: for example, I seem to recall either a Least or an Alder Flycatcher just west of the Reserve, but have no note of it. Notice how few purely migrant species we have; obviously we have not spent much time up there during migration.

If you have records of birds not noted above (or whose status is different than that shown) please send me the details: ... Clive E. Goodwin, 45 LaRose Ave., # 610
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