

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB

Number 300

May, 1976

MAY MEETING

Monday, May 3, 1976 at 8:15 p.m.

at

252 Bloor Street West

The OISIE Building is midway between the two exits (St. George and Bedford) of the St. George subway station. Entrance on the west side of the building via covered walk from Bloor Street. To park, enter from Prince Arthur Ave., under the building. (parking fee 50¢).

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, we are pleased to announce :

- two excellent films: 1) "Baobab - Portrait of a Tree" and
2) "Riddle of the Rook" (a BBC feature film)

NOTE: Page 7 - Spring Outings 1976 - GANARASKA FOREST - June 5, 1976

please mark this change in your book: Members driving to this outing will meet at SANDARASKA PARK, located on the south side of Hwy. 115, just 4 miles east of the junction with Hwy. 35. This is a private camp ground and anyone wishing to camp overnight with Wes and Helen Hancock, please phone us at 757-5518.

SIXTH ANNUAL JIM BAILLIE BIRD WALK - SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1976

Take a walk with us to see the spring bird life in your city! Members of the Toronto Ornithological Club are ready to help you find and identify the birds at the four best locations that can be reached with or without a car. The date is Sunday, May 30th: all walks begin at 8:30 a.m., except the Island which is 9:00 a.m. Here are the locations and meeting places. Walks last about three hours. The pace is slow (about a mile an hour).

1. TORONTO ISLAND - Meet at the Ferry Docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the first available ferry at 9:00 a.m. The Island, site of the Toronto Nature School, is the resting place of migrating birds crossing the Lake from the south. Many exciting bird finds have been made there.
2. HIGH PARK - Meet at the parking lot on the south side of Lakeshore Blvd. closest to the Humber and opposite the Seaway Hotel at 8:30 a.m. We will take a limited number of cars from there to the top end of Grenadier Pond. High Park, Toronto's largest and most easily accessible park, is a rewarding place to look for birds.
3. THE BELT LINE RAVINE - Meet at the northeast corner of Moore Park, at Moore Ave. and Welland Ave. at 8:30 a.m. This eastern part of the former Belt Line Railway has grown back to a treed and shrubby haven for migrating birds. Sixteen species of birds have been found to breed there in a recent survey. Other natural and scenic features are the magnificent heights of Chorley Park, and the revealing excavation of the Toronto Brick Works Quarry. Toronto's geological past is laid bare in this vast digging.
4. WILKET CREEK PARK - Meet at the parking lot at 8:30 a.m., off Leslie St. opposite the Inn on the Park. This park chain includes Serena Gundy, Edwards Gardens and Ernest Thompson Seton Parks. They include a tributary of the Don River and offer varied cover for many birds.

This unique day of bird walks is the sixth annual outing dedicated to the late James L. Baillie, dean of Toronto field birders and inspiration to at least two generations of enthusiasts. Jim showed the way for the city dweller to find joy in the vibrant bird-life at our doorstep. Come along and meet us, park that polluting gas monster, stretch your legs and enjoy the city's green areas. You'll feel like a new person!

TORONTO MERCHANTS PUBLICIZE OUR CLUB

The first of several window displays this spring drawing attention to our Club took place at the W. H. Smith book store in the Toronto-Dominion Centre. An attractive poster drawn by one of our members, Sarah Gansi, was the centrepiece for an arrangement of books from the store's Nature shelf.

Our thanks to David Hawkins of Toronto Camera Centre, 340 Yonge Street, for featuring an exhibition of prints, the work of four photographers in the Club - Helen Hancock, Thomas McCollum, Harold Taylor, and Bruce White. This will be on display for several more weeks.

Plans for other displays, to complement posters by Miss Gansi and by Adrian Trembling of our Club, are being discussed with the W. H. Smith stores at 100 Yonge Street and 1500 Yonge Street. Also with Eddie Bauer, Expedition Outfitters, 22 Bloor Street West.

At all locations our Club information and application for membership folders are available for interested customers.

We thank all of the merchants who are assisting us to make our Club more widely known. They will appreciate your patronage.

Harold Taylor,
Public Relations Committee

JUNIOR CLUB NOTE CHANGE IN DATE: 2nd Saturday for the reason that Miles for
Saturday Millions is on the 1st of the month. This will be a special meeting
May 8 with a special guest from The Toronto Humane Society. Also the
10:00 a.m. election of your Executive will be held, so if you wish to help us out
we need a President, Vice-President and Treasurer.
Director, Lynn Scanlan - 488-8321 (after 5:30 p.m.)

ENVIRONMENTAL The May meeting will be held at 88 Rykert Crescent (north of Eglinton
GROUP and Brentcliffe Road).
Monday This will be the last meeting for this season.
May 10 While this is the last 'official' meeting for the season, unlike the
8:00 p.m. rest of the Club, the Environmental Group does not 'slow down' during
the summer - always on the alert. Chairman, Henry Fletcher, 421-1549.

BIRD GROUP There will be no meeting this month. We will all join in the Jim
Baillie walks on Sunday, May 30th. (as listed on the first page of this
Newsletter). MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATE and come along!
Chairman, Red Mason, 621-3905.

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

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

Phone: 231-1064

Elmer Talvila,
Editor
12 Cranleigh Court,
Islington, Ontario. M9A 3Y3

PRESENT PRESIDENT'S FINAL CORNER

The May monthly meeting of our Club includes the Annual General Meeting. Please make a special effort to attend this final meeting of the season. This is your Club and you should be at the Annual General Meeting to participate in the election of the incoming officers and to vote on other matters that pertain to the future operation of the Club. I guarantee that the business portion of the meeting will be brief, leaving plenty of time for the screening of the excellent films listed on page one of this Newsletter.

There is another reason why I wish to see a good attendance at this meeting. This is the last meeting in which I will participate as president.

I am going to miss serving as your president, since it has been the most enjoyable and enriching experience I have ever had. I have been an officer in many organizations over the past few years but never have I felt the personal satisfaction that I have constantly experienced during the two years that I have been president of this Club. It is most gratifying to see so many people involved in the study and appreciation of nature. Attendance at our monthly meetings has been consistently high. The group and committee meetings have been better attended than ever. Volunteers have always stepped forward when an appeal for help was made. Involvement of this type is the life-blood of a club. Judging from all appearances, our Club is in a healthy state indeed.

I feel obliged to say a special "thank-you" to many people. But the list of deserving people is so long that I could fill the next two or three pages of this Newsletter with names and would still, regrettably, miss deserving individuals. To be safe, then, I will simply acknowledge a special debt of gratitude to the following for the help they have given the Club and me over the past two years: The Board of Directors, the Group and Committee Chairmen; the Secretaries; the Treasurer; the editors of our publications; the people who have assisted the foregoing; the countless volunteers that work on behalf of the Club manning displays, doing ravine surveys, and so on; and, finally, YOU, the Club member, for your faithful support of the Club and its activities, both through attendance at our functions and through your financial contributions.

It has been a real privilege to serve the Club as a Board member and as your president. I intend to continue helping with the operation of the Club during my term as past president.

I wish my successor the best of luck and ask all of you to continue to support the efforts of that person as you have mine.

..... Bill Andrews

JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE

We have lost the padlock installed on the gates; some unscrupulous character took it and left the gates open. We will try once more with a new lock in early May.

TO OPEN - The combination is:

- 1) Turn RIGHT two or more whole turns and stop at 16
- 2) Turn LEFT one whole turn past above number and stop at 2
- 3) Turn RIGHT and stop at 28, then pull shackle open.

TO LOCK - push the shackle all the way in.

Please copy the above on the back of your membership card for future reference. Any problems contact: John ten Bruggenkate at 425-6096

John Lowe-Wylde at 284-5628

R. R. 2, Loretto, Ontario,
April 4, 1976.

Dear Mr. Talvila:

I've made three or four attempts to write this letter, but so much has been happening that it's hard to compress everything into something less than family bible size.

The first spring weekend arrived with a wallop that was positively staggering. We'd been bogged down under more than our usual complement of snow, but the first thing I saw in the murky dawn light of March 20th was a fat, old robin nobly strutting across the drifts. When I went out to refurbish the bird-table, the tree tops were swarming with all the black regulars - grackles, redwings, rusties -- everyone honking, creaking, whistling a mad serenade to spring, regardless of the fact that it was buried under three feet of snow. There was even a coterie of cowbirds giggling and cavorting around a lone female.

By mid-afternoon the 'big break-up' was well underway. It was easy to tell -- all floors were heavily carpeted in mud and moulting dog hair. We have two monstrous dogs and one rotund character who seems to have no legs, but they all have feet the size of dinner plates. Also the entire back thirty was under water and the road north and south of us was washed out, as is its wont every spring.

On Sunday morning a pair of mallard was happily cruising at the foot of the garden steps, while a fifty-odd flock of pintails was circling the 'lake'. I wish they'd landed, but they had other things to do and moved on south.

An unwary passerby would have observed another item of interest later on, viz; two of my more lunatic off-spring, one dressed in nighty and polka-dotted red dressing-gown, canoeing across the field and into the woods.

That afternoon we were delighted to be able to watch three white-tailed deer carefully crossing the road to enter our property. These are the first we've seen since a three-day 'open' was permitted a couple of seasons ago.

The biggest thrill, though, came during the chill, bleak hours of late movie-watching -- a small masked face suddenly appeared at the sitting room windows. After nearly five months, Clara the 'coon had come home. Gaunt, roachy-backed and covered in ice -- there was heavy frost that night and she must have swum through the flood to get here -- she came straight into the house and up onto 'her' chair, looking for her bowl of Pablum. I've never seen anything prepared so quickly in my life by a pair of wet-eyed adult idiots. She spent the night, with a comfortable belly-ful of Pablum, under the freezer and woke us up at dawn, in the old way -- gentle face-patting and prying eyes open -- to let her out.

She hasn't been in the house since then, but she comes to the patio nearly every night for a meal. No sign of Dennis, if he survived its possible a rival male kicked him out.

Spring has been progressing by leaps and bounds: catkin buds are swelling on birch and aspen, the dawn chorus is already deafening and woodcock are buzzing merrily in the bush from dusk to dawn. Even a few bold frogs are trying out their voices in the swamp inspite of near-freezing temperatures, but they were tuning up back in that February thaw.

A turkey vulture was playing in the thermals over our place a couple of days ago -- beautiful sight.

Our winter was remarkable, not for any variety of birds but for incredible quantity. At its peak, our evening grosbeak flock numbered ninety-plus. We had, still have in fact, a 50-60 combined group of tree sparrows, juncos (with the inevitable one Oregon) canaries -- getting brighter every day -- and redpolls, not forgetting quantities of chickadees and blue-jays and the usual nuthatches. I've counted as many as eight downies and hairies on the table at one time.

Our two cardinals even relented for the first time in seven years and allowed another half-dozen to winter over. And how about ten squirrels, nine blacks and a fox squirrel at the table together.

At maximum population time we were using more than 25 lbs. of sunflower seed a week, plus canary seed and two or three pounds of fat. I'm glad to say the grosbeak horde has whittled itself down to about thirty, with variations. It helps our bank balance a little.

Sad to say I haven't seen or heard our Carolina wrens since about mid-January. I was wondering if old age might not have caught up with the male -- he'd been here for a year-and-a-half.



Dennis and Clara sleeping with Pupdog



The Dennett's Carolina wrens

A brighter note -- a flying squirrel now resides in our closest aspen. We were treated to a parachute demonstration last Sunday. Lovely little beasties, one of the most charming we've ever raised.

Yes, of course, we'd be delighted to welcome anyone, yourself included, who'd like to look around. I've already had a letter, as you suggested I would, from a couple who'd like to visit the place. Our lovely 30-acre lake has now reduced itself to a sort of jungly swamp but it usually doesn't take long to dry up, provided there are no more blizzards (remember last April 4th?), acts of God, cyclones or what-have-you ... and

aha! -- the fiddleheads will soon be up. If you know any bird-cum-wildlife-cum-fiddlehead enthusiasts, tell them to bring a big bag and help themselves. Fiddleheads freeze beautifully and I'm sure we have enough to supply the whole of Ontario, Quebec and probably China as well.

Sincerely,

(sgd) Pam Dennett

(Mrs. L. J. Dennett).

ALONG THE BLUEBIRD TRAIL

... Leo Smith

Ed. note:

Leo Smith, our bluebird man, hopes to have his 500th bluebird box up some time in May. He tells me that he saw a pair of breeding bluebirds in Darlington Township on April 3rd - his earliest ever spring date for nesting. Following is some more news from the bluebird trail.

Checking my nest line during the winter I found that four boxes have been stolen, two shot up and two eaten by porcupines or ground hogs. The two units that were eaten were on metal pipes and about ten feet off the ground. This munching took place throughout last summer and both boxes had bluebird families in them. I have replaced the plywood boxes with white pine houses and put some plywood boxes on angle irons. This took a lot of work and involved about a dozen boxes in Mulmur Township.

King Edward Public School, whose trail of 200 boxes goes to the Boyne River Natural Science Centre, had 5 boxes completely eaten by porky, or whatever the mammal is. This also in Mulmur Township.

Does anybody know of a distasteful chemical that I could use to repel porcupines but not harm them?

* * * * *

1975 was a remarkable year for exotic birds in our part of Ontario. An Avocet at Presqu'ile in May and some Chuck-will's-widows at Point Pelee. A sharp-tailed sandpiper at Dundas Marsh in the fall and a female Western Tanager at Huntsville. A Phainopepla at London in November and sightings again in February. A Townsend's Solitaire on Belsize Drive in December and at York Mills subway station in March of 1976. A Black-crowned Night Heron turned up on the Christmas bird count and this is reckoned to be the first time for this species in the 61 years of the count. Most of this information is gleaned from Peter Whelan's Wednesday column in the Globe and Mail. If I cared to go through my scrapbook more thoroughly, other strange sightings might catch my attention.

* * * * *

I have made some useful contacts in Mono Township. A young couple by the name of Mark and Janice Sadler have built a new home in Hemlock-Beech forest on 30 sideroad near to the Centre Road. They have an enclosed pond with 65 ducks in it. About 13 or 14 species should be breeding this spring, about the time you get this Newsletter. Last fall they had 16 species but the ruddy ducks died and there are no female shovellers to mate with the smart-looking male shovellers.

I asked the Sadlers if they minded publicity and they said they did not feel averse to a few naturalists going in to study the waterfowl through the nylon mesh. They

have a tame otter which likes attention, and affection, and behaves much as a pet collie might do. There was some talk of asking the CBC to go up and film the otter for television.

If you wish to make a short visit, your best plan would be to drive north on Hwy.10 to Primrose and ask at the General Store. The telephone number would be in the Shelburne area directory.

We put in a bluebird box on the dry field south of the Sadlers, in February. They may be just as keen as you are to see what is inside. This is box 472, and has a side that drops down out of the way for photographic purposes. To open this box, you will need a Robertson Red screwdriver for #8 wood screws.

This box at the Sadlers is just about in the northwest corner of my Mono Township concentrations. I have about 300 boxes here, all the way east to Airport Road and all the way south to the Hockley Valley Road.

* * * * *

While you are in this area west of Alliston, you might like to drive to Mrs. Pamela Dennett's place on the 5th line of Adjala and south of 25 sideroad. She had the Carolina Wren nesting in a canvas bag in her tool shed last year. She gave out an invitation to us when writing to this Newsletter, last October.

Please be very careful how you treat the properties where my bluebird nesting boxes are placed. Ten years hard work went into this project and 160 nest record cards went to the ROM in 1975. Actually only 110 good nestings resulted ... but ... can you beat that ?

WILDLIFE GALLERY

The Wildlife Gallery is devoted to exhibiting the work of Canadian wildlife artists. It is the first gallery of its kind in Eastern Canada. We have many wildlife artists of international reputation in Canada. Most of them sell almost their entire output to collectors in the United States or Britain. The Wildlife Gallery hopes to change this situation.

Exhibits will encompass all media. Perhaps of particular interest to our members is their intention to run a changing display of wildlife photography starting in June. They would be interested in submissions of photographs from us. Please call them as soon as possible if you are interested.

Presently they have an exciting new exhibition:

"Whistling Swans and Other Species"

featuring works by Bob Bateman, Barry MacKay, Frank DeMatteis, Peter Buerschaper and many others.

The exhibit continues to May 3rd. Drop in and have a look. The address is:

Wildlife Gallery
12-a Bedford Road
Toronto, Ont. M5R 2J8 phone: (416) 922-5153

Gallery hours: Tuesday-Saturday : 10 - 6
Evenings by appointment.

Good-bye Pickering -- hello, Toronto Islands! Round and round the airport goes, where it stops, nobody knows.

The scene of the Second-Airport-For-Toronto Follies has shifted from a pastoral locale to Toronto's downtown waterfront, but the players -- the Federal and Provincial governments, De Havilland Aircraft, and the hapless citizens of Toronto -- are the same.

Pickering was to be used for long-haul (transcontinental and trans-Atlantic) movements. The proposed new, improved Island Airport (presently an attractive, small-scale operation serving mainly student and recreational flying) would be for short-haul (up to 500 miles) movements.

The chief impact of such a major commercial airport on the Island site would be felt on the ground, not in the air. Waterfront parking lots and other support facilities would have to be built. Downtown traffic congestion would be aggravated as passenger movement would soon exceed one million persons per year, according to government projections. A major airport at this site would not be compatible with the parkland and housing, existing or proposed, on the waterfront.

These massive groundside problems, not noise, are the major issue. De Havilland's DASH-7 STOLplane currently being touted as the major carrier at a new downtown airport, is acknowledged to be a quiet plane. However, jet STOLplanes will quickly displace the slow, small DASH-7. Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas have 4-engine jet STOLplane in the test-flight stage. Their big payloads (150-200 passengers) and high cruising speeds will ensure their rapid adoption. These large planes will create even worse groundside problems, and also pose a potentially disastrous safety hazard in a downtown location.

Why tamper with the present acceptable uses at the Island Airport? The answer is money -- currently the airport loses about \$300,000. a year. Ottawa and Queen's Park are covering this deficit for 1975-1976, on the understanding that the long-term future of the airport is resolved this year.

The Federal Government, while it has a clear interest in seeing a second commercial airport developed in Toronto, doesn't want another Pickering on its hands, and is letting Queen's Park push this one. Ontario's Ministry of Transportation and Communication, for its part, has been agitating for years for a full-scale commercial airport on the Island, together with its friends and allies at De Havilland Aircraft (which is wholly owned by the Federal Government).

De Havilland has been lobbying, behind the scenes for a new Toronto airport for years, mainly by strong-arming small municipal councils in southern Ontario into urging Queen's Park to force such an airport on an unwilling Toronto.

De Havilland executives and engineers also worked very closely with leaders of the fight against the Pickering Airport, supplying much of the expertise needed to demolish the Federal Government's case for Pickering. De Havilland knew there would be no chance politically and economically of getting the Island Airport for commercial STOL service if Pickering went through -- so they joined forces to stop it.

The drive to transform the present Island Airport into a second major airport for Toronto is a powerful one, but it has to be stopped. It's Pickering all over again, but makes even less transportation sense.

For short-haul, inter-city travel, fast efficient trains are the most economical most energy-conserving, least polluting means of transporting people. If the Federal Government wants to support Canadian transportation technology, and provide an inter-city system within the price range of the average Canadian, let them support the all-Canadian LRC (light, rapid, comfortable) train with the same enthusiasm and millions that have been lavished on STOL and De Havilland.

A transformed Island Airport would benefit the expense-account brief-case brigade whose out-of-town business trips would be speedier. But the costs would be borne by all of us. The cost of developing the whole STOL program and for building downtown airports here and in other Canadian cities would amount to hundreds of millions, possibly even a billion dollars. The indirect costs would include social and environmental disruptions in the air and around the airport sites.

The convenience and needs of the majority are not being considered. A small but powerful group of air transport technocrats and plane manufacturers is trying to tell us that the possibility of saving businessmen and executives a few minutes of travel time calls for the sacrifice of the Island Airport as we know it today, and more preferable options, such as parkland and housing, for the future. Let's show them we think it's a bad bargain!

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public participation program for the Toronto Island Airport Study organized by Earl Berger Ltd., is useless and a waste of time. Many active citizens have spent years participating in public participation programs of one sort or another. It has become clear that governments use such programs to defuse the public's anger and opposition to plans that are made by politicians in backroom negotiations. The Airport Study public participation program does not involve any of the politicians who will be making the decisions!

It is clear that the aviation interests led by the De Havilland Corporation have been lobbying and pressuring the government for years. They are much better organized and better funded than those who are opposed to a second commercial airport in Toronto on the Toronto islands. All one has to do is look at how weighted the list is in favour of aviation interests of those participating in the Berger program.

The decision concerning the Toronto Island Airport will be a political one. If we who are opposed to a major commercial airport there do not put strong pressure on all levels of government, we will lose. De Havilland and their allies will win.

We are asking you, therefore, to support the Movement for Municipal Reform(MMR) by endorsing the following two motions:

- 1) We strongly oppose the use of the Toronto Island Airport as a major commercial airport. We feel that it is not an appropriate site for such an airport. We feel that short-distance travel needs of Canada's citizens might better be served by fast comfortable passenger train service. We further feel that implementing a short takeoff and landing air system should not be done without establishing a clear, thorough, integrated national transportation policy. We do not have such a policy at present.
- 2) It is our understanding that governments use public participation programs to defuse the public's anger and opposition to plans that are made by politicians in backroom negotiations. We will not, therefore, be partici-

pating in the public participation program for the Toronto Island Airport Study organized by Earl Berger Ltd.

For further information please contact these members of the Transportation Sub-committee of the Movement for Municipal Reform (MMR):

Richard Tyssen, bus: 364-1486 - home: 368-1397
Willie Turner, bus: 699-3373 - home: 690-7831
Gail Acland, 699-2701

"The Environmental Committee is strongly opposing any idea of turning the Island Airport into a commercial STOLport. If it cannot be left as it is, we would support the use of the site for parkland which recognizes the special character of the western beach community. We hope to be able to provide our own environmental assessment of the effects of commercial flying on the environment, to set off against other studies which are less concerned with the environmental aspects of the site. We will also be using what influence we have in the Central Waterfront Planning Committee and other agencies to oppose its use for this purpose.

Anyone who would like to help on this project is invited to contact:

Henry Fletcher at .. 421-1549 "

WEEDS, BEAUTIFUL WEEDS!

..... Diana Banville

When I think of all those gardening years and the most hated of all jobs - "weeding" - it makes me wonder what my approach would have been had I known twenty years ago even the little botany that I have since learned. Thank God, though, there was a year or so of learning opportunity just before I sold my little house. Alongside my hybrid roses, "weeds" were allowed to grow to maturity for identification. Since there was little opportunity at that time to go botanizing elsewhere, it was possible to do it literally "right in my own backyard."

One weed I had always hated came up in two rather lance-shaped leaves, each with a dark mark in the centre. In my mind, conditioned to weed-hating, those dark marks suggested "rotten" and my hand would fly out to wrench it from the soil. Of course, when allowed to mature, it became the graceful "lady's-thumb" or polygonum persicaria and the purplish marks no longer offended me but became suddenly "natural". Another of this family which quite delighted me was the delicate native plant, "climbing false buckwheat" or polygonum scandens, which had always been so hard to disentangle from the wire fence. The knowledge that I too could grow "buckwheat" gave me a feeling of agrarian accomplishment.

The very names of some wild plants hold a certain charm for me, perhaps because they are extolled in story and song ... "The Boreens of Derry ... 'tis there we'll find the sorrel and the scarlet rowanberry ..." I had thought that some unwanted "clover" was getting into my flowerbeds but when it disclosed itself as the native "yellow wood-sorrel", oxalis stricta (which some of the neighbours called "shamrock")

it became a most welcome guest - especially when allowed to flower in a choice location where larger blooms could develop.

One weed that comes out of the mouths of lawn-growers like a curse is "chickweed". This can be identified even after mowing constantly, since under these conditions it creeps "on its belly" as it were on the sod among the grass-plants and effectively "clutching" them in a desperate and effective attempt at survival. Actually the species in the lawns of the area in North York where I lived turned out to be "lesser stitchwort", stellaria graminea (charming names, both!). This plant, in fact, appears to be more common than "common chickweed", stellaria media most places I go around southern Ontario. Comparing my lawn samples with those allowed to grow to maturity on a Sunnybrook meadow was indeed astonishing. There stellaria graminea grows upright on strong but fine stems branching profusely above the other meadow plants and with tiny white star-flowers creates the delicate effect of expanses of "baby's breath". Could this be the despised "chickweed"? Apparently so. I never did eradicate it from my lawn but accepted it as part of the "sward". I wonder how it would work out if cultivated as such in lieu of grass. It remains green during dry periods when grass is sear.

As for goldenrods, I had two. One of them, solidago canadensis, was allowed to grow to a height of fifteen feet, towering over the garage in great splendour. I felled it before it went to seed in case the neighbours did not share my enthusiasm for this native plant (though in England goldenrods are cultivated as garden-flowers). I also had a nice solidago graminifolia ("grass-leaved" or "lance-leaved") on the edge of my rock garden - also a native, of course, as are all goldenrods. At the time, you must realize, I did not even know these were going to turn out to be goldenrods, let alone of which species. Ignorance can be fun.

The graceful climber "nightshade" was common in our area. This is one plant I had thought I knew and was always in a panic to eradicate it till I found out it was solanum dulcamara and not the poisonous species.

Of course, all of us are familiar with common plaintain, plantago major. Once when I sprayed my lawn with 2-4-D (before I knew better) it grew slender leaves almost like the English p. lanceolata, in order to appear more like grass, it seemed, and hopefully escape my notice. There's something hair-raising about these phenomena. Common plaintain can be truly magnificent, too, when allowed to develop great healthy leaves. In ditches I've seen flower spikes a foot long.

One thing I would have liked to have found in my lawn is a truly "exotic" dandelion. This did not come to pass, though I did find a dwarf dandelion, krigia virginica, on the wayside close to my home. Though I have looked for it since, I get the impression it is rather rare. Of course it likes sandy locations and my area was mostly clay. By the way, unlike taxacum officinale, the common dandelion, krigia virginica is a native.

Turning to the vegetable patch, among other weeds, I found "lamb's-quarters", chenopodium album. With great glee I was able to watch it growing there among the other vegetables - the most nutritious of all!

These were only some of my back-yard botanical adventures. Half of the wild plants involved are not native species but neither is the Peace Rose nor the peony. The wild plants in my garden have given me pleasure equal to that received from my cultivated plants, but I've learned so much more from the wild ones.

A WORD FROM THE JUNGLE - "HELP!"

..... Ed O'Connor

Believe it or not, this was an ordinary apartment up 'til two years ago. You could look under the rug or behind the TV - all those likely places - without laying eye on a plant of any kind. That was before a naturalist friend gave me a cutting off her nephthytis.

This two foot piece of plant, cut in two and rooted in water, is now two five-foot plants (on totems). Thinking to slow things down a little, I cut off the top - it grew a new one. I planted the top, without rooting it - it rooted itself. Now the roots have decided to send up new stems. Put it in the dark - it grows. Neglect it - it grows. Some day the entire world will be overgrown with nephthytis.

Cocky with my success, I visited a plant store and bought a plant with nicely marked leaves - not learning until later I had a dieffenbachia. If the books are right, my eight foot ceiling should contain it - but I wonder. It's now three feet high and each leaf measures sixteen inches by eight inches. Fact is, the leaves are getting bigger and the stem shows signs of branching out.

I bought a coffee plant, thinking to someday beat inflation by growing my own coffee. A nice tree, the book says. Tree??? Twelve feet high? Oh, come on now fellas.

The list goes on and on - monstera deliciosa, fatsia, ti plant, screw pine, Chinese everygreen, syngonium

It's no longer safe to turn me loose in a plant store - but my family of plants is outgrowing their pots faster than I can replace them. I have to go in to buy them. Hmmm ... just one more small one. Is there such a thing as plantaholics anonymous??

No, I don't talk to my plants. If I even breathe, they grow another foot. Encouragement they don't need. Anyway, since the plants produce oxygen, I feel I'm contributing fresh air to the people of Toronto. A noble thought.

No. You can't have any more water tonight, Dief - and don't put on that act with the drooping leaves.

Me talk to plants? Never!

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PARKS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

.... are presenting a program of wilderness canoeing and backpacking trips across Canada this summer. Trips are planned to the Far North (Kluane, Nahanni and Baffin Is). and from Western Canada to the Maritimes.

To apply for membership in the Association, or for more information, write to:

National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada
47 Colborne Street, Suite 308
Toronto, Ontario. M5E 1E3
Phone: (416) 366-3494

REPORT FROM ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP ON METRO RAVINES AND RIVER VALLEYS

1) Surveys have been completed of the following ravines:

1. Chatsworth ... Lawrence - Avenue Road; eventually flows into West Don
2. Brookbanks ... York Mills Road - Don Valley Pkwy., flows into East Don
3. Chapman Valley ... from Royal York Road, into Humber ... compiled by Clive and Joy Goodwin
4. Wigmore Park Ravine ... south of Lawrence East, just east of Don Valley Pkwy. beside East Don River ... compiled by David Kelly and Allan Greenbaum

2) Surveys nearly completed:

1. Park Drive Ravine - Mt. Pleasant nearly to Bayview Avenue Extension
2. Rennie Park - West Pond .. west of Ellis Avenue, near Grenadier Pond (additional bird and plant lists still needed)

... Total number of ravines identified to date - 45

... A total of 10 short reports have been completed - 8 for North York and 2 for York Borough

A map was displayed at the April meeting of the Club showing land in Public ownership (but not private). Flags were used to identify the various areas as follows:

- a) Ravines/sections of river valleys identified as worth watching over and preparing reports/surveys for ecological-wildlife grounds.
- b) Names of members of Club keeping an eye on a ravine or gathering material for a report. This may not be up-to-date by the time you read this Newsletter.

3) EARLY WARNING SYSTEM ... Object: to alert the Environmental Group before irrevocable decisions are taken or damage done.

Currently endangered ravines - river sections identified:

- 1) Thistletown area of Humber Valley
- 2) Whole of Rouge River
- 3) Cedarvale Ravine
- 4) Black Creek - especially the section of proposed extension of Hwy. 400.
- 5) Beechgrove/West Grove Ravine near Highland Creek and Lakeshore

DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHERS ???

4) HOW THE WORK IS DIVIDED UP

- a) under the Environmental Group
 - b) by Boroughs as far as possible
 - c) someone is required to be responsible to the Environmental Group for the City of Toronto Ravines
 - d) at least one person is required to share responsibility with Jack Cranmer-Byng of an over-all view of Metro ravines
 - e) stencilling and distribution of ravine surveys undertaken by Hattie Beeton. Copies available at \$2.00 each from 1164 Broadview Avenue, Toronto, M4K 2S5, phone: 422-4830. Stewart Hilts has given 100 colour slides taken in the ravines and River Valleys to the Club, which are greatly appreciated.
- 5) Mark Sawyer is now the Club's Curator of Slides and Photographs. Mark intends to catalogue them and develop an indexing system so that if members of the Club wish to borrow photos/slides related to a particular area or topic, he will be able to show them what the Club owns.

Mark Sawyer's address is : 11 Shallmar Blvd., # 508, Toronto, Ont. M5M 1J6
Phone: 782-3116

Ravine Survey No. 1 is in the process of being revised.

... continued

If you wish to take part in ravine studies or compiling of short reports, please contact:

North York: Bruce Cruickshank - 444-4372

Scarborough: Bill Dibble - 261-7955

For other Boroughs contact: Jack Cranmer-Byng - 488-3262.

The following 'letter to the editor' is from a Guelph newspaper. It was contributed by V. Irving:

WERE KORTRIGHT BIRDS GOOFING OFF ON JOB ?

Some time ago you featured a photograph of Kortright Waterfowl Park with the caption 'Birds Keep the Water From Freezing'.

As one of the mad Kortright employees who spends winter mornings turning pond ice into ice cubes, I was a little discouraged to read your article.

To think that all this time our birds had not been doing their job, and had been shirking their responsibilities.

The very next morning I marched into the park and showed the birds your article. I explained to them how they were all supposed to jump into water and swim about to keep the ice from forming. The reaction was what might be expected from any sophisticated North American birds.

Somebody muttered "too bloody cold" .. the Brant mumbled "erp-erp" (whatever that means), and generally the response was a disinterested shrugging of the wingtips.

So despite your article, I suppose we will have to continue our daily ice-chopping.

It's not that the birds don't like the water in the winter. Actually, because they are waterproof, the water is warmer than the ice. It's just as one female Whistling Swan confided to me the other day: "If you stay in the water too much, the skin between your toes gets wrinkled." And who wants wrinkled skin between their toes?

Good luck.

Paul Ferris,
Education Co-ordinator,
Kortright Waterfowl Park, Guelph, Ontario.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN 'ENDANGERED' SPECIES?

How many are there in Ontario alone? What is causing their decline? And what can WE do to help them? For the answers to these questions, join us on Wednesday, May 19, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. at ...

North Toronto Collegiate Institute auditorium 70 Roehampton Ave., Toronto
(1 block north of Eglinton Avenue, east of Yonge Street)

Allan Wainio, District Biologist in the Maple District of the Ministry of Natural Resources and a Director of ELSA CANADA, will be giving us answers to these questions in an illustrated talk entitled: "Endangered Species of Ontario" Tickets are \$2.00 each and can be ordered through the ELSA office, Box 864, Sta. K., Toronto, Ont. M4P 2H2. Phone: 366-3697.

ALGONQUIN WATERWAYS WILDERNESS TRIPS - 1976

Canoeing anyone? A program of canoeing activities is again being offered over the spring and summer seasons. A couple of the Algonquin Waterways staff are Club members and in former years several T.F.N.C. members have travelled on their trips. Trips this year include: Algonquin Park, Killarney Park and Whitewater trips. Trips are from 3 to 15 days long and include some 6-day Naturalist Specials in Algonquin.

For further information: call or write - John McRuer, or Mavis Kerr, Algonquin Waterways Wilderness Trips, 271 Danforth Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M4K 1N2
Phone: (416) 469-1727.

P.S. Canoeists seem to be much brighter, than the population average, have high standards of personal and public morality, are hard to sway, think things out for themselves, and value cultural things. And between ages 20 to 35, women outnumber men 2 to 1! (So says A.W. Voyageur News, February, 1976).

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERIENCES IN ALGONQUIN PARK

..... Ed O'Connor

It looked like a total disaster on the way up Friday, with rain, freezing rain and wet snow following us all the way to Algonquin. Instead, we found three feet of snow at the campsite and more wet snow falling. Through the night it dropped from overhead branches, splattering on the tent fly.

At breakfast next morning -- porridge, bacon and eggs, toast and coffee -- we found that only six of us had shown up. Two more came up later on. While we were eating, the chickadees gave us a serenade from the nearby trees and a red squirrel came trotting into camp, greeting our arrival by standing on my foot -- while looking us over. Since there was no water for the porridge and coffee, we had to make do with melted snow. We found a lot of snow only goes a little way.

After breakfast we put on snowshoes and headed over toward the Highland Hiking Trail, a short distance away. The trail lay deep in fresh, unbroken snow -- unbroken by man, that is. There were lots of wildlife tracks. On the steeper inclines we found out just how much we were out of condition. We had lunch on the trail, brewing up hot chocolate on the small stove we carried. Later we met up with a group of skiers who had come up from the States and they asked how the trail was up ahead. "Nothing to it", we lied. The sky continued to clear but the temperature was on the way down. By the time we got back to camp it was getting a bit chilly, but we warmed by hauling firewood. A grey jay looked in on us - and left with a full belly.

Ron Steenstra had lost a piece of his equipment in the snow earlier. At dinner, we saw our red squirrel going over the snow with it in his mouth and Ron let out a yell and took off after him. Mr. Squirrel lifted his tail into high gear position and the chase was on. My money was on the squirrel - but Ron seemed to be doing well. That is, up until he hit a three foot drift of snow. With one leg up to the hip and the other waving in the air (I cursed not having a camera) Ron wasn't going anywhere. I'm sure I heard some laughter from the squirrel.

We had a good steak dinner, but there was a drawback. You had to eat it fast, before it froze on your plate. After dinner was cleared away, some of the group went on a snowshoe hike - a short one. It seemed to get dark very early, but the

bright moon and stars lit up the snow and threw a pattern of shadows. It was a good night for the stargazers, while some of us chose to take a walk along the highway to warm up. A hot drink later, with a few of us toasting marshmallows, and it was time to think of bed.

Bundled up in double sleeping bags, you easily forget the cold. Pete Tanner even bedded down outside. Morning was a different kettle of fish. Man, was it cold. I'd slept with my clothes on, and wished I'd done the same with my boots. They were frozen solid, with a capital 'S'. I had to struggle for ten minutes, just to pull them on, but they wouldn't bend enough to lace up. Fact is -- they wouldn't bend at all.

Breakfast, and melting snow again for water. The bacon was frozen into a solid lump and had to be thawed on the fire before we could separate the slices. The remaining eggs had turned into golfballs and had to be shelled, thawed and scrambled. Breakfast over, we did our best to clean up pots and dishes in the snow; then it was time to break up camp. Chopping the tent pegs out of the packed snow with an axe or shovel - scraping ice from the tent flies - try to fold a tent, billowing in the wind. With everything stowed away, we set off for a snowshoe hike on the Two Rivers Trail. We hiked as far as the lookout bluffs, looking out over miles of snow laced pine and down at the ribbon of open water, far below. An otter ran along the ice edge of the river and ducked under a bank.

Back at the campsite, we built up the fire for coffee and hot meat sandwiches -- lingering on for a chat, before we boarded the cars for the trip back to civilization. General opinion seemed to be that it was an enjoyable weekend -- that we should do it again next year. Next year is a long way off, but why not!

FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS ... YOU MIGHT CONSIDER:

Ontario Nature Tours, 71 Thorncliffe Pk Dr., # 511, Toronto M4H 1L3 - 421-4537
(Gus Yaki, Niagara Falls) ... trips in Canada and abroad

Environmental Experiences Club, 2 Nursewood Rd. # 11, Toronto M4E 3R8
Ed. O'Connor, 699-9211, after 6:00 p.m. ... trips in Ontario

Bird Watching Tour to Scandinavia - June 4 - 28, 1976
Leader: Red Mason, 265 Markland Dr., # 205, Etobicoke Ont. M9C 1R5 - 621-3905

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 20-24 - Canadian Nature Federation Annual Meeting, Carleton University, Ottawa.
complete details from CNF, 46 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5K6

June 11-13 - Federation of Ontario Naturalists Annual Meeting, Erindale College,
Mississauga, Ont. Contact: F.O.N. 1262 Don Mills Road, Don Mills (444-8419)

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED for T.F.N. booth at C.N.E. - August 18 - September 6, 1976

T.F.N. has been invited again this year to put on a display at the Canadian National Exhibition - Arts, Crafts and Hobbies Building. If you have time, will you phone and let us know what days you are free (no selling, just handing out pamphlets)

Hattie Beeton - 422-4830 (days)

Muriel Miville - 925-0549 (after 9:00 p.m. till 11:00 p.m., and on weekends)

AND if you have any spare time during the end of August to assist with the mailing of the Audubon Wildlife Film brochures, would you phone:

Diana Banville at 481-3221 or Hattie Beeton at 422-4830

EDITOR: Elmer Talvila, 12 Cranleigh Court, Islington, Ont. M9A 3Y3 (231-1064)
Newsletter Production: Hattie Beeton, 1164 Broadview Ave., Toronto, M4K 2S5 (422-4830)

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 (425-6096)

JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE

PLANTS IDENTIFIED UP TO MAY 1, 1976

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 pensylvanica

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 Jack-in-the-Pulpit Skunk Cabbage	<i>Acorus calamus</i> <i>Arisaema atrorubens</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	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	(T)
Trembling Aspen	<i>P. tremuloides</i>	(T)
Willows	<i>Salix</i> spp.	(S or T)
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</i> sp.	
BIRTHWORT FAMILY (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE)		
Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	
BUCKWHEAT FAMILY (POLYGONACEAE)		
Prostrate Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	
Black Bindweed	<i>P. convolvulus</i>	
Pale Smartweed	<i>P. lapathifolium</i>	
Lady's Thumb	<i>P. persicaria</i>	
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	
Sheep Sorrel	<i>R. papilionace</i>	
GOOSEFOOT FAMILY (CHENOPODIACEAE)		
Lamb's quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
Oak-leaved Goosefoot	<i>C. glaucum</i>	
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	
PINK FAMILY (CARYOPHYLLACEAE)		
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria</i> sp. (<i>serpyllifolia</i> ?)	
Mouse-ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	
HORNWORT FAMILY (CERATOPHYLLACEAE)		
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
WATERLILY FAMILY (NYMPHAEACEAE)		
White Waterlily	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp.	
CROWFOOT FAMILY (RANUNCULACEAE)		
Baneberry	<i>Actaea</i> sp.	
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>	

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (continued)

MUSTARD FAMILY (CRUCIFERAE)

Yellow Rocket
Shepherd's-purse
Toothwort
Wormseed-mustard
Watercress

Barbarea vulgaris
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Dentaria diphylla
Erysimum cheiranthoides
Nasturtium officinale

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY (SAXIFRAGACEAE)

Water-carpet
Mitrewort or Bishop's Cap
Naked Mitrewort
Ditch Stonecrop
Wild Black Currant
Bristly Black Currant
Swamp Red Currant
Foamflower

Chrysosplenium americanum
Mitella diphylla
M. nuda
Penthorum sedoides
Ribes americanum (S)
R. lacustre (S)
R. triste (S)
Tiarella cordifolia

ROSE FAMILY (ROSACEAE)

Agrimony
Shadbush
Wild Strawberry
Yellow Avens
White Avens
Large-leaved Avens
Water Avens
Rough-fruited Cinquefoil
Norway Cinquefoil
Silvery Cinquefoil
Pin Cherry
Black Cherry
Choke Cherry
Wild Red Raspberry
Purple-flowering Raspberry
Dwarf Blackberry or Downy Dewberry

Agrimonia gryposepala
Amelanchier sp. (S or T)
Fragaria virginiana
Geum aleppicum var. strictum
G. canadense
G. macrophyllum
G. rivale
Potentilla recta
P. norvegica
P. argentea
Prunus pensylvanica (T)
P. serotina (T)
P. virginiana (S or T)
Rubus idaeus (S)
R. odoratus
R. pubescens

PEA FAMILY (LEGUMINOSAE)

Black Medick
Cow Vetch

Medicago lupulina
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)

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (continued)

MAPLE FAMILY (ACERACEAE)		
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	(T)
Sugar Maple	<i>A. saccharum</i>	(T)
Mountain Maple	<i>A. spicatum</i>	(S or T)
TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY (BALSAMINACEAE)		
Spotted Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	
BUCKTHORN FAMILY (RHAMNACEAE)		
Alderleaf Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	(S)
Common or European Buckthorn	<i>R. cathartica</i>	(S or T)
VINE FAMILY (VITACEAE)		
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus</i> sp.	(V)
Wild Grape	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	(V)
LINDEN FAMILY (TILIACEAE)		
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	(T)
ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY (GUTTIFERAE)		
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	
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</i> sp.	
LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY (LYTHRACEA)		
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	
EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY (ONAGRACEAE)		
Smaller Enchanter's Nightshade	<i>Circaea alpine</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 (ARALIACEAE)		
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)

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (continued)

WINTERGREEN FAMILY (PYROLACEAE)

One-flowered Wintergreen
Shinleaf

Moneses uniflora
Pyrola elliptica

HEATH FAMILY (ERICACEAE)

Leatherleaf
Wintergreen

Chamaedaphne calyculata (S)
Gaultheria procumbens

PRIMROSE FAMILY (PRIMULACEAE)

Fringed Loosestrife
Moneywort
Starflower

Lysimachia colliata
L. nummularia
Trientalis borealis

OLIVE FAMILY (OLEACEAE)

White Ash
Black Ash

Fraxinus americana (T)
F. nigra (T)

MILKWEED FAMILY (ASCLEPIADACEAE)

Swamp Milkweed
Common Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata
A. syriaca

CONVOLVULUS FAMILY (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Swamp Dodder

Cuscuta gronovii

BORAGE FAMILY (BORAGINACEAE)

Viper's Bugloss
Smaller Forget-me-not

Echium vulgare
Myosotis laxa

VERVAIN FAMILY (VERBENACEAE)

Blue Vervain
White Vervain

Verbena hastata
V. urticifolia

MINT FAMILY (LABIATAE)

Cut-leaf
Bugleweed Water Horehound
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
Northern Bedstraw
Fragrant Bedstraw

Galium asprellum
G. boreale
G. triflorum

ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTS (continued)

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)

Bush Honeysuckle	Diervilla lonicera	(S)
Twinflower	Linnaea borealis	
Fly Honeysuckle	Lonicera canadensis	(S)
Glaucous Honeysuckle	L. dioica	(V)
Common Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis	(S)
Redberried Elder	S. pubens	(S)
Wild Coffee	Triosteum aurantiacum	
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	(S or T)

BLUEBELL FAMILY (CAMPANULACEAE) or LOBELIA FAMILY (LOBELIACEAE)

Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis
Indian Tobacco	L. inflata
Great Blue Lobelia	L. siphilitica

COMPOSITE FAMILY (COMPOSITAE)

Yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Common Ragweed	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Pearly Everlasting	Anaphalis margaritacea
Calico Aster	Aster lateriflorus
Large-leaved Aster	A. macrophyllus
New England Aster	A. novae-angliae
Purple-stemmed Aster	A. puniceus
Panicled Aster	A. simplex
Flat-topped Aster	A. umbellatus
Bur Marigold	Bidens cernua
Beggarticks	B. frondosa
Ox-eye Daisy	Chrusanthemum leucanthemum
Chicory	Cichorium intybus
Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Swamp Thistle	C. muticum
Bull Thistle	C. vulgare
Annual Fleabane	Erigeron annuus
Horseweed	E. canadensis
Philadelphia Fleabane	E. philadelphicus
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	Eupatorium maculatum
Boneset	E. perfoliatum
Sweet Joe-Pye Weed	E. purpurum
White Snakeroot	E. rugosum
Yellow Hawkweed	Hieracium sp.
Blue Lettuce	Lactuca sp.
Yellow Lettuce	Lactuca sp.
Canada Goldenrod	Solidago canadensis
Grass-leaved Goldenrod	S. graminifolia
Rough-stemmed Goldenrod	S. rugosa
Bog Goldenrod (?)	S. uliginosa (?)
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Lemon-yellow Goat's-beard	Tragopogon major (dubius)

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

IMPORTANT : New lock being installed at Jim Baillie Nature Reserve.

TO OPEN - the combination is: See page 3 for instructions.

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	Ovenbird *
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 Grosbeak (W)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Cedar Waxwing *	Pine Siskin (M)
Belted Kingfisher	Northern Shrike (W)	Am. Goldfinch
Common Flicker *	Starling *	Savannah Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker *	Red-eyed Vireo *	Vesper Sparrow
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Warbling Vireo	Dark-eyed Junco (W)
Hairy Woodpecker *	Black & White Warbler *	Tree Sparrow (W)
Downy Woodpecker *	Nashville Warbler *	Chipping Sparrow
E. Kingbird	Tennessee Warbler (M)	White-throated Sparrow *
Great Crested Flycatcher*	Yellow Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
E. Phoebe	Black-throated Blue Warbler (M)	Song Sparrow

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, 11 Westbank Cresc., Weston, Ont. M9P 1S4

IMPORTANT: New lock being installed at Jim Baillie Nature Reserve.

TO OPEN - the combination is: Please copy combination on back of membership card

1) Turn RIGHT two or more whole turns and stop at 16

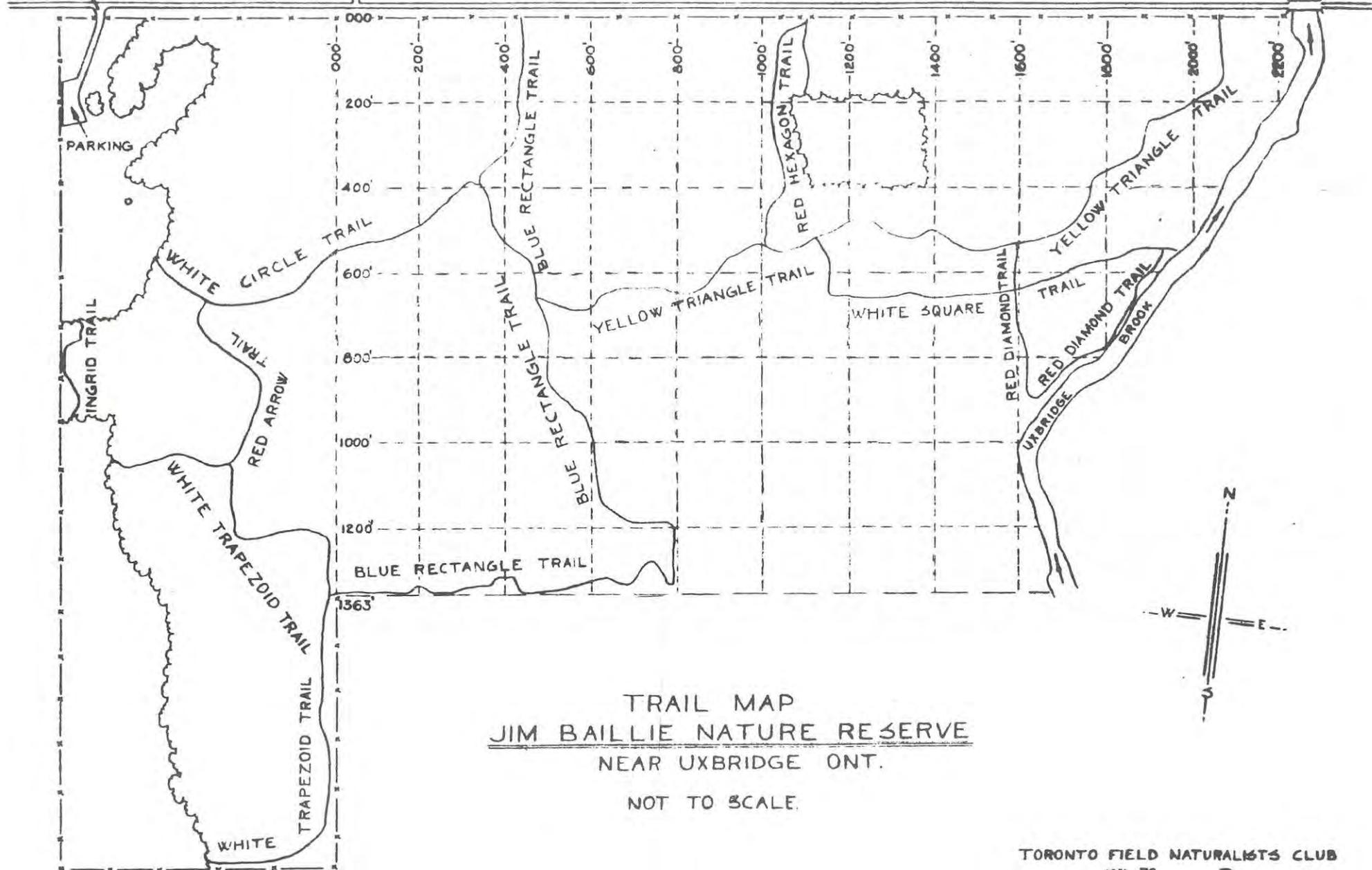
2) Turn LEFT one whole turn past above number and stop at 2

3) Turn RIGHT and stop at 28, then pull shackle open

TO LOCK - push the shackle all the way in. (see page 3 for details)

MAIN ENTRANCE

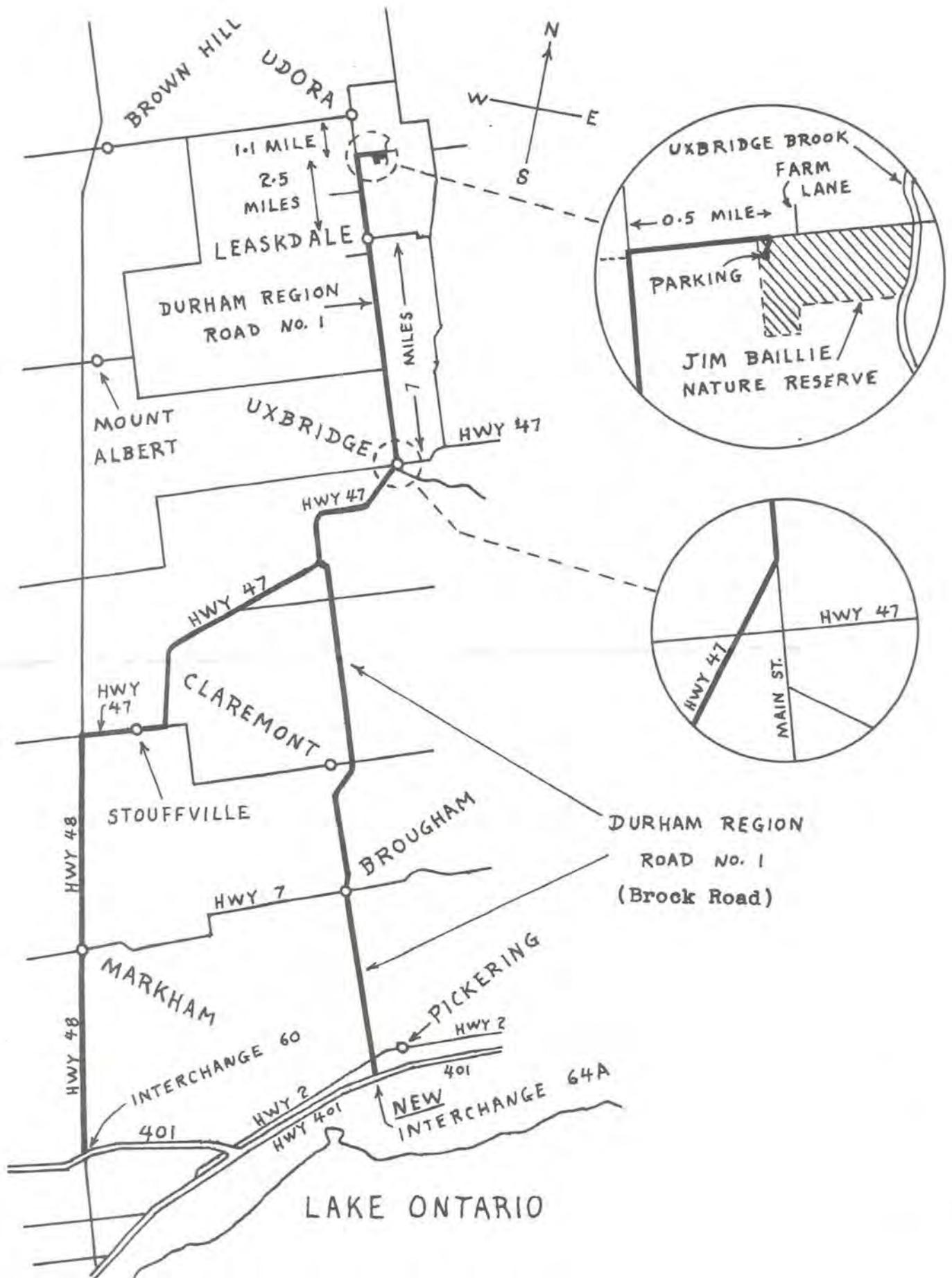
STEVENSON'S SIDEROAD



TRAIL MAP
JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE
NEAR UXBRIDGE ONT.

NOT TO SCALE.

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB
JAN. 78



JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE: How to get there.