

# TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 338, March, 1981



A stranger in our midst...

See pages 30, 31

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

&

PUBLICATION SALES

83 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ont., M5M 2T4

or call: 488-7304

# President's Report

A fox in Toronto? Yes, and maybe it was two foxes! "Where?", you say. Would you believe it -- on the nature trail in Pine Hills Cemetery.

On a cloudy Friday morning in late January, Mary Smith, Pat McCaw and I were exploring the area in preparation for Pat's hike along that part of Taylor Creek. We had just begun walking along the nature trail when we noticed an animal moving along the frozen river ahead of us. No sooner had we realized it was a fox than it was gone. We were thrilled. We hadn't expected to see anything so unusual.

At first we were conscious of the noise of trains and trucks, but soon our ears became accustomed to those closer sounds around us -- the "beee, beee" cry of goldfinches and the raucous call of a jay. Black and gray squirrels appeared, scolded us, and then began chewing bark. We wondered why.

Then we turned a corner on the trail and framed by a small bridge was "our" fox -- or another fox? He stared, and we stared. One good look at us and he vanished again. The sight of red fur, black feet, and bright eyes contrasting with the snow and framed by the bridge is something we will always remember. At the bridge we caught a whiff of his musky odour. Perhaps his den was nearby.

As we turned to leave, a flock of twenty cedar waxwings arrived. They flew back and forth over us and after a few minutes settled on some buckthorn bushes just ten feet from where the three of us were standing. Even while they ate the berries, they continued to make their faint mewling notes. Soon the ground was splattered with squashed black remains of buckthorn berries. Now we knew who had left the messy red remains of cranberry viburnum berries on the snow.

Our feet were getting colder and colder, but we couldn't leave yet. A white-throat sparrow was now hopping around under the nearby bushes and a small flock of chickadees had arrived.

Who would believe there is so much wildlife in the city? Any small undisturbed area with plenty of bushes and piles of brush for food and shelter and a little running water can become a refuge.

Hundreds of people live in apartments and houses adjacent to this area. I wonder how many of them realize the pleasure they could obtain by walking through the area and listening and watching.

But that was in late January and this newsletter is all about March -- the month when the sap begins to drip from trees on sunny days, when skunk cabbages can be found peaking through the snow, and when the swans cross Lake Erie into Ontario on their way north.

March is also a good month to make plans -- for spring and summer outings, for next year's programs, for our displays at the Sportsman's Show and the CNE. We need people to help make the Audubon Wildlife Film series a success next year. And our Junior Club will be fifty years old in September. If you have any ideas or want to help in any way, we would be pleased to hear from you either by letter or a telephone call.

Though I am always asking for volunteers, there are several reasons for this. New members join throughout the year, and long-time members may suddenly find they have time or energy to spare, and we are always pleased to hear from members.

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

	Upcoming <b>OUTINGS</b>	TFN 
<b>RAIN</b> <small>☔</small>	OR  <b>SHINE</b>	<b>Everybody Welcome!</b>

- Sunday WOODBINE BRIDGE - EAST - Taylor Creek Explorations IV  
 Mar. 1 Leader: Steven Price  
 2.00 p.m. Meet in the supermarket parking lot at Woodbine and O'Connor.  
 (Either Woodbine #91 bus from Woodbine subway station or O'Connor  
 #70 bus between Coxwell and Warden subway stations.)
- Sunday WOODBINE BRIDGE - WEST - Taylor Creek Explorations V  
 Mar. 8 Leader: Kathy Kersey  
 2.00 p.m. Meet at the same place as the March 1 outing.
- Wednesday ALLAN GARDENS GREENHOUSES - Jade Plant in Flower  
 Mar. 11 Leader: Peggy Love  
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the greenhouses off Carlton Street between Jarvis and  
 Sherbourne. (#506 Carlton car. Get off at Jarvis or Sherbourne.)
- Wednesday WILKET CREEK PARK - Skywatch #2  
 Mar 11 Leader: Cathy Drake  
 7.30 p.m. Meet at the first parking lot inside the south entrance off Leslie  
 Street just north of Eglinton Avenue. (Leslie #51 bus or Lawrence  
 East #54 bus from Eglinton subway station. Get off at the stop  
 immediately after the turn on to Leslie. Or Eglinton East #34 bus  
 from Eglinton subway station to Leslie. Cross the difficult T-  
 intersection with the lights.) Bring binoculars.
- Mar. 12 Reserve your place on the bus (has washroom) to AYLMER and LONG  
 to POINT on March 28 by phoning Emily Hamilton at 484-0487. Calls  
 Mar. 18 not accepted before March 12. Confirm by sending your cheque for  
 \$11.00 payable to Toronto Field Naturalists Swans to Miss Emily  
 Hamilton, Apt. 407, 3110 Yonge Street, Toronto M4N 2K6. Cheques  
 must be received by March 23.
- Mid March GRIMSBY - Hawk Migration  
 to early Go on your own. The "Grimsby Hawk Watch" is a cooperative  
 May effort of groups from Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo and is held  
 at the main parking area of the Beamer Point Conservation Area.  
 For more information and how to get there see page 25.
- Saturday HUMBER BAY PARK - Winter Waterfowl  
 Mar. 14 Leader: Roger Powley  
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot in the eastern half of the park. (#507  
 Long Branch car from Humber Loop to Park Lawn Road. Walk into the  
 parking lot on the east side of Mimico Creek.)  
Cars. Drive in from the foot of Park Lawn Road at Lakeshore  
 Blvd.)

Upcoming Outings - Continued

- Sunday BIRDING FOR "RAW" BEGINNERS  
 Mar. 15 Leader: Wally Platts  
 9.30 a.m. Meet in the lobby of 111 St. Clair Avenue West (east of Avenue Road.)  
 Walk west from St. Clair subway station or take #512 (St. Clair) street car and get off at Avenue Road. After a brief lecture the group will walk about 2 miles, dipping into Nordheimer Ravine, and ending up at St. Clair West subway station.  
 This is a repeat of the Nov. 8 walk and is for genuine beginners. Former participants welcome if they wish to review what they learned.
- Mar. 20 Sportsmen's Show. TFN Exhibit - Upper East Wing in the centre  
 to between the two light wells.  
 Mar. 29
- Sunday MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY - Trees  
 Mar. 22 Leader: Emily Hamilton  
 10.00 a.m. Meet inside the gates of Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Yonge Street  
 2½ blocks north of St. Clair.
- Saturday AYLMER and LONG POINT - Whistling Swans and Waterfowl  
 Mar. 28 Leaders: Eric and Ruth Lewis  
 8.00 a.m. BUS OUTING. You must reserve a place on the bus between March 12 and 18. See these dates for details. Bus will leave York Mills subway station at 8.00 a.m. and will return about 6.00 p.m.  
 Bring lunch and a snack as we will not be stopping where there are restaurants.
- Wednesday HUMBER SEWAGE PLANT - Facts of Urban Living #1  
 Apr. 1 Leaders: Laura Greer and Plant staff  
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the Diesel Building (largest). (#501 (Queen) car west to the Humber Loop. Walk up a small hill and through the exit to The Queensway). Walk ½ block west.

PORT LORING TRAIL A REALITY!

The regional Ministry of Natural Resources office in Sudbury has approved the establishment of the Port Loring Trail. The 35-mile-long trail winds through Crown land just south of the French River. Beginning near the Town of Port Loring, the trail ends near Restoule Provincial Park. The route passes ten lakes, several creeks and rivers, situated in mixed hardwood forest with some pockets of mature white pine. A forest corridor of considerable scenic beauty has now been reserved for trail use which otherwise had been scheduled for cutting by an active local lumber company. Details of the trail and vicinity can be obtained from: Port Loring Trail Reserve Association  
 c/o Ed and Terry Robinson  
 General Delivery  
 Port Loring, Ont., POH 1Y0

# OUTINGS REPORT

November 20, 1980 to January 31, 1981

A few lingering migrants such as a male Hooded Merganser and two Dunlin gave the participants of the outing on the Eastern Headland (Nov. 22) a final look at autumn while the sighting of three Snowy Owls symbolized the coming of winter.

Two-thirds of our outings during this period were exploratory in nature. After successfully exploring the Humber River valley from the northern boundary of Metro to the lake last summer our attention turned to the West Branch of the Don River. The first of these outings (Nov. 30) looked at the ravines north of Bloor Street, including those of the Rosedale Brook (Vale of Avoca, David Balfour Park, Park Drive Ravine), Mt. Pleasant Brook, Chorley Park, and the Moore Park Ravine. The ravine formed by Burke Brook, (including Sherwood Park), which was explored on two outings (Dec. 21 and Dec. 28), produced a list of 15 species of birds and five different mammals. Five outings from Dec. 7 to Jan. 18 explored the West Don River valley from the Rosedale Golf Club to the Science Centre. Comments such as "this area ...is ideal for winter birding...It is a blessing for all of us," (Dec. 7), "the sun shone on the lovely but frigid path south from the Glendon campus of York University...everyone saw the Red-tailed Hawks hanging in the wind, most saw an overwintering Cooper's Hawk...only a few, unfortunately, saw the Pileated Woodpecker which landed just ahead of the group and took off again," (Dec. 14), "this was a fun walk. It was very cold but members were dressed for it...The Cedar Waxwings were congregated on buckthorn trees in such incredible abundance they looked like fruit at a distance, 50 - 70 would be a conservative estimate," (Jan. 11), illustrate the variety of discoveries which await us throughout the city. Exploration of the Lower Don River valley commenced on Jan. 25 with an outing north of Todmorden Mills. Tracks of a mink, fox and muskrat were noted. The leader of the outing mentioned that "Metro Parks have now managed to discourage some of the trail-biking and garbage dumping which was damaging the area. The worst offense at the moment is the snow dumping -- which increases access as gates are kept open for trucks -- the result was that we met one ski-doo and saw where some garbage had been dumped."

Three outings are more properly classified as 'in-ings'. "Eight people attended the sketching session at ROM. We worked from the mammal and bird mounted specimens. These are very well mounted and some life-like drawings resulted. The ROM art classes were having their farewell luncheon and we were invited to join them. Seated around the table we showed our work and Mary Cumming gave very helpful critiques." A very useful brochure entitled 'A Naturalists Tour of Metro Toronto Library' served as a useful tool in introducing members to the variety of facilities available in the Metro Library. The 'in-ing' of Jan. 28, possibly the first of its kind in Canada, was a walk from Union Station to Dundas Street which was conducted entirely inside and mostly underground. An impressive list of over fifty plants included such exotics as Dragon Trees, India Rubber Tree, Bamboo Palm, Purple Passion Vine, bromeliads, Weeping Figs, and Chinese Fan Palm.

The following list shows the date, location and leader of the December and January outings with the number of participants in brackets.

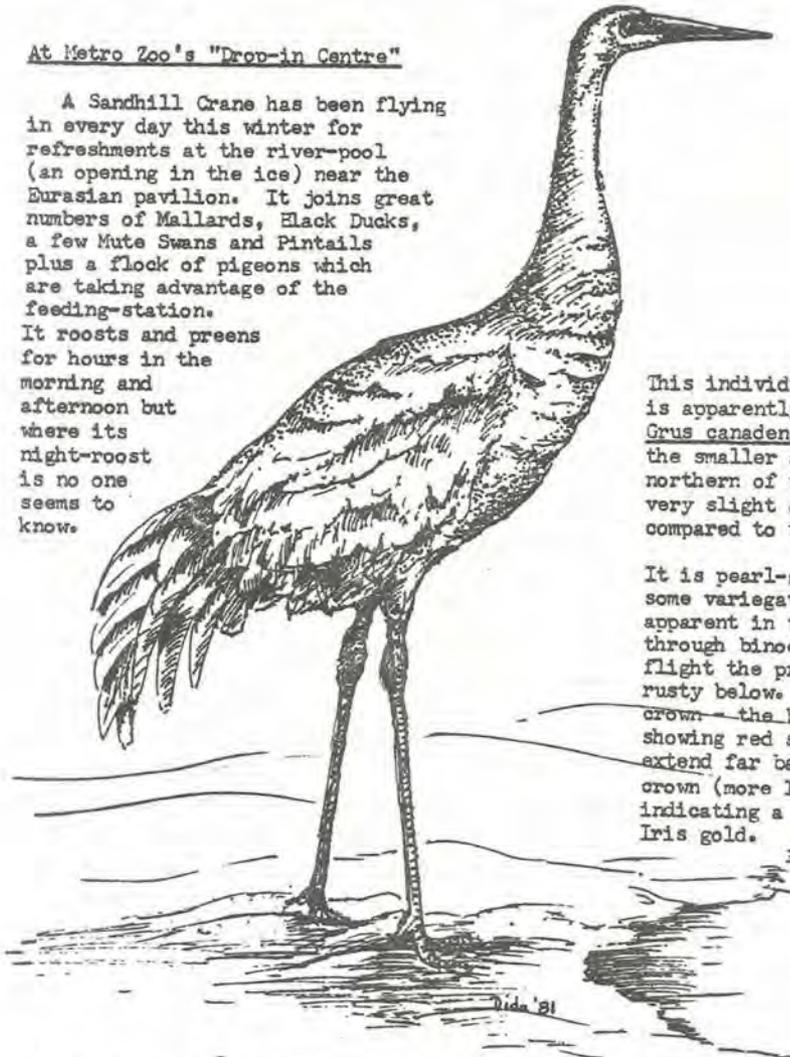
Nov. 22	Eastern Headland	Steven Price	(50) birds
Nov. 30	Vale of Avoca	Helen Juhola	(35) nature walk
Dec. 3	Todmorden Mills	Mel Whiteside	(15) nature walk
Dec. 7	North Glendon Campus	Roger Powley	(10) West Don
Dec. 13	Royal Ontario Museum	Diana Banville	(8) sketching
Dec. 14	South Glendon Campus	Wally Platts	(15) West Don
Dec. 17	Allan Gardens	Peggy Love	(25) botany
Dec. 21	West Burke Brook	George Fairfield	(25) West Don
Dec. 28	East Burke Brook	Howard Battae	(28) West Don
Jan. 4	Serena Grundy Park	Jake Smythe	(7) West Don
Jan. 11	Wilket Creek Park	Brian Gray	(10) West Don
Jan. 14	Metropolitan Toronto Library	Melanie Milanich	(28)
Jan. 18	Ernest Thompson Seton Park	Bill Andrews	(37) West Don
Jan. 25	North Todmorden Mills	Helen Juhola	(34) West Don
Jan. 28	Toronto - underground	May Staples	(22) botany

Bruce D. Parker

At Metro Zoo's "Drop-in Centre"

A Sandhill Crane has been flying in every day this winter for refreshments at the river-pool (an opening in the ice) near the Eurasian pavilion. It joins great numbers of Mallards, Black Ducks, a few Mute Swans and Pintails plus a flock of pigeons which are taking advantage of the feeding-station.

It roosts and preens for hours in the morning and afternoon but where its night-roost is no one seems to know.



See Dec. 23 →

This individual is apparently Grus canadensis canadensis, the smaller and more northern of the two races... very slight and dainty compared to the Mute Swans.

It is pearl-gray with some variegation of rusty apparent in the wings through binoculars. In flight the primaries are rusty below. Note the crown—the bald area showing red skin does not extend far back on the crown (more like spectacles), indicating a sub-adult bird. Iris gold.

This race was at one time considered a separate species, known as "The Little Brown Crane" - apparently referring to the immatures, often seen in flight, which are brown; however, this colouring applies also to the larger race.

DB

## TORONTO REGION BIRD RECORDS, NOV. 15 to DEC. 31, 1980

\* indicates first record for year. Number of species recorded in 1980: 267.

Common Loon	Nov. 30	Oakville	John Kelley
Mute Swan	34 Nov. 21	Mimico	John Kelley
Northern Shoveler	42 Nov. 29	Grenadier Pond	Joy and Clive Goodwin
N. Shoveler	26 Dec. 6	Sunnyside	Ken Kane
Ring-necked Duck	2 Dec. 6	Mimico	Joy and Clive Goodwin
Canvasback	Nov. 15	Lakeview	Charles R. Howe
Canvasback	43 Nov. 30	Eastern Headland	Hugh Currie
Harlequin Duck	5 Dec. 6	Mimico	Joy and Clive Goodwin
White-winged Scoter	20 Dec. 6	Eastern Headland	Dave Broughton
Ruddy Duck	4 Dec. 6	Mimico	Joy and Clive Goodwin
Goshawk	Dec. 21	Whitby	Dave Ruch
Cooper's Hawk	Dec. 14	Glendon	Wally Platts (TFN outing)
Osprey	Dec. 23	Altona Road	Les Homans
Merlin	Nov. 30	Cranberry Marsh	Dave Ruch
Sandhill Crane*	Dec. 23 on	Metro Zoo	Bill Rapley (see illustration opposite)
Black-bellied Plover	Nov. 23	Eastern Headland	John Kelley
Purple Sandpiper	134 Nov. 11	Eastern Headland	Bruce White
Dunlin	Nov. 22	Eastern Headland	Steven Price (TFN outing)
Sanderling	Nov. 23	Eastern Headland	John Kelley
Parasitic Jaeger	Nov. 29	Whitby harbour	Dave Ruch
Black-legged Kittiwake*	Dec. 7	Mimico	Don Perks
Snowy Owl	3 Nov. 22	Eastern Headland	Steven Price (TFN outing)
Long-eared Owl	8 Nov. 27	Centennial Park	Roger Powley
Saw-whet Owl	Nov. 23	Eastern Headland	John Kelley
Common Flicker	Dec. 4	O'Connor-St. Clair	Elinor Beard
Pileated Woodpecker	Dec. 14	Glendon	Wally Platts (TFN outing)
Pileated Woodpecker	Dec. 21	West Burke Brook	George Fairfield (TFN outing)
Carolina Wren	Dec. 26	Pickering	Dave Ruch
Mockingbird	Nov. 30	Cranberry Marsh	Dave Ruch
Eastern Bluebird	Dec. 1	Morningside Park	Paul McGaw
American Robin	15 Dec. 28	East Burke Brook	Howard Battae
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Dec. 7	Bronte	Harry Kerr
Bohemian Waxwing*14	Dec. 24	Brookbanks Ravine	Bruce Parker
Common Yellowthroat	Nov. 30	High Park	Harry Kerr
Common Yellowthroat	Dec. 1	Sunnybrook	Harry Kerr
House Finch	Dec. 8	Aldbury Gardens	Jack Satterley
Hoary Redpoll*	Dec. 1	Whitby	Dave Ruch
Savannah Sparrow	Dec. 31	Thickson's Point	Dave Ruch
Field Sparrow	3 Nov. 29	Lambton	Joy and Clive Goodwin
Lapland Longspur	Nov. 29	Humber Bay Park	John Kelley
Snow Bunting	150 Dec. 26	Pickering	Dave Ruch

Everyone is invited to send in his/her observations of birds in the Toronto Region. Please send your reports by the 10th of the month to Bruce D. Parker, TH 66, 109 Valley Woods Rd., Don Mills, Ontario, M3A 2R8, or phone 449-0994.

**CORRECTION:** "FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS" TFN (337) 11, F 81 showed incorrect address for the meetings of the Toronto Ornithological Club. Meetings are held at Hart House and not Planetarium Lecture Room.

FIELDFARE - A NEW BIRD FOR THE TORONTO REGION

In 1966 the status of the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) as a Canadian bird was "Accidental. One record: Jens Munk Island, Foxe Basin, off Baffin Island... 1939" (Godfrey 1966, p. 296). It is interesting to note that the range of the Fieldfare was extended to Greenland in 1937 when it appears that some migrants were caught in a storm (possibly in the area of the North Sea) and were carried westward to Greenland. Since there is suitable habitat for Fieldfares in Greenland, the storm-blown birds were able to establish themselves and the population increased until the severe winter of 1966-67 when most of the birds perished. Fieldfares began to appear in Iceland during the 1920's as winter visitors and now nest there. In contrast to the Icelandic population which migrates to north-western Europe, the Greenland population is considered to be sedentary.

With less than ten records for Canada and the United States the Fieldfare is a very rare bird in North America. Excluding the reports from Ontario, the other North American records are from Connecticut (April 1878), Delaware March 30-April 4, 1969), Cape Breton (two in October 1971 and 1972), St. John's, Newfoundland (Jan. 1, 1973) and Larchmont, N.Y. (Feb. 3-12, 1973).

Ontario's first Fieldfare was one observed by Hue MacKenzie at Ottawa on Jan. 8, 1967. On May 24, 1975, the first Fieldfare to be banded in North America was one which was photographed and released at the Long Point Bird Observatory. On Jan. 11, 1981, Barry McKay reported (Sunday Star) that some people in the Islington-Eglinton area had asked him to check the identity of a bird in their neighbourhood. Barry answered their request and was rewarded by seeing the bird and confirming that their identification had been indeed correct; it was a Fieldfare which had come about 2,000 miles from its nearest nesting station. It didn't take long before birders began to search the area and the best locations for finding the Fieldfare became known. By the end of January an estimated 2,000 birders had visited the area; most of them were successful in adding the Fieldfare to their North American and Ontario lists. At the time of writing, February 1, the Fieldfare is still in the area.

Bruce D. Parker

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Vol. 27 No. 3, p. 590
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- Ogilvie, M. A., 1976, The Winter Birds, Praeger publishers
- Hussell, Daved J. T. and Michael J. Porter, 1977, "Fieldfare in Ontario",  
Canadian Field Naturalist, Vol. 91, pp 91,92
- MacKenzie, N. H. (Hue) 1968, "Possible Fieldfare Observation Near Ottawa,  
Ontario", Canadian Field Naturalist, Vol. 82, p. 51

\* \* \* \* \*

(More information on this bird will follow in the April issue.)

## ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP REPORT

On January 15, 1981, Ron Reid, environmentalist for the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, was the speaker at the Environmental Group Meeting. He gave us an informative account of the experience of Halton Region in establishing environmentally sensitive areas (ESA's). One of the key features of the Halton program was the role of an Ecological and Environmental Advisory Committee, of which Ron was the first chairman. Ron brought a number of interesting reports and papers, and his talk stimulated a productive discussion of our own ESA program in Metro and comparisons with the Halton experience.

### Progress on Program for Identification and Evaluation of ESA's in Metro Toronto

Members of the Environmental Group have been gathering information on a number of natural areas in Metro Toronto with the objective of identifying those sites that should be given special protection as officially designated ESA's. Steve Varga and John Riley proposed the following list of potential ESA's. The list is arranged according to the geographical distribution of the areas. The numbers simply reflect the order in which sites have been added to the list. This list is not complete and we would welcome your suggestions of further areas worthy of investigation.

Some more detailed information on sites 1-29 is available in papers by Steve Varga and John Riley in "Protection of Natural Areas in Ontario", Conference proceedings edited by S. Barrett and J. Riley (published by Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview M3J 2R2).

Ralph Baehre (663-2163) may also be able to help with information sources since he is compiling a bibliography of general and specific references on Metro's natural areas and ESA studies.

If you have any information on the areas listed below, or would like to help in any aspect of a new or ongoing study, please get in touch with one of the coordinators indicated, with Ralph Baehre, or with Helen Juhola (924-5806) who has maps for most of the sites. By pooling the knowledge and effort of TFN members, we will soon have sufficient data to be able to make a strong case for the protection of Metro's environmentally sensitive areas.

Suzanne Barrett (537-9056)

- .....
47. ETOBICOKE CREEK - Kirsten Durling (279-0121) and Paul McConnell (252-8963) are coordinators for a study of this site.

#### HUMBER RIVER WATERSHED

23. Humber Marshes - This site consists of five open ponds, surrounded by cattail marshes, graminoid sedge marshes and bottomland forests. John Harris (231-8147) is coordinator.
24. Magwood Park - Site includes good representative examples of Humber Valley ravine forests.
29. Lambton Park - Slopes and tableland between Humber River Valley and Lambton Golf & Country Club include red oak woodlands and prairie habitat.
25. Lambton Woods
30. East Branch of the Humber River - From Islington and Finch south-east to confluence with west branch of Humber River. This site includes several oxbow lakes and some lowland forests. Steve Varga (223-4151/978-3542) is studying botanical aspects of this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP REPORT - continued

46. Humber River from Steeles to Finch - Mrs. Bridgeman (741-3772) is coordinating a study of this area.

HIGH PARK

- 18- West side of Spring Road Ravine, the east side of Spring Road Ravine  
19. and a small adjacent prairie community.  
20- The hillsides south-east of Grenadier Pond, and the hillsides south of  
21. the High Park Zoo.  
22. The slope on the east side of Wendigo Ravine, east of Grenadier Pond, Wendigo Ravine, and the western shore of Grenadier Pond. Steve Varga (223-4151/978-3542) is studying botanical aspects of High Park ESA's.

DON RIVER WATERSHED

31. West Don from Steeles to G. Ross Lord Dam.  
32. West Don from Finch to Sheppard.  
33. West Don from Rosedale Golf Club to Sunnybrook Park - (See TFN Ravine Study No.8 by Diana Banville and Linda Cardini)  
34. Western side of Lower Don - From Thorncliffe Park Drive to Bayview Ave. Extension. Site includes a mature maple-beech forest with an excellent display of spring flowers, and the regionally rare shagbark hickory. Pat McCaw (466-0240) is coordinating a study of the area.  
48. Sunnybrook Park  
49. Serena Gundy Park  
35. Wilket Creek Park - From Edwards Gardens to Eglinton Ave. This site is already known to contain 13 regionally rare plant species.  
12. Leaside Woodlot - A small tableland woodlot (See TFN (334) 9-10, 0 80 and TFN (337) 2, F 81)  
26. East Branch of Don south of Finch - An area of diverse habitats which includes 5 nationally and provincially rare species, and 30 regionally rare ones. Jack Cranmer-Byng (488-3262) and Steve Varga (223-4151/978-3542) are studying this area.  
43. East Don from Steeles to Finch  
50. East Don from York Mills to 401 - Owen Fisher (444-7190) is coordinating a study of this area.  
45. Taylor Creek - From forks of Don River to Woodbine Bridge. Kathy Kersey (759-7241) is coordinator.  
36. Warden Woods Park - Taylor Creek from Warden to Pharmacy. Ron Boss (751-3936) is coordinator.  
28. Taylor Bush Park - Between Victoria Park and Woodbine Ave. Steve Price (752-6823) is coordinator.  
44. Glen Stewart Ravine - Open red oak woodlands support such regionally rare species as trailing arbutus, sassafras and Indian cucumber root.

TORONTO ISLAND

14. The east part of Ward's Island  
15. Mugg's Island  
16. The Wildlife Sanctuary, Blockhouse Bay Island and Forestry Island  
17. The western part of the Toronto Islands - from the Island airport to Gibraltar Point. Steve Varga is studying botanical aspects of the islands.  
13. LESLIE STREET SPIT - Steve Price (752-6823) is coordinator.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP REPORT - continuedSCARBOROUGH BLUFFS

27. Guildwood Inn Property - includes Metro's best example of a red ash-silver maple forest, and a sugar maple-beech-hemlock forest. Steve Varga is studying botanical aspects of this site.
37. Cudia Park
38. Sylvan Park
39. South Marine Drive Park
40. Bluffers Park
41. Fallingbrook Woods - Western part of the Toronto Hunt Club. A red oak forest supports several regional rarities including red pine and yellow lady's slipper. Steve Taylor (261-8790) is coordinating studies of sites in the Scarborough Bluffs area.

HIGHLAND CREEK

11. Highland Creek Swamp - Steve Varga is studying botanical aspects of this site.
42. Highland Creek between Kingston Road and Lake Ontario - Several ponds and a marsh complex occur near the mouth of Highland Creek. The surrounding maple-beech slopes support a regionally rare sedge, Carex radiata. Steve Taylor (261-8790) is coordinating studies in the Highland Creek area.

ROUGE RIVER VALLEY

1. Lower Rouge Marshes
2. Red Oak and White Pine Slope Woodland
3. Rivermouth Beach Communities
- 4-5. Central Woodland Valley Complex
6. Streamside Horsetail Meadow
7. Mature Core Woods
8. Morningside Tributary Ravine
9. Finch Avenue Meander Area
10. Rouge River Valley at Metro Zoo  
John Riley (978-3542) is coordinating studies of the Rouge River Valley sites.

**FROM THE  
ARCHIVES**

Another bit of prose  
which decided to  
turn into poetry...  
from an October,  
1940, newsletter.

It was a stiff breeze,  
Dry and laden with vigour,  
Straight out of the northwest.

Across the sky,  
From the northwest to the southwest,  
It had lain  
A broad highway of filmy and interlaced  
Cirrus clouds  
Along which it blew in hearty gusts,  
A highway lined with a thousand cirrus  
Plumes and pennants,  
Curling and Whipping in the dazzling expanse  
Of intense blue sky.

R. M. Saunders

TFN (17) 1 0 40

## Help Wanted!

We need volunteers who would be interested in selling tickets for the Audubon Wildlife Film Series for next season - 1981-82. For information call Fred W. Barrett, 425-5238.

### SPRING AND SUMMER TRIPS

The Canadian Nature Federation will hold its annual conference in Guelph, May 8-10. For information about the conference, contact the Canadian Nature Federation, 75 Albert Street, Suite 203, Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 6G1.

The 50th anniversary meeting of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists will take place in London, May 22-24. For information about the meeting, contact the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 355 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario. M3B 2W8.

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Canadian Nature Federation will co-sponsor many trips (one to twenty days) during the spring and summer. Full information about these plans may be obtained from Canadian Nature Tours, 355 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario. M3B 2W8. Telephone 444-8419.

### CONSERVATION LOTTERY

The Conservation Lottery is a project of the Toronto Sportsmen's Association. Persons wishing to order books should write to Conservation Lottery, 61 Edgehill Road, Islington, Ontario, M9A 4N1, or telephone 233-3297. Supply your name, address and telephone number, club affiliation (TFN) and enclose \$10.00 for each book of 10 tickets. The TFN will receive \$3.00 from each book sold.

From last year's lottery, contributions were made to the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Save our Streams, Inc., Studentship assistance at ROM in Ichthyology and Mammalogy, the Acid Rain Seminar, for a Biologist for the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, Inc., and for many other programs.

The date of the draw is May 1, 1981. First prize is a trip to Hawaii. Most of the other prizes are of interest mainly to campers.

THAT UNLIKELY SHAMROCK, hare's-foot (or rabbit's-foot) clover, has come to light. Last year in our cover story TFN (330) 1 & 33, M 80, we were very vague about its presence in Ontario. In fact, Emily Hamilton tells us, it is right in High Park, Toronto, in open, grassy places, especially the north-east side. Look for it this summer in unmowed locations. (*Trifolium arvense*). (See Peterson/McKenny field guide Page 246).

### PLANT COMMUNITIES OF HIGH PARK

Although the region which includes Metropolitan Toronto and York County encompasses a large tract of land between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, three of its rarest natural areas are restricted to the highly urbanized setting of Metropolitan Toronto. One of these, the Lower Rouge Marshes, is the only regional example of a large and relatively intact Great Lakes lakefront marsh (TFN 333). The Toronto Islands contain the region's only examples of vegetated sand dunes, shoreline wet meadows, and woodlands of eastern cottonwood/red-osier dogwood (TFN 325, 326, 327 and 329).

The third rare natural area is the region's last sizable remnant of the Lake Iroquois Sand Plain. Its characteristic open woodlands of pine and oak once stretched through what is now downtown Toronto to the Rouge River Valley (Goldie, 1819). Queen's Park, with its massive open-grown oaks, is the last reminder of this community in the downtown area. Only in High Park do you get a glimpse of the variety of habitats which once occurred on the sand plain. The dry uplands support open woodlands dominated by black oak, red oak, white oak, red pine, and white pine. Prairie plants congregate around the scattered openings in this woodland. The cool, deep ravines which bisect the uplands support a number of species such as goldthread and bunchberry, typical of more northern habitats. Depressions and seepage areas in these ravines contain a variety of wetland species with such locally rare sedges as Carex aquatilis and Carex laevivaginata (also provincially and nationally rare). To the west, on the shores of Grenadier Pond, grow the regionally rare tufted loosestrife, swamp loosestrife and bulb-bearing water hemlock. This large diversity of habitats is now confined to about 90 acres of natural area which, incredibly, support 52 regionally rare plant species, 10 of which are also provincially and nationally rare.

#### High Park Prairies

The most important locations for rare plant species in High Park are its prairie habitats. These occur in the open woodlands of black and red oak of ESA 1 and to a lesser extent of ESA 7 and the dry open sandy knoll at ESA 6. Though it may seem difficult to believe, species typical of the tall grass prairies of Manitoba and Wisconsin occur in the City of Toronto. It was postulated that prairie species were introduced to these sites directly or indirectly by Man. While this may explain small isolated prairies low in diversity such as the spiked blazing-star (Liatris spicata) prairie along a railway line near Highland Creek (Catling and McKay, 1974), it can't explain the presence of the highly diverse High Park prairie which contains 31 plant species also known to occur in prairies out west. Transeau, 1935, hypothesized that prairies like those at High Park are remnants of a much more extensive prairie system which once extended into southwestern Ontario and adjacent states such as Michigan during a late post-glacial Zerothermic Period (a period of prolonged droughts). Once the climate reverted to the more humid conditions prevailing today many of these prairie communities were invaded by trees. Only under certain local environmental conditions could prairie communities continue to exist. A closed forest canopy can't exist on constantly eroding sites, very dry sites, frequently burned areas, or sites with fluctuating water levels. Thus prairie relicts are confined to bluffs, hill tops, cliff edges, sandstone outcrops, sand plains, dunes, rapidly eroding limestone outcrops and marshlands (Transeau, 1935).

Several examples of this type of habitat occur in York County and Metropolitan Toronto near the eastern limit of prairie relicts in Ontario. The sandy dunes and lagoon edges of the Toronto Island support prairie communities; the dry sand plains along the Holland River near Holland Landing support scattered patches of prairie with the only records in southern Ontario of such interesting prairie species as sand cherry (Prunus besseyi) and saskatoon (Amelanchiera alnifolia var. alnifolia) (Resnick, 1980, pers. comm. S.M. Kuja). Examples occurring on the Iroquois Sand Plain include a linear prairie concentrated along the railway and hydro lines at Lambton Park and the pockets of prairie at High Park.

The prairies at High Park are dominated by three prairie grasses: big bluestem or bluejoint turkeyfoot (Andropogon gerardii), Indian grass and little bluestem. The first two species attain heights of up to six feet. Big bluestem has narrow rings of blue at intervals along the stem, and its flowering spikes come to a common centre; Indian grass has a large flowering tassel, golden brown in colour. Little bluestem, as the name implies, is typically only about two feet high, and its flowering spikes are arranged at intervals all along the upper part of the stem. Both little bluestem and Indian grass are rare in Metropolitan Toronto and York County. They are also known to occur in Lambton Park and at Holland Landing.

Two forbs (herbaceous prairie plants) are well represented among the more dominant prairie grass species. From August to early September the purple flowering heads of cylindric blazing-star provide a sharp contrast to the dense white flowering clusters of round-headed bush-clover. Up to six feet tall, the latter is the dominant forb of the prairies of ESA 1. About 100 clumps of cylindric blazing-star add colour to the prairie of ESA 6. Both species are rare in Metropolitan Toronto and York County. They also occur, but to a lesser extent, in Lambton Park. Other forbs with prairie affinities which dominate the sites include showy-tick-trefoil (Desmodium canadense), azure aster (Aster azureus), bastard toadflax (Commandra umbellata), and gray goldenrod (Solidago nemoralis).

Scattered among the more dominant forbs and grasses are a number of rarer prairie forbs. One of the most unusual of these is frostweed. From June to early July it is easily recognized by its large, five-petalled yellow flowers; later in the year it develops numerous side shoots which support a number of smaller flowers totally lacking in petals. These apetalous flowers consist of five sepals, the outer two very narrow, with the outer surface of the sepals covered by star-shaped hairs. A regionally rare plant species, it is also known to occur in Lambton Park.

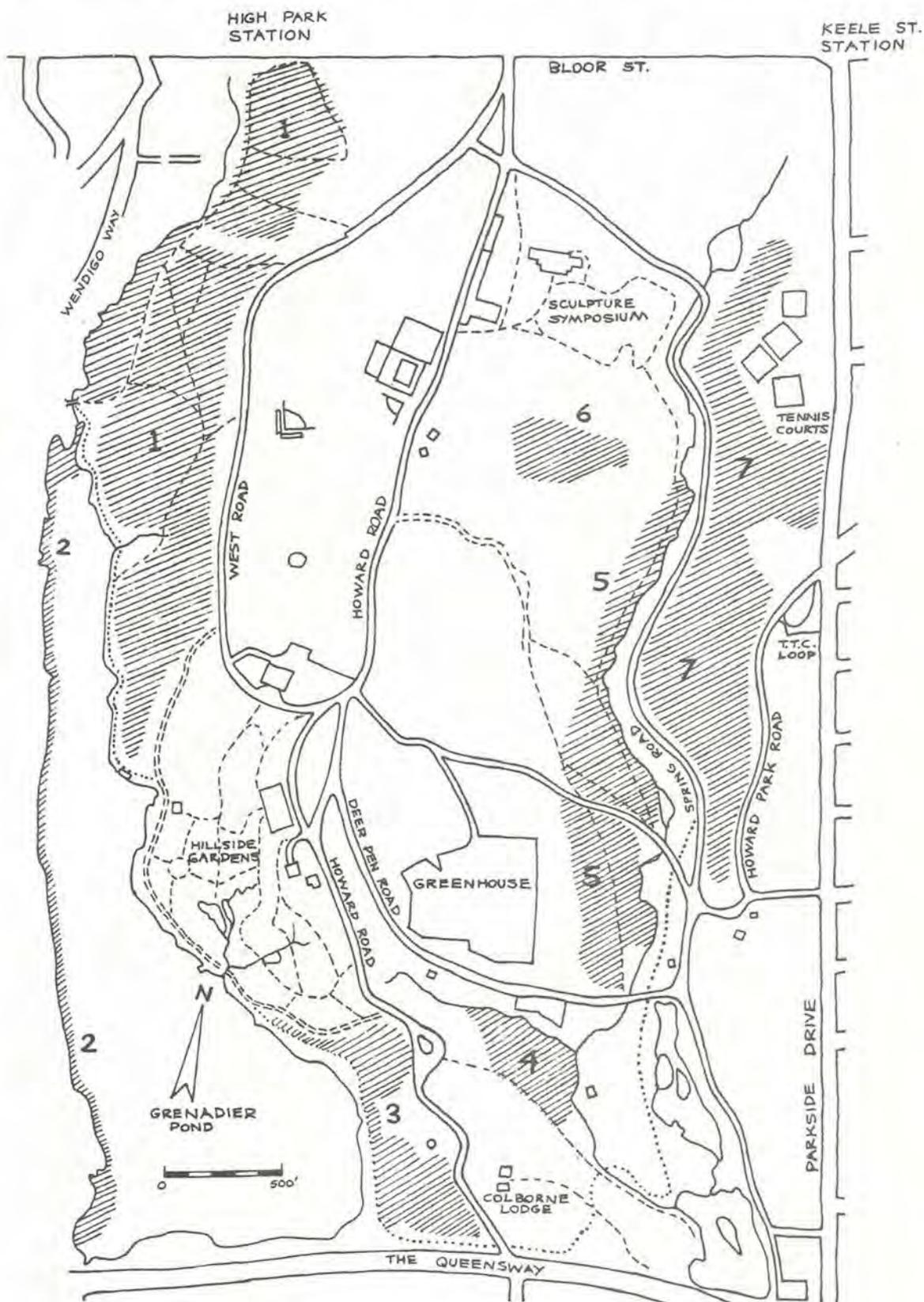
During mid-July and September the occasional drooping bell-shaped flowers of harebell or round-leaved bluebell bloom throughout the High Park prairies. A rare species for York County and Metropolitan Toronto, it also occurs in Lambton Park, the Holland Landing prairie, and an open oak woodland just west of the Humber Marshes. Like many other species occurring in prairies, harebell is also found in a wide variety of other habitats from the dry gravelly beach ridges of the Hudson Bay Lowlands to the limestone rock outcrops of the Niagara Escarpment.

Due to the intermingling of prairies and open woodlands at High Park, you also have forbs in the prairies that are usually confined to open woodland habitats; for example, in western North America pinweed, hairy bush clover and wild lupine are restricted to dry open woodlands.



C. above is big bluestem or bluejoint turkeyfoot (*Andropogon gerardii*).  
 For names of plants rare in Metro illustrated above, see Table 1, page 17

Figure 1: Candidate Environmentally Significant Areas in High Park



adapted from Wainio, et al.  
(1976)

Table 1: Plant Species in High Park that are Rare for Metropolitan Toronto

High Park Candidate E.S.A.'s

Illustration		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	** Agrimonia pubescens			+				
	Amelanchier spicata var. stolonifera (serviceberry)	+					+	
H	Andropogon scoparius (little bluestem)	+					+	
	** Aureolaria pedicularia (fern leaved false foxglove)					+		
E	Campanula rotundifolia (round-leaved bluebell)	+					+	
	Carex aquatilis					+		
	** Carex laevivaginata	+						+
	Carex muhlenbergii						+	
	Carex pseudo-cyperus		+			+		
	Carex rugosperma						+	
	Cicuta bulbifera (bulb-bearing water hemlock)		+					
	Convolvulus spithameus (low bindweed)	+				+		
	Coptis trifolia (goldthread)					+		
	Cornus canadensis (bunchberry)				+	+		+
	Cornus racemosa (Gray dogwood)							+
K	Cyperus filiculmis	+					+	
	Decodon verticillatus (swamp loosestrife)		+					
	Deschampsia flexuosa	+						
	Epigaea repens (trailing arbutus)	+				+		+
	Gaylussacia baccata (black huckleberry)	+						+
I	Helianthemum canadense (frostweed)	+						
	Hieracium canadense (Canada hawkweed)	+				+		
	** Hypericum prolificum (shrubby ST. John's-wort)							
B	Lechea intermedia (pinweed)	+					+	
F	Lespedeza capitata (round-headed bush clover)	+					+	+
A	Lespedeza hirta (hairy bush clover)	+					+	
D	Liatris cylindracea (cylindric blazing-star)	+					+	
J	** Lupinus perennis (wild lupine)	+						
	Lysimachia quadrifolia (whorled loosestrife)	+						
	Lysimachia thyrsoiflora (tufted loosestrife)		+					
	Medeola virginiana (Indian cucumber-root)				+	+		
	Monotropa uniflora (Indian-pipe)	+						
	Muhlenbergia frondosa	+					+	
	Myrica asplenifolia (sweet fern)	+						
	Pinus resinosa (red pine)	+						+
	Platanus occidentalis (sycamore)	+						
	** Polygonatum biflorum (Solomon's seal)			+				
	Quercus velutina (black oak)	+						
	** Ranunculus fascicularis (early buttercup)	+						
	Rosa carolina (pasture rose)	+						
	Rubus flagellaris	+						
	Sassafras albidum (sassafras)	+		+		+	+	
	Shepherdia canadensis (soapberry)							+
	** Silphium perfoliatum (cup-plant)	+		+				
	Solidago bicolor var. concolor (hairy goldenrod)	+				+	+	
	** Solidago patula (rough-leaved goldenrod)	+						
	Solidago squarrosa (stout goldenrod)					+		
G	Sorghastrum nutans (Indian grass)	+					+	+
	Vaccinium angustifolium (low sweet blueberry)	+						+
	Vaccinium myrtilloides (velvet-leaf blueberry)					+		+
	** Vaccinium pallidum (dry-land blueberry)	+			+		+	+
	Viola fimbriatula (northern snowy violet)	+				+		
	** Provincially and Nationally rare							
	TOTALS :	34	4	4	3	14	15	12

Largely confined to the dry open parts of ESA 6, pinweed ranges in height from 6 to 12 inches. Its minute flowers consist of five sepals, the outer two very narrow, and three small petals. (Although superficially similar to the apetalous flowers of frostweed, pinweed's flowers lack star-shaped hairs and are smaller than frostweed's 3 to 3.5 mm flowers.) This regionally rare plant species is also known to occur at Bond Lake and the Holland Landing prairie.

Restricted to a few isolated patches in ESA 1 and 6, hairy bush-clover has not been found anywhere else in York County or Metropolitan Toronto. Flowering from August to September, its cluster of white flowers on long stalks originate from the base of three roundish leaves.

From late May to early July one can find the blue flowering spikes of wild lupine occurring in scattered clumps throughout the open woodlands and prairies of ESA 1. At one time these hillsides were "blue with lupines", and supported colonies of the rare Karner blue butterfly (Plebejus melissa samuelis) (Syme, 1962) which feeds exclusively on lupine; however, mowing and herbicide spraying of poison ivy have caused a severe depletion of lupines and resulted in the extirpation of this butterfly from our region.

Sedges are often a dominant element in prairies. At High Park Carex pensylvanica is a dominant associate with the prairie grasses, while at Lambton Park Carex foenea is a co-dominant with little bluestem. Among the dense tussocks of Carex pensylvanica the regionally rare sedge Cyperus filiculmis also occurs at High Park. Its dense flowering head is situated on top of a long narrow stem and subtended by widely spreading leaves. Within our region it is known to exist on a disturbed roadside in the Rouge River Valley and at the Holland Landing prairie.

Associated with the prairie grasses, sedges and forbs are a number of shrubs. Some, such as upland willow (Salix humilis) and New Jersey tea (Ceanothus americanus), occur in western prairies, while others are more typical of communities on dry and/or acidic sandy substrates. For example, dry-land blueberry, a species typical of dry sandy oak forests in Southern Ontario, is fairly abundant in the prairie openings of ESA 1. Shrubs such as low sweet blueberry and sweet fern usually occur on dry sites reaching great abundance in the mixed and boreal forests of Ontario.

#### A Plan for High Park

At one time most of the 410 acres of High Park were relatively natural; however, parts of the oak woodlands have been converted for use as formal parkland and toboggan runs and such species as stiff gentian (Gentianella quinquefolia ssp. quinquefolia) and yellow flax (Linum virginicum) have not been recorded in High Park since the early 1900's. The extensive marshlands on the south, north, and east shores of Grenadier Pond were filled during "beautification" programs in 1960-61 (Wainio, et al, 1976), eliminating a number of rare wetland species such as swamp lousewort (Pedicularis lanceolata), Royal fern (Osmunda regalis), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), marsh bellflower (Campanula aparinoides), creeping snowberry (Gaultheria hispidula), marsh St. John's-wort (Triadenum virginicum), and sessile-fruited arrowhead (Sagittaria rigida). There is even a reference to pitcher plants (Sarracenia purpurea) in the diary of John Howard (Wainio, et al, 1976).

To maintain and even expand High Park's remaining natural areas, the City of Toronto should designate the most important natural sites as Environmentally

Significant/Sensitive Areas (Page 9). All herbicide spraying and mowing should be discontinued in these areas. Early spring ground fires, in combination with pruning, could be used to remove weeds and tree saplings (many of them exotics) from the prairie habitats. This method has long been used as an important tool in maintaining and even expanding prairies.

Attempts could be made to return some areas to their former state. The filled-in swamp in the south-east part of High Park could be excavated to below the water table with marsh vegetation allowed to colonize the site naturally. Mowing could be discontinued in buffer areas surrounding some of the candidate ESA's such as 1, 5, 6 and 7. The curtailment of mowing can have dramatic effects; for example, when mowing was discontinued on a small section of ESA 5, the nationally and provincially rare fern-leaved false foxglove, a plant species once thought extirpated from High Park, turned up again.

Steve Varga

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- Transeau, E.N. (1935) The prairie peninsula. Ecology 16(3): 423-437
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SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Each year the Y.M.C.A. sponsors the Algonquin Experience Summer Camp for boys and girls, 11-15 years of age. A number of positions, both paid and volunteer, are available for teachers, university and high school students, and social workers in the following areas: Counsellors (18 years old and over); Junior counsellors; Cooks; Doctor; Nurse; Geology; Naturalist (ecology, environment); Song leading; Canoe tripping; Out-trip Director; Business Manager; Climbing Instructor; Secretary; Swimming; Canoeing; Indian lore; Nature crafts.

For more information about this program, contact Larry Bagnell, Director, Algonquin Experience Camp, Y.M.C.A. Camping Service, 36 College St., Toronto, Ontario. M5G 1K8. Telephone 922-7474.

## "SCALING THE DEPTHS"

Geologic Time-Scale Terms  
- Part II

Are you game to descend still deeper into time? All of the eras which we clambered through in Part I, "the great eras of fossil-forming", are lumped together in one "eon" - THE \*PHANEROZOIC, meaning "EVIDENT-LIFE" EON (15% of Earth-time). The period at the very bottom of the Phanerozoic (to be explained in a later article) is called "The Cambrian"; therefore, all the time before it is referred to as "\*\*\*Precambrian Time" (85% of Earth-time) which is divided into further "eons"...

THE PROTEROZOIC EON (or "Middle and Late Precambrian") brings us into growing darkness for, with few fossils, it divulges to our eyes less ready evidence of life. (The Greek "proteros" means "earlier"; in botany, a proterogynous flower's stigma is ready before the pollen.) Algae and micro-organisms existed in this EARLIER LIFE EON and scientists (applying a little logic to the pattern-of-life before them) believe that invertebrates were also present. The Proterozoic extended roughly from 600 million down to 2500 million years ago. (We have to be careful if we talk in terms of "billions" as in the U.S. the word means "thousands of millions" while in the U.K. it means "millions of millions"!)

THE ARCHEAN EON (or "Early Precambrian") is the next level down. ("Archaios" rings familiar to us as an alternative word in Greek for "ancient"; we just have to think of it as much more ancient than "palaios".) The earliest forms of life known existed in this EXTREMELY-ANCIENT EON i.e.- blue-green algae and primitive micro-organisms. Dr. Lumbers of ROM tells us that there is abundant evidence of life as far back as 3800 million years ago, presently known limit of the geologic record. Beyond this we find ourselves in the dark abysses of time. I hate to tell you this but the Archean is the bottomless pit. Its lower boundary is described as "entirely indefinite", for the time being at least. To express this uncertainty, charts show a jagged line at the bottom of the Archean between about 3900-4000 million years ago. One suggested time-scale shows instead a broken line with a question mark at that point - and below it a further eon, down to about 4600 million years ago - "The Hadean". That's going just too far. I don't know about you but I'm getting out of here!

Diana Banville

For further reading...

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Precambrian Research 7 (1978):193-204 "Subdivision of the Precambrian - A brief review and a report on recent decisions by the Subcommittee on Precambrian Stratigraphy" by H.L. James. (Thanks to Dr. S.B. Lumbers, ROM, who is a member of the Subcommittee, a copy is in TFN Library.)

All That Glisters, folder, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - visually demonstrating the contrast between the length of Precambrian time and that of the Phanerozoic.

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\*In botany a phanerogam is a flowering plant ("evident marriage") and a cryptogam a non-flowering plant ("hidden marriage").

\*\*A term, "Cryptozoic" ("hidden life"), was coined but did not catch on.

(In his letter, Dr. Lumbers reminds us of the "swampy" nature of parts of the Canadian Shield, suggesting it's no wonder we become "bogged down" in the "quagmire" of Precambrian terms.)

## IN EXCHANGE . . .

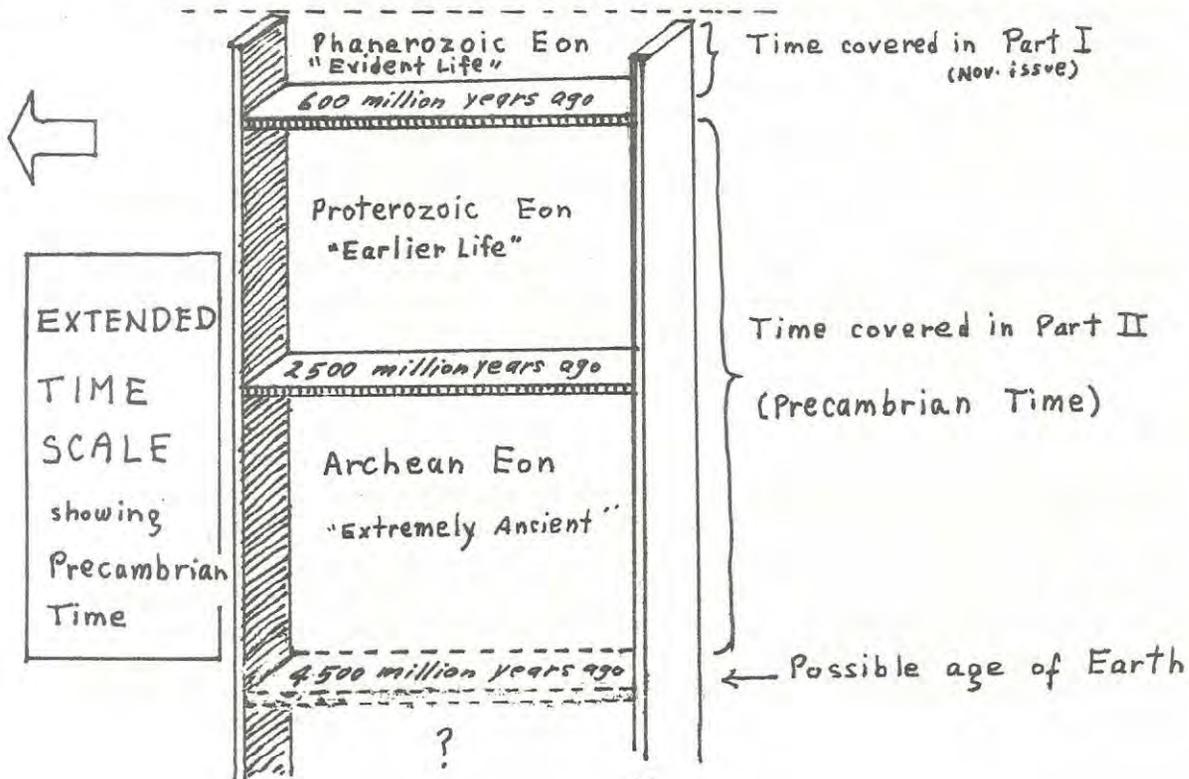
If any members would like to borrow any of the newsletters which we receive exchange for our Newsletter contact Bruce D. Parker, 449-0994.

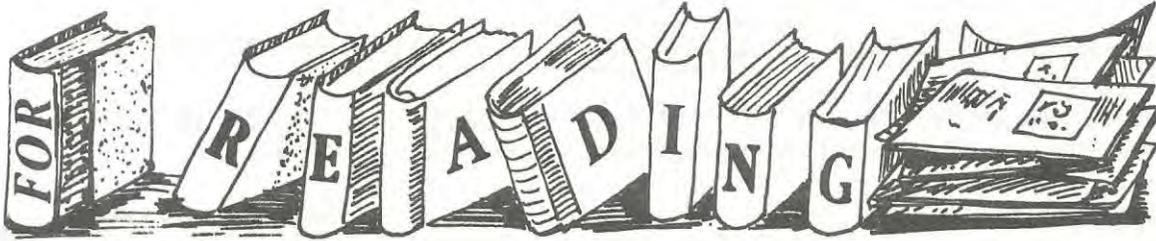
Pickering Naturalist, Vol 5, No. 4, winter 1980/81. An energetic and very successful exercise in allowing the public to become more aware of a club and it's place in the local community was the 'Open House' held by the Pickering Naturalists. The Open House, which was held in the basement of a church, consisted of displays of art work, photography, and books, a "Touch and Feel" table, nature films, a slide show, refreshments, a complimentary raffle and a field trip into an adjoining ravine.

The Cardinal, No. 101, Nov. 1980 (McIlwraith Field Naturalists of London). The first 100 issues of The Cardinal have been photographed on microfilm with a copy available for use in the McIlwraith Club's archives in the Central Public Library in London.

The Esquesing, Vol. 16, No. 4, Dec. 1980 (Halton Field Naturalists). From this issue we learn that the Region of Halton is compiling a list of heritage trees which will eventually be placed in a Regional Tree By-Law. The Halton Field Naturalists have been asked to assist in identifying candidate specimens. This represents a double step forward -- a local government is seeking the assistance and knowledge which is found in a naturalists group and heritage trees will be given protection as well as recognition.

The Wood Duck, Vol 34, No. 5, Jan. 1981 (Hamilton Naturalists' Club). Most naturalists' clubs conduct a Christmas Bird Count, some have a Spring Round-up and a mid-winter waterfowl inventory, the Hamilton Naturalists' Club does all of these plus a Fall Bird Count in early November. This fall's count, held on Nov. 2, 1980, tallied 138 species and about 103,385 individuals including a Wood Pewee, Veery, 15 Mockingbirds and nine species of warblers.





Wilderness Now: A Statement of Principles and Policies of the Algonquin Wildlands League (Third revised edition), 72 pages, \$6.00 including postage.

The tone and quality of this book is evident from the dedication, to the memory of a wilderness guide whose memorial fund made the publication possible, and to Charlie Cragg and Doug Pimlott, two former Directors of the League who made enormous contributions to the environmental movement in Canada. The thoughts and research of these individuals haunt every page because it was their hope that Wilderness Now would "generate knowledge of and action for wilderness in Ontario and elsewhere".

The book contains a clear statement of what the Algonquin Wildlands League stands for, and why, by covering topics such as a definition of wilderness, the value of wilderness, and "the regrettable necessity for parks". It also contains a unique review of the history and politics of the battle for parks, as well as a remarkably objective analysis of Ontario parks policy as it now stands. The Appendices pull together many useful legislative and policy tools such as the Wilderness Areas Act, Provincial Parks Act, Ontario Provincial Parks policy, Crown Timber Act, and much more.

This publication is very nicely designed and superbly illustrated with photographs by Bruce Litteljohn and Charlie Cragg. Charts and maps abound. For the interested student of wilderness policy, or the embattled veteran who has been through a few of these issues on a personal basis, this is a well-written, unique and important resource.

Monte Hummel  
Executive Director  
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (CANADA)

Available from The Algonquin Wildlands League, Suite 308, 47 Colborne St., Toronto, M5E 1E3. They have also donated a copy to TFN Library (690-1963). Our thanks to the League and James Hodgins.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Canadian Whole Food Book published by Harrowsmith, \$8.95 Cando Bookshop, Cumberland Ave. (or ask your Library to buy a copy).

This is the first good listing of local sources of foods unaltered by methods increasingly under more than suspicion. Reasons for changing old habits are described, as well as low-cost alternatives to the swanky health-food store. A good information-base for rational choices for today and tomorrow. The guide to Kensington Market makes my mouth water.

Mary Smith

For Reading - continued

Noms des Oiseaux du Canada/Canadian Bird Names, Canadian Wildlife Service 1961.

Before this little booklet was published, although there was some consensus on English names because of the American Ornithological Union's official listings, French bird-names varied in some cases. A committee was formed to study this and thirteen publications were reviewed from which the most suitable French bird-names were selected. (W. Earl Godfrey was one of the committee members; so I assume the selected names were those used in The Birds of Canada five years later (1966).) Some improvements over Taverner's Birds of Canada (1949) are worth noting. The Canada Goose is no longer called an "outarde" (bustard) but is now officially Bernache du Canada (ie Canadian Barnacle Goose) thus bringing its name into line with its proper family and genus. Icterids such as the meadowlarks and Red-winged Blackbird are no longer called "étourneau" (starling). The Eastern Meadowlark is now Sturnelle des Près, utilizing the Latin name (as is often done in French nomenclature) which in this case is Sturnella magna. At last the mystery of the new name of the redwing is solved for me. I had wondered why on CJBC it was being called "The Red K". Now that I see the spelling, "Carouge" (not "K rouge"), it's all very enlightening. Some English names in this booklet have recently been changed by the A.O.U.; so eventually we'll probably be having another revision on these. It's nice to think, however, that our French bird-names will probably be stable for a while. (Available from TFN Library, 690-1963, thanks to Jean Thompson who kindly donated it).

D.B.

PUBLIC DOMAIN ALONG WATERWAYS
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A question was asked at the TFN display at the CNE about "public domain along any body of water (river, lakes, etc.) six feet inland". Members may be interested in the answer which follows:

We presume that what you are referring to is a one-chain (66') reserve along the banks of navigable waters which was provided for in some patents issued by the Crown.

There is no general rule that any depth of land, 6' or 66', was always reserved as "public domain" or more correctly, as Crown land. Each government of the Province had its own policy regarding Crown reserves or riparian rights along the banks of bodies of water, and the instructions given to the Crown surveyors differed as the policy changed. For example, one Government might issue Patents so worded that one chain was reserved as a road allowance. Another patent might simply state that the banks were reserved for fishermen to dry their nets, or reserving to the public the right to beach boats on the shore. Other patents granted the title "to the water's edge" or "to the high water mark" or "to the low water mark" or simply "to the bank".

In other words, one must examine the particular Patent for each lot to ascertain whether or not any part of the bank is public, as opposed to private, property. The patents might be registered in the appropriate Registry Office, or if not, copies can be read in the Patents Branch of the Department of Natural Resources at Queen's Park.

Ross Davidson

Sequel to - "THE MIND BOGGLES".....

It was pointed out to me by a knowledgeable ornithologist after he had read "The Mind Boggles" (see Newsletter April 1980) that L. Irby Davies is a splitter, not a lumper. He said if I bought a "Field Guide to Mexican Birds" by Roger Tory Peterson and E. L. Chalif, my mind would boggle less; not that L. I. Davies' book is without merit; it has its value for further reference, etc.

So I did. I bought R. T. Peterson's guide and found myself down in Mexico and Belize in January 1980 on a short trip. Well, my mind did some boggling, but I certainly found Peterson's book a great help.

I didn't see 9 robins, but saw the Clay-coloured Robin (Turdus grayi). Hummingbirds were numerous and I managed to identify the Fork-tailed Femerald (Chlorostilbon canivetii), the Little Hermit (Phaethornis longuemareus) and the Green-breasted Mango (Anthracothonax prevostii). The others darted away before I could identify them. Of the jays, I saw the noisy Brown Jay (Psilorhinus morio).

For warblers, I was delighted with the Golden Warbler (Dendroica petechia) with its little reddish cap a few feet away from me on Cozumel Island. Many of the North American warblers were there; the most common one was the American Redstart.

I met all the three kiskadee-like flycatchers, the Great Kiskadee (Pitangus sulphuratus), the Boat-billed Flycatcher (Megarynchus pitangua), and the Social Flycatcher (Myiozetetes similis), all striking birds. You may find this hard to believe; we found 50 Scissortail Flycatchers (Muscivora forficata) along with many Vermilion Flycatchers (Pyrocephalus rubinus) in a field in Belize.

To mention a few, - I saw storks, vultures, kites, spoonbills, rare falcons, tyrant hawk eagles, rare rails, parrots, parakeets, ani, trogons, toucans, 3 species of kingfisher, antshrikes, tityras, attilas, elanias, euphonias, squirrel cuckoos, grass-quits, seedeaters, and the list goes on.

In Quintan La Roo we gaped at a pair of Orange-breasted Falcons (Falco deiroleucus) not supposed to be there according to the book. Some birds don't keep to the book! In Belize we found a flycatcher not described, and also a woodpecker.

I was pleased that I heard the tinamou, wood creepers, and the Cozumel Wren. I wasn't down south very long; it was just a taste of how exotic birdwatching can be. Soon I was back among the starlings and happy to see our North American Robin (Turdus migratorius) had returned to the city in good voice and spring plumage.

Joy Pocklington

For original article "THE MIND BOGGLES", see TFN (331) 24, A80

see illustration opposite 

**GRIMSBY HAWK MIGRATION - Best days, what to see and how to get there.**

Best days. Light to moderate winds from the southerly quarter combined with sunny or partly cloudy conditions.

What to see: First appear Red-tailed Hawks, Red-shouldered Hawks and an occasional Goshawk. Early April: Kestrels and Sharp-shinned Hawks. Late April: Peak numbers, predominantly Broad-winged Hawks.

How to get there - by public transportation. It is possible (and fun) to watch the hawks at Grimsby without a car. Phone VIA Rail for the trip to Grimsby, but phone the bus company for the trip back as the train returns to Toronto rather late at night.

From the Grimsby train station walk up Ontario Street to Main Street and turn right. As you walk along Main you'll pass the bus stop, opposite Hodgin's Drug Store. Turn left up Mountain Street, proceed a couple of blocks (noting the great cliff of Beamer Point, your destination, looming ahead of you). Turn right on Gibson Street and cross a footbridge. After 50 feet or so turn left beside a beautiful stone house (#14 Gibson) and walk past the barn, following this Bruce Trail access route uphill along 40-Mile Creek to the top of the escarpment. This is a beautiful, steep climb. At the top, walk west through the woods to the parking lot, where you'll find other hawk watchers.

-Wally Platts

- by car, for the less adventurous. Follow the Queen Elizabeth Way to Grimsby (Ontario/Christie/Maple exit) and take the main road up the Niagara Escarpment. Turn right at the top of the escarpment (Ridge Road) and look for the signs to the park entrance about a mile away.

Great Kiskadee

drawn from life  
by Stella Keys



A SURVEY OF ONTARIO BIRD LITERATURE - Part 5 SWANS to MERGANSERS
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Mute Swan.

1. Field, Marshall, 1968. Naturalized Mute Swans nest in Elgin County, spring 1968; The Cardinal 62: 16.
2. Peck, George K., 1966. First published breeding record of the Mute Swan in Ontario; Ontario Field Biologist (OFB) 20: 43.

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1. Angus, Hazel, 1971. The Whistling Swan at Port Rowan; TFN Newsletter 260: 7-8.
2. Fleming, J.H., 1908. The destruction of Whistling Swans (Olor columbianus) at Niagara Falls; Auk 25: 306-309.
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4. Halliday, H., 1963. Whistling Swans; The Ont. Nat. 1(3): 25.
5. Lumsden, H.G., 1976. The Whistling Swan in James Bay and the southern region of Hudson Bay; Arctic 28: 194-200.
6. McDonald, E.R., 1966. Whistling Swans in winter; The Curlew 11(2): 2.
7. Savage, J., 1908. The Whistling Swan on the Niagara River. Bulletin Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 9: 23-28.
8. Woodford, James, 1969. Whistling Swans on Lake Erie; Bulletin 28: 6 (Niagara Falls Nat. Club).

Trumpeter Swan.

1. Alison, R.M., 1975. Some previously unpublished historical records of Trumpeter Swans in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 89: 311-313.

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2. Dawson, J.B., 1968. Giants of the goose world return to Ontario; Ont. Fish and Wildlife Review, spring/summer.
3. Godin, Patrick P. and David E. Joyner, 1979. A description of plumage aberrancy in two wild Canada Geese; OFB 32(2): 46-52.
4. Hess, Quimby, 1943. Canada Geese summering in Northern Ontario; Canadian Field Naturalist 57: 46.
5. Miner, Manly F., 1931. Migration of Canada Geese from the Jack Miner Sanctuary and banding operations; Wilson Bulletin 43: 29-34.
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1. Almendinger, W.A., E.I. Seeber and E.C. Ulrich, 1949. Observations on American and Black Brant along Niagara River; Prothonotary 15: 71.
2. Lewis, H.F., 1937. Migrations of the American Brant; Auk 54: 73-95.
3. Sheppard, R.W., 1949. The American Brant on the Lower Great Lakes; Can. Field Nat. 63: 99-100.

White-fronted Goose.

1. Allin, Albert E., 1946. Great Scaup, White-fronted Geese and Hoyt's Horned Lark near Fort William, Ontario; Flicker 18(4): 102-104.

Ross's Goose.

1. Cooch, Graham, 1954. Ross Goose in the eastern Arctic; Condor 56(5): 307.
2. Cooch, Graham, 1955. Spring record of Ross Goose from James Bay, Ontario; Condor 57: 191.
3. Lumsden, Harry G., 1963. Further records of the Ross's Goose in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 77(3): 174-175.
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1. Baillie, James L., 1955. On the spring flight of Blue and Snow Geese across Northern Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 69(4): 135-139.
2. Foster, J. Bristol, 1957. Snow and Blue Geese nesting in the southern Arctic; Ontario Field Biologist 11: 22.
3. Gauthier, Maureen C., Hans Blokpoel and Steven G. Curtis, 1976. Observations on the spring migration of Snow Geese from Southern Manitoba to James and Hudson Bay; Can. Field Nat. 90: 196-199.
4. Hurlburt, W.E., 1936. Blue and Lesser Snow Goose near Vineland, Ontario; Auk 53: 207-208.
5. Lumsden, H.G., 1957. A Snow Goose breeding colony in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 71(3): 153-154.
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8. Snyder, L.L. and T.M. Shortt, 1936. A summary of recent events pertaining to the Blue and Lesser Snow Goose; Auk 53: 173-177.

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2. Munro, Wm.T., 1967. Occurrence of the Fulvous Tree Duck in Canada; Can. Field Nat. 81(2): 151-152.

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2. Goodwin C.E., 1956. Black Duck and Mallard populations in the Toronto Region; Ontario Field Biologist 10.
3. Goodwin, C.E., 1973. Mallard nests in oak tree; Ont. Field Bio. 27: 46.

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1. Alison, R.M. 1976. History of the Black Duck in Ontario; OFB 30(1): 27-34.

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1. Field, M.H., 1965. Banding of Blue-winged Teal at Long Point, Ontario; Ontario Bird Banding 1: 45-51.
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3. Sheppard, R.W., 1939. Blue-winged Teal in unusual numbers at Fort Erie; Auk 56(4): 472.

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1. Wood, A.A., 1948. The Cinnamon Teal in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 62: 125.

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1. Anon., 1969. Common Teal on Mud Lake; Bulletin 30: 30 (Niagara Falls).

Cinnamon Teal.

1. Wood, A.A., 1948. The Cinnamon Teal in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 62: 125.

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2. McDonald, E.R., 1965. New bird for the area; The Curlew 10(4): 5.

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1. Hasbrouck, Edwin M., 1944. Apparent status of the European Widgeon in North America; Auk 61: 93-104.

Wood Duck.

1. Anderson, J.F., 1966. Wood Duck nesting boxes in Coote's Paradise; The Wood Duck 19(8): 118-119, (1967) 20(7): 99-100.
2. Bingham, H.P., 1926. The Wood Duck and Hooded Merganser. Oologist 43: 108.
3. Field, Marshall H., 1965. Nesting notes on Wood Ducks. The Cardinal 53: 14.
4. Hubert, R.A., 1966. Wood Duck banding in Elgin County, Ontario; Ont. Bird Banding 2(1): 31-39.
5. Lemon, Earl, 1958. Wood Duck nesting boxes. The Cardinal 29: 14-15.

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1. Baldwin, D.H. and R.D. Montgomerie, 1965. The spring banding of Redheads at Long Point; Ontario Bird Banding 1(3): 23-30.
2. Fox, W. and C. Holdsworth, 1972. Migration of Redheads through Long Point, Ontario. LPBO Annual Report 1970: 6-13.

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2. Baillie, J.L., 1939. Breeding of the Lesser Scaup in Southern Ontario; Wilson Bulletin 51: 184.
3. Brunton, D.F., 1969. A banded scaup; Blue Bill 16(2): 35.

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1. Mansell, W.C., 1947. Ring-necked Duck breeding in Ontario; Auk 64: 474.
2. Mendall, H.L., 1938. Ring-necked Ducks breeding in Eastern North America; Auk 55(3): 401.

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1. Alison, R.M., 1974. Oldsquaw homing in winter; Can. Field Nat. 91(1): 188.
2. Speirs, J.M., 1945. Flight speed of the Old-squaw; Auk 62: 135-136.

Harlequin Duck.

1. Anon, 1968. Harlequin Duck at Queenston dock; Bulletin 16: 3-4 (Niagara Falls Nature Club).

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1. Quilliam, H.R. and R.B. Stewart, 1968. Common Eider - New bird for the Kingston list; Blue Bill 15(1): 3-4.
2. Sheppard, R.W., 1937. The American Eider on the Niagara River; Can. Field Nat. 51(4): 59.
3. Stewart, R.B., 1968. Observations of Common Eider; Blue Bill 15(1): 4.

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1. Alison, R.M., 1975. The King Eider in Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 89: 445-447.
2. Brigham, F.M., 1970. King Eider; Blue Bill 17(1): 13.
3. Elliot, R., 1901. The King Eider in Middlesex County; The Ottawa Naturalist 15(9): 197.
4. Snyder, L.L., 1927. The King Eider at Little Lake, Barrie, Ontario; Can. Field Nat. 41: 90.
5. Snyder, L.L., 1941. On the Hudson Bay Eider; Occ. Papers ROMZ 6, pp. 7.

White-winged Scoter.

1. Axtell, H., 1976. Record count of White-winged Scoters on Niagara River; Buffalo Ornith. Society Bull.

Surf Scoter.

1. Simikin, D.W., 1963. A Surf Scoter breeding record for northwestern Ontario. Can. Field Nat. 77(1): 60.

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1. Saunders, W.E., 1902. The American Scoter in Middlesex; The Ottawa Naturalist 15(2): 284-285.

Ruddy Duck.

1. Richards, James M., 1977. A summary of nesting records for Ruddy Ducks, *Oxyura jamaicensis*, in Ontario, with particular reference to the Regional Municipality of Durham; Ontario Field Biologist 31(2): 45-47.

Hooded Merganser.

1. Bingham, H.P., 1926. The Wood Duck and Hooded Merganser; Oologist 43: 108.

Red-breasted Merganser.

1. Richer, William E. and C.H.D. Clarke, 1941. Red-breasted Merganser breeding on Lake Nipissing; Can. Field Nat. 55: 137.

Smew.

1. Coggershall, Robert D., 1960. A sight record of the Smew, Prothonotary 26(9): 60-61.

Bruce D. Parker

L.P.B.O. - OBSERVATORY ASSISTANTS NEEDED

Volunteer positions with living expenses and accommodation provided at the Observatory are open throughout the year to persons of any age or experience who are available for at least a month. Applications will be considered at any time but should be submitted by March 1 for the summer vacation period. Before submitting application write for further information to David J. T. Russell, Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario NOE 1M0.

When the wind blows  
Like this,  
Everything is possible.

(haiku by Paul W. Smith )

## THIS MONTH'S COVER

"Kenilworth Ivy - or whatever". Drawings from life by Diana Banville

"It's beautiful," said my guest, stepping over the ebullient little leaves frisking at the base of the steps.

"Oh, Emily," I reply, "It's a weed. I pull it up by the handful."

"You mustn't do that," she says. "It's not very common in Toronto."

"Isn't it lovely!" exclaimed my next visitor.

"Oh, Helen," I say, "It's a weed!" Look, it's growing all along the driveway and undermining my house."

Weed, or rare and beautiful, this dainty, little, ivy-like plant rejoices in eighteen common names. I know it as Kenilworth Ivy. I felt very smug when I saw it cascading down old stone walls in England (not at Kenilworth) and was able to identify it for the rest of the group. It is not, however, a native of England. John Gerard<sup>(1)</sup> illustrates the plant in his Herball and it is possibly here that he describes a flower that might be this:

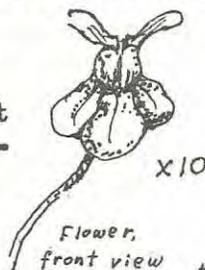
"There is a plant which I have set foorth in this place that may very well be called into question, and his place also, considering that there hath been great contention about the same...This plant hath greene cornered leaves like unto Ivie, long and small gaping flowers like the small Snapdragon; more hath not been said of this plant, either of stalke or roote, but is left unto the consideration of the learned". Unfortunately the wood-block illustrating the plant was printed upside down so the stems are shown standing erect instead of falling downwards. It is indeed a member of the Scrophulariaceae family and is Linaria cymbalaria (syn. Cymbalaria muralis).



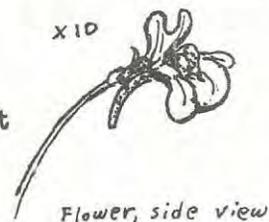
It is not clear from the references just how the plant reached England. Some say it was introduced as a salad plant in the 17th century, and others that it was brought from Italy to the Chelsea Botanic Gardens. However it arrived, it soon escaped, and by 1617 it was in the garden list of one William Coys. By 1640 Parkinson in his Theatrum Botanicum named it Cymbalaria hederaceae and stated that "it groweth naturally in divers places of our land".

It was Linnaeus on his first visit to England in 1736, having been shown the plant in the Oxford convincing analysis of it Linaria, to which it is his fancies, as he thought the impregnation of Antir-Campanula hederaceae!

In the early nineteenth century this delicate little plant caused an uproar among the botanists of Britain. A correspondent in Louden's



century this delicate little plant the botanists of Britain. A correspondent in Louden's Natural History Magazine had found it



MOTHER OF MILLIONS THOUSAND FLOWER OXFORD WEED PEDLAR'S BASKET PENNYWORT ROVING JENNY WALL TOADFLAX

KENILWORTH IVY IVY-LEAVED TOADFLAX IVYWORT ABBON'S BEARD CLIMBING SAILOR CREEPING JENNY COLISEUM IVY

RABBITS

MOTHER OF THOUSANDS

WANDERING JEW

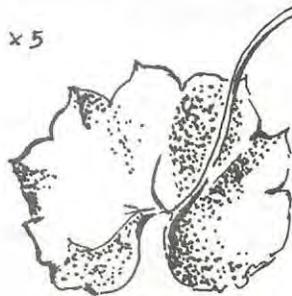
ITALIAN BASTARD NAVELWORT

Cover story - continued

growing wild on some rocks at Barmouth miles from any garden, and so, he thought, not an escape. A Mr. Dovaston replied that in Italy it was common on walls and ruins and that in his rambles around England years before he had carried a box of seeds of this "beautiful, gracious and tenacious plant" which he sprinkled on "rocks, ruins, churches, castles and bridges where I have since beheld it thriving in tresses and festoons to my fullest satisfaction". The horror of the botanists at this deliberate introduction of an alien was, however, some two hundred years late!



Kenilworth Ivy is a creature of limestone areas which explains why it thrives so abundantly on old stone walls, near houses and



underside of leaf

in other damp rocky areas. It was identified several years ago growing on the sides of Elora Gorge. The ivy-like leaves are somewhat thick in texture and are reddish purple on the backs. The long flower stalks bear small, solitary flowers formed like those of snapdragon and of a delicate mauve and yellow. After fertilization the seed pod bends downward and nestles into the cracks between the stones where the ripened seeds are discharged.

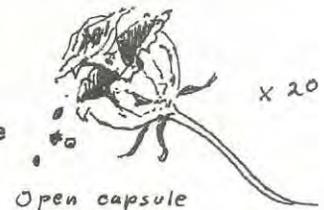
Besides its use as a salad plant, Kenilworth Ivy has been used medicinally for its anti-scorbutic properties, and has been prescribed in India for diabetes. It has an acrid and pungent flavour like cress. The flowers yield a clear but not permanent yellow dye.

In Italy it is called plant of the Madonna.



(1) John Gerard (1545-1612) - English herbalist and surgeon best known for his catalogue of plants entitled Herball dated 1597. He maintained his famous physic garden at Holborn and was superintendent of gardens for Lord Burghley (chief secretary of state for Queen Elizabeth I). Gerard had aristocratic connections and his plant collectors abroad were able to send him specimens from Italy and the Mediterranean.

References: Flowers and their Histories - Alice M. Coats  
A History of Herbal Plants - Richard le Strange  
A Modern Herbal, Vol. II - Mrs. M. Grieve  
Herbals - A. Arber

Side view,  
opening capsuleInterior view,  
developing fruit

Jean Macdonald  
with contributions from HJ and EH

*people*ROSEMARY GAYMER, Former President of TFN

Rosemary Gaymer was born in London, England, and has been in Canada since 1955. She has always been fascinated with all aspects of natural history and remembers going birdwatching as a young child, her father's binoculars slung around her neck and banging her shins as she walked.

For several years Rosemary has conducted evening courses on bird identification at Sheridan College which draw participants from long distances. During the day she is Career Planning Consultant at Sheridan College, and has written several books and articles on this subject as well as on natural history subjects. She served on various committees of TFN and was president in 1972-74 at the time of TFN's 50th anniversary.

BIRDING AND CYCLING COMBINE WELL
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Many activities that are pursued by naturalists are complementary to the philosophy of the urban environmentalist. Two activities which combine exceedingly well are cycling and birdwatching. Since many of our parks have bicycle paths, a birdwatcher can stay in a green area while moving from one good birding area to another and, by using his or her ears, locate species en route. The alternatives, such as walking or driving, have some disadvantages. Walking is rewarding and good exercise but is very time-consuming and, as a pedestrian, one can usually cover only one small area during the day. The other option is using a car which certainly conflicts with the philosophy of an environmentalist. The habitual use by one individual of a polluting, noisy, "gas-guzzler" for recreation is immoral in my opinion.

On the other hand, the bicycle is convenient for carrying books and gear which would be cumbersome and tiring to lug about over your shoulder. It is quiet and allows you to hear birds you might otherwise not be aware of. The bike is also quite portable and I have carried my bike through swamps and across rivers and saved hours of precious time which would have been wasted going around by car. I have always loved the convenience of riding a bike, there are no parking problems and you can stop any place you wish. Motorists would be pleasantly surprised if they would try this.

On those hot summer days I get tremendous enjoyment out of gliding through the woods, surrounded by greenery and feeling the wind on my face. It certainly beats getting stuck in a traffic jam. Next summer I hope to see more of us out on the bicycle paths.

Roger Powley

# COMING EVENTS

TFN 338

## Civic Garden Centre

The following activities will take place at the Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence Avenue East, at Leslie Street. Telephone 445-1552 for further information.

Botanical Art -- 6-week course, commencing Monday, March 2,  
10.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

Home Gardening for Beginners - 6-week course, commencing  
Saturday, March 7, 10.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon.

Vegetable Gardening Workshop - Tommy Thompson - Saturday,  
March 21, 10.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon. Free.

Bus Tour of Toronto Area Greenhouses - Monday, March 16;  
leaving Civic Garden Centre 9.00 a.m., returning approximately  
4.00 p.m. Call Centre for reservations.

## Royal Canadian Institute

The following lectures will be presented in the Medical Sciences Auditorium, U. of T., on the dates indicated. (Note new location and time.) Admission free.

Sunday Hydrogen: Its Future and Its Past  
Mar. 1 - Professor David S. Scott, Ph.D., Professor and  
3.15 p.m. Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering,  
University of Toronto.

Sunday The Wonder of the Weather  
Mar. 8 - B. S. V. (Bev) Cudbird, B.A., Climatologist and  
3.15 p.m. Broadcaster, CFRB Staff Meteorologist.

Sunday Cosmic Magnetism: From the Toronto Observatory to  
Mar. 15 the Magnetosphere  
3.15 p.m. - Professor G. D. Garland, Ph.D., Professor of  
Physics, University of Toronto.

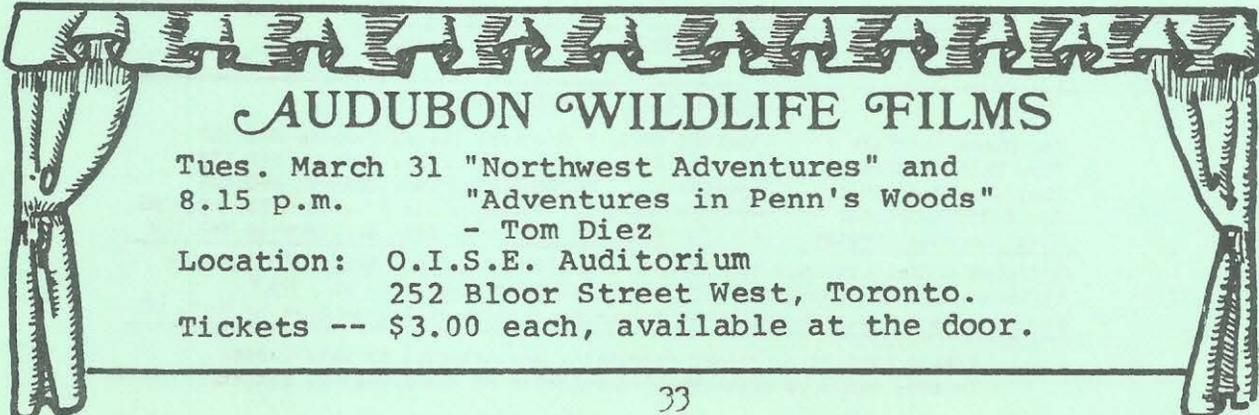
## U. of T. Botany Department

The University of Toronto will be holding "Open House" in the greenhouse of the Botany Department daily from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., Saturday, March 14, to Sunday, March 22.

Location: Northwest corner, College Street and University Ave.  
Admission free.

## Forum on Endangered Species

A Special Public Forum in memory of June Ruddoch, entitled "Endangered Species in Ontario" will be co-sponsored by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Sierra Club of Ontario, on Wednesday, March 11, at 8.00 p.m., in Room N-201, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto. The Forum will feature Fred Bodsworth, well-known naturalist and author; Lloyd Eckel, Ministry of Natural Resources; Monte Hummell, Executive Director of the World Wildlife Fund (Canada). Admission free.



## AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS

Tues. March 31 "Northwest Adventures" and  
8.15 p.m. "Adventures in Penn's Woods"  
- Tom Diez

Location: O.I.S.E. Auditorium  
252 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Tickets -- \$3.00 each, available at the door.

# TFN MEETINGS

VISITORS  
WELCOME

## GENERAL MEETINGS

252 Bloor Street West (O.I.S.E. Bldg.)  
(Between Bedford Road and St. George Street)

Monday, March 2, 1981, at 8.15 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHING NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS AND WILDLIFE

Dr. Bill Rapley, Animal Health Director, Metro Zoo

April meeting - Monday, April 6, 1981, at 8.15 p.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

## GROUP MEETINGS

### Bird Group

Wed. Mar. 25 Gull Study at Pickering Airport (A particularly  
8.00 p.m. topical subject in view of current emphasis on  
bird strikes at airports.)

Location: Dovercourt Public School, 228 Bartlett Ave. (Dufferin  
bus north from Dufferin subway station to Hallam;  
walk 2 short blocks east)

: : : : : : : : : : :

### Botany Group

Tues. Mar. 17 Alpine Flowers - Illustrated by pictures from  
8.00 p.m. Switzerland, Western Canada and Hawaii  
- Isabel Smaller, who was in Hawaii in December.  
Members are invited to bring a few slides of  
botanical subjects to show at the meeting.

Location: Hodgson Public School,  
Davisville Avenue, just east of Mt. Pleasant Road

: : : : : : : : : : :

### Environmental Group

Thur. Mar. 19 Significant Area Protection on Ontario Hydro Lands  
7.30 p.m. - Bryan Boyce, Ontario Hydro

Location: Huron Street Public School, 541 Huron Street,  
1 block west of St. George subway station

: : : : : : : : : : :

### Junior Club

Sat. Mar. 7 Display Day. Exhibits of Junior Club Members'  
10.00 a.m. Nature Projects.  
Prizes will be awarded by judges from the  
Senior Club.

Location: Note new location for this meeting -- O.I.S.E.,  
252 Bloor Street West, at St. George.

### EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Ms. Diana Enville - 690-1963 #710, 7 Crescent Place, Toronto M4C 5L7  
Miss Mildred Easto - 488-0962 #416, 28 Broadway Ave., Toronto M4P 1T5  
Miss Jean Macdonald - 425-6596 - 88 Parklea Drive, Toronto M4G 2J8  
Mr. Bruce D. Parker - 449-0994 TH66, 109 Valley Woods Rd., Don Mills M3A 2R8  
Miss Florence Preston - 483-9530 #203, 368 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto M4P 1L9

Articles and/or drawings are welcome. Articles may be anywhere from one or  
two sentences to 1500 words. To be eligible for inclusion in MAY  
issue, material must be received by member of Editorial Committee by Mar. 16

Please contact us before reprinting any material in this issue.  
In some cases we must obtain permission of the author or artist.