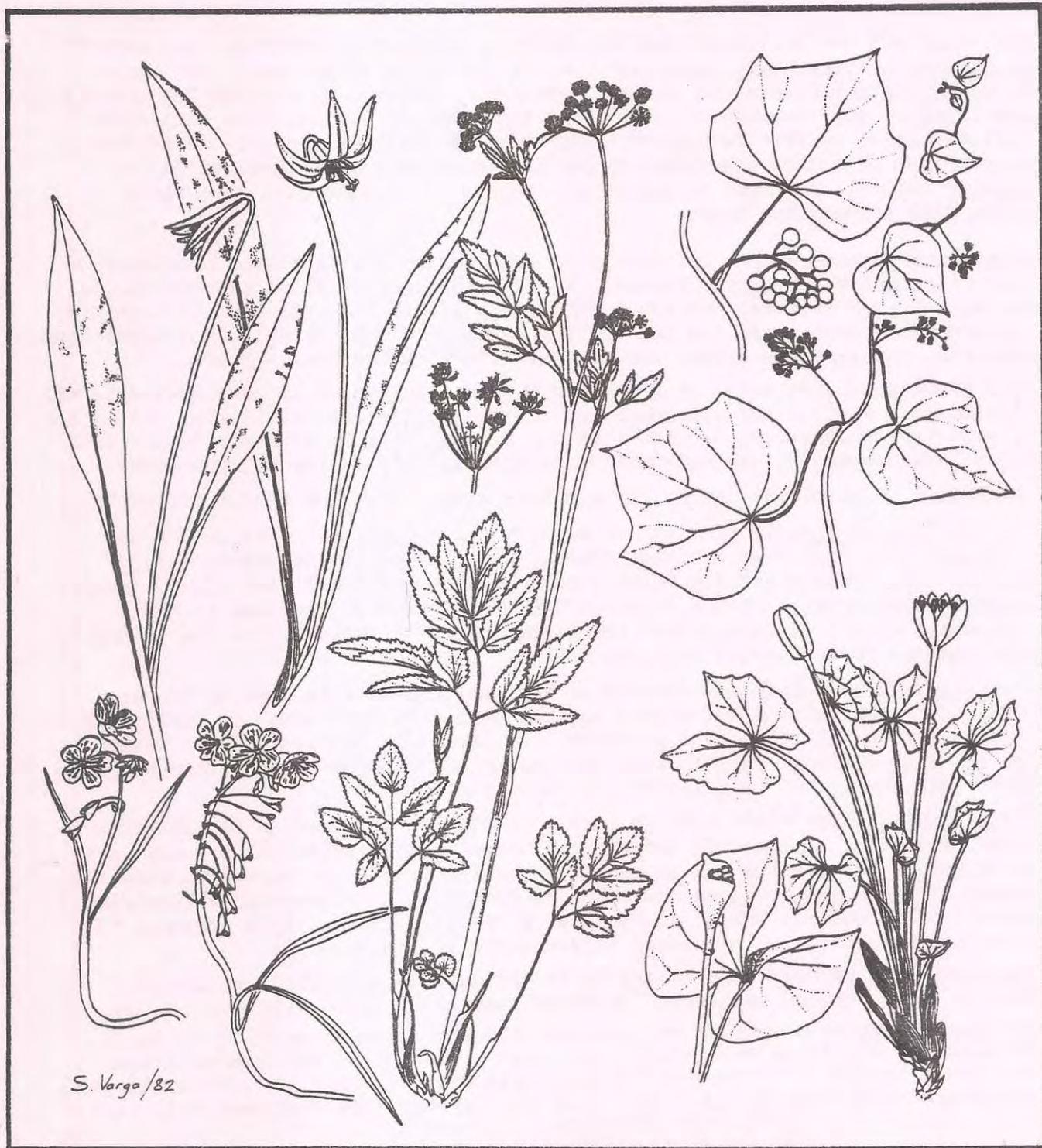


TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 348, May, 1982



What is so rare?

See page 29.

President's Report

Thanks to heated buildings, a variety of clothing, and stored and imported foods, we don't have to migrate or hibernate, but can survive and even enjoy our long winters. However, the first day we see clouds reflected in puddles, hear a robin sing or a killdeer call, smell grass, or taste maple syrup, we feel we have been hibernating -- our senses have so long been deprived of these simple, memory-evoking pleasures. We know then it is time to put away the travel folders and winter projects and once again become active field naturalists.

For those who are beginners, and who isn't a beginner in studying some aspect of natural history, many opportunities are available in the next four months to enjoy and experience our natural heritage. Although only a few TFN outings are labelled for "beginners", don't let that intimidate you. You will find fellow-members of TFN are very willing to share their knowledge. We do hope many of you will take advantage of our extensive outings program which, by popular request, has been expanded once again to include even more field trips this summer than last.

Many other opportunities are available for sharing your specific knowledge of the flora and fauna of our region. We need information about your favourite areas and your studies. We are particularly interested this year in obtaining information about migrating and nesting birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, insects, and even the abuses and uses of natural areas within Metro.

The TFN through its Board of Directors is able to respond to many environmental issues, but we find our responses are limited by the data available. We do not always have enough information about the natural history of a particular area to be able to assist the authorities in planning wisely for its management.

Meanwhile, some of the issues TFN has been able to respond to are listed below.

To the City of Toronto planners we submitted our published data on Toronto Islands, High Park, and Heritage Trees. The City is in the process of designating Environmentally Significant Areas in their Official Plan. Several members serving on a Ravine Preservation Committee have assisted in the preparation of a pamphlet about the importance of preserving the City's ravines and the new ravine by-law legislation.

To East York we submitted comments on various proposals to develop the area adjacent to Walmsley Brook Ravine and the ravine at the corner of Curity and O'Connor. We are pleased to announce that East York has applied for ravine by-law legislation. That is only the beginning. They need encouragement from East York members if this program is to be successful!

To Etobicoke we provided data on several heritage oak trees in the Thorncrest area, assisting planners in refusing a variance application which would have resulted in the destruction of several valuable trees. We were also able to submit Toronto the Green and our list of Potential Environmentally Significant Areas to the Ontario Municipal Board at a hearing considering a proposal to develop valleyland in the Humber Valley south of Finch Avenue.

In North York we were able to assist in the defence of a small valley-edge forest which, though designated parkland, was going to be sold for housing.

To Scarborough we expressed our concerns about a proposed rezoning of lands adjacent to the Rouge Valley and a proposed diversion of Morningside Creek. We also responded to a request for information about areas we consider to be environmentally significant. This work will probably be continued this summer

so if you have a favourite tableland, ravine, or valley site in Scarborough, please make note of its natural attributes and share them with us. Perhaps by working together we can help to preserve more of Scarborough's natural heritage.

Metro issues to which we responded include our continued comments on Metro's valleyland policies and comments on maintenance practices in some of our cemeteries. We also expressed interest in a proposed Don Valley Corridor study and provided constructive criticism of the Acres Consulting Services Ltd. report on the problems of disposing of the Keating Channel dredgeate. A report on areas we consider to be significant or potentially significant has been sent to the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority as well as comments on their new watershed plan. We also have continued to correspond with Ontario Hydro on the preservation of significant natural features on their lands.

Provincial concerns to which we have responded include Ontario's draft Wetlands Policy, Ontario's Planning Act Review (via the Federation of Ontario Naturalists), and Ontario's proposed route for Highway 89. Following correspondence about the importance of environmental studies of the Keswick marshes, time limit of the studies has been extended one year to increase the value of the data. Information provided to the newly-formed South Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority has resulted in our own Jim Baillie Nature Reserve being listed as an Environmentally Significant Area. We also managed to submit a letter expressing our concerns for the management of Backus Woods.

In "Alberta, A Natural History" (1967) edited by W.G. Hardy, TM Myres gives the best description I have read of what we as naturalists should be doing: "... The roles of natural history clubs in modern society are: to interest more people in understanding their natural environment; to teach people how to identify animals and plants in the field, and how to discover more about them; to increase the available knowledge of the natural history of an area in relation to neighbouring regions; and to note changes in the distributions of plants and animals in successive years, and to put these on permanent public record ... Naturalists must play another very important role. Resource biologists are dependent to a great extent upon the general public for information about abuses of the environment ... An organized network of widely scattered amateur naturalists can quickly alert the authorities to local occurrences of pollution, unnecessary habitat destruction, or changes in the composition of the flora or fauna."

So don't forget, even if you can't tell a trillium from a robin, you have plenty of opportunities in the next four months, and anyway you can always report abuses and pollution to the authorities. See page 35 of Toronto the Green for numbers to call.

Please, renew your membership in TFN now (see page 43 for renewal form) and have a good summer.

Helen Juhola (924-5806)

112-51 Alexander St.,
Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1B3

<p>Dusk: Sparkles of sunlight Reflecting gold in the lake from the evening sky.</p>

Haiku by Lori Parker

SOME GYPSY MOTH OBSERVATIONS

In the summer of 1981, TFN members witnessed with consternation the effects of gypsy moth infestations in New England.

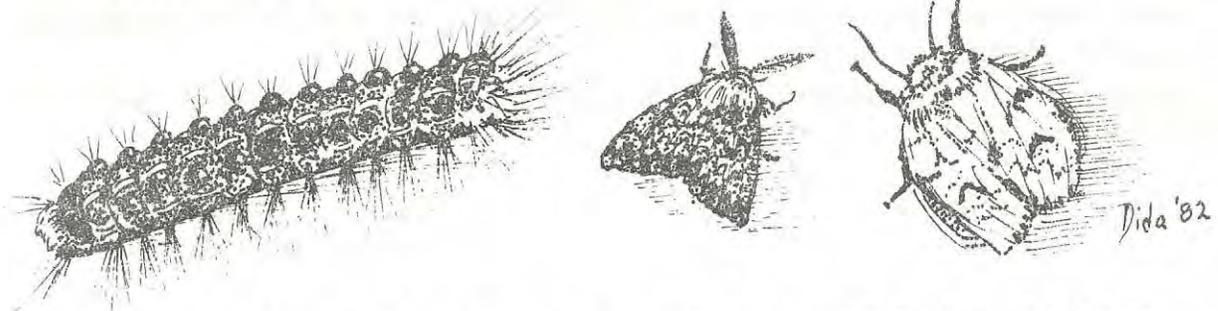
When Emily Hamilton arrived in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts, where she was visiting her sister, on June 13, she found the apple trees infested with the larvae of this moth, *Lymantria* (or *Porthetria*) *dispar*. They were about 1-1/2" long. During her stay, she spent some time picking larvae off the trees with tweezers. Though the apple trees were protected with baffles at the base, this did not prevent ballooning larvae from settling in. By the time Emily left the area, June 25th, the larvae were exceeding 2" in length and some were going into the chrysalid stage.

On July 12th my niece, Diana Humphrys, her husband, daughter and I motored down through the foothills of the Catskills, near Kingston, New York, to visit my sister. Suddenly Diana, in dismay, drew our attention to the apparently dead trees clothing the crests of distant hills. Our path took us through many of these extensive areas of defoliated trees. We were appalled at the thought of some dreaded thing spoiling our beautiful Hudson Valley but were somewhat encouraged when we encountered here and there great expanses of healthy trees alternating with affected stands. On reaching our destination we made enquiries and were introduced to the gypsy moth. Not that we ever saw one. It was too late for the larvae. Perhaps some adults had not emerged and others were already dead (they live only four days). We later learned that most trees recover their foliage the same season.

Emily and I compared notes that summer and wondered if the gypsy moth had reached Ontario. We found that it has been here for some time. Suddenly now articles on the subject are appearing in newspapers. Our gypsy moth file is growing.

Diana Banville

Gypsy Moth



<p>Larva: 5 pairs blue dots followed by 5 pairs red dots</p>	<p>Adults: Male tan and brown Female mostly white</p>
--	---

(after photographs in Agriculture Canada Publication 1516)

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

During the 1981-2 year the Board of Directors of the TFN has consisted of the following persons:

PRESIDENT	Helen Juhola
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mary Smith
IMMEDIATE PAST-PRESIDENT	Wesley Hancock
DIRECTORS DUE TO RETIRE IN 1982	Laura Greer Jean Macdonald Roger Powley
DIRECTORS DUE TO RETIRE IN 1983	Dave Broughton Steve Varga Jim Woodford
DIRECTORS DUE TO RETIRE IN 1984	Beth Jefferson Bruce Parker Robin Powell

The Nominating Committee, consisting of TFN's three most recent Past-Presidents, recommends the following slate of nominees to the Board for the 1982-1983 year:

<i>PRESIDENT</i>	<i>Mary Smith</i>
<i>VICE-PRESIDENT</i>	<i>Jean Macdonald</i>
<i>DIRECTORS TO RETIRE IN 1985</i>	<i>June Hooey Roger Powley Winnifred Smith</i>

The TFN's By-Law No. 1, Section 3(c), provides that "nominations may be proposed in writing to the Secretary, by any three members of the Corporation" (i.e. the TFN) "accompanied by the written consent of the nominee. Such nominations shall be published in the September issue of the Newsletter, and the names of such nominees shall be added to the list of candidates submitted by the Nominating Committee and shall be presented to the Annual Meeting" for election by ballot by those members present at the meeting.

Note: Material for publication in the September Newsletter must be delivered to the secretary on or before July 15, 1982.

Secretary: Robin Powell
169 St. George St.
Apt. 402
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2M4

INTRODUCTIONS

All of the nominees, except June Hooey and Winnifred Smith, are currently board members. Mary Smith is Vice-president, Jean Macdonald has been a director for three years, and Roger Powley has been a director for one year. Now, let's meet June and Winnifred:

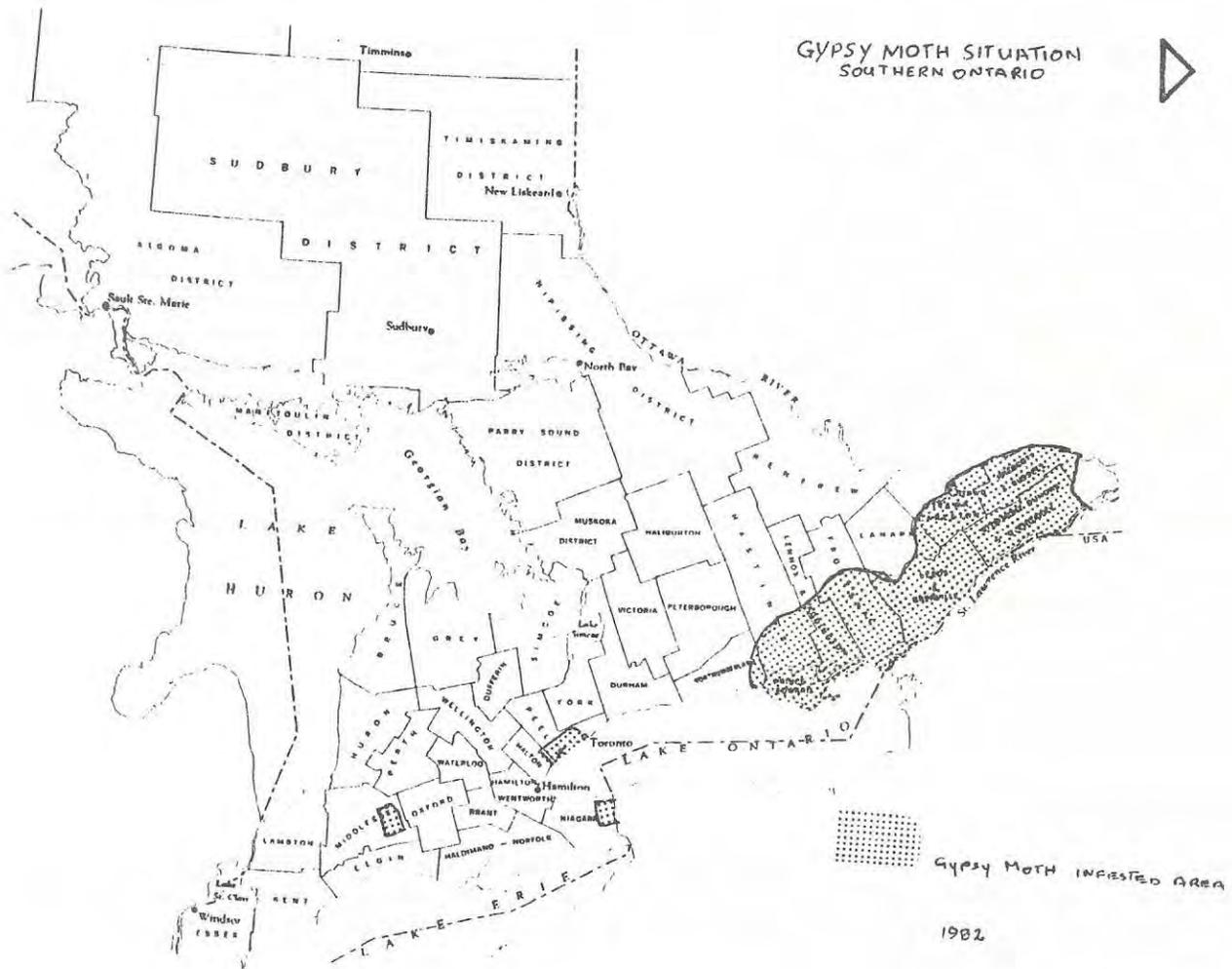
June Hoey

You have likely seen June selling publications at our monthly meetings. In addition to her activities with the TFN, June is a member of the Toronto Bird Observatory, the South Peel Naturalists, and the Long Point Observatory. This spring she will be assisting Rosemary Gaymer, a past-president of our club, in the Jim Baillie Birdathon.

Winnifred Smith

Winnifred has been a member of the TFN for many years and is one of our valued outings leaders. She has also been a member of both the Guelph Field Naturalists and Kingston Field Naturalists and is currently a member of the FON. Her field interests include both birds and botany.

Bill Andrews
 Chairman, Nominating Committee
 (425-4607)



GYPSY MOTH - BACKGROUND IN CANADA

The gypsy moth was found in Canada in the early 1920's around LaColle, Quebec. This small infestation was soon eliminated and the moth was not found again until 1936 when a light infestation was discovered in the St. Stephen-Milltown area in New Brunswick. The Maritime provinces remained free of gypsy moths until 1981 when a few egg-masses were discovered in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This was not the case in Quebec. By 1954, populations of gypsy moth were building up in the States of Vermont and New York within 20 miles of the Canadian border. At this time, the United States had developed a pheromone-baited trap to be used in detection surveys for the gypsy moth, and agreed to supply enough of these to enable Canada to monitor high-suspect areas along its border with Vermont and New York. Each year from 1959 to the present, surveys have located infestations of gypsy moth through most of the southwestern portion of Quebec from near Quebec City to the Ontario-Quebec border.

Although Ontario had been included in the trapping program since 1959, egg-masses were not found until 1969, when they were discovered on Wolfe Island, near Kingston, during an egg-mass scouting program. They were found the following year during a similar survey south of Glen Robertson on the Quebec-Ontario border. From 1969 until 1980, trapping for male moths was increased around these two locations, followed by egg-mass surveys. When egg-masses were found, spray programs were initiated to prevent a build-up of the insect and to lessen the danger of it being spread to non-infested areas. Although these spray programs have not eradicated the gypsy moth from Ontario or Quebec, they have helped to delay its spread. From the first introduction in Ontario (Kingston and Glen Robertson) it did not reach the Ottawa area until 1980.

In 1981, a large area west of Kaladar was found to be infested by the gypsy moth. This area consisted of three pockets of heavy defoliation and high egg-mass counts. In addition, infestations have been detected in other areas of Ontario, namely Mississauga-Oakville, London and Niagara Falls. These finds were the results of our male-moth-trapping program, which involves setting traps along the leading edge of the generally infested area, followed by an egg-mass survey for any indication of the pest advance by natural means. Also, trapping is now done in most of the major cities and towns and recreation areas in all the provinces in Canada to locate any infestation that may have been introduced artificially by man and his equipment, in his movements across the country.

Currently, control programs are directed towards delaying long-distance spread to cities, to Canada's forests and to protecting a multi-million dollar tourist industry which could be lost if camping parks became unfit for camping.

DISTRIBUTION

It is not known where or when the gypsy moth was first recognized as a forest pest. Earliest records are from Europe and they indicate that it probably originated in Central Asia. World distribution as of 1981 shows the gypsy moth being present in the following countries:-

Europe:- Austria, Balearic Islands, Belgium, Bulgaria, Corsica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R.

Asia:- Afghanistan, China, Cyprus, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kashmir, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Rjukyu Islands, Syria, Taiwan, Tibet, Turkey

Africa:- Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

North America:- Canada, United States

LIFE CYCLE

There are four stages in the life cycle of the gypsy moth - Egg, Larva, Pupa, Adult.

The eggs are laid in clusters of 500 or more, and covered with buff-coloured hairs from the abdomen of the female; they resemble small pieces of chamois. Eggs are deposited in August and remain in this stage until early May of the following year. They can be found attached to the underside of branches, under bark scales, in cavities of trees, under rocks, on fences and on camping equipment.

The larvae emerge from the eggs during the warm weather in May, feeding until early July, by this time reaching approximately 6-7 cm in length. They are dark-coloured, quite hairy, easily recognized by the double row of dots along the back:- commencing at the head, 5 pairs of blue, 6 pairs of red.

Pupae are dark reddish brown with a few yellowish hairs attached and are found from late June to late July.

Adults emerge during the latter part of July and into August. The males are brownish tan in colour, with small bodies and well developed wings and are strong fliers. The females are white; larger than the males; have well developed wings but are unable to fly and rely on a scent to attract the males. Males usually emerge 4-5 days ahead of the females.

SUMMARY OF GYPSY MOTH IN ONTARIO

The gypsy moth is a serious defoliator of forests and ornamentals, introduced into Canada in the early 1920's. It became established in Ontario in 1969 at Wolfe Island and in 1970 at Glen Robertson. By 1980, an area between Brighton and the Ontario-Quebec border was considered to be generally infested. This is not to say that the pest is causing severe problems throughout that area, but that high populations and isolated defoliation may occur in localized sites within the area. In 1981, during an aerial survey in this area, 23 locations showing defoliation were discovered, but only 5, (3 in the Kaladar and 2 in the Gananoque area) totalling approximately 3,600 acres, showed that the gypsy moth was the major culprit. The remaining 18, ranging in size from 3 to 50 acres, produced very few gypsy moth egg-masses and may have been defoliated by the forest tent-caterpillar.

C. Slight

(Survey Section, Plant Quarantine
Division, Agriculture Canada)

Publication No. 1516, a folder on the gypsy moth, with illustrations in colour, is available from Information Services, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa K1A 0C7

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS IN METRO TORONTO

Imagine tall grass prairies; marshes with American Bitterns, Least Bitterns, and Black Terns; marram grass sand dunes; cool hemlock slopes; huge nesting colonies of Common Terns and Ring-billed Gulls; Black-crowned Night Heron rookeries; wave washed beach strands; tamarack swamps, old white pine forests; and fens and wet meadows ablaze with colourful orchids, gentians, gerardias and lobelias. Although these wonders make one think of far away places in southwestern or central Ontario, in fact, all can be observed in heavily urbanized Metro Toronto.

In 1913 naturalists were amazed by the diversity of habitats that existed in what is now Metropolitan Toronto: "...There are few places where one can find on so small an area so many abrupt changes in the character of vegetation due to variations in soil and in the micro-climatic conditions." (Howe, 1913) This diversity still exists, but the natural areas are smaller.

In an effort to protect Metro's remaining natural heritage, the members of the Environmental Group of the Toronto Field Naturalists have identified 37 sites in Metro as Environmentally Significant Areas (ESA's). A further 39 sites require more fieldwork. A natural area is considered to be an ESA if it fulfills one or more of the following criteria:

- ▽ it contains locally, provincially, or nationally rare species or landforms
- ▽ it contains a great diversity of habitats
- ▽ its existence is vital to the maintenance of a natural system beyond its boundaries such as serving as a water storage or recharge area, as an important migratory stopover or concentration point, or as a link between natural areas
- ▽ it is particularly suitable for scientific research or conservation education
- ▽ it is large, thereby potentially providing habitat for species requiring large areas of suitable habitat
- ▽ it has high aesthetic value which any alteration would lower
- ▽ it is a remnant of a particular habitat which has virtually disappeared from Metropolitan Toronto

Similar criteria have been used by the regional governments of Waterloo, Halton, and Hamilton-Wentworth to designate ESA's in their Official Plans. Hopefully an upcoming Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority report on ESA's in its watersheds will result in the designation of ESA's in our region and appropriate management guidelines ensuring their protection.

Members with further information about any of the areas listed in the following pages, or who know of other areas which may qualify for any of the reasons listed above, please contact Steve Varga, 5900 Yonge St. Apt. 618, Willowdale M2M 3T8, telephone 223-4151 (evenings) or 978-3542 (days).

Steve Varga

COOPERATIVE NATURALISTS' PROJECTS

A Directory to Cooperative Naturalists' Projects in Ontario is available from Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, N0E 1M0, at \$1.50 each. (Reduced rates on orders of more than five copies.)

The Directory provides information for prospective volunteers on naturalists' projects. The projects include migration and breeding season studies, seasonal studies, check lists and area inventories.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

THE ROUGE RIVER WATERSHED

- 1 Rouge Valley south and north of Finch Ave. E.
- 2 Core Woods, Metropolitan Toronto Zoo
- 3 Morningside Valley just west of the Rouge River and Metro Zoo
- 4 Little Rouge Valley south of Beare Rd.
- 5 Valleys of Rouge River and Little Rouge Creek, and interfluvial tableland from Hwy. 401 to the hydro right-of-way north of Twyn Rivers Drive.
- 6 Rouge Valley between Hwy 401 and Lake Ontario.
- 7 Lakeshore swale along Lake Ontario, east side of Rouge River mouth.

These are the largest and most diverse natural areas in Metropolitan Toronto, with 92 regionally rare plant species and 14 nationally and provincially rare ones (Riley et al., 1981). There are excellent examples of wooded valley slopes, with the hemlock forests of the cooler, north-facing slopes providing an optimum site for ground pine (*Lycopodium obscurum*), common polypody (*Polypodium virginianum*), Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*), and yellow ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens*); while the warmer south-facing slopes of red oak sustain such southern rarities as hairy beardtongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*), wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), yellow pimpernel (*Taenidia integerrima*) and *Scirpus verecundus* - one of only two sites for this bulrush in Canada. Cedar, maple - beech, successional birch forests, and an excellent white pine stand (Morningside Valley) also occur along the valley slopes. Provincial rarities such as the dryland blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*), poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) and Goldie's fern (*Dryopteris goldiana*) are confined to the Rouge's tableland forests - the largest in Metro.

Terraced, deciduous swamp forests, cedar swamps, mature willow forests with a 6-foot high ostrich fern understory, a water arum (*Calla palustris*) marsh, willow - Manitoba maple thickets, open fields, and variegated horsetail (*Equisetum variegatum*) swales are some of the diverse habitats encountered on the floodplain. The horsetail swards, in particular, contain such showy herbs as fringed gentian (*Gentianella crinita* ssp. *crinita*), slender gerardia (*Agalinus tenuifolia*), narrow-leaved willow-herb (*Epilobium leptophyllum*), closed gentian (*Gentiana andrewsii*) and the nationally rare orchid: shining ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes lucida*).

Tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*), wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), meadow sweet (*Spiraea alba*), swamp smartweed (*Polygonum coccineum*) and great St. Johnswort (*Hypericum pyramidatum*) are a few of the 30 local rarities confined to the graminoid meadows, cattail marshes and open ponds of the 32-hectare Rouge River lakeshore marshes. This largest and most pristine of Metro's marshes has an unparalleled number of breeding birds, with such locally rare nesters as the Common Gallinule, American Coot, American Bittern, Least Bittern, Long-billed Marsh Wren and Black Tern (Riley, 1978).

To the south of the marshes, a beach strand community supports such lakeshore species as the sea-rocket (*Cakile edentula*), seaside spurge (*Euphorbia polygonifolia*), *Cyperus engelmannii* (Engelman's cyperus) and bushy cinquefoil

(*Potentilla paradoxa*).

Threats to the sites: a proposal to build a large parking lot along Twyn Rivers Drive; proposed extension of Lawrence Ave. East across the Rouge River mouth.

HIGHLAND CREEK WATERSHED

- 10 The Highland Creek Swamp: east and west of Morningside Ave., south of Ellesmere Rd.

The site contains an extensive cedar - tamarack swamp, with such noteworthy species as balsam fir (the only known site in Metro for this boreal tree species), *Carex leptalea*, goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*), water avens (*Geum rivale*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), showy ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) and naked mitrewort (*Mitella nuda*). There are examples of hemlock - white-cedar bottomland terrace forests with such local plant rarities as shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), water pennywort (*Hydrocotyle americana*), *Carex scabrata*, the rare (for Ontario and Canada) rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*), and bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*). The western edge of the site contains a large graminoid marsh. The swamp is bordered by mature wooded slopes dominated by sugar maple, red oak, beech or white pine. Twelve regionally rare plant species occur on the site.

- 6 Lower Highland Creek: south of Lawrence Ave. E.

Diverse habitats characterize this significant area. White pine, hemlock, red oak, paper birch, beech, and sugar maple - beech all occur as dominants along portions of the valley slopes. The latter two forest types support the nationally and provincially rare sedge *Carex radiata* - only the second known site for this species in Canada. Willow thickets and Manitoba maple woodlands dominate the floodplain, with large openings toward the river mouth sustaining cattail marshes and graminoid meadows. The world's smallest flowering plant, the watermeal (*Wolffia punctata*), exists as a thin green film on one of two ponds situated near the north-western section of this ESA.

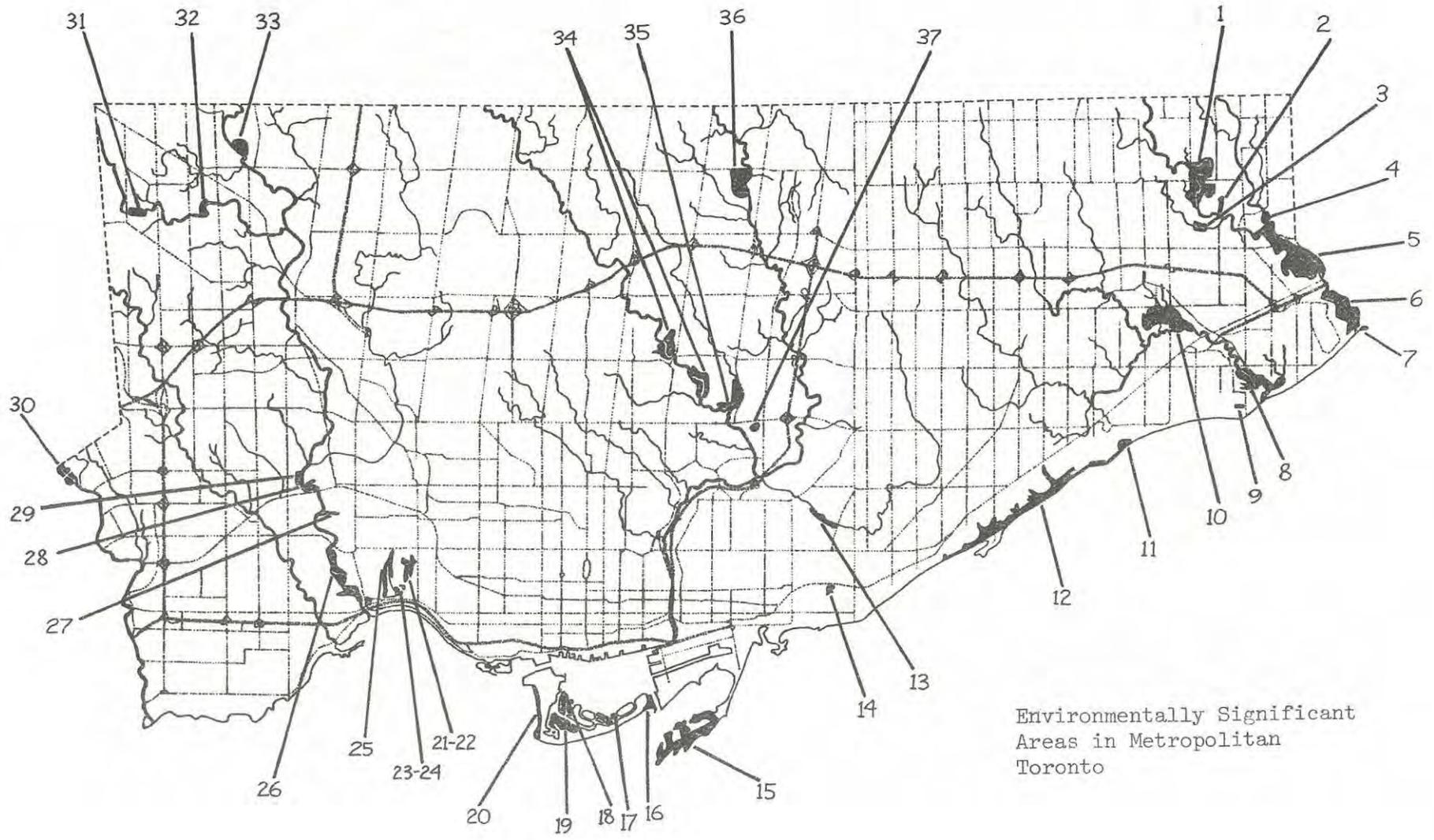
WEST HILL PRAIRIE

- 9 One km. west of Highland Creek, along the railway line.

A strip of vegetation 300 meters long and 8 meters wide along the railway line supports a mesic, prairie-like habitat with such regionally rare grasses as *Panicum virgatum* (switch grass), *Sporobolus asper* and little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*). Most noteworthy are the 1,500 flowering spikes of spiked blazing star (*Liatris spicata*) (Catling and McKay, 1974). This colony of provincially and nationally rare plants is more than 140 miles from the next colony which is in extreme southwestern Ontario (Catling and McKay, 1974).

SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS

- 11 Guildwood Inn Property: west corner of property, east of Livingston Rd. and south of Guildwood Pkwy.



Environmentally Significant
Areas in Metropolitan
Toronto

Abutting the geologically significant Scarborough Bluffs, this ESA contains Metro's best example of a red ash - silver maple tableland forest - a community rare for Metro. It supports such regionally rare plant species as *Carex lupulina*, and wood reed grass (*Cinna arundinacea*). The latter species is also provincially and nationally rare. A sugar maple - beech - hemlock forest with the ground layer dominated by zig-zag goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*) and wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*) occupies the drier portions of the tableland. Scattered through this forest are several specimens of a regionally rare tree, shagbark hickory.

- 12 Scarborough Bluffs: from the Scarborough Filtration Plant to Livingston Rd.

The 300-foot exposed Pleistocene sands and clays of the bluffs have achieved international fame for the unique features they exhibit (Karrow, 1967). It is also one of the last unaltered areas where the shoreline bluff of Lake Iroquois (12,000 years B.P.) can be observed within Metropolitan Toronto (Freeman, 1978). At intervals along the bluffs, short, deep ravines sustain successional woods, mature maple - beech forests and open seepage areas. Drier sites provide habitat for soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*) - a shrub rare for our region while moist seepage areas support the locally uncommon nodding ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*), the regionally rare yellow ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum*) and a wild rye (*Elymus wiegandii*).

TAYLOR CREEK SEEPAGE SLOPES

- 13 South side of Taylor Creek between Dawes Road and O'Connor Drive.

The site contains Metro's largest network of seepage slopes. The drier portions are dominated by yellow birch and white birch with a ground-cover of bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) - orange jewel-weed (*Impatiens biflora*) while the wetter sections support extensive cattail colonies. The occasional hanging fens are characterized by two rush species *Juncus nodosus* and *Juncus articulatus*. Scattered through these slopes are Metro's best displays of such showy herbs as the turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), fringed gentian (*Gentianella crinita* ssp. *crinita*) and great lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*). In addition, the following regionally rare plant species occur on the site: nodding ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*), *Muhlenbergia glomerata*, water dock (*Rumex orbiculatus*), the only known record for the sedge *Carex flava* in York County and Metropolitan Toronto, green-keeled cotton-grass (*Eriophorum viridicarinatum*), and hooded ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes romanzoffiana*). The numerous patches of turtlehead are a food source for the regionally rare Baltimore butterfly (*Euphydryas phaeton*) (pers. comm. Bill Edmunds). The number of Metro colonies for this provincially uncommon butterfly has declined dramatically due to the destruction of many turtlehead habitats (pers. comm. Paul Catling).

GLEN STEWART RAVINE

- 14 South of Kingston Rd. between Glen Manor St. and Balsam Ave.
This ravine contains a remnant of the oak woodlands which once existed

on the extensive sand plain stretching from the Humber River to the Scarborough Bluffs. It is characterized by a mature red oak forest with a shrub layer of maple-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) and beaked hazel (*Corylus cornuta*). Local rarities such as Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*), trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) and sassafras in addition to the provincially rare poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) are confined to these woods (Wainio, et. al., 1973).

LESLIE STREET SPIT

- 15 This section of the peninsula was constructed from fill and dredged sand between 1959 and 1980 (Temple, 1980). The sandy tongues of land stretching into the Outer Harbour contain good examples of dry and moist beach strand communities. These regionally rare community types contain such noteworthy species as bushy cinquefoil (*Potentilla paradoxa*), searocket (*Cakile edentula*), seaside spurge (*Euphorbia polygonifolia*), slender gerardia (*Agalinus tenuifolia*), Engelmann's cyperus (*Cyperus engelmannii*), fragrant cyperus (*Cyperus odoratus*), false dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*), the northern green bog orchid (*Habenaria hyperborea*) and Nelson's horsetail (*Equisetum nelsonii*) (Catling, et al, 1977; Temple, 1980). Still at an early stage of successional development are the eastern cottonwood woodlands, sandbar willow (*Salix interior*) thickets, wet meadows and marshes. The site's fifteen regionally rare plant species, in addition to four provincial and three national plant rarities, are complemented by the largest colonies of Ring-billed Gulls and Common Terns on the Great Lakes (Haymes and Blokpoel, 1978). The Spit is also a locally important nesting area for Herring Gulls, Caspian Terns and Black-crowned Night Herons (Haymes and Blokpoel, 1978).

Threats to the site: use of the site as a disposal area for dredgate material contaminated with heavy metals; plans to develop the area for the boating community.

TORONTO ISLANDS

- 16 The eastern part of Ward's Island
17 Snake Island
18 Mugg's Island
19 The Wildlife Sanctuary, Blockhouse Bay Island and Forestry Island
20 The western part of the Toronto Island, from the northern end of the Island Airport to Gibraltar Point

Included on these sites are Metro's only examples of shoreline wet meadows, lagoon edges, marram grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*) - eastern cottonwood dunes, and red-osier dogwood - eastern cottonwood woodlands. In addition, there are switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*) prairies, dry beach strands and moist beach strands. Eleven regionally rare plant communities occur on the Islands (Varga, 1980). Within these communities are five nationally, six provincially rare plant species, and 44 regionally rare ones. More rarities occur in the Islands' wet meadows than anywhere else. Flooded in the spring, these sedge and grass dominated communities contain such showy summer herbs as false dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*), fringed gentian (*Gentianella crinita* ssp. *crinita*),

purple gerardia (*Agalinus purpurea*), Nodding ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*), Kalm's lobelia (*Lobelia kalmii*) and marsh bellflower (*Campanula aparinoides*). Noteworthy zoological aspects of the Islands include a colony of Ring-billed Gulls, a large rookery of Black-crowned Night Herons and a high concentration of birds during migration.

HIGH PARK

- 21-22 West side of Spring Road Ravine, the east side of Spring Road Ravine, and a small adjacent prairie community.
- 23-24 The hillsides south-east of Grenadier pond and the hillsides south of the High Park Zoo
- 25 The slope on the east side of Wendigo Ravine and east of Grenadier Pond, Wendigo Ravine, and the western shore of Grenadier Pond.

The open red oak - black oak woodlands in High Park are remnants of a forest type which was once common throughout what is now downtown Toronto. Scattered through this woodland are prairie pockets with such interesting species as Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), cylindrical blazing-star (*Liatris cylindracea*), pinweed (*Lechea intermedia*), two species of frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense* and *Helianthemum bicknellii*), wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), round-headed bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*) and dryland blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*). Spring Road Ravine and steep northfacing slopes in the southeastern part of the park support a red oak forest containing several northern plants including bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) and Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*). A U-shaped valley southeast of Grenadier Pond supports three nationally and provincially rare species: cup-plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*), Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*) and hairy agrimony (*Agrimonia pubescens*). Although severely reduced in size about 1960, the marshy fringe along the west side of Grenadier Pond still supports such local rarities as bulb-bearing water hemlock (*Cicuta bulbifera*), tufted loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsoflora*) and swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*). There is a total of 54 regionally rare plant species and 11 provincial and national plant rarities in the five High Park ESA's. This remarkable number of significant plant species is confined to 90 acres of the park.

HUMBER RIVER WATERSHED

- 26 The Humber Marshes: south of Bloor St. and north of the Queensway

This ESA consists of five open ponds surrounded by cattail marshes, graminoid meadows and bottomland forests. The wooded bottomlands contain an impressive spring display of yellow trout lily (*Erythronium americanum*), the regionally rare golden alexanders (*Zizia aurea*) and wood sage (*Teucrium canadense*). The marshes are bordered by steep, wooded slopes dominated by sugar maple or red oak and are the site of the nationally and provincially rare white trout lily (*Erythronium albidum*) and the regionally rare yellow pimpernel (*Taeniadia integerrima*). The southwest corner of the ESA contains an open red oak - black oak woodland with some typical prairie and Carolinian species including Sassafras.

- 27 Magwood Park: between Baby Point Rd. and St. Mark's Rd., east side of Humber River

The area contains good examples of Humber Valley ravine forests dominated by sugar maple or red oak, with small seepage areas containing yellow birch, mountain maple and an abundance of skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). The seepage slope and moist, low-lying areas contain four provincially and nationally rare species: rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*), riparian rye (*Elymus reparius*), wood reed grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) and purple cress (*Cardamine douglassii*) as well as three regional rarities: Broad-glumed brome grass (*Bromus latiglumis*), intermediate wedge grass (*Sphenopholis intermedia*) and New York fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*). An excellent example of bottomland terrace red oak forest contains the regionally rare Indian pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*).

- 28 Lambton Park: East side of the Humber River just north of Dundas St.

The slopes and tableland between the Humber River and the Lambton Golf and Country Club support red oak forests, open black oak - red oak woodlands, and an excellent example of prairie habitat along a railway line and hydro right-of-way. The prairies and the ground cover of the open oak woodlands are dominated by three prairie grasses: little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*). The first two grass species are considered regionally rare. Scattered among them are such regionally rare herbs as wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), butterfly-weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), round-headed bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), northern downy violet (*Viola fimbriatula*), two species of frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense* and *Helianthemum bicknellii*), and cylindrical blazing-star (*Liatris cylindracea*). Shrubs throughout the understory include such regionally rare species as sweet fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*), dryland blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*), a serviceberry (*Amelanchier spicata* var. *stolonifera*), and dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*) as well as the more common bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*) and New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*). At the southern boundary of this ESA, a mature red oak slope forest in the Humber Valley supports the regionally rare early saxifrage (*Saxifraga virginensis*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and riparian rye (*Elymus riparius*) - a provincially rare grass.

Threats to the site: trail bikers who have denuded a section of prairie habitat along the railway line and hydro right-of-way.

- 29 Lambton Woods: south of James Gardens, north of Dundas St. west side of Humber River.

These woods contain Metro's only example of a seepage slope community dominated by tamarack, yellow birch and white birch. This open habitat contains sedge meadows, alder thickets and one of Metro's best displays of skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). The site supports the nationally and provincially rare rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*) and purple cress (*Cardamine douglassii*) in addition to the following seven regionally rare species: cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), *Carex scabrata*, *Carex interior*, *Carex leptalea*, water avens (*Geum rivale*), golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*), and cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*).

ETOBICOKE CREEK WATERSHED

- 30 Between Rathburn Rd. and Eglinton Ave. W.

This area contains the best examples of ravine and tableland forests along Etobicoke Creek. Its varied forest communities include hemlock - white pine bottomlands, white cedar - paper birch - hemlock, white pine and sugar maple - beech valley slopes, and oak - white ash tablelands. Increasingly uncommon in Metro, as development encroaches onto valley edges, these table land forests are even more noteworthy for their large number of shagbark hickory trees - a Carolinian species rare for our region (pers. comm. Alfred Adamo).

Threats to the site: residential and industrial development encroaching onto the tableland woods; dirt bikers who have cut ugly trails through some sections.

WEST BRANCH OF THE HUMBER RIVER

- 31 Humber College Woods: west of Highway 27, south of the Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology

This tableland and valley slope forest of sugar maple is optimum habitat for such Carolinian species as running strawberry bush (*Euonymus obovatus*), shagbark hickory, and white trout lily (*Erythronium albidum*) - regional rarities near their northern limits in this part of Ontario.

- 32 Garland Park: Between Martin Grove and Kipling Ave., south of Albion Rd.

Bottomland ponds, riverside swales, willow thickets, fields, maple - beech valley slopes and mature hawthorn thickets characterize this section of the Humber. The site is particularly noteworthy for the region's best display of the provincially and nationally rare twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) - a Carolinian spring herb confined in Metro to two sites along the Humber River. A sedge, *Carex hirtifolia*, is the second regional rarity occurring on the site.

EAST BRANCH OF THE HUMBER RIVER

- 33 Rowntree Mill Swamp: south of Rowntree Mill Rd., east side of Humber River and northeast of the Islington Ave.-Finch Ave. W. intersection.

This is the most extensive swamp along Metro's section of the Humber Valley. A paper birch - white cedar - elm - black ash swamp and wet, open graminoid meadows dominate the site. Two nationally and provincially rare plant species, rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*) and cut-leaved avens (*Geum laciniatum*), are common understory elements in the swamp. To the south, Manitoba maple - crack willow bottomland forests surround several small oxbow lakes. The valley slopes bordering the swamp are characterized by mature forests of maple - beech and white pine - hemlock.

WEST DON RIVER WATERSHED

- 34 West Don Valley: northwest of Bayview and Lawrence Ave. E. and south of the Rosedale Golf Club, south of the York University (Glendon Campus) and north

of the Sunnybrook Hospital.

Wetland habitats and a mature white pine - hemlock slope forest are the most noteworthy features of this ESA. Cattail marshes, graminoid meadows and ponds occur on the floodplain and seepage slopes. Rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*) and great St. Johnswort (*Hypericum pyramidatum*) are two significant plant species occurring in these moist areas, while colonies of turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) are a food plant for the regionally rare and provincially uncommon Baltimore butterfly (*Euphydryas phaeton*) (pers. comm. Bill Edmunds). Other floodplain communities include fields, thickets, bottomland forests of Manitoba maple - white cedar - white ash, and a red maple bottomland swamp (Banville and Cardini, 1978).

In addition to the excellent white pine - hemlock stand, mature sugar maple - beech, cedar and successional forests also occur along the valley slopes. The regionally rare silvery glade fern (*Athyrium thelypteroides*) occurs in a small portion of these wooded slopes (pers. comm. Emily Hamilton).

Threats to the site: possible extension of Lawrence Ave. across the valley.

- 35 Wilket Ravine: northwest of the Eglinton Ave. E. and Leslie St. intersection, south of Edwards Gardens.

A variety of slope aspects and the presence of seepage areas in this narrow, deep ravine are responsible for the site's diversity of habitats. Sugar maple - beech forests support such regionally rare species as leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*), Canada sicklepod (*Arabis canadensis*), feverwort (*Triosteum aurantiacum*) and silvery glade fern (*Athyrium thelypteroides*), while north-facing hemlock slopes provide habitat for the New York fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*) and yellow ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens*). Two other regional rarities, a black snakeroot (*Sanicula gregaria*) and water pennywort (*Hydrocotyle americana*), occur in bottomland woods and marshy areas respectively (pers. comm. Emily Hamilton).

- 37 Ernest Thompson Seton Marsh: southwest of the Eglinton Ave. E. and Don Mills Rd. intersection, on the east side of the West Don River.

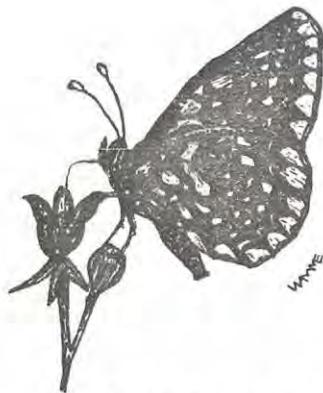
This is the second largest marsh in the Don Valley within Metro. It is dominated by cattails and bordered by an extensive meadow of sweet reed grass (*Glyceria maxima*) and bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*). The southern edge of the marsh is a mature sugar maple - beech slope

EAST DON VALLEY SWAMP

- 36 South of Finch Ave. E. and east of Bayview Ave.

This ESA contains the best example in Metro of an alder swale, with open sedge meadows and scattered clumps of tamarack. The habitats in

this fen support such regionally rare plant species as yellow ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *parviflorum*), *Carex trichocarpa* (only the second locality for this sedge species in Ontario), alder leaved buckthorn (*Rhamnus alni folia*) and rough-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago patula*). A cedar swamp contains such additional local rarities as naked mitrewort (*Mitella nuda*), tufted loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*), *Carex leptalea*, goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), *Carex interior* and *Carex di sperma*. On the west side of this ESA is a seepage slope dominated by hemlock and yellow birch. Interesting members of the understory include water avens (*Geum rivale*), *Carex scabrata*, wood reed grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) and Canada waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum canadense*). To the south, a large cattail and bur-reed marsh dominates the area. A small tamarack fen, separated from the main fen and marsh habitats to the north by an intervening maple - beech ridge, sustains the showy ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) and swards of *Carex trichocarpa*. This small fen is surrounded by a bottomland forest with such local rarities as moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*) and riparian rye (*Elymus riparius*) - a provincially rare species.



Baltimore Checkerspot

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

ROUGE RIVER WATERSHED

- 1 Rouge River: northwest of the intersection of Sewells Rd. and Finch Ave. E.
- forested valley slopes and open bottomlands.
- 2 Three Tableland Woods: between Little Rouge Creek and the Rouge River Valley and north of Finch Ave. E.
- 3 Little Rouge Creek: south of Steeles Ave. E. and north of Beare Rd.
- variegated horsetail (*Equisetum variegatum*) swales, bottomland forests, and forested valley slopes.
- 4 Central Rouge River: north of Hwy. 401 and south of Twyn Rivers Dr., on the western side of the valley.
- bottomlands and forested valley slopes

HIGHLAND CREEK WATERSHED

- 6 West Branch of Highland Creek: east of the Scarborough Golf and Country Club.

East Branch of Highland Creek: south of Hwy 401 and east of Markham Rd. and a small cattail marsh, bottomland site southwest of the Bellamy Rd. - Lawrence Ave. E. intersection.

SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS

- 5 East Point Park
- Scarborough Bluffs and associated tableland field habitats. Interesting species include the regionally uncommon nodding ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*) in seepage areas along the Bluffs and on drier sites, the regionally rare soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*).
- 9 Fallingbrook Ravine: west side of the Toronto Hunt Club
- a mature red oak forest and a hemlock - white pine grove grade into successional thickets along the Scarborough Bluffs. These habitats support two regionally rare plant species, the yellow ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens*) and sassafras - the most easterly record for this Carolinian tree in Ontario.

GERRARD ST. PRAIRIE

- 8 North of Gerrard St. E. south of the railway tracks and east of Victoria Park Ave.
- a narrow stretch of disturbed prairie habitat and a small open oak forest. Regionally rare species characteristic of this site include round-headed bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*) and sweet fern (*Myrica aspleni folia*).

TAYLOR CREEK WATERSHED

- 7 Warden Woods: between Victoria Park Ave. and Warden Ave.
- wooded slopes of sugar maple - beech and hemlock, open seepage slopes, and graminoid marshes.
- 11 Tributary Ravine north side of Taylor Creek and southwest of the St. Clair Ave. W. - O'Connor Drive intersection.

South side of Taylor Creek, west of the Woodbine bridge

- spring-fed north-facing slopes habitat for the regionally rare *Clintonia* and the only known site in Metro of Clinton's fern. TPN (322) 25, M 79
- red oak forest tableland with understory of hazelnut and the regionally rare sweetfern (Cardini and Juhola, 1977).

LOWER DON RIVER WATERSHED

- 13 Lower Don: east and west of Millwood Rd.
- mature sugar maple - beech forested valley slopes. The site supports the regionally rare tree, shagbark hickory, and an excellent display of spring herbs (pers. comm. Helen Juhola).
- 14 Moore Park Ravine

ETOBICOKE CREEK WATERSHED

- 16 Lower Etobicoke Creek: south of the Queen Elizabeth Way and north of Lakeshore Blvd. West.
- 17 Tableland Woods: Centennial Park.

LOWER HUMBER RIVER WATERSHED

- 15 Eglinton Flats: northeast of the Jane St. - Eglinton Ave. W. intersection
- forested valley slope, cattail marshes and graminoid meadows on the floodplain.
- 18 Silver Creek: west side of the Humber River southeast of the Royal York Rd. - Eglinton Ave. W. intersection.
- 19 Chapman Valley and the Humber: east and west of Scarlett Rd. north of Eglinton Ave. W. and south of Raymore Park (Goodwin and Goodwin, 1975).
- Chapman Valley is one of the few deeply incised ravines in Etobicoke, with excellent exposures of the Dundas Shale bedrock and a site for a nationally and provincially rare plant species: purple cress (*Cardamine douglassii*). The bottomland thickets along the Humber support an abundance of golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*).
- 20 Resources Road Ravine: southwest of the Weston Rd. - Hwy. 401 intersection
- sugar maple - beech forest with scattered old white pines.

WEST BRANCH OF THE HUMBER RIVER

- 21 Tableland Woods: southern terminus of Humberline Dr. just northwest of the Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology.

EAST BRANCH OF THE HUMBER RIVER

- 22 Humber Oxbow Lakes: southeast of the Finch Ave. W. - Islington Ave. intersection
- two large oxbow lakes support cattail marshes and aquatic communities. The lakes are surrounded by bottomland forests, willow thickets, open fields and forested valley slopes. The nationally and provincially rare Canada waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum canadense*) and the regionally rare moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*) occur on the site.

- 23 Toryork Ravine: northwest of the Finch Ave. W. - Weston Rd. intersection.
- sugar maple - beech and hemlock forested valley slopes contrast with moist to wet bottomland areas. A site for the regionally rare intermediate wedge grass (*Sphenopholis intermedia*).

BLACK CREEK WATERSHED

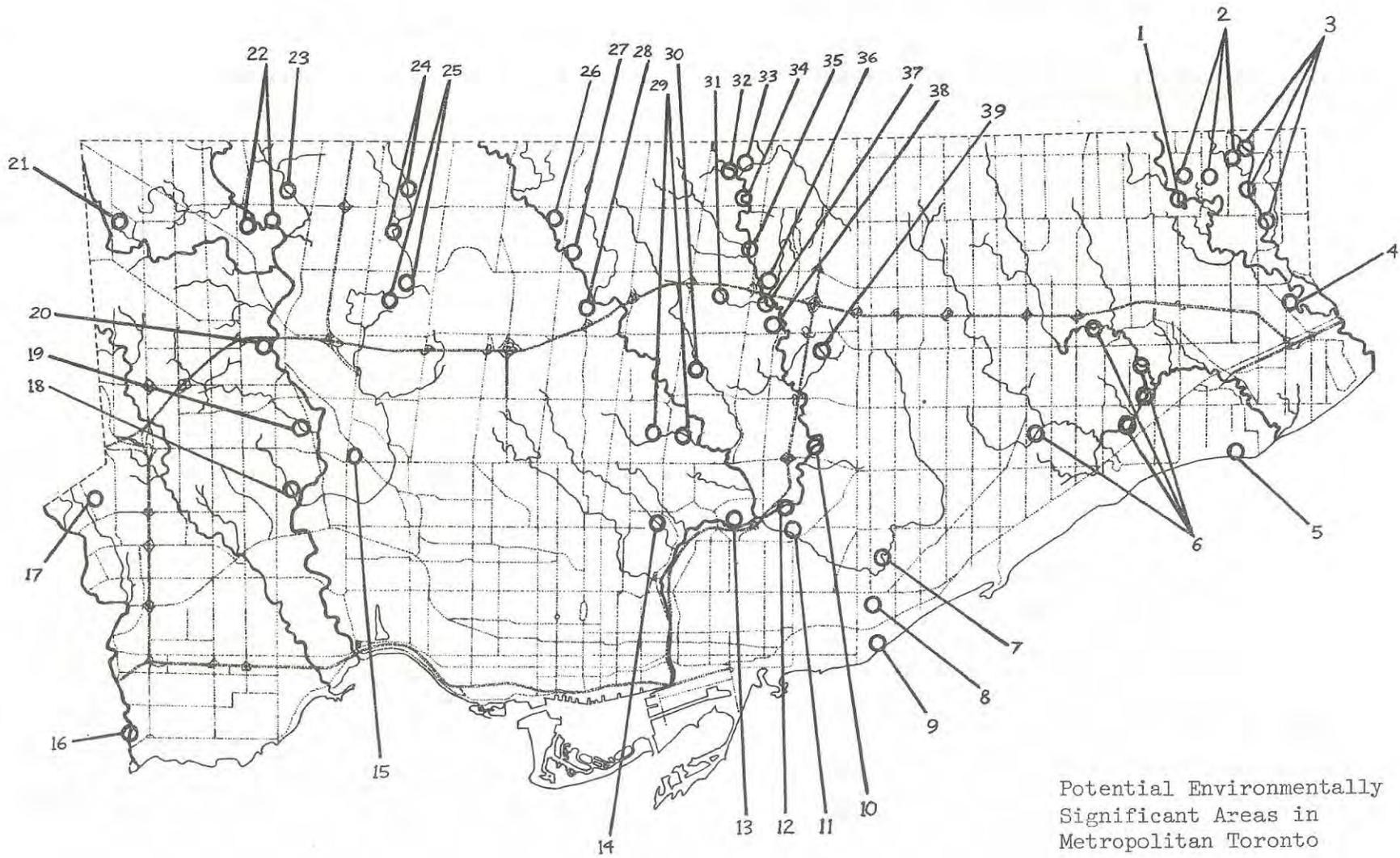
- 24 Black Creek: south of Shoreham Dr. and north of Grandravine Dr.
- 25 Downsview Dells: southwest of the Sheppard Ave. W. - Keele St. intersection.
- mature slopes and floodplain in two sections of the Dells.

WEST DON RIVER WATERSHED

- 26 West Don: southwest of the Finch Ave. W. - Bathurst St. intersection
- forested valley slopes, while the bottomland contains ponds, wet thickets, graminoid meadows, and wooded groves.
- 27 West Don: northeast of the Sheppard Ave. W. - Bathurst St. intersection
- mature forested valley slopes.
- 28 Earl Bales Park: southern portion of the park
- mature forested valley slopes.
- 29 Burke Ravine: east of Bayview Ave. and west of Sunnybrook Park
- sugar maple and hemlock - white pine, forested valley slopes (Cranmer-Byng et al., 1977).
- Sherwood Park: north side
- mature red oak - beech forest with a scattering of large white pines.
- 30 Wilket Creek Ravine: north of Lawrence Ave. E. and south of Country Lane.

EAST DON RIVER WATERSHED

- 31 Vyner Ravine: between Vyner Rd. and Silvergrove Rd.
- the wide bottomlands sustain graminoid meadows, cattail patches, red-osier dogwood - cranberry viburnum thickets, while the slopes are dominated by cedar - paper birch, hemlock - yellow birch, birch - oak and white pine - black cherry forests (Greenbaum, 1982).
- 32 East Don: north of Cummer Ave. and south of Garner Ave.
- forested valley slopes and open bottomlands.
- 33 East Don: east of Regis College Jesuit Seminary
- mature tableland woods and adjacent forested valley slopes.
- 34-35 East Don: additional areas south and north of the East Don Valley Swamp ESA.
- 36 East Don: southeast of Sheppard Ave. E. - Leslie St. intersection
- bottomland cattail marsh and graminoid meadows.
- 37 Moatfield Farm Park
- 38 East Don Pond: northwest of the York Mills Rd. - Don Mills Rd. intersection.
- the pond supports such locally significant amphibians as the green frog and red eft (pers. comm. Owen Fisher).
- 39 Brookbanks Ravine (Cruikshank and Parker, 1974).



Potential Environmentally Significant Areas in Metropolitan Toronto

- 10 Wigmore Park (Kelly and Greenbaum, 1975).
- 12 East Don: east of Don Mills Rd. and south of Flemingdon Park Golf Club. - variegated horsetail (*Equisetum variegatum*) bottomland swales, bottomland forests, wooded slopes, and seepage habitats with such interesting species as fringed gentian (*Gentianella crinita* ssp. *crinita*) (pers. comm. Helen Juhola).

REFERENCES CITED

- Banville, D. and L. Cardini. 1978. *West Don River Valley 1974-1978* (Sunnybrook Park to Rosedale Golf and Country Club). Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey No. 8.
- Catling, P.M. and S.M. McKay. 1974. "An interesting association of plants along a railway track at West Hill, Ontario". *Ontario Field Biologist* 28(1): 49-51.
- Catling, P.M., K.L. McIntosh and S.M. McKay. 1977. "The vascular plants of the Leslie Street Headland". *Ontario Field Biologist* 31(1): 1-17.
- Cardini, L. and H. Juhola. 1977. *Taylor Creek - Woodbine Bridge Ravines 1976*. Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey Study No. 7.
- Cranmer-Byng, J., R. Cunningham and E. Hamilton. 1977. *Burke Ravine (1974-1976)*. Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey No. 6.
- Cruikshank, B. and B. Parker. 1974. *Brookbank's Ravine*. Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey Study No. 2.
- Freeman, E.B. 1978. "Geology of the Greater Toronto Region" in *The Toronto 78 Field Trips Guidebook*, A Joint Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America, The Geological Association of Canada and the Mineralogical Association of Canada, ed. A.L. Currie and W.O. Mackasey, pp. 84-92. Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Goodwin, C.E. and J.E. Goodwin. 1975. *Chapman Creek Ravine, Etobicoke*. Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey No. 3.
- Greenbaum, A. 1982. "Two small ravines in the East Don Watershed". *Toronto Field Naturalist* (346) 23-25, March, 82.
- Haymes, G.T. and H. Blokpoel. 1978. "Reproduction success of *Larus* nesting on the Eastern Headland of the Toronto Harbour in 1977". *Ontario Field Biologist* 32(2): 1-17.
- Howe, C.D. 1913. "Life Zones". *The Natural History of the Toronto Region, Ontario, Canada*. ed. J.H. Faull, The Canadian Institute, Toronto.
- Karrow, P.F. 1967. *Pleistocene Geology of the Scarborough Area*. Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report No. 46.
- Kelly, D. and A. Greenbaum. 1975. *Wigmore Ravine*. Toronto Field Naturalists' Ravine Survey Study No. 4.
- Riley, J.L. 1978. "Guide to the vascular plants and wildlife of the Rouge River Valley in Metropolitan Toronto and Durham Region". *Ontario Field Biologist, Special Publication*: 1-53.
- Riley, J.L., S. Varga and M.J. Oldham. 1981. "Additions and changes to the

checklist of vascular plants of the Rouge River Valley in Metropolitan Toronto and Durham Region". *Ontario Field Biologist* 35(1): 25-34.

- Temple, P.J. 1980. "Plants of the Leslie Street Headland, Toronto, Ontario". *Ontario Field Biologist* 34(1): 19-32.
- Varga, S. 1980. *Biological Inventory of the Toronto Islands* (Ms. available at the University of Toronto, Botany Department, Vascular Plant Herbarium).
- Wainio, A., G. Price, K. Jew, W. Hamilton, W. Hamiwka, L. Wilson, P. West. 1973. *General Biological Survey of Three Ravines within the City of Toronto: Moore Park Ravine, Vale of Avoca, Glen Stewart Ravine*. General Foods Limited.
- Wainio, A., J. Barrie, J. Rowse and K. McIntosh. 1976. *An Ecological Study of Grenadier Pond and the Surrounding Areas of High Park - Toronto*. General Foods Limited.

WHERE ARE THOSE BREEDING BIRDS?

Anyone interested in conducting a breeding bird census within Metropolitan Toronto this summer is urged to contact Allan Greenbaum, 755-9962, 45 Anwen Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4A 1R9. He may be able to assist you in obtaining suitable maps and answer any questions you may have about the census.

If you would like an instruction sheet (prepared by Paul Smith) on how to proceed in the field, call Diana Banville, 690-1963.

Atlasing in the Toronto Region:

See references in this Newsletter on pages 22, 34, 36.

You may wish to participate. Dave Broughton is the coordinator for the Toronto area. Call 489-7444.

THE GYPSY MOTH BUG-A-BOO

Acre's USA magazine (Dec./81, p.26) quotes the editor as saying "The medfly is really no problem at all to crops that have proper nutritional support. Reliance on eradication and toxic chemistry merely bespeaks a brand of chemical amateurism that now passes for scientific agriculture." The same is true of the gypsy moth.

Prevention of the problem entails balancing the nutrition of trees by putting the soil into good condition. When a soil teems with earthworms, easily absorbs inches of rain in an hour without runoff, and produces mouth-watering and satisfying foods of many kinds, that soil is in first-class condition; it will support plants having no appeal for insects (which stop feeding when plant-stress disappears). The role of insects and "diseases" in the natural system is to begin to break down plant and animal tissue that is under stress (no longer healthy), thus recycling materials. An infestation which occurs earlier than the natural breakdown-point is a sign of an unbalanced ecosystem. Improvement of growing conditions of trees and shrubs susceptible to attack by gypsy moths is the real need.

There are a number of continuous maintenance practices which are not harmful if carefully done ...

1. The use of predatory and parasitic insects and diseases of caterpillars, for example, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, a disease of *Lepidoptera* caterpillars (the gypsy moth is a lepidopteran), which can be diluted with water and sprayed over the infested area, causing the caterpillars to stop eating in a short time;
2. Allowing the hosts of beneficial parasites to multiply;
3. Setting out insect-traps to monitor what's happening is crucial to the success of most of these programs, as is hiring expert help;
4. Maintaining the soil profile undisturbed below 2-4";
5. The use of a foliar spray made up of the blended leaves of plants which are not subject to the depredations of the gypsy moth...choose uneaten leaves, grind and dilute and strain before spraying. Repellents such as red hot pepper and garlic may be added;
6. "Bug juice", made like the blended leaves, but of collected insects of the pest species (preferably sick-looking ones if you can find them), with or without repellents (it often has to be sprayed several times before results are useful);
7. The last method suggested here is often the most difficult, as we feel we must "do something".

Outwait the pest. The life-cycle is self-limiting. Use the time to read the IPM Practitioner (Integrated Pest Management publication), and *Acre's USA*. And concentrate on improving growing conditions, especially on raising the humus content of the soil, and on increasing the earthworm population.

Mary Smith

A NEW RADIO TOWER ON TORONTO ISLANDS

On February 20, 1982, there was an announcement in the Globe and Mail that CHIN Radio 1540 Limited had received permission from Metro Council to move its radio transmitter from Mississauga to the Toronto Islands. This move was approved despite the fact that in 1961 Metro Council adopted a policy that no further radio transmitter sites would be approved.

The committee chairman, Mrs. Betty Sutherland, a North York Alderman, had questioned the environmental impact of having another radio transmitter on the island. Mr. Robert Bundy, Metro Parks and property commissioner, is quoted as saying he didn't feel it would hurt.

The site of the CHIN tower will be at the filtration plant and will cover six acres. The lease is for ten years. The area around the filtration plant is mown grass.

Previously CKFH had a tower on the island that was four hundred feet high. The CHIN tower is much lower and will be about one hundred and fifty feet high or about equivalent to a seventeen-storey building.

The main environmental problem of this tower will be bird kills during migration. It will be one more object in their migration path. Even though the red lights, for the protection of aircraft, are flashing the birds are still drawn to them. There are also guy-wires which tend to cut off wings and cause other such injuries.

Birds generally fly higher than this tower but the height varies with cloud ceiling, winds, and precipitation. Small birds are known to gradually drop in height after midnight so that bird kills are higher in number towards dawn. When birds are forced down by drizzle or fog they follow topographical leading lines such as the shores of the Great Lakes. As this proposed tower will be near the shore of Lake Ontario it will be in a migratory pathway.

Lights attract migrating birds. Birds can fly against the lighted object, or collide with each other. Birds are also known to flutter in the light beam until they drop with exhaustion. Warblers and vireos are most susceptible to man-made objects but many other species have succumbed.

Although this tower will not be a major hazard it is one more object in a strategic position for migrating birds. It is unfortunate that Metro does not adhere to its established policy.

Winnifred Smith

Reference: Annotated Bibliography of Bird Kills at Man-Made Obstacles:
A Review of the State of the Art and Solutions by R.D. Weir published by Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Environmental Management Service, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region.

A big bird sitting
 On top of Mount Everest
 High Cuckoo

Abdominal Snowman

NATURE FESTIVAL

Calling CREATIVE people.

We need your support in making our NATURE FESTIVAL a real success. It will be held Saturday, June 12, at the Northwood Community Centre.

All of your creative efforts are required for our display. It will stimulate others and give you a chance to see your work beside other creative work. We need every effort you can make to help interpret nature to others, using such things as wool in patterns, flowers in arrangements, clay in pottery, paint in designs. We need your interpretation. There is no effort too small. You need not be shy. You will get new ideas yourself as well as giving ideas to others. You will see the feelings and reaction of others to their subjects. Here is your chance to display your skill in sewing, sculpturing, drawing, painting, photographing. Perhaps you have ideas for using re-cycled materials. Or maybe you have a collection of items with a nature-related theme, or some slides or prints of nature subjects in Metro Toronto.

At the May General Meeting at OISE, you will be able to add your name to a list to indicate what you will be bringing. Otherwise, please call one of the following, so that we can plan the display area:

Mary Cumming, Art Group Chairperson, 536-2746 (evg.)
 Florence Preston, Festival Co-ordinator, 483-9530.

Come and bring your friends and children to the TFN NATURE FESTIVAL. There will be walks into the park, slide shows and other attractions. Bring your lunch and enjoy a day with other folks who love nature.

The exhibits will be set up between 10.00 a.m. and 12 noon. The display will be open from 12 noon until 4.00 p.m. It's easy to get to

CARS: Turn north off Sheppard Avenue West at Arleta, first traffic light west of Keele, then east on Clubhouse Road. There is a small parking lot at the entrance to the Centre. Two overflow lots are accessible from Sheppard, one on the north side of Sheppard and one on the south side at Downsview Dells; walk upstream to the footbridge and cross it to the building on the valley rim.

TTC: Sheppard 84 bus, which runs frequently between Weston Road and Sheppard Subway Station; get off at Arleta (between Jane and Keele) and walk north to Clubhouse Road, then turn right.

Saturday, June 12 - Northwood Community Centre - See you there!

SOMEBODY LOVES THE GYPSY MOTH...

The scarlet tanager.

"...in the woods and orchards...his chief occupation is hunting caterpillars... Leaf-rolling caterpillars he skillfully extracts from the rolled-up leaves; he is very destructive to the gypsy-moth, taking all stages except the eggs."

(Birds of America ed. T. Gilbert Pearson, 1917)

"...tanagers are responsible for consuming great quantities of harmful bugs. Such is the bird's appetite for insects that ornithologist Edward H. Forbush once watched two tanagers feeding on gypsy moth caterpillars for eighteen minutes, consuming the insects at the rate of thirty-five caterpillars a minute!"

(Wildlife in North America: Birds, R.D. Lawrence, 1974)

The practice of looking at or for birds is still generally accepted as 'bird watching' and 'birdwatchers' are those people who look at or for birds. These terms cover a wide range of activities from scientific studies in remote areas to casual observations from a kitchen window. A few years ago the verb 'to bird' became popular and people who went to look for birds became known as 'birders' and their activities were lumped under the expression 'birding'. Birders are often considered to be birdwatchers who prefer to make lists of birds. These lists may be for a backyard, a province, a continent, the world or odd-numbered Tuesdays before 6 a.m. Other birding activities include Christmas Bird Counts, Breeding-Bird Studies and bird banding. Last year our birding vocabulary was increased with the verb 'to atlas' and 'atlassers' throughout the province began to atlas. An atlasser is a person who surveys a strictly-defined 10-kilometer square to determine which species of birds are breeding in the area. PU 34 is one of these squares.

PU 34 is a rather unique square in that it is one of the few entirely urban squares in the province. (It is approximately bounded by St. Clair on the south, Bayview on the west, Cumber on the north and McCowan on the east.) Before I began atlassing the square, I estimated that about 75 different breeding species would be found. The main restrictions on the variety of birds present is the fact that most of the area (Don Mills-Scarborough) is either residential, industrial or commercial. The Don River Valley with its associated parks and ravines provides most of the relief from urbanization in the square.

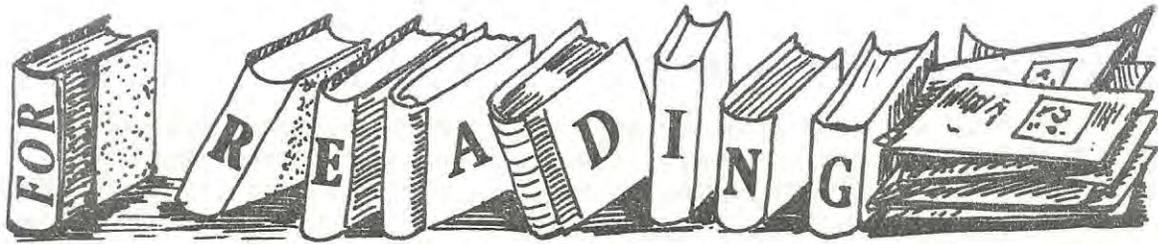
Atlassing commenced in mid-May when I noted Starlings carrying food to young in cavities in maple trees, a crow on a nest in a beech tree in Brookbanks Ravine, House Sparrows in nests in a shopping plaza, and Rock Doves on nests under two bridges of the Don Valley Parkway. Fearing that the nesting season was already well advanced for some species, I visited the small cattail marsh behind the Ontario Science Centre to check for nesting Canada Geese and was rewarded by finding a goose sitting on a nest and the gander standing guard next to it. There was no need to disturb the pair. I was able to list the Canada Goose as a confirmed breeder in PU 34. A bonus find on this visit was the finding of a Red-tailed Hawk sitting on a nest in a hemlock on the riverbank.

Three species of blackbirds were added to the list of confirmed breeders on May 19 when I found three grackle nests in an Austrian Pine and three red-winged Blackbird nests at the corner of York Mills and Leslie (all of the red-wing nests held cowbird eggs as well as red-wing eggs). Luck was with me on May 25 when I stumbled upon a female Ring-necked Pheasant sitting on a nest with twelve eggs in the Don Valley south of Finch. A repeat visit to this area on June 12 added a Great Horned Owl and a pair of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers to the gradually growing list of 'suspected breeders'.

Since all areas and all habitats within the 10-kilometer square need to be 'atlassed' I visited one of the most wooded sites outside of the Don Valley on June 1 - Pine Hills Cemetery. On that day nests were found for three more species: American Robin, Mourning Dove and Barn Swallow. The best finds of the day were a pair of Cerulean Warblers and a Connecticut Warbler (a late migrant). Little time was devoted to atlassing PU 34 after mid-June, but the final list for 1980 included a total of 32 suspected breeding species and 19 confirmed breeding species.

This year I hope to be able to bring the total number of suspected and confirmed breeding species up to 75. If anyone finds the nest of any bird within the boundaries of PU 34, I would appreciate hearing from him or her so that a more accurate understanding of the distribution of birds within the square will develop.

Bruce D. Parker 449-0994



Shrubs of Ontario by J.H. Soper and M.L. Heimbürger, Royal Ontario Museum, 1982
495 pages, \$20.00

At last, a shrub book for Ontario! In this book "shrubs" include perennial plants with usually more than one low-branching woody stem, also woody vines and a number of low or trailing perennials which are sometimes called sub-shrubs. Several hundred species which are found in Ontario growing outside cultivation are illustrated and described. Also included for most species are Notes, Field Checks, and a distribution map. The maps are particularly fascinating and very helpful in deciding what species you are looking at. Though the book is too large to carry in the field, it will undoubtedly help advance our appreciation and general knowledge of Ontario's native shrubs and woody vines.

- Helen Juhola

Biology of Plants by Peter C. Raven, Ray F. Evert and Helena Curtis. Worth Publishers Inc., New York, Second Edition 1976, 685 pages.

This book was written as a botany textbook. The first part depends on the reader's having a good background in chemistry in the explanation of cell structure and heredity. This part can easily be skipped if you have forgotten your chemistry.

The chief asset of the book is its detailed descriptions of the life cycle of the various botanical divisions such as algae, mosses, fungi and other plant forms. Not only are the life cycles well described but they are accompanied with excellent detailed drawings. The drawings are used to show the various phases of the life cycle and are often accompanied by electron micrographs and light photographs. When the higher plants are described there are quite a number of coloured photographs accompanying the text. The many variations on the reproductive parts in the different plant families are shown in some detail. The evolution of flowering plants is demonstrated in the stages from the single celled alga.

A chapter is devoted to each part of the plant and its development and organization until the final stage is gradually traced. Further chapters are devoted to environment factors affecting plant growth such as enzymes, light, soil and water.

At the end there is a section on Ecology showing the place at various levels of plants in the overall scheme of things.

For anyone who has been out of school for a while, this book incorporates much of the more recent research and knowledge gained in the last decade or more on the topics covered.

- Winnifred Smith

Remembering the Don by Charles Sauriol, 1981, \$8.95

Although this book has only recently been published it contains selected extracts from The Cardinal, a nature, conservation and outdoors magazine edited and published by Charles Sauriol from the spring of 1951 to March 1956. Subtitled "A Rare Record of Earlier Times Within the Don River Valley", this book returns the reader to the once-wild valley where the author roamed as a boy. From the gathering of "Wild Honey" in 1904 to the expropriation of Mr. Sauriol's holdings, near the forks of the Don, to make way for the Don Valley Parkway, this book provides one with a nostalgic glimpse into the past.

Charles Sauriol is currently the Executive Director of the Nature Conservancy of Canada.

Available from: Consolidated Amethyst Communications Inc., 60 Barbados Boulevard, Unit #6, Scarborough, Ontario M1J 1K9 (there is a 75¢ shipping and handling charge).

- David McLeish

How to Fight for What's Right - The Citizen's Guide to Public Interest Law by John Swaigen. James Lorimer & Co., 1981. 150 pages, \$10.00

The author explains that "This book was written to give citizens and their lawyers a fighting chance against big, wealthy, aggressive and occasionally unscrupulous opponents", and he points out that "Canadian courts are being asked to change their focus from resolving private disputes to upholding public rights".

By providing sensible answers to all the scary questions that people worry about the Guide "will enable you to use the law to speak out on to-day's pressing issues without fear of running afoul of the law".

This book might give you the courage to stand up and be counted. Read it to see if the game is worth the candle - for you.

- Mary Smith

MODERN MOSQUITO AND BLACKFLY CONTROL

A bacteria called Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis is a pest-specific control for mosquitoes and blackflies. Bactimos (TM) is a new formulation of it produced by Biochem Products, P.O. Box 264, Montchanin DE 19710, U.S.A. 202-654-0325.

Does your local mosquito control officer know about this environmentally sound product?

Mary Smith. 231-5302

TFN NEWSLETTER INDEX

The 1981 Newsletter Index will be available free of charge at the May General Meeting at O.I.S.E. The Index for the years 1979 and 1980 is also available.

Did you know that all TFN Newsletters are indexed? The volume comprising the years 1938-1978 is available for \$10.00 a copy.

THE MISCELLANY

Clippings and pamphlets received for TFN Library. If you wish to read any of them, call 690-1963...

The Niagara River and *The Great Lakes*, both by Walter M. Tovell, each 25 pages, ROM Encounter Series, published by the Royal Ontario Museum. The geology and history of the Great Lakes and Niagara River, told in a popular, easy-to-read style with clear maps and diagrams, as well as black-and-white photos and drawings. (Donated by Ruth Tovell - and much appreciated!)

Civic Public Works (Vol.34, No.2, Feb./82) - clippings from this publication, a Maclean Hunter monthly. Three articles: "Watershed study zeroes in on pollution" by W. Lammers, "Time to clip the wings of the Canada Goose" by Frank Kershaw, "Taming the Don" by W. A. McLean. (contributed by Reta McWhinnie)

Environmental Sourcebook, published by Environment Canada, Ontario Region, 20 pages. A bibliography as well as a list of audio-visual materials available and speakers interested in four environmental issues - acid rain, conservation, energy, and toxic substances. Also included is a half-page list of sources on environmental policy and law, as well as a 4-page alphabetical list of interested groups.

"*Frank de Matteis*", excerpt from *Nature Canada* (Oct/Dec 81). 6-page article about the well-known nature artist, by TFN member, Greg Stott.

"*Learning to Live with Gypsy Moths*", clipping from June 14/81 issue of the weekend edition of the *New York Times*. Comprehensive article by Roger Smith (science editor of *Horticulture* magazine) written in entertaining style, yet thorough. It has a reassuring note while being realistic about the problem of the gypsy moth. Includes suggestions for control without resorting to harmful chemicals. Illustrated. (contributed by Redemptoristine Nuns, Espus, New York)

Don't bring it back - publication 5054 Agriculture Canada. A folder with a coded chart of plant and animal materials, indicating "allowed", "prohibited", "restricted", for importation into Canada. Explanations are given. Dutch elm disease arrived here in a shipload of logs, foot-and-mouth disease in a sausage. (On the front is a picture of a caterpillar in bizarre colours chomping its way through the flag's red maple leaf.) Pick up your copy at the airport or from Information Services, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa KIA 0C7. FREE

BAILLIE BIRDATHON 1982

The Jim Baillie Memorial Bird Count, or Baillie Birdathon, is a sponsored bird count organized by the Long Point Bird Observatory to raise funds for bird research and conservation. Of the money raised, 50% goes to the Long Point Bird Observatory, 25% goes to the James L. Baillie Memorial Fund for Bird Research and Preservation, and 25% goes to the participating naturalists' clubs. This year TFN plans to spend the money raised on updating our BIRD MIGRATION CHART. Bruce Parker is TFN's official representative and will be doing his count on May 16 in the Don Valley. If you wish to sponsor Bruce please let him know your name, address, and the amount you will pledge for each species he finds.

▷ Bruce Parker (449-0994), 109 Valley Woods Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3A 2R8

Toronto Region BIRD RECORDS

March 1982.

Exceptional Records:

Boreal Owl: One which was photographed at Clairville Conservation Area on March 14 by Adrian Greenwood was still present on March 20 (GB, AD, CG). This small owl has appeared in this location annually during March for the past few years.

A few birds, notably waterfowl, moved into the Toronto Region during early March but the first influx of migrants (killdeer, robins, meadowlarks and blackbirds) was noted on the weekend of March 13-14. Two Great Blue Herons were at Ajax as early as March 13(TH) and one was seen flying westward along the western lakefront on March 28(BJ). Whistling Swans appeared in the Whitby area on March 14 when at least 50 were reported by various observers. The appearance of 3 swans flying over 'The Beaches' on March 12(LG) raised the question of how to distinguish between flying Mute and Whistling Swans (any answers anyone?). The last Whistling Swans reported were 50 flying over Mississauga on March 25(BJ). A Blue-winged Teal on the lake off Cranberry Marsh on March 14(PT, KV) was early. Recently returned Ring-necked Ducks and Hooded Mergansers were found in the Whitby area on the same day.

Raptor reports included a Goshawk at Mount Pleasant (Mar. 20, HK), a Cooper's Hawk and a Red-shouldered Hawk at Pine Point (Mar. 13, MK), an early Broad-winged Hawk in the Don Valley (Mar. 28, JCB), 3 Marsh Hawks in the Bolton-Clairville area (Mar. 21, WM), Short-eared Owls at the Eastern Headland (Mar. 8, CG and Mar. 15, JK), a Barred Owl at Pickering (early March, MS), and a Saw-whet Owl at Clairville (Mar. 21, HK). The first American Woodcock was on March 21 at the 16th Line and Bayview (JK).

Ring-billed Gulls had returned to the Eastern Headland by March 8 (BW) and became conspicuous inland with the arrival of warmer weather on March 14' (BP). Three Glaucous Gulls and an adult Kumlien's Gull were at Whitby on March 14(AW, RR, DF, DAS). Since Belted Kingfishers at Hogg's Hollow on March 1(EN) and Unionville on March 8(BM) were ahead of the influx of other migrants, they may have successfully wintered in the region.

A male Eastern Bluebird was seen surrounded by snow in the West Don Valley on March 28(JCB). A lone female Evening Grosbeak which visited a feeder in the Schomberg area on March 22(JJ) was one of the few reports of this species this month. Common Redpolls could still be heard singing at the end of March in Toronto though their numbers rapidly decreased after the first week of March. Two Hoary Redpolls were in Mississauga on March 15 (one on March 23, WM).

Contributors: Gerry Bennett, Jack Cranmer-Byng, Arnold Dawe, Don Fraser, Clive Goodwin, Adrian Greenwood, Laura Greer, Tom Hince, Mrs. J.C. Jones, John Kelley, Harry Kerr, Mark Kubisz, Beth Jefferson, Barry MacKay, W.C. Mansell, Eric Nasmith, Bruce Parker, John Petridis, Paul Pratt, Ron Ridout, D.A. Sutherland, Murray Speirs, Ken Vogan, Alan Wormington.

Since the postage rates have increased, don't hesitate to phone in your observations; after mid-April when many birds return every day, reports are often overlooked as contributors tend to feel that 'someone else' will report them -- don't leave the reporting up to 'someone else.'

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

Bruce D. Parker

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN METRO TORONTO - A SURVEY

The species in the following lists have all been found in the Toronto area at some time. Species known to exist now in the Toronto area have been marked with an asterisk.

Amphibians

Mudpuppy	Blue-spotted Salamander
Yellow-spotted Salamander	* Red-spotted Newt
Four-toed Salamander	* Red-backed Salamander
* American Toad	* Western Chorus Frog
* Spring Peeper	* Gray Treefrog
* Wood Frog	* Leopard Frog
* Green Frog	Bullfrog

Reptiles

* Snapping Turtle	* Stinkpot Turtle
Blanding's Turtle	Map Turtle
* Painted Turtle	Water Snake
* Brown (DeKays) Snake	* Garter Snake
* Red-bellied Snake	Ring-neck Snake
Smooth Green Snake	Black Rat Snake
* Milk Snake	

Within the memories of many members of TFN, habitat for these animals has disappeared from our valleys and ravines. Areas which once resounded with the chorus of frogs and toads in the early spring are now relatively silent. I am interested in determining what species still occur in our area and where these are located. Members who have information about any of the species listed above are encouraged to write or call me.

Please give species, if known, date, and exact location of any amphibian or reptile sightings within the boundaries of Metro Toronto; for example, toads, April 19, 1977, Park Drive Ravine. Please indicate any breeding activity, behavior, eggs, tadpoles.

Please give locations where amphibians and reptiles were once sighted but are no longer found.

To what do you attribute the decline of the amphibian or reptile population in this area?

Contact Bob Johnson, Metropolitan Toronto Zoo, P.O. Box 280, West Hill, Ont. M1E 4R5 or telephone 284-8181, Ext. 227 (8:30-5:00) or 699-6879 (evenings).

Bob Johnson

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP REPORT

Professor Michael Boyer, a specialist in forest pathology at York University, brought to the March meeting of the Environmental Group findings of his research and suggestions for a policy of management of Toronto's forest stands.

With the help of Experience '80 and '81 students and a grant from the Ministry of the Environment, a number of forest stands both within and outside the Metro area were studied to determine the degree of degradation of species and the need for management. One of Professor Boyer's findings was that the Metro area has a number of stands that are of higher quality and more mature and pristine than those outside the Metro area. Particularly of note are the Park Drive stand and Ernest Thompson Seton Park. The problems that exist in the Metro area are primarily of a physical nature, including lack of drainage and landslips.

The species that Professor Boyer found to suffer from urban stress was the sugar maple. Nineteen stands were studied and graphed for degradation of species in relation to distance from the urban heat centre. His findings show that the closer to the urban heat isle the stand was, the greater was the effect on the density of sugar maples in the stand. In the outermost stand there were 80,500 maple trees per hectare, while in the urban centre the density dropped to 625 maples per hectare. While these results indicate problems with seed production or seeding failure, more research is needed to determine what stage of the seeding process is actually being affected. Professor Boyer feels the problems relate to modified water environments and hydrological systems.

A number of proposals were suggested by our guest for a policy of forest management in the Metro area. They are as follows:

1. Permanent stands with permanently defined boundaries should be established to create a means of measuring changes over time.
2. Bird, plant and animal species should be studied for changes over time.
3. Better use of urban succession should be considered by using more exotic species that are able to become hybridized, such as Scotch elm, sweet cherry, linden, Norway maple.
4. More attention should be given to urban design by closing in forest stands as a baseline for manipulation and making connections between stands for migratory birds.
5. Urban tree selection should be made more carefully to stabilize nutrient cycle.

Professor Boyer also told us about problems and successes with restoration of woodlots near York University. Discussion followed on how to deal with rodents (cats?), grass and drainage.

Information and field work to collect data on environmentally significant areas in the Metro area will continue during the summer by the Environmental Group. If you have information to contribute, or would like to help, please contact Steve Varga, 223-4151, who will be compiling the data.

Melanie Milanich

This Month's Cover

"Springtime along the Humber River" - Steve Varga

Metro's Humber River serves as the eastern boundary for several nationally and provincially rare Carolinian species such as white trout lily (*Erythronium albidum*) top left, and twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) bottom right. Each of these spring-flowering plants occurs at two sites along the Humber: the white trout lily at the Humber Marshes (ESA 26) and south of Humber College (ESA 31) along the West Branch of the Humber; twinleaf at Garland Park (ESA 32) and at Raymore Park on the western slope southeast of the Lawrence Avenue and Scarlett Road intersections.

South of this last-mentioned site (Potential ESA 19), the bottomlands sustain in spring prolific displays of narrow-leaved spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*) bottom left, and golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*) middle.

In early June, the wooded bottomlands of both the East and West Branches of the Humber are draped in white-flowered moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*) top right. Later in the year this vine displays grape-like clusters of dark-blue berries.

Steve Varga

THE ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST - A NATURAL HISTORY JOURNAL

Published twice a year by the Toronto Field Naturalists, this journal reports the observations and results of field-oriented studies as they relate to the natural history of Ontario.

Available back-issues containing articles of particular interest to Toronto naturalists include:

- Vol. 31 #2 - Population Trends for Waterfowl Wintering in the Toronto Region 1929-1976
- Vol. 32 #2 - Reproductive Success of Larids (gulls) nesting on the Eastern Headland (Leslie Street Spit) of the Toronto Harbour in 1977
- Vol. 33 #1 - Notes on the Flora of the Canadian Portion of the Niagara Frontier
- Vol. 33 #2 - Ontario's Pondweeds
 - A Bird Census conducted at the Leslie Street Spit Spring and Summer 1978
- Vol. 34 #1 - Plants of the Leslie Street Headland, Toronto Ont.
- Vol. 34 #2 - Population Trends of Various Species of Birds Wintering in Southern Ontario
- Vol. 35 #1 - Additions and Changes to the Checklist of Vascular Plants of the Rouge River Valley in Metropolitan Toronto and Durham Region
- Vol. 35 #2 - History of Breeding Canada Geese in Southwestern Ontario

▷ Subscription rates: \$6.00/year payable to the Toronto Field Naturalists
Send to 195 Glengarry Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5M 1E1

Copies available for purchase at monthly General Meetings. For further information, call Rosemary Gray at 481-3918.

TASCO SCOPE AVAILABLE

If you are interested in obtaining a Tasco Scope, call
Cynthia Neuman, 923-3046.



At the March 18th meeting of the Botany Group, Charles Young conducted sixteen members on a four seasons' tour of Lambton Woods. Charles lives near the woods and must take frequent jaunts along the paths, beside the creek, morning, noon and evening, photographing as he goes. The meeting was a succession of shared rambles through spring, summer, fall and winter, during which Charles helped his audience to experience with him, to see some of the startling beauty in quite everyday sights.

Hence, we visited such plants as milkweed in flower, in pod and finally dispersing its seeds in autumn; we renewed acquaintance with wild cucumber, jack-in-the-pulpit, skunk cabbage; we discussed "deadly" nightshade and the white variety of which it is said there are specimens to be seen growing in Toronto.

Such a wealth of flowers! Just listen! Clintonia, butter and eggs, bugloss, goatsbeard, teasel, thistle, water hemlock, garlic mustard, everlasting pea, loosestrife, greater lobelia, violet, arrowhead, chicory, bergamot, willowherb, turtlehead, goldenrod, asters, elecampane, jewelweed, dolls' eyes, snowberry, and on to such plants as dogwood, grape, viburnum, sumach, larch, fern. And there were many more.

Water in various forms enhanced many of the slides such as dew on leaves and petals, pools on ice reflecting overhead branches, or as raindrops strung along spiderwebs.

Certainly an evening of delights for the eye as we strolled along with this discerning photographer-botanist. Thank you, Charles!

Nan Foster

WHAT TO DO IF YOU FIND AN INJURED BIRD

HERE IS SOME ADVICE FROM PAT SMITH, "Bird Lady of Oakville", on what to do if you should come across a damaged bird ...

Approach it slowly, with caution, remembering that some injured birds can still move very quickly. Do not try to catch it with your hands. Use a fishing-net, if one is available. If not, throw a scarf or any light-weight cloth over it; reach underneath the cloth and pick up the bird with its head between your first and third fingers; use the little finger and thumb to control the body, using a medium-to-firm grip - not too tight as this could cut off its breathing. Give the bird warmth by holding it cupped in both hands or place it inside your jacket until you can get it indoors. Feed it natural food; then take it to your local "Bird Lady" or Humane Society.

reported by June Hooey

PROJECT:

ONTARIO LAKES LOON SURVEY

This project is being continued in 1982. If you would like to receive questionnaire with which to report loon sightings on Ontario lakes, contact OLLS, c/o Long Point Bird Observatory, attention: Bet Silieff, PO Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario NOE 1Mo.

	Upcoming TFN OUTINGS	
RAIN 	or  SHINE	Everybody Welcome!

• May 1 - 2 Long Point Bird Observatory Annual Meeting. (See page 41)

May 1 Junior Club Meeting (See page 42)

Saturday LESLIE STREET SPIT - Birds
 May 1 Leader: Roy Baker
 9.00 a.m. Meet at the foot of Leslie Street

Sunday NORDHEIMER RAVINE - Tributaries of the Don (4). Castle Frank
 May 2 Leader: Jeff Nadir Brook B
 2.00 p.m. Meet in Loblaw's parking lot, St. Clair and Bathurst, to walk south to Ramsden Park.

May 3 T.F.N. General Meeting (See page 42)

May 4 to 10 Time to reserve your place on the bus for the outing to Carden Township on May 22nd by phoning Emily Hamilton at 484-0487. Confirm by sending your cheque for \$14.00, payable to "Toronto Field Naturalists Outing" to Miss Emily Hamilton, 3110 Yonge Street, Apt. 407, Toronto M4N 2K6. Cheques must be received by May 17.

Tuesday GLEN STEWART RAVINE - Birds
 May 4 Leader: Fred Bodsworth
 6.45 p.m. Meet in the parkette by the Nature Trail sign on Kingston Road just west of Beech Avenue. (#502 street car to Beech Avenue, then walk west to parkette.)

Tuesday WILKET CREEK PARK - Skywatch
 May 4 Leader: Cathy McWatters
 8.30 p.m. Meet in the first parking lot off Leslie Street, just north of Eglinton Avenue East. (Eglinton East #34 bus to Leslie Street. Cross intersection with the lights. Go carefully!) Bring binoculars and a lawn chair. A chance to see Aquarid meteors.

Wednesday TRIBUTARIES OF THE DON - Burke Brooke A (Chatsworth Ravine)
 May 5 Leader: Emily Hamilton
 10.00 a.m. Meet on Chatsworth Drive, beside Lawrence Park Collegiate, at the head of the ravine, to walk to Blythwood Road, east of Mount Pleasant Road. (Yonge bus #97 to Chatsworth and walk three blocks up the hill, or Lawrence West #52 bus to Chatsworth and walk south one block.)

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Thursday HIGH PARK - Botany
 May 6 Leader: Emily Hamilton
 6.45 p.m. Meet in the first parking lot on West Road, on your right as you enter the park from Bloor Street, opposite High Park Avenue. (Subway to High Park station.)
- Saturday WOODSTOCK AREA - Sweaburg Trillium Woods - Botany and Birds
 May 8 Leader: Bruce Parker
 9.00 a.m. BUS OUTING. You must have reserved a place on the bus between April 19 and 23. See these dates for details. Bus will leave at 9.00 a.m. from York Mills subway station (northeast corner of Yonge and York Mills) and will arrive back about 6.00 p.m. Bring lunch and a snack as we shall not be stopping at restaurants. We shall be visiting ponds and woods, and the M.N.R.'s Nature Reserve for trilliums. (See last month's newsletter page 25.)
- Sunday ROSEDALE RAVINE - Tributaries of the Don (5). Castle Frank Brook C.
 May 9 Leader: Helen Juhola
 2.00 p.m. Meet at Rosedale subway station to walk to Castle Frank subway station. Members of the Japanese community will be invited to this outing.
- Tuesday NORDHEIMER RAVINE - Birds
 May 11 Leader: Herb Elliott
 6.45 p.m. Meet in Loblaw's parking lot on St. Clair Avenue West, near Bathurst.
- Wednesday TRIBUTARIES OF THE DON - Burke Brook B (Sherwood)
 May 12 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet on Blythwood Road, east of Mount Pleasant Road, at the entrance to the park. (Nortown Eastbound trolley bus #61 to Blythwood. Walk down hill.) The group will walk to Bayview Avenue.
- Thursday GLENDON HALL - Botany
 May 13 Leaders: Eileen and Geoff Chopping
 6.45 p.m. Meet at the gates to Glendon Hall on Bayview Avenue at Lawrence Avenue east. (Davisville bus #28B).
- Saturday ROUGE VALLEY - Birds
 May 15 Leader: Howard Battae
 9.00 a.m. Meet outside the Zoo gates to explore the valley outside the Zoo. (Scarborough bus 86A).
- Sunday JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALKS (See page 43)
 May 16

DIFFICULTY OF OUTINGS. TFN outings usually last 2 to 3 hours and may cover distances from approximately 2 to 6 miles. Often some climbing is involved, as most of our valleys are fairly deep. Evening outings usually last about 1½ hours

LESLIE STREET SPIT? Call Toronto Harbour Commission 863-2035

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Sunday EAST DON - Birds and Botany
 May 16 Leader: Allan Greenbaum
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the Flemingdon Community Centre, 150 Grenoble Drive. Take Flemingdon Park #100 bus from Broadview or Eglinton subway station and get off at the corner of Grenoble and Linkwood.
 Cars. Location is east of Don Mills Road, south of Eglinton. Consult a map. Parking available.
 Bring lunch to carry. This will be a rugged exploration of the East Don south of Eglinton.
- Sunday BLACK CREEK - Northwood - Nature Sketching
 May 16 Leader: Mary Cumming
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the door of the Northwood Community Centre, north of Sheppard Avenue West (between Jane and Keele Streets), first bus stop west of Black Creek (Arleta Avenue to Clubhouse Rd.)
- Tuesday LAMBTON WOODS - Birds
 May 18 Leaders: Joy and Clive Goodwin
 8.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot of James Gardens on Edenbridge Drive.
- Tuesday CEDARVALE RAVINE - Birds
 May 18 Leader: Hugh Currie
 6.45 p.m. Meet in Loblaw's parking lot on St. Clair Avenue West near Bathurst, to walk north in the ravine.
- Wednesday TRIBUTARIES OF THE DON - Burke Brook C (Burke Ravine)
 May 19 Leader: Emily Hamilton
 10.00 a.m. Meet on Bayview Avenue, east side, just north of the CNIB overpass to walk down the brook to its confluence with the Don at Sunnybrook. (Davisville bus #28 to the overpass.)
- Thursday LAMBTON WOODS - Botany
 May 20 Leader: Ilmar Talvila
 6.45 p.m. Meet in the parking lot of James Gardens on Edenbridge Drive. (Royal York #73 bus to Edenbridge, walk east 0.4 mile.)
- Saturday CARDEN TOWNSHIP - Botany on Alvars
 May 22 Leader: Steve Varga
 9.00 a.m. BUS OUTING. You must have reserved a place on the bus - see May 4 to 10. Bus will leave Yonge and York Mills Road (northeast corner) at 9.00 a.m. and will arrive back about 6.00 p.m. Bring lunch and a snack.
 Prairie smoke, early saxifrage and red cedars are some of the special plants we will be seeing on the limestone plains of Carden Township. For further information on alvars read the Ontario Field Biologist, Vol. 29 #2 (December 1975).
- Sunday ROUGE VALLEY - Birds and Botany
 May 23 Leader: John Lowe-Wylde
 10.00 a.m. Meet at Glen Eagles Hotel at the corner of Sheppard Avenue East and Twyn Rivers Drive. (Sheppard East #85 bus, or Scarborough #86 bus to Sheppard and Meadowvale - walk east.)

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Monday
May 24
9.00 a.m. TORONTO ISLAND - Birds
Leader: George Fairfield
Meet inside ferry docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the ferry at 9.00 a.m. Bring lunch to carry and your membership card.
- May 25 to
28 Time to reserve a place on the bus for the HERITAGE TREES BUS OUTING on Sunday afternoon June 13 by phoning May Staples at 469-1681 (up to 10.00 p.m.). Confirm by sending your cheque for \$5.00 payable to "Toronto Field Naturalists Trees" to Mrs. May Staples, #124, 70 Cambridge Avenue, Toronto M4K 2L5. Cheques must be received by June 4.
- Tuesday
May 25
8.00 a.m. CIVIC GARDEN CENTRE - Birds
Leaders: Joy and Clive Goodwin
Meet in the parking lot of the Centre, 777 Lawrence Avenue East at Leslie Street.
- Tuesday
May 25
6.45 p.m. PINE POINT PARK - Birds
Leader: Mark Kubisz
Meet at the park at the east end of Allenby Avenue which runs east off Islington Avenue just north of the 401. (Islington bus #37).
- Wednesday
May 26
10.00 a.m. Tributaries of the Don - WILKET CREEK (1)
Leader: Helen Juhola
Meet at York Mills and Bayview Avenue to walk a loop south.
- Thursday
May 27
6.45 p.m. MORNINGSIDE PARK - Botany
Leader: James Hodgins
Meet in the first parking lot immediately west of Morningside Avenue by the pavilion. (Eglinton East bus #34B).
Cars. Hwy. 401 to exit 61, then south on Morningside Avenue one mile.
- May 28 to F.O.N. Annual Meeting at Kingston. (See page 41)
30
- Saturday
May 29
9.35 a.m. BRONTE CREEK PARK - Birds and Botany
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the Bronte GO station. Train leaves Union Station at 8.43 a.m. and arrives in Oakville at 9.20. Change to the GO bus which arrives at Bronte GO station at 9.35 a.m.
Cars. Go west on the QEW to the Bronte Road turn-off, turn south on Bronte Road and immediately south of the QEW turn east, to the Bronte GO station. Bring lunch to carry.
- Sunday
May 30
10.00 a.m. EAST DON - Learning how to atlas birds
Leader: Bruce Parker
Meet at the shopping plaza east of Bayview Avenue on the north side of Finch Avenue east. (Finch East bus #39 to the shopping plaza.)
- Tuesday
June 1
6.45 p.m. HIGH PARK - Birds
Leader: Roger Powley
Meet at the Keele Street subway entrance.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Wednesday Tributaries of the Don - WILKET CREEK (2)
 June 2 Leader: Volunteer requested. Call 484-0487 or 924-5806
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot of Edwards Gardens, Leslie Street and Lawrence Avenue East, to walk south to the confluence of Wilket Creek with the West Don (near Eglinton).
- Thursday ETIENNE BRULE PARK - Botany
 June 3 Leader: Isabel Smith
 6.45 p.m. Meet in the parking lot. (Subway to Old Mill Station.) Walk north on Humber Boulevard, east along Old Mill Road, over a bridge to the parking lot in the park.
 Cars. Follow the same route or come from Bloor Street, north on Old Mill Drive.
- Saturday GLENDON - Mammals
 June 5 Leader: Jeff Gibson
 8.30 a.m. Meet at the gate of Glendon College at the corner of Bayview and Lawrence Avenue east (Davisville bus). Lunch optional.
- Sunday MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY - Flowering Shrubs
 June 6 Leader: Emily Hamilton
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the entrance on the east side of Yonge Street a short distance north of St. Clair Avenue.
- Sunday HUMBER BAY PARK - Birds
 June 6 Leader: Beth Jefferson
 2.00 p.m. Meet in the parking lot in the east 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 Boulevard. We hope members of the Italian Community will come to this outing.
- Tuesday MOORE PARK RAVINE - Birds
 June 8 Leader: Anne Macdonald
 6.45 p.m. Meet on Moore Avenue just east of Welland at entrance to ravine on the south side of the street. (South Leaside bus #88.)
- Wednesday WEST DON VALLEY - G. Ross Lord Park
 June 9 Leader: Diana Sagness
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot on the north side of Finch Avenue West at Wilmington Avenue just east of Dufferin to walk north in the park.
- Thursday EAST DON VALLEY - Sedges
 June 10 Leader: Steve Varga
 6.45 p.m. Meet at the plaza on the north side of Finch Avenue East, east of Bayview Avenue. Wear rubber boots or running shoes and bring a magnifying glass.

CLOTHING: Think about hats, head scarves, windproof jackets, waterproof shoes, extra sweater. If you don't need them, put them in your back pack.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

Saturday NATURE FESTIVAL - Black Creek, Northwood Community Centre
 June 12 Come to our Festival!! See page 21. Community Centre is located
 10.00 a.m. in the park on the north side of Sheppard Avenue West, half way
 to between Keele and Jane Streets, at Black Creek. (Sheppard West
 4.00 p.m. bus #84 to Arleta Avenue.)

• June 12 TORONTO ISLAND - Birds - a full day of atlassing (see page 18).

Sunday HERITAGE TREES - In and around Metro
 June 13 Leader: Mary Smith
 2.00 p.m. BUS OUTING. You must have reserved a place on the bus between
 May 25 and 28. Bus will leave from parking area in front of the
 Parliament Buildings, just north of College Street, at 2.00 p.m.
 and will return about 5.00 p.m.

Wednesday WEST DON VALLEY - North of Sheppard West
 June 16 Leader: Helen Juhola
 10.00 a.m. Meet on Don River Boulevard just north of Sheppard Avenue west,
 east of Bathurst Street, to walk north. (Note: Don River Boule-
 vard starts downhill from the south side of Sheppard Avenue and
 goes under the bridge northwards.)

Wednesday WILKET CREEK PARK - Skywatch
 June 16 Leader: Cathy McWatters
 8.45 p.m. See May 4 for directions. We will be looking for interstellar
 objects.

Thursday WILKET CREEK PARK - Botany
 June 17 Leader: To be appointed
 6.45 p.m. Meet in the first parking lot off Leslie Street, just north of
 Eglinton Avenue East. (Eglinton East #34 bus to Leslie Street.
 Cross intersection with the lights. Go carefully!)

• June 19 TORONTO ISLAND - Birds - a full day of atlassing (see page 18).

Sunday ROWNTREE MILLS PARK - Birds and Botany
 June 20 Leader: Billie Bridgman
 2.00 p.m. Meet at Finch and Islington Avenues. (Finch West #36 bus, or
 Islington #37 bus.)

Wednesday WEST DON VALLEY - Earl Bales Park
 June 23 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot near the recreation centre off Bathurst
 Street, south of Sheppard Avenue West.

Saturday WILKET CREEK PARK - Ferns for beginners, and Birds
 June 26 Leaders: Pat Woodford (ferns); Jim Woodford (birds)
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot. See June 17 for how to get there.

Saturday HUMBER VALLEY - Nature Sketching
 June 26 Leader: Mary Cumming
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the Old Mill subway station to visit Etienne Brulé Park.
 Lunch optional. Bring folding stool if you have one.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Monday
June 28
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (1) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
HUMBER VALLEY - Humber Marshes
Leaders: Heather and John Harris
Meet at the Old Mill subway station to explore southwards to the Humber Marshes.
- Wednesday
June 30
10.00 a.m. WEST DON VALLEY - North of Lawrence
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the gates of Glendon College at the corner of Lawrence Avenue east and Bayview, to walk north. (Davisville bus).
- Sunday
July 4
2.00 p.m. HUMBER VALLEY - Nature Walk
Leader: Howard Klein
Meet at Islington and Finch Avenues (see June 20). Group will explore south of Finch.
- July 5
and 6 CANADIAN NATURE FEDERATION Annual Meeting, Calgary, Alberta
See page 41.
- Tuesday
July 6
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (2) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people.
HUMBER VALLEY - Etienne Brulé Park.
Leader: Volunteer requested
Meet at the Old Mill subway station to walk north.
- Wednesday
July 7
10.00 a.m. WEST DON VALLEY - South of Lawrence
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the gates of Glendon College at corner of Bayview and Lawrence Avenue East, to walk south. (Davisville 28B bus).
- Saturday
July 10
10.00 a.m. HIGH PARK - Nature Sketching
Leader: Mary Cumming
Meet at the main entrance to High Park, south side of Bloor Street west, opposite High Park Avenue. Lunch and folding stool optional.
- Wednesday
July 14
10.00 a.m. WEST DON VALLEY - North of Eglinton
Leader: To be appointed
Meet in the first parking lot off Leslie Street just north of Eglinton Avenue east, to walk north. (Eglinton East #34 bus).
- Wednesday
July 14
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (3) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
HIGH PARK
Leader: Volunteer requested
Meet at park (see July 10 for directions). We hope members of the Portuguese Community will come to this outing.
- Saturday
July 17
9.00 a.m.
to
6.00 p.m. HOLLAND LANDING - Botany
Leader: Steve Varga
We will be visiting a fen and the Derryville bog. You will need to bring a lunch and a snack. If you are interested in attending call 924-5806.

<p>HIGH PARK is closed to vehicles Saturdays, Sundays and holidays during May, June, July, August and September</p>

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Wednesday WEST DON VALLEY - E.T. Seton Park
 July 21 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet in the parking lot on the south side of Eglinton Avenue east at Leslie Street, to walk south. (Eglinton East #34 bus, and down the steps.)
Cars. Enter at Wilket Creek Park entrance off Leslie Street, and at base of hill turn left (south).
- Thursday EVENING ESCAPE (4) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
 July 22 DON VALLEY TRIBUTARY
 6.45 p.m. Leader: Volunteer requested
 Meet at the Castle Frank subway station, to explore the Rosedale Ravine. Walk will end at Rosedale subway station.
- Saturday ROUGE VALLEY - Birds and Botany
 July 24 Leader: Allan Greenbaum
 1.00 p.m. Meet at the junction of Little's Road and Morningside Avenue. This is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Sheppard Avenue east (Eglinton East #34B bus). Group will explore Morningside Creek Valley.
- Wednesday EAST DON VALLEY - North of Finch East
 July 28 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet at the plaza on the north side of Finch, east of Bayview Avenue to walk north.
- Friday EVENING ESCAPE (5) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
 July 30 DON VALLEY TRIBUTARY
 6.45 p.m. Leader: David McLeish
 Meet at the Castle Frank subway station to explore Park Drive Ravine, David Balfour Park and Vale of Avoca. The walk will end at St. Clair Avenue east of Yonge Street.
- Saturday CHINE DRIVE RAVINE - Birds and Botany
 July 31 Leader: George Comper
 10.00 a.m. Meet in front of St. Theresa's Church, Kingston Road and Midland Avenue. (Kingston Road #12 bus from Victoria Park station to Midland.)
- Monday EVENING ESCAPE (6) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people.
 August 2 DON VALLEY TRIBUTARY
 6.45 p.m. Leader: Volunteer requested
 Meet at the Castle Frank subway station to explore Moore Park Ravine. Walk will end at Moore Avenue east of Mount Pleasant Road.
- Wednesday EAST DON VALLEY - South of Finch East
 August 4 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet the same place as on July 28, to walk south.
- Saturday ECHO VALLEY PARK - Nut Trees
 August 7 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet in Echo Valley on the west side of Kipling Avenue. (Kipling #45 bus. Get off at the bridge over Mimico Creek.) Parking on adjacent side streets.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

- Tuesday
August 10
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (7) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
TAYLOR CREEK - Warden Woods
Leader: Volunteer requested
Meet outside the Warden subway station to explore Warden Woods Park. Walk will end at the Victoria Park subway station. We hope members of the Chinese Community will attend this outing.
- Wednesday
August 11
10.00 a.m. EAST DON VALLEY - Moatfield Farm Park
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the corner of Don Mills Road and Duncan Mill Road. (Graydon Hall is on the east side.) Group will walk north.
- Saturday
August 14
10.00 a.m. LAKESHORE - Kew Beach - Nature Sketching
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the west side of the library on Queen Street east, at Lee Avenue, to walk south. Lunch and folding stool optional.
- Sunday
August 15
1.00 p.m. LITTLE ROUGE VALLEY - Birds and Botany
Leader: Allan Greenbaum
Meet at the bus stop outside the Metro Zoo. (Sheppard East #85B or Scarborough #86A bus). Group will explore the river northwards, outside the Zoo.
- Wednesday
August 18
10.00 a.m. EAST DON TRIBUTARY - Brookbanks Ravine
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at the school parking lot at the foot of Fenside Drive. Fenside Drive is east of the Don Valley Parkway and runs south for one block from York Mills Road.
- Wednesday
August 18
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (8) - Massey Estate
TAYLOR CREEK PARK
Leader: Volunteer requested
Meet at the Victoria Park subway station to walk west along the valley. Walk will end at Woodbine and O'Connor.
- Saturday
August 21
9.00 a.m.
to
6.00 p.m. OAK RIDGES MORAINNE - Botany
Leader: Steve Varga
We will be examining a typical moraine forest at Happy Valley, Wilcox Lake, a bog, and a number of northern species rare for our area such as Lycopodiums and pyrolas. Call 924-5806 if you want to attend.
- Wednesday
August 25
10.00 a.m. EAST DON VALLEY - Wignore Park
Leader: To be appointed
Meet at Sloane Avenue School, 4 blocks north of Eglinton Avenue east on Sloane Avenue.
- Thursday
August 26
6.45 p.m. EVENING ESCAPE (9) - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
WEST DON VALLEY - E.T. Seton Park
Leader: Volunteer requested
Meet in the parking lot. See July 21 for how to get there.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - Continued

Saturday TORONTO ISLAND - Botany
 August 28 Leader: Emily Hamilton
 9.00 a.m. Meet inside the ferry docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the first available ferry after 9.00 a.m. to Hanlan's Point. Lunch optional. Bring membership card as we shall be going into the nature reserve.

Wednesday EAST DON TRIBUTARY - Taylor Creek, Pine Hills Cemetery
 Sept. 1 Leader: To be appointed
 10.00 a.m. Meet at Warden subway station to walk east.

Thursday EVENING ESCAPE - Nature Rambles with like-minded people
 Sept. 2 Leader: To be appointed
 6.45 p.m. Meet on the boardwalk at the foot of Lee Avenue. We will hope to see migrating Monarch Butterflies at Kew Beach.

Sept. 1 to 6 Time to reserve a place on the bus for the outing on September 11 to the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve, by phoning Emily Hamilton at 484-0487. Confirm by sending your cheque for \$10.00 made payable to "Toronto Field Naturalists Picnic" to Emily Hamilton, 3110 Yonge Street, #407, Toronto, Ontario M4N 2K6. Cheques must be received by September 8.

Saturday JIM BAILLIE NATURE RESERVE - Birds, Botany, Nature Sketching
 Sept. 11 BUS OUTING. You must have reserved a place on the bus, which will leave Yonge and York Mills (northeast corner) at 9.00 a.m. and will arrive back about 5.00 p.m.
 9.00 a.m. Cars. Follow the directions in your GUIDE to our nature reserve, to arrive about 10.00 a.m.
 Bring your picnic and enjoy the reserve in your own way. There will be leaders on hand for birds, botany, ferns and art.

Our outings (especially by bus) are often not near places where food and drink can be bought. Be sure to bring enough with you.

TTC	484-4544	Gray Coach	979-3511
GO Transit	630-3933	Island Ferry	367-8193

Ask for a copy of the TTC Ride Guide at your local subway station. It's free!

If you would like to lead one of our summer outings, or if you have a suggestion for a future outing, please call Emily Hamilton, 484-0487 or Helen Juhola, 924-5806

Thanks to the many members who volunteered to lead our outings, and to the members of the Outings Committee who organized the programme

Helen Juhola, Emily Hamilton, Mary Smith, May Staples, Jean Macdonald

Chairman: Roger Powley, 535-4740

COMING EVENTS

COMING EVENTS

FOR BIRDWATCHERS

The Long Point Bird Observatory is starting a new transportation system this spring which will enable visitors to go to the field station at the eastern tip of Long Point during the migration season. For further information, contact LPBO, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario. N0E 1M0. Telephone 519-586-2909.

Clive and Joy Goodwin have bus trips planned for the following dates. If you would like more information, call Clive, 249-9503.

May 14-16 - Presqu'ile Park

May 21 - Presqu'ile Park

June 12 - Hilton Falls and Halton County Forest.

Seneca College will be offering courses in birdwatching, conducted by Clive Goodwin, in May and June. For further information, call 493-4144.

Sheridan College will be offering Bird Study I, conducted by Rosemary Gaymer, in September. For further information, call 845-9430 (Oakville).

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

The following events will take place in connection with the United Nations Environment Program:

April 28, 8.00 p.m. -- St. Lawrence Arts FORUM, St. Lawrence Centre, ONLY ONE EARTH

May 13-15 - United Nations Disarmament Conference

June 4-6 - Toronto Disarmament Network picnic, parade and Folk Festival.

June 5 -- World Environment Day, Brigantine Room, Harbourfront.

June 21 - SUN DAY, Harbourfront.

September - Hazardous Waste Round Table, CELA.

October 20-24 - MAN-ENVIRONMENT IMPACT 1982, Intl. Conference on Education and the Environment, Hamilton.

For further information call UNA, 977-1946 or 284-6409.

KORTRIGHT CENTRE FOR CONSERVATION

Bird banding demonstrations, wild flower hikes, and talks on stream management will be held at the Kortright Centre, Pine Valley Drive, just south of Kleinburg, off Major Mackenzie Drive, on May 9, 16, 23, 24, 30, from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Telephone 661-6600 for further information.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Canadian Nature Federation will be holding its annual meeting in Calgary, July 5-7. For details, write to the CNF Conference, Box 981, Calgary, Alberta. T2P 2K4

The annual meeting of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists will be held in Kingston, May 28-30. For details, write to Mr. P. T. Nation, 7 Wellington Street, Kingston. K7L 3B7

TFN MEETINGS



GENERAL MEETINGS

252 Bloor Street West (O.I.S.E. Bldg.)

(Between Bedford Road and St. George Street)

Monday, May 3, 1982, 8.15 p.m. (Come at 7.30 for socializing)

Two coloured films--

1. THE CRY OF THE WILD, produced by Gloria Montero and David Fulton, 1973.

A disturbing film about chemical pollution in Lake Ontario. The film explores one of the most urgent environmental issues in North America - the chemical pollution of the Great Lakes, resulting in contamination of fish species and degradation of our fresh water resources - and the implications for humans.

The film shows an endangered gull colony and, by way of comparison, we see healthy gulls on Lake Huron and follow the bird's life cycle from early Spring through pairing, mating, nest building, and raising of the young chicks to maturity.

2. THE LESLIE STREET SPIT, produced by Nancy Archibald and John Livingstone, 1981, for the CBC TV program, The Nature of Things.

The story of the development of natural life on the Spit. This project started out as a land-fill site. It now has the largest nesting gull colony in Canada. Hans Blokpoel, who is featured in the film, will be present to answer questions.

Tuesday, September 7, 1982, 8.15 p.m. (Note day for this meeting)

Plants in Big Cities: Their Effects upon the Urban Environment and Vice Versa - Dr. James Cruise, Director, Royal Ontario Museum.

GROUP MEETINGS

Junior Club

Sat. May 1 Insects - Brian Marshall, Department of Entomology,
10.00 a.m. Royal Ontario Museum

Location: Planetarium Auditorium, immediately south of
Royal Ontario Museum

Sat. May 29 Annual Outing - Bus Trip to Crawford Lake
Bus will leave York Mills Subway Station 9.30 a.m.;
returning 3.30 p.m.
Call Kathy McWatters, 463-6939 for details.

: : : : : : : : : : :

There will be no meetings of the Bird, Botany or Environmental Groups during the summer months. Everyone is invited to come to the outings listed elsewhere in this Newsletter.

DID YOU NOTICE?

Our last issue (Number 347) showed "March" instead of "April" on the cover. We knew that would happen some time. Would you please correct your copy so that there will be no confusion about future references?

TO:- TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS,
86 Joicey Blvd.,
Toronto, Ontario M5M 2T4

Date:

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

I wish to [] join, [] renew, [] give a membership to:- **

NAME(S): _____

ADDRESS: _____

Postal Code _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): _____

Remittance enclosed in the amount of:-

- [] \$20.00 Family (husband and wife)
[] \$15.00 Senior Family (husband and wife, 65)*
[] \$15.00 Single
[] \$10.00 Single Senior
[] \$10.00 Student

** IF GIFT, Name of Donor: _____

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

Membership fees for the year July 1, 1982, to June 30, 1983, are due now. To ensure receiving a September newsletter, please send payment before June 30, 1982.

Life Members, please ignore this notice.

JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALKS - Sunday, May 16th. TWELFTH YEAR

TORONTO ISLAND - 9.00 a.m. Meet at the ferry docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the first available ferry.

HIGH PARK - 8.30 a.m. Meet in the first parking lot on West Road which is on your right as you enter from Bloor Street W. at High Park Avenue.

MOORE PARK RAVINE - 8.30 a.m. Meet at the northeast corner of Moore Park at Moore and Welland Avenues.

WILKET CREEK PARK - 8.30 a.m. Meet in the parking lot off Leslie St. just north of Eglinton Ave. East.

Members of the Toronto Ornithological Club will lead the outings. The pace is slow and each walk lasts for about three hours.

TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST, a newsletter, published eight times a year by the Toronto Field Naturalists, 83 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M5M 2T4

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Diana Banville	690-1963	#710-7 Crescent Place, Toronto, Ont. M4C 5L7
Mildred Easto	488-0962	#416-28 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4P 1T5
Emily Hamilton	484-0487	#407-3110 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4N 2K6
Jean Macdonald	425-6596	88 Parklea Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4G 2J8
Bruce D. Parker	449-0994	T.H.66-109 Valley Woods Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3A 2R8
Florence Preston	483-9530	#203-368 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1L9

Material for the newsletter (notices, reports, articles up to 1500 words in length and illustrations) should be submitted at least six weeks before the month in which the event is to take place or the material is required to appear.

MEMBERSHIP FEES: Family (Husband and Wife) - \$20.00
 Single - \$15.00
 Senior Family (Husband and Wife, 65)⁺ - \$15.00
 Senior Single - \$10.00
 Student - \$10.00

Send to: 83 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M5M 2T4 (488-7304)