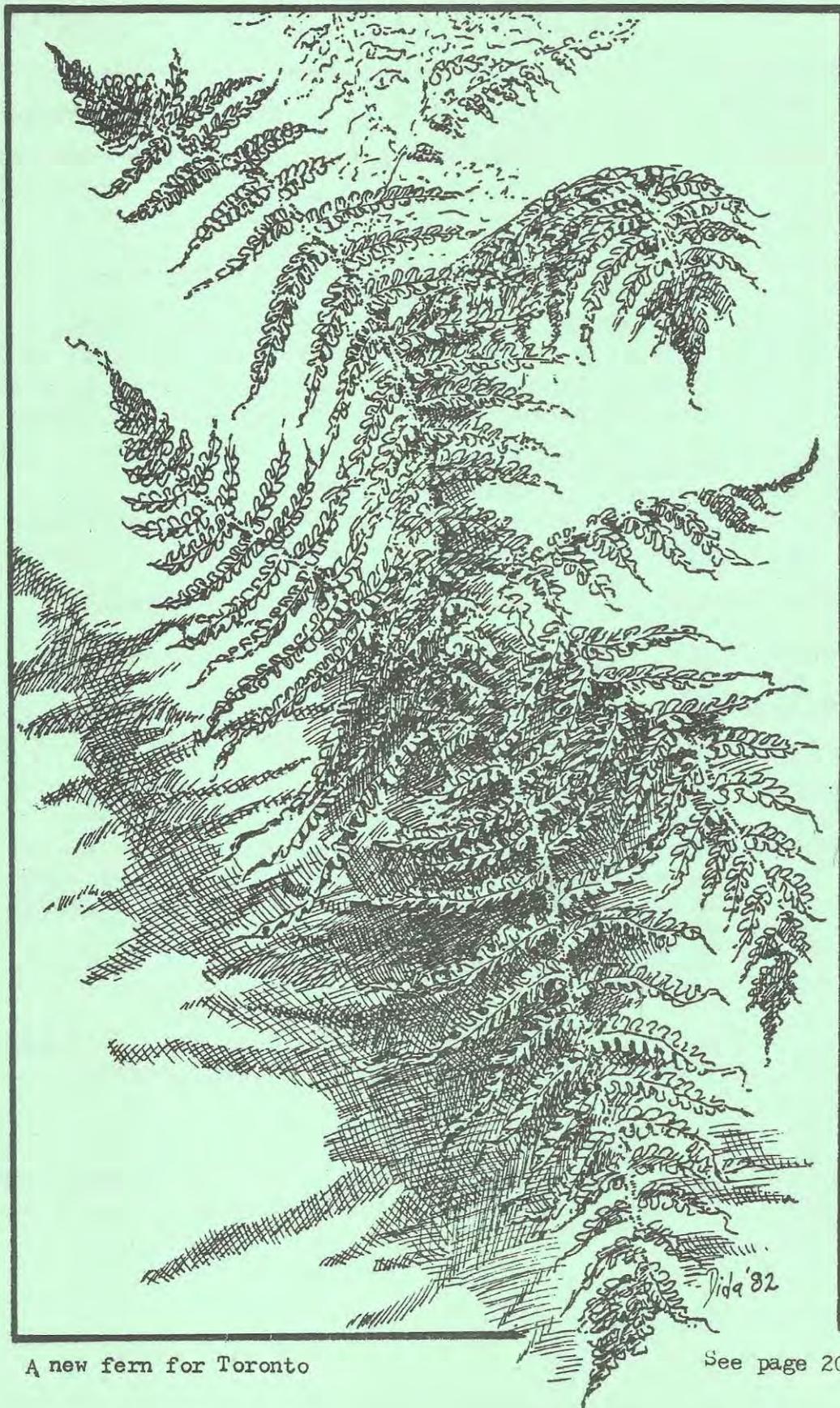




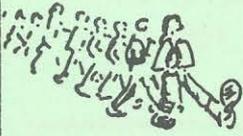
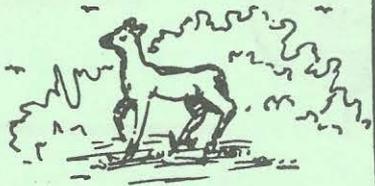
# TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 350, October 1982



A new fern for Toronto

See page 20

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

Saturday Oct. 2 Junior Club Meeting (see page 33)

Saturday LAMBTON PARK - remnant prairie vegetation

Oct. 2 Leader: Roger Powley

10.00 a.m Meet at the park entrance on the north side of Dundas just east of the Humber River. (Note: this is not Lambton Woods). Bus Lambton #30 between High Park and Kipling subway stations. Get off at the bridge.

Sunday LESLIE STREET SPIT - birds

Oct. 3 Leader: Jim Rising

1.00 p.m Meet in the parking area at the foot of Leslie Street. (#501 Queen car to Leslie St. walk south about 1 mile).

Tuesday October 5 TFN General meeting (see page 33)

Wednesday DON VALLEY - Riverdale Zoo and Necropolis

Oct. 6 Leader: Mary Smith

10.00 a.m Meet at zoo entrance on Winchester Street. (#506 Carlton car to Sumach Street, and walk north.)

Saturday DON VALLEY TRIBUTARY - Park Drive Ravine

Oct. 9 Leader : David McLeish

9.30 a.m Meet at the Castle Frank subway station to explore Park Drive Ravine, D.Balfour Park and Vale of Avoca. The walk will end on St.Clair Avenue just East of Yonge Street.

Sunday MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY - trees

Oct. 10 Leaders: at 10.00 a.m Emily Hamilton

at 2.00 p.m Mary Smith

Meet at the entrance on the east side of Yonge Street a short distance north of St.Clair Avenue.

Monday TORONTO ISLAND - birds

Oct. 11 Leader: George Fairfield

9.00 a.m Meet inside ferry docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the ferry at 9.00 am. Bring lunch to carry and your membership card.  
(Thanks-giving)

## UPCOMING OUTINGS - continued

Saturday ROUGE VALLEY - birds and botany  
 Oct. 16 Leaders: Carole Elion, Ann Nash and Randy Jorgensen.  
 10.00 a.m Meet at Glen Eagles Hotel at the corner of Sheppard Av.E  
 and Twyn Rivers Drive. (Sheppard East # 85 bus, or  
 Scarborough #86 to Sheppard and Meadowvale - walk east.)

Sunday BURKE BROOK EXPLORATION - Sherwood Woods  
 Oct.17 Leader: Tom Atkinson  
 2.00 p.m Meet on the west side of Bayview Avenue at the CNIB  
 overpass, to walk the Nature Trail to Blythwood Road.  
 This is a one-way walk. (Davisville bus #28 B.)

Monday October 18 Audubon Film (see page 32)

Tuesday Oct. 19 Bird Group meeting (see page 33)

- Oct.18/19 Ont.Shade Tree Council annual meeting. For information  
 call Dave Truman 669.1827

Saturday HUMBER BAY - birds  
 10.00 a.m Leader: Herb Elliott  
 Oct. 23 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.

Sunday BURKE BROOK EXPLORATION - city ravines  
 Oct. 24 Leader: to be announced  
 2.00 p.m Meet on Blythwood Road, east of Mount Pleasant Road, at  
 the entrance to the park, to walk to Chatsworth ravine.  
 This is a one-way walk. (Nortown eastbound trolley bus  
 #61 to Blythwood. Walk down hill.)

Wednesday DOWNSVIEW DELLS - Black Creek  
 Oct. 27 Leader: Ellie Elder  
 10.00 a.m Meet on Sheppard Avenue West at Black Creek (west of Keele  
 and east of Jane). Sheppard West bus # 84.

Thursday October 28 Environmental Group 7.30pm (see page 33)

Saturday HIGH PARK - birding for beginners  
 Oct. 30 Leader: Roger Powley  
 9.00 a.m Meet at the main entrance to Keele subway station.

- DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ends. (fall back!)

## Upcoming Outings - Continued

Sunday BURKE BROOK EXPLORATION - sources of the brook  
 Oct. 31 Leader: Gavin Miller  
 2.00 p.m Meet at north-east corner of Lawrence West and Avenue Road.  
 (Lawrence West #52 bus, or Nortown Trolley bus #61 west).

Tuesday November 2 TFN general meeting (see page 33)

Wednesday November 3 Audubon Film (see page 28)

---

TORONTO SQUIRRELS

---

One day we came to the conclusion that squirrels belong here too. Now we talk to them and watch them; there is always something new to learn. For instance, the day after the sugar maple bloomed for the first time, the gray squirrel ate the flowers. He hung upside-down, reaching with front paws to pull the end of the twig into his mouth. After spending half an hour eating the flowers, he went off to bring a friend to the feast.

The squirrel treats red oak flowers differently -- running them through the mouth without eating them. Perhaps the pollen is all that is eaten. Do you suppose he fertilizes the acorns? (He does run out to the ends of the twigs quite often between sessions of mouthing flowers.)

Another neat squirrel trick I've watched is the emptying of Iceland poppy seed "canisters" directly into the mouth -- shake, shake, shake, and on to the next, leaving the empties still upright on their stalks.

So far our gray squirrels have never had that "superstuffed" look of the Edwards Gardens squirrels (although they came close to it last year). Should this happen, I might conclude that the corn-on-the-cob we buy for them has been grown with "funny nitrogen" or some other chemicals in an unbalanced soil, or perhaps that the herbicides used to free the crop from weed-competition is taking its toll in other ways.

The squirrel tells us when it is time to gather maple sap every year -- he bites the branch, then hangs upside-down under it to lick up the sap as it collects at the low point; thus, if the sap is running, the squirrel tells us every morning. The day after the sap stops running (sometimes more than once) the squirrel has a snit, growling at the branch and biting it again. But he soon decides to settle for a cob of corn.

Mary Smith

---

 AT THE CANADIAN FEEDER
 

---

After many years of 'Bird Study' in England, and five years operating a 'Wild Bird Hospital', it was with mixed emotions, ornithologically speaking, that I made a fresh start in Canada and commenced to learn to identify the magnificent array of Birds of the North American Continent.

For the first two years my only activity was observing and reading, being located, domestically, in a high rise apartment block, added to which my occupation required that I travel throughout Canada from Halifax to Vancouver Island, mainly in aircraft, from which mode of transport no bird can be seen. Nevertheless my list of sightings grew quickly, including many species (or sub-species) that could not be readily identified, yet help was always available from bird sanctuaries and Provincial wild life reserves, with a friendliness not often experienced in other countries.

At last the family moved into a house in East York and almost before the furniture was unloaded, a bird feeder was installed in the garden. I waited, and waited, and waited. What was wrong with my offering? Why was the delicious seed ignored by all throughout the summer, fall and winter of our first year in residence?

The next spring found the uneaten seed uneatable, and all was changed with what I was told was a mixture no self-respecting bird could refuse. Well I do not know about self-respecting birds, but squirrels certainly accepted the offering, defying all the anti-squirrel gear and clinging to the hanging tubular feeder as if they were riding a space rocket, whilst eating heartily.

Summer warmed its way into our hearts and with it the sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) - dozen of sparrows eating our offering as if they had never seen seed for a whole year. Sparrows young and old, male and female, Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella passerina*), Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*) and an occasional unusual marking not easily identified. Sparrows lining up twenty-five at a time on the fence rails awaiting their turn at the feeder; sparrows forming orderly queues on nearby tree branches; sparrows, sparrows and still more sparrows; it was costing me a fortune in bird seed.

Then as summer began to accept its passage into fall, a Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), a pair of Mourning Doves (*Zenaida macroura*), a pair of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and of course sparrows appeared.

Hopefully next year it will be the same, but with added interest as additional feeders will be located out of reach of squirrels and local cats, so that in time my garden will become a delight for bird and man.

As for the sparrows; well they are birds, and delightful birds, always cheerful, always active and ever varied, plus the fact that they are loyal supporters of my 'Canadian Feeder'.

Incidentally, mixed seed that garden birds appear to relish can be obtained from Conservation Enterprises Ltd., in Thornhill, an extremely helpful company, especially to the beginner.

Cyril T. Youll

WHAT'S GOING ON IN SCARBOROUGH? (A DOVE STORY)

We have written many times about the birds we have seen in our yard: a woodcock seeking shelter from a late storm, a migrating flight of Great Blue Herons, a Short-eared Owl in hot pursuit of a fleeing crow. This year we topped all this with a sighting of a Ringed Turtle Dove.

On Lynvalley Crescent in Scarborough, we have been fortunate over the years to have a pair of Mourning Doves nest in the spruces bordering our yard. Generally they successfully rear two young. The spring of 1981 was an exception only in that the nesting occurred earlier and we witnessed the building of the nest - a complicated and noisy procedure. Gardening had barely begun for the year. A mess of branches and twigs left in a pile on the patio beneath our bedroom window became a bonanza that the doves wasted no time in putting to use. Apparently the female is the master-builder while the male does the fetching and carrying. Selection involves many rejections before a twig is carried back to the nest. Even though he seems just to glide, each flight between the nesting and building-material sites is accompanied by a great whirring of wings.

Periodically, when selection seems most difficult, the female joins the male at the material-site where they then bill and coo. The cooing, of course, is constant and expected, but the billing took us by surprise. It is like the behaviour of boobies when they face one another and strike their bills together as though fencing. Apparently having used this behaviour to bring the male's attention back to the job at hand, the female then returns to the nest. This procedure continues until the nest is built.

The young of this union were barely fledged when we were awakened one morning in May about 5 AM by a strange cooing, strong and insistent. A strange, whitish dove was sitting in our catalpa-tree and, while we watched, it flew to a jack pine no farther than five feet from the window. Had the domesticity of the Mourning Doves brought her to the yard? You may wonder why we say "her". That is the point of the story. Perhaps she had had more in mind than just companionship. Her presence was apparent for about a month; then suddenly, no white dove. Where had she gone? Diligent searching and listening proved fruitless until the morning we noticed a Mourning Dove on top of a conspicuous pole about four lots to the north in the familiar pose of "nest guardian". Upon investigation, we found the Turtle Dove occupying a nest almost hidden in a dense spruce. We checked for a few days to make sure that everything was going well and then went away for a month.

Upon our return in early September, we had the good fortune to spot a bird on our television aerial - a bird with a white head and breast, and with a tail shaped like that of a Ringed Turtle Dove, but with Mourning Dove colouring on the back and wings. Neighbours had earlier seen this same bird perched on their feeder. Neither they nor we saw it again - nor did we see the Ringed Turtle Dove. We thought perhaps they had headed south and hoped for their return in the spring.

The Ringed Turtle Dove is number 99 on our yard list and a migrating Tree Swallow is number 100. If we had a hybrid as number 101, what would it be called? Perhaps someone out there can set the record straight?

Rita and Bas Wigglesworth

Ed. Note:

See "Toronto Region Bird Records MARCH-MAY/81" - TFW (341) 19, S81, concerning reports of escaped Ringed Turtle Doves from Mississauga, Chatsworth, and Lawrence/Victoria Park. Domesticated birds of several species display plumage variation. To establish the occurrence of a hybrid between species of separate genera (*Zenaidura* and *Streptopelia*) intense surveillance would be necessary, with a number of astute observers involved. However, had this nesting been reported to Bruce Parker as soon as discovered, at least an official record of a first nesting of the Ringed Turtle Dove in the Toronto area may have been possible. Verification is required in such cases but is easily arranged through a phone-call to Bruce. Have fun watching birds, Rita, Bas, and all you other enthusiastic birders - but don't forget to let us in on your most exciting observations - in time.

---

I DIDN'T KNOW THE GRATE WAS LOADED

---

The invitation promised a warming wood-fire to entice friends out on a record cold winter night.

The fireplace gave a disappointing performance. Smoke, en route to the chimney, was ejected into the room. All the log-poking by our frustrated host was a futile exercise. Our hostess suggested that better results might be achieved with a log from another woodpile obtained from a garden tree that had overgrown its welcome and could now provide not only extra heat, but also a degree of satisfaction that conservation was being served.

When the crackle and sputtering of the new log sounded like fireworks, the host was chided for selecting from the wrong woodpile. But he was vindicated next day when the cold grate was being cleaned out and the puzzling discovery of PEANUTS was made - some still in their shells - among the ashes.

Some members of the squirrel population had had a cache for their future welfare in a sapling; while the tree grew around the unmarked store, our law-protected, bushy-tailed rodents either forgot about it or they are manipulators of the commodity market in peanuts.

And the weather was blamed for the scarcity and higher prices of our beloved peanut butter!

Vera Irving

Man-Environment Impact Conference

The Man-Environment Impact Conference 1982 will be held at the Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, October 20-24. Theme: Learning for Tomorrow's World.

For information write the Secretary, Man-Environment Impact, P.O. Box 6042, Hamilton, Ontario. L9C 5S2; telephone (519) 471-4378.

RAMBLES AROUND TERRA COTTA

In mid-May two of us had the pleasure of staying for one week in the village of Terra Cotta. It is the time of year when the unsealing of buds instantly presents different hues of green, where only the previous day branches had appeared bare.

The nearby Bruce Trail passes through the forsaken but once bustling railway line at Terra Cotta. Time has left but little evidence of frequent use, as the stations have been torn down, the rails left unpolished, and the ties in which snakes nestle are at the mercy of moisture and frost. This thoroughfare has been overgrown with bushy tangles and tall grasses from which issue the melodies of the house wren and song sparrow. On either side of the tracks the chorus of the field sparrow, bobolink and northern oriole are emitted in unison from leafy clumps of herbage that dot the nearby meadows. In the abandoned fruit trees along the wayside hedges where one might hope for a bluebird, the sound of the Rufous-sided Towhee confirms its safe return from the south.

It was on one of these morning jaunts along the tracks that we chanced upon a yellow-breasted chat, a somewhat unusual migrant warbler for this part of Ontario. We then continued eastward along the railway line into the provincial park reserve that was once the Cheltenham Brickworks. This tract of land is almost a hundred hectares of wood and grassland lined by a network of clay paths, trickling streams and eroded gulleys. Staff people at the Ministry of Natural Resources say that negotiations are underway to sell part of this land for shale. Brampton Brick wants to buy it, but it appears that the sale will not be made quickly because public hearings and such proceedings must take place beforehand. In the meantime, group camping is permitted and two groups of railway enthusiasts enjoy the park.

Our evening rambles also lured us along these railway tracks to listen for telltale signs, but "for a long time there was none, beyond the voice of a weak bird singing a trite old evening song that might doubtless have been heard on the hill at the same hour, and with the self-same trills, quavers, and breves, at any sunset of that season for centuries untold".\*

Just before nine a distant nasal "beep" sound became audible. We safely concluded, from previous experience, that this must be none other than that of the American Woodcock, and rushed headlong away from the railway tracks through sparse burdock and hawthorne, closer to where we imagined to be the origin of this sound. Without punctuation, the "beep" ceased and we halted in our tracks to catch sight of a bird that is often "flushed away from a woodland swamp or leafy thicket, and makes away on a straight course, often producing a whistling sound with its short rounded wings".\*\* It is at this point

that we poised like statues near where the bird made its ascent. "An aerial song starts as a chippering trill (made by wings) as bird ascends, and bursts like warbling of bubble pipe at climax".\*\* Upon return to the ground, the woodcock falls down in the manner of a dead leaf, to essentially the same spot and "struts about with lowered wings and spread tail like a turkey cock . . . and he is sometimes so absorbed that he actually trips over twigs or sticks in his path".\*\*\* As the woodcock we observed used the gravel road for his theatrics, he did not entertain us by tripping over sticks, although we were within five metres of him. We remained as long as was possible to observe this night-time mating display.

Thus the week drew to a close and we were deposited within the madding crowd of Metropolitan Toronto.

- \* Hardy, Thomas: "The Mayor of Casterbridge" (1886), Chapter 1.  
 \*\* Peterson, Roger Tory: "A Field Guide to the Birds" (1947), p. 64, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.  
 \*\*\* Forbush, E.H. and May, J.B.: "A Natural History of American Birds of Eastern and Central North America" (1955), p. 179, Bramhall House, New York.

Anne Hansen

Following is a list of the birds observed at Terra Cotta from May 8 to 13, 1982.

Marsh Hawk, Killdeer, Woodcock, Mourning Dove, Common Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Tree Swallow, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Warbling Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Northern Oriole, Brown-headed Cowbird, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

#### Amphibians and Reptiles in Toronto

With the rapid approach of autumn the first survey of the amphibians and reptiles in Metro Toronto is coming to a conclusion. There is still some important survey information that can be obtained at this time of year. All amphibians and reptiles must hibernate over our winter and they begin to move towards these life-saving hibernation sites -- whether they be the foundations of an old house, a rock pile, under stumps, or on the bottom of ponds! As a result these animals once again seem to re-appear for a brief period and sightings can be numerous. I would welcome any information on sightings of any amphibian or reptile (no matter how common) that you have from the summer or more recently. Please contact Bob Johnson at 284-8181 during the day.

I thank the many of you who have already contributed to the survey.

Bob Johnson

A MARCH MORNING WITH A NOTED TORONTO ORNITHOLOGIST\*

(excerpts from the journals of Doris Huestis Speirs)

March 2, 1938: Visit to Mr. J.H. Fleming: Museum of Bird Skins.

Yesterday at the Royal Ontario Museum Mr. Jim Baillie told me that he had spoken to Mr. Fleming and that it would be all right if I went out there any time. (Mr. Baillie studies skins, etc. with Mr. Fleming once a week). This morning, although it was dark and raining, I telephoned Mr. Fleming and asked if I might come out. As it was convenient, I went immediately. The Fleming house is at 267 Rusholme Road. It has a conservatory on the south side and a brick museum built on, off Mr. Fleming's library at the back. There is a large garden with bird bath, bird house, fruit trees, mountain ash, etc. Mr. Fleming can remember when the Horned Larks used to sing in the nearby field...

The study where I left my wrap was full of books, on exploration, etc., etc., but that collection is not his "working library". The real library, by the museum...contains one of the most complete ornithological collections in America. The room is full of "atmosphere" - a lived-in room, such as one rarely sees these days and never in the newer houses. This is the room of a distinguished ornithologist.

A large reproduction of one of Liljefors' bird paintings in oil is over the mantelpiece (soaring hawk?). A Gyrfalcon in bronze or iron by Taverner is on the mantelpiece, with an Early American candlestick, and his field glasses (large, French-make, 8X). Two wooden Vultures under the mantelpiece held up a German sword upon which was embossed a beautiful natural history design. On the door was tacked up a reproduction of Audubon's "Blue Jay" from a recent copy of LIFE. A map showing migration routes and several pages of bird reproductions were on the door too. A lovely "Bird of Paradise" watercolor by Terry Shortt was on the wall (such good design, Japanese in feeling) done from a skin in Mr. Fleming's collection. There was also a painting of two little Saw-Whet Owls. In one of the bookcases were place cards by Terry Shortt, one of a Hawk Owl and one of a Snow Bunting. Mr. Fleming showed me some colored reproductions of Audubon paintings which appeared as a supplement to an American newspaper in 1901 and which are very good in color (the Flamingo, etc.). He also showed me a letter from Marie Audubon with notepaper containing a small embossed reproduction of Audubon's Wild Turkey. "Passenger Pigeons", elephant-edition size, is framed over the sideboard in the diningroom. (I saw one of Audubon's bird skins in the Museum). He had an original Waterton book on birds (owned by Waterton) which he showed me. Waterton was the first person to have a Bird Sanctuary and had a wall built around his estate so that the wild life within would be unmolested.

The Museum itself contains high cases of tinned iron, designed by Mr. Fleming himself. Here are the bird skins of the world, the only collection left that has the skins arranged according to Sharpe's Catalogue of the Birds of the World.

We looked at the Evening Grosbeaks and in that drawer was a watercolor of 2

\*James Henry Fleming, 1872-1940.

Evening Grosbeaks painted in Sault Ste. Marie, the type locality of *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*. I saw several skins of young birds; one only 8 weeks old which was raised by Mr. Fleming in an aviary. "But we didn't know how to feed it and it died". Young male and female birds show a difference in marking quite early. The female has white spots near the top of the tail. The male's tail is all black. Saw Grosbeaks from other parts of the world too, one with almost a parrot beak. (Mr. Fleming is very fond of Evening Grosbeaks and their "nice characters").

We looked at a tray of Purple Finch females - to see if any had the grey collar that one of our birds had in Hanover, but not a grey collar was to be seen on any of the specimens.

Next I saw the Bohemian Waxwings, and the bright red waxen barbs on the ends of the feather tips, which give the Waxwings their name. Some had five barbs and some none! The wing design is very beautiful, white and yellow on a dark ground. Undertail coverts reddish brown, and some reddish brown on the face. The Cedarbirds had whitish undertail coverts, were more yellow on the breast, had wee red barbs and practically no white edging the wing. They are smaller in size too. Both Waxwings have the tail feathers edged with yellow. The Japanese Cedarbird has no waxwings at all, a red design but not waxen. Their tail feathers are edged with red instead of yellow, undertail coverts rufous. The European Waxwing is just like the American species. A Bohemian Waxwing from Austria was a beautiful specimen, with five feather-tips red and waxen. "Waxwings are disappointing birds in captivity" said Mr. Fleming. "They just sit around and eat. Evening Grosbeaks are much more interesting."

I asked Mr. Fleming if he had any female specimens in male plumage. He said he had one English pheasant and took me downstairs to see it. This female pheasant is from the collection of Sir Vauncey Harper Crewe, dated 1907. And the bird has assumed full male plumage and very colorful plumage it is. (It is probably an older bird past the period of reproduction, but Mr. Fleming did not know how old it was).

There are two albino Pheasants and two partial albinos. On the subject of mutation, Mr. Fleming showed me a Pheasant which appeared among the birds of Sir Vauncey Crewe's estate, a female in a rich dark plumage--reddish, like a grouse. Is there not a new species of bird appearing? Mr. Fleming is writing a paper on "Mutation in Birds" and says he has been going back to the religion of his fathers and the book of Genesis to do it. I thought of M.B.E.'s words: "Creation must ever appear and will ever continue to appear because of the nature of its inexhaustible source" (*Science and Health*). Mr. Fleming spoke of the Pheasants "throwing off new species in England"...

"Would you like to see the Birds of Paradise?" Mr. Fleming has asked. And I was in the deep jungle, and I was where color is made, and jewels live and gleam.

A word about Mr. J.H. Fleming himself, whose friends call him "Harry". He belongs to the old school of true Canadian gentlemen, with closely clipped white beard and hair, like my grandfather's. He has perfect manners (bringing me my rubbers, helping me on with my coat, enquiring solicitously: "Are you cold?" (The Museum is kept at 60°F). He has a great and driving love of birds. Only

love could have amassed such wealth in ornithological specimens, or such a library, a working library of books. His collection of bird skins is larger, he told me, than either the National Museum collection or the Royal Ontario Museum collection together. Through enthusiasm and love - great builders of the future and the highest type of patriotism.

Doris Huestis Speirs

Ed. Note:

Now the leading authority on the Evening Grosbeak, Mrs. Speirs was a young bird student at the time the foregoing was written. Mr. Fleming, she tells us, left his collection to the Royal Ontario Museum where it may now be seen. For further information about Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Speirs recommends the following article: *Auk*, Vol. 58 (1) Jan. 1941: pp 1-12. "In Memoriam: James Henry Fleming", by L.L. Snyder. Metro Library.

---

PROVIDING FOOD AND WATER FOR WINTER BIRDS

Pat Smith of Oakville does not need a weatherman to tell her that cold weather approaches. "Just watch the birds", she says, "they know when it is going to be cold. Whenever I see the birds gathering in greater numbers and more frequently, I know they are storing up for a colder spell; they need nourishment to keep warm." If you have a feeder, her advice is: "Keep your feeder well stocked and be regular; have a neighbour fill it when you are away. Remember, they depend on you."

Pat suggests starting a scrap-table; any flat surface will do. Put out left-over pieces of meat, potatoes, beans, macaroni, oranges, etc., for the blue jays, chickadees, and finches. When out walking, collect edible berries from the trees and hedgerows for winter treats; leave mounds of leaves around your shrubs for the ground-feeders - the white-throated and white-crowned sparrows will love you for it. Buy lump suet from your butcher to attract nuthatches, chickadees and woodpeckers.

The availability of water in winter is critical for the birds' survival. A bird-bath will attract even greater numbers of them to your garden; it need not be an elaborate project - a turned-over garbage-can lid will serve just as well; tilt it slightly with a stone. During freezing temperatures, a thermostatically controlled heater will ensure a constant supply of water. This can be purchased from Conservation Enterprises, Thornhill, Ontario.

June Hooley

First frost this, The sumac Drops its red leaves.
---

(haiku by Christine Hanrahan)

The New Birder

Excerpt from "Who Will Watch the Birdwatchers?" by John Duffie;  
Reprinted from Wildlife Review, published by Ministry of  
Environment, Province of British Columbia.

A new type of birder is emerging, one whose primary interest is in seeing as many species as possible, and the excessive zeal of this small group is tarnishing the image of the vast majority whose aim is the protection of birds. After years of encouraging people to take an interest in ornithology, naturalists are now looking for ways of protecting birds from people.

While the majority of birders are well-behaved, with a protective, even affectionate attitude toward the creatures they study, concern is being felt about the proliferating body of "life-listers", people whose only concern is the adding of names to the list of birds they have seen in their lifetime. Many of these over-zealous observers have no real feeling for or understanding of birds, regarding them not as creatures of beauty and grace, but as statistics in the continuing battle to outscore the competition.

G. Stuart Keith of the American Museum of Natural History has said that "the new breed of bird watchers are tough, macho young people who burn up the country in a never-ending drive to increase the length of the vital life-list at all costs."

None of this is intended in any way to reflect unfavourably on the true bird lover, the person who admires the grace and beauty of birds, whose life is enriched by being able to recognize the beautiful creatures that inhabit our gardens and forests. Not only do sincere bird lovers enrich their own lives, but many of them make valuable contributions to ornithology. Amateur observers have made enormous contributions to our knowledge of birds, helping to build a vast data bank about bird population, migration, distribution, breeding biology and other aspects of the science.

But the problem of the aggressive minority is so serious that even the American Birding Association, which did much to foster the new spirit, is having qualms. An officer of the Association is quoted in Audubon magazine as saying: "Apparently we underestimated the ego involvement with which birders would enter the hobby. The sporting quality of birding which we purposely encouraged has brought with it a fervour that in many cases appears to ignore the rights of fellow humans as well as the rights of the birds themselves."

The National Audubon Society feels that the basic love and fascination that birders feel for birds will, in the long run, serve to correct the abuses of the overenthusiastic minority. The Society suggests that a code of ethics should be adopted, to include such common sense rules as the following:

- . Avoid the use of taped bird songs, particularly when the birds are breeding.
- . Observe birds from sufficient distance that they are not disturbed.

- . When photographing birds, do not use flash and never damage foliage in the vicinity of nests.
- . Respect private property and obey posted signs.

Birding is one of the most pleasant, healthful and rewarding of all hobbies, and its followers have made important contributions to our knowledge of birds. Their conduct has been, for the most part, beyond reproach, and it would be sad indeed if the reputations of these dedicated people were to be tarnished because of the actions of an overly-aggressive minority.

Contributed by Joan Budd.

### Leo Smith's Bluebirds, 1982

How many bluebirds did you see this year? The sight of an Eastern Bluebird never fails to give a feeling of excitement and always reminds us of the pleasure we derive from our interest in nature. Leo Smith must obtain immense satisfaction when he compiles his annual Bluebird report. This year he saw over 600 Eastern Bluebirds -- all because he spends countless hours constructing and maintaining his 500 bluebird boxes. Leo's report documents 122 nesting in 1982 (in Dufferin, Simcoe and Peel Counties). Some interesting facts from his report are that the Eastern Bluebird usually lays five eggs (76 nests) but sets of six eggs are not uncommon (15 nests). In our area the Eastern Bluebird will frequently nest twice during the breeding season (87 'second broods' were reported) and occasionally attempt a third nesting (one pair did so this summer).

Raccoons are presently the greatest problem at the bluebird boxes but Leo expects that a modification in the post on which the boxes are placed will stop the raccoons. About 200 posts need to be replaced.

If you have any theories concerning nest desertion or why some eggs and newly-hatched young disappear Leo would be interested in hearing from you.

▷ Leo A. Smith, Apt. 303, 481 Vaughan Road, Toronto, M6C 2P6.

The TFN is interested in hearing about other "Bluebird Trails" in Ontario, if you know of any please contact any member of the editorial committee.

Bruce D. Larker

### Request for Information

The Canadian Wildlife Service is continuing its program of colour-marking Common Terns to determine their post-breeding dispersal, migration routes and winter range. Many of the adults which were marked with orange wing-tags in 1981 returned to the Eastern Headland in 1982. Adults were banded with blue wing-tags in 1982.

▷ When you observe a tagged tern, please report the date, location, colour of tag, and, if possible, the number/letter combination to: Banding Office, Canadian Wildlife Service, Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0E7.

TORONTO REGION CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS, 1900 to 1919

Who was E. Fannie Jones?

In December, 1900, E. Fannie Jones conducted Canada's first Christmas Bird Census at Toronto, Ontario. This historical first for Toronto (there were two counts that year, the other being at Scotch Lake, New Brunswick, both were probably held on Christmas Day) appeared in Bird-Lore's 'The Christmas Bird Census' as follows:

"Toronto, Canada

Time 11:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Clear, wind northwest, 10 miles per hour; temperature 25°.

Crow 15, White-breasted Nuthatch 1, Chickadee 10, Golden-crowned Kinglet 15. Total, 4 species, 41 individuals. -

E. Fannie Jones."

Unfortunately the exact location of this count (other than 'Toronto') is not given.

E.W. Calvert, a man who probably conducted more Christmas Bird Counts in more localities in Ontario than any other person, did Toronto's second CBC on December 22, 1906 at High Park and the Humber Bay. This count appeared in Bird-Lore's 'Seventh Christmas Bird Census' as follows:

"Toronto, Ontario, High Park and Humber Bay. - December 22; time, 10 A.M. to 12:40 P.M. Light snow, storm at first, bright after; about six inches of snow; wind northwest, light; temp. 15°. American Herring Gull, 1; Old Squaw, about 50; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Pine Grosbeak, 13; Slate-coloured Junco, 12; Brown Creeper, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 17; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1. Total, 10 species, 103 individuals. - E. Wellington Calvert."

Four Canadian CBCs were printed in Bird-Lore's Seventh CBC, all were from Ontario and E.W. Calvert reported and conducted three of them (his other two counts were taken at Orangeville and Reaboro). The fourth 1906 census was done at Millbrook by S. Hunter. On December 24, 1908, Sam Hunter conducted Toronto's third CBC along the 'lakeshore'. This count appeared in Bird-Lore's 'Ninth Christmas Bird Census' as follows:

"Toronto, Ontario, - Lakeshore. - Dec. 24. Thawing; one inch of snow on ground; wind southerly. Herring Gull, 50; American Golden-eye Duck, 40; Old Squaw, 60; Flicker, 1; Horned Lark, 8; Crow, 5; Meadowlark, 1; Redpoll, 20; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 3. Total, 10 species, 189 individuals. - Sam hunter."

As in 1906 there were four Christmas Bird Counts held in Ontario in 1908.

E.W. Calvert was back in Toronto to do another CBC on Dec. 24, 1909. This count (which took six and one-half hours, not including an hour off for lunch) was the highest in both species and individuals of any count held in Canada that year (again there were four Canadian counts, all in Ontario).

"Toronto, Ontario (High Park, Humber Bay and Mount Pleasant Cemetery). - Dec. 24; 7.50 to 11.45 A.M.; 12.50 to 3.30 P.M. Cloudy; about two inches of snow; wind west, light; temp., about 30°. American Herring Gull, 2; American Golden-eye, 10; American Scaup Duck, 12; other Ducks, (probably Golden-eyes and Scaups), about 300; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; American Crow, 4; Tree Sparrow, 10; Slate-coloured Junco, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 3. Total, 11 species, 352 individuals. - E.W. Calvert."

The next Toronto CBC was a two-hour count done by Marie Fenton at High Park and Humber Bay on December 23, 1911. As was the case for all of the previous Toronto CBCs this count appeared in Bird-Lore's annual report:

"Toronto, Ontario, High Park and Humber Bay. - Dec. 23; 10.45 to 12.45 P.M. Cloudy; ground bare; moderate northwest wind; temp., about 38°. American Merganser, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Tree Sparrow, 30; Brown Creeper, 6; Chickadee, 15. Total, 5 species, 58 individuals. - Marie Fenton."

The 1919 CBC of Hoyes Lloyd and Stuart Thompson was the first count to be reported in The Canadian Field-Naturalist (it had been submitted too late to be included in Bird-Lore). On that day the two friends walked eight miles through five inches of snow.

"Toronto, Ontario, route from High Park to Grenadier Pond, along shore of Lake Ontario to Humber Valley, up river and return by Bloor Street; December 24th; 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; 5 inches of snow; snowfall 1.5 inches; wind north-west 25 to 21 miles per hour; temperature 18.5 to 14.7 degrees F.; about 8 miles on foot; observers together.

Herring Gull 7, Loon 2, Chickadee 11, Hairy Woodpecker 1, (perhaps 2) Horned Grebe (?), 1, American Merganser 1, Black-backed Gull 1, Duck (?) 1, Scaup Duck 1, Song Sparrow 2, Tree Sparrow 1, Crossbill (?) 1, Redpoll 1. Total species about 13, individuals about 31.

Observers: Stuart L. Thompson and Hoyes Lloyd."

Another CBC held in the Toronto Region during the first twenty years of this century was one at Milliken (now part of Markham) on December 25, 1908. This count was also reported in Bird-Lore. Leslie H. Miller reported two Downy Woodpeckers, two Crows, two white-breasted Nuthatches and one Golden-crowned Kinglet on this count, the first count to be taken in the Toronto Region outside the City of Toronto.

These early Christmas Bird Counts were all individual efforts, the result of a morning or afternoon spent bird 'on foot.' Bird-Lore's purpose of arousing interest in field work and of encouraging definite methods of recording one's observations (Bird-Lore 1907) through the CBC made slow but steady progress in Ontario from 1900 to 1919. A total of 27 species and 771 individuals were reported on the seven Toronto Region counts.

References:

- The Christmas Bird Census; Bird-Lore 3(1): 29 (1901).  
Bird-Lore's Seventh Christmas Bird Census; Bird-Lore 9(1): 16 (1907).  
Bird-Lore's Ninth Christmas Bird Census; Bird-Lore 11(1): 15-16 (1909).  
Bird-Lore's Tenth Christmas Census; Bird-Lore 12(1): 19 (1910).  
Bird-Lore's Twelfth Christmas Bird Census; Bird-Lore 14(1): 19 (1912).  
 Lloyd, Hoyes, 1920. A 1919 Christmas Census for Toronto and Ottawa;  
 The Canadian Field-Naturalist 34: 98.

Bruce D. Parker

If anyone can give us information on any of the people involved in these early Toronto CBC's it would be appreciated. Contact any member of the TFN editorial committee.

---

## Keeping in touch...

26 June, 1982

Dear Diana,

The enclosed cutting is from the Manchester Guardian Weekly of June 20, 1982. Each week one of their local 'observers' writes a short piece for the feature "A Country Diary". In the June 20 issue William Condry is writing from the Dovey Valley in central Wales. He mentions the colonising tendencies of Fireweed (which he calls American Willowherb, but others in Britain call Rosebay Willowherb), and the arguments between those who regard it as a pleasant addition to the flora of Britain, and those who regard it as a troublesome alien. But when he describes the damage inflicted on the native North American flora by "aggressive plants" brought from Europe as "botanical crimes" I wonder if there isn't room for disagreement. For instance would the N. American flora be as colourful and varied as it is today without the addition of aliens from Europe?...

The May number of the Toronto Field Naturalist was excellent - full of interest and useful information. Congratulations.

Sincerely,

Jack Cranmer-Byng

Ed. Note: If you would like to "join the forum", call 690-1963 to obtain the clipping and address of the Manchester Guardian.

---

### Rouge Ride-a-thon

The fourth annual Rouge Ride-a-thon will be held Saturday, October 16, at Equerry Stables, Finch Avenue East and Pickering Town Line, across from Amos Pond.

The purpose of the Ride-a-thon is to generate funds for the Save the Rouge Group which will appear at an OMB hearing to object to the re-zoning for development of lands adjacent to the Rouge Valley.

For sponsor sheets, write R.R. 1, Markham, Ontario, L3P 3J2, or telephone 284-6409 or 282-3312.

TORONTO REGION BIRD RECORDS - JUNE, JULY and AUGUST, 1982Exceptional Records:

Orchard Oriole: R. Knudsen found one of the few Toronto Region nests of this southern oriole near the Scarborough lakeshore in late June (the pair had been present since late May). The nest was at the top of a white birch which is on the front lawn of a house on a residential street. On June 27 the female and male were alternately feeding the young which called loudly whenever the adults returned to the tree (BF, RK).

House Finch: Adults were seen in at least seven localities within Metro this summer (Scarborough, Don Mills, North Toronto, Willowdale and Etobicoke). Some nests were found but details concerning them are not available. Mary Smith reported that adults were feeding young in their yard in Etobicoke in mid-June.

-----  
An unusual sighting was that of a Whistling Swan on the lake at New Toronto on June 25 (BJ). On June 19 a Common Loon was seen on Lake Ontario at Cranberry Marsh, a Northern Shoveler was at Whitby and a hooded Merganser was at Cranberry Marsh (CG). At Centre Island a female Hooded Merganser with young was found in a pond north of the filtration plant on June 11 (AJ).

The first fall - migrant shorebird was a Lesser Yellow-legs at Oakville on July 1 (CG). Three Ruddy Turnstones and a Sanderling were among the shorebirds at the Eastern Headland on Aug. 7 (HH). On Aug. 13 seven Short-billed Dowitchers and two Semipalmated Plovers were found at Kew Beach (BF). On Aug. 28 a Black-bellied Plover, two Baird's Sandpipers and a Wilson's Phalarope were reported at the Eastern Headland (MK).

After some exceptionally cool weather Common Nighthawks were seen migrating in flocks of 30 to 50 in both the Don and Humber River valleys (HJ, MK). As many as 100 nighthawks were seen together in the Don valley at Rosedale during the same period (from Aug. 16 to 23) (PS). Twenty-eight pair of Cliff Swallows nested under the Eglinton bridge at Etobicoke Creek this summer (CG). A late spring migrant was a Swainson's Thrush at the Humber Arboretum on June 6 (CG). Warbler migration began early and by mid-August from 12 to 14 species were seen by some observers on a single day.

Contributors: Clive Goodwin, Henrick Hart, Beth Jefferson, Arthur Johnson, Helen Juhola, Mark Kubisz, Robert Knudsen, Bruce Parker, Paul Scrivener, Mary Smith.

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

Nokoo

by Allan Greenbaum



IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR VISITORS

On a recent visit to the nature reserve I found a broken window in the shelter, apparently caused by gunshots. One bullet hole had pierced the metal sheathing and there were marks inside the building where bullets had ricocheted. I called the Uxbridge police and requested they send somebody up. I told the attending constable that our shelter can be in use at any time and that persons shooting at the shelter would not know if there were people inside it; and this was of utmost importance/concern to myself and the T.F.N. membership. Subsequently I visited our neighbour to the west who pointed out bullet holes in doors on his property.

The wet area south of the parking lot is ankle deep in water in parts and requires immediate attention. I am calling for VOLUNTEERS to assist me on this project. I need people who can hammer nails and carry duckboard sections to required locations. The job has to be done and I need your help! Please call 284-5628 for details. **URGENT!!**

*John Lewis Wylde*

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE STATUS OF OUR FISHES

For some reason, I was always under the impression that the sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon and alewife all got into Lake Ontario through some artificial means or intervention of man. It was surprising to read that these three fishes, as well as the three-spine stickleback, all were indigenous to Lake Ontario Basin before 1824 when the Welland Canal was finished; after that it took nearly one hundred years for them to become established in Lake Erie - but since early in this century they have spread west rapidly. Alewife, in particular, have been abundant in Lake Ontario since 1870, reached Lake Erie by 1931 and Lake Huron by 1933. Then there's the American Smelt which I had thought was not a native Ontario fish. It was, in fact, native to a few small lakes in the eastern part of the province, but exists in the Great Lakes and tributaries principally as a result of plantings made in Michigan in the early 1900's.

Diana Banville

Ref.: Transactions of Royal Canadian Institute, No.71, Oct. 1963, Vol. 34, Part 2, pages 111-125 (Wm. Beverley Scott, Curator of Ichthyology and Herpetology, ROM, on changes in the Fish Fauna of Ontario).

See checklist of fishes of southern Ontario in TFN (331) 27-29, A 80, and (334) 18, 0 80.

# IN THE NEWS

SECOND MARSH (OSHAWA): The Oshawa Harbor Commission should not be allowed to turn one of Ontario's last marshes into a deep-water port, a study by the federal Environment Department says. "Second Marsh is considered by federal and provincial government wildlife agencies and by many sportsmen's and naturalists' groups to be the largest and best-quality shoreline marsh of Lake Ontario between the Niagara River and Prince Edward County." Since the 1960s the harbor commission has been talking about expanding its port east into Second Marsh, which contains two plant species rare in Ontario, but two economic studies done for the commission have not encouraged it to spend the large amount of money necessary. Second Marsh and adjoining woods are an island of wildlife in the southeast corner of Oshawa. The land is surrounded by the Oshawa Harbor (the old First Marsh), a sewage treatment plant, rail lines, highway 401, and two farms that are being considered for industrial development. Just east lies the smaller Third Marsh, with Darlington Provincial Park on its shore. Farther east Ontario Hydro is building the Darlington nuclear power station.

(condensed from the Globe & Mail, March 2, 1982.)

MASSIVE OAK FINALLY DIES. An oak tree believed to be the oldest and largest in Ontario is dead, despite a long effort by conservationists to save it. The 107-foot red oak, estimates by its 23-foot girth to be more than 700 years old, recently toppled over with a roar that echoed through The Wilderness, a 4½-acre estate owned by the Parker Family.

A sister tree, about 200 years younger, escaped injury when the old oak fell. Isabel Parker said it is in good shape and is being taken care of by a tree-service firm so that one day it will assume the title of its older companion, long known as the Wilderness Oak. The old tree, which stood on the bank of a creek running through the estate, had been facing death for many years. Conservationists and the Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture had been trying to save its life ever since a rotted branch fell off about 15 years ago, revealing that the tree was diseased.

(The Globe & Mail, August 11, 1982)

ELLESMERE ISLAND. Parks Canada and the government of the Northwest Territories have taken a major step towards the establishment of a 39,500 km national park reserve in the high Arctic to preserve a fragile and beautiful area of Canada's North. Ellesmere Island, the most northerly land in Canada, lies 2500 km northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. Dominated by mountains, fiords, icefields, and glaciers, the proposed national park reserve is a land of long harsh winters and brief summers, superb arctic scenery, and extreme environmental sensitivity. The establishment of a national park reserve will not interfere with native land claims, and native people may harvest renewable resources.

(Parkscan, Parks Canada, May/June 1982)



The Algae by V. J. Chapman, M.A., Ph.D. (Camb.) and D. J. Chapman, B.Sc. (Auck.), Ph.D. (Cal.). Macmillan and Co. Ltd., Second Edition 1973

To this lay-reviewer in the field - or should we say the sea - of algae, "The Algae" appears extremely scholarly. The aim has been to provide a general account rather than a specific one to enable the reader to gain an overall picture of the range and variety of the algae. Two major divisions are treated, the Procaryota and the Eucaryota, the latter being divided into ten sub-divisions. Classes within the sub-divisions are discussed. Separate chapters and paragraphs are devoted to the various classes and sub-classes and the book abounds (almost every page) with line drawings, often from magnified specimens. There are graphs and tables, and a generous bibliography at the end of each chapter. At the end of the book are chapters on such subjects as fossil algae, reproduction and evolution, soil algae and symbiosis, to name three. An index completes the volume.

Citizen's Guide to Environment Canada, 1982, "is for all groups and individuals who are concerned about environmental issues and want to know about Environment Canada's role in environmental protection and conservation".

The Citizen's Guide, published by Environment Canada, is mainly an index, not a narrative, and has four sections which can be summarized in a nutshell - Getting Information: from whom, from where, for what; Getting Involved: with whom, with what; Getting Funding from whom, for what; Environment Canada Mandate: from whom, for what. If anyone needs to know who to approach for specific information on environmental matters in Canada, this publication probably contains the information.

SEARCHERS AT THE GULF by Franklin Russell, McClelland and Stewart Limited. (This is a reprint, first published in 1970.)

A book describing and explaining the inter-relationships of many animals living in the waters and on the islands of the Gulf. Covering all four seasons, one could believe the author was describing life in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, though it is not named. A quite fascinating book. Perhaps the author tries to cover too much, and one could wish to have more details of each species.

\*How to know The Lichens, by Mason E. Hale, Published in 1969 by Wm. C. Brown Co. Dubuque, Iowa, 226 pages.

This is one of the "Pictured Key Nature Series" books and is available in ring-back paper covers at around \$10.00. It covers the foliose and fruticose lichens of all North America. The crustose forms are not included but for those who wish to make a study of this more difficult group the name of a recommended book is given.

## For Reading - Continued

The illustrations are largely black-and-white photographs, and line drawings are used where diagrams are more useful for identification. The colour photographs on the frontispiece help in describing the characteristic colours of lichens. Introductory pages tell what lichens are, and what to look for in collecting, how to care for and identify them. A hand-lens of 10X is all one needs for a simple study, but for a more detailed look at lichens a microscope and chemical analysis are necessary.

Paragraphs on the uses of lichens are followed by directions on how to use the key. 452 species are described and pictured and many variants are mentioned. A small range-map is included for each species. A very necessary glossary ends the book - necessary because the lichen terminology will be entirely new to the novice.

Emily Hamilton

THE CORAL REEF by Alan Emery.

This beautifully illustrated book was produced by the CBC as part of the series "The Nature of Things". Anyone interested in under-world life would find it full of detail concerning the lives of corals, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, sponges, and some fishes.

THE ISLAND by Ronald Lockley.

This book was first published in 1969 and reprinted in 1980 by Penguin. "The Island" is Skokholm, one mile long and half a mile wide, off the coast of southwest Wales. Ronald Lockley lived on the island for some years studying the shearwaters, puffins, guillemots and rabbits, writing about them for scientific publications. Many prominent ornithologists visited him there.

WHERE NATURAL HISTORY LITERATURE MAY BE OBTAINED

- Libraries - University of Toronto  
 - York University  
 - Central Reference (789 Yonge Street, above Bloor)  
 - local branches of the Toronto Public Libraries
- Bookshops - Britnell's - 765 Yonge Street, above Bloor)  
 - Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence East  
 - FON/CNF - Nature Canada Bookshop  
 75 Albert Street, Ottawa, K1P 6G1  
 - Hortulus, 101 Scollard Street  
 botany prints and out of print horticultural books  
 - Longhouse (Canadian), 630 Yonge Street  
 - Old Favorites Bookshop, second hand books,  
 250 Adelaide Street West  
 - Ontario Government Bookshop, 880 Bay Street  
 - Open Air Books and Maps, 10 Adelaide Street East  
 - Science Den (for children), 50 Cumberland  
 - Seagull Book Shop, 2589 Yonge Street  
 - UofT Press - shop on campus



The final meeting for the season of the Botany Group was held on April 15 in Davisville School under the capable chairmanship of Isabel Smaller. The speaker of the evening was Mr. Ruskin Willcox, past president of the Toronto Guild for Colour Photography, and an ardent botanist. His topic was Wilket Creek Park in all its seasonal changes, especially plants and flowers, but also including snow and ice patterns, insects and shrubs.

Ruskin Willcox lives in Don Mills not far from Wilket Creek Park, and over the years he has visited it literally hundreds of times. For his own records he has named the various bridges and crossings of the branch of the Don River which flows through the length of the park as bridge 1, 2 ... to bridge 8. His slide presentation includes the changes which have taken place in the park dating back to pre-Hurricane Hazel times. He gave praise to the effectiveness, if not the beauty, of the baskets of stones built to contain the river and prevent flooding.

Certainly his repeated visits illustrate the joy and knowledge which can be gained by many visits throughout the season and over a period of years. "The more you go to one spot, the more you see." Moreover; by his photographic skills and by consulting his knowledgeable friends such as Dr. Dick Saunders, he has a permanent record of slides for his own and other's enjoyment.

Since Mrs. Smaller has led the Botany Group for three years, she announced that a replacement would be welcome.

Edith Cosens

---

For the past three years, Mrs. Isabel Smaller has given excellent leadership to the Botany Group and arranged a fine program which included speakers on a variety of botanical subjects, as well as audience participation. Many people have enjoyed the monthly meetings at Hodgson Public School.

Mrs. Smaller is not able to continue as chairman of this group and we are looking for someone who will take over this task for the coming year. Perhaps you can think of people who might speak at these meetings. Perhaps you have ideas for a different type of meeting for this group. Perhaps three or four people could form a committee to plan the programs. Perhaps . . . . .  
 ▷ Let us have your thoughts and suggestions. Call Mary Smith, 231-5302, or Jean Macdonald, 425-6596.

## NEWS FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

Founded in 1849, The Royal Canadian Institute is Canada's oldest scientific society. Many back issues of the "Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute" are available for purchase. The following list contains titles of particular interest to naturalists. Copies may be obtained from The Royal Canadian Institute, 191 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P9 (979-2004). Prices do not include postage, which is extra. (RCI members receive a 10% discount on the prices listed.) Members of TFN may arrange to pick up orders at monthly meetings through Bruce Parker (449-0994).

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIII, Part 2, Oct. 1941. \$5.00.

List of the Odonata of Ontario with distributional and seasonal data.  
E. M. Walker.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XII, Part 2, March 1920. \$6.00.

A Critical Study of the Slime-molds of Ontario. M. E. Currie.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIII, Part 1, Oct. 1940. \$5.00.

Botanical Explorations in the Bruce Peninsula. P. V. Krotkov.  
The Vertebrate Fauna of Darlington Township, Durham County, Ont.  
A. E. Allin.

Breeding Birds of the Region of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, Ont.  
L. S. Dear.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XVII, Part 2, July 1930. \$6.00.

A Faunal Investigation of King Township, Ontario. L. L. Snyder and  
E. B. S. Logier.

General Introduction. L. L. Snyder.

The Mammals of King Township. L. L. Snyder.

The Summer Birds of King Township. L. L. Snyder.

The Amphibians and Reptiles of King Township. E. B. S. Logier.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXII, Part 2, Oct. 1939. \$5.00.

The Natural Resources of King Township, Ont. K. M. Mayall.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXIV, Part 1, 1962. \$2.00.

Some Genera of Restricted Range in the Carolinian Flora of Canada.  
James H. Soper.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXV, Part 1, Oct. 1944. \$5.00.

The Birds of Simcoe County, Ont. Part 2. O. E. Devitt.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIV, Part 2, Oct. 1943. \$4.00.

The Birds of Simcoe County, Ont. Part 1. O. E. Devitt.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XVIII, Part 1. Sept. 1931. \$5.00.

A Faunal Investigation of Long Point, Ont. L. L. Snyder and E. B. S.  
Logier.

General Introduction. L. L. Snyder.

The Mammals of Long Point and Vicinity. L. L. Snyder.

The Birds of Long Point and Vicinity. L. L. Snyder.

The Amphibians and Reptiles of Long Point. E. B. S. Logier.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XVIII, Part 2, July 1932. \$5.00.

Notes on the Mammals of Ontario. W. E. Saunders.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIX, Part II, Oct. 1952. \$2.00.

The Distribution of Some Trees and Shrubs of the Carolinian Zone of  
Southern Ontario. W. Sherwood Fox and James H. Soper.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXI, Part II, 1956. \$2.00.

Some Families of Restricted Range in the Carolinian Flora of Canada.  
James H. Soper.

Trans. RCI, Vol. XXX, Part II, 1954. \$2.00.

The Distribution of Some Trees and Shrubs of the Carolinian Zone of  
Southern Ontario, Part III. W. Sherwood Fox and James H. Soper.

- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXX, Part I, 1953. \$2.00.  
 The Distribution of Some Trees and Shrubs of the Carolinian Zone of Southern Ontario, Part II. W. Sherwood Fox and James H. Soper.
- Trans. RCI, 1945. \$4.00.  
 A Botanical Survey of Waterloo County, Ont. F. H. Montgomery.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXII, Part I, 1957. \$2.00  
 The Introduced Plants of Ontario Growing Outside of Cultivation (Part II) F. H. Montgomery.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXI, Part II, 1956. \$2.00.  
 The Introduced Plants of Ontario Growing Outside of Cultivation (Part I)
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXIII, Part II, 1961. \$2.00.  
 A Centennial Floristic Census of Prescott, Ontario. William G. Dore.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXVII, Oct. 1948. \$3.00.  
 Post-Glacial Occurrence of Mastodon Remains in Southwestern Ontario. Loris S. Russell.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, 1963. \$2.00.  
 A Review of the Changes in the Fish Fauna of Ontario. W. B. Scott.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIV, Part I, 1942. \$4.00.  
 The Birds of Wood Buffalo Park and Vicinity, Northern Alberta and District of Mackenzie, NWT, Canada. J. Dewey Soper.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXV, Feb. 1969. \$3.00.  
 A Floristic Study of Norfolk County. James E. Cruise.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, 1963. \$2.00.  
 Three Bird Immigrants from the Old World. J. L. Baillie.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXX, Part I, 1953. \$4.00.  
 Summer Birds of Western Ontario. L. L. Snyder.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXIV, Part I, 1942. \$4.00.  
 A Faunal Investigation of the Sault Ste. Marie Region, Ont. L. L. Snyder, E. B. S. Logier and T. B. Kurata.
- Trans. RCI, 1960. \$3.00.  
 A Biological Investigation of Prince of Wales Island, NWT. T. H. Manning and A. H. Macpherson.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XVI, Part II, July 1928. \$6.00.  
 A Faunal Investigation of the Lake Nipigon Region, Ontario. J. R. Dymond, L. L. Snyder and E. B. S. Logier.  
 The Mammals of Lake Nipigon Region. J. R. Dymond.  
 The Summer Birds of Lake Nipigon. L. L. Snyder.  
 The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Lake Nipigon Region. E. B. S. Logier.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXII, Part I, Oct. 1938. \$5.00.  
 A Faunal Investigation of Western Rainy River District, Ontario. L.L.Snyder.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXI, Part IV, Oct. 1937. \$5.00.  
Baird's Sparrow. B. W. Cartwright, T. M. Shortt and R. D. Harris.  
 Distribution of Breeding Birds in Ontario. J. L. Baillie and P. Harrington.  
Canadian Fresh-water Sponges. Nathaniel Gist Gee.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XXI, Part I, Oct. 1936. \$5.00.  
Distribution of Breeding Birds in Ontario. J. L. Baillie and P. Harrington.
- Trans. RCI, Vol. XIX, Part II, Sept. 1933. \$5.00.  
 History and List of Birds of Middlesex County, Ont. W. E. Saunders and E. M. S. Dale.  
 Flowering Plants and Ferns of Prince Edward Island. Blythe Hurst.  
 List of the Larger Fungi, Toronto Region. Garnet S. Bell.
- Trans. RCI, 1913. \$15.00.  
A Natural History of the Toronto Region. Ontario. J. H. Faull.
- General Index to Publications 1852-1912 (hardcover) \$12.00.

# This Month's Cover

"Silvery Spleenwort or Silvery Glade Fern (*Athyrium thelypteroides*)"  
- by Diana Banville

This fern is unusual in Toronto but was found on two occasions in 1980. While leading a TFN outing in Wilket Creek Park, June 22, Paul Smith found some small ferns answering to the description of Silvery Spleenwort -- a semi-tapering, twice-cut, delicate, soft-hairy fern, growing on a well-wooded slope -- but as yet the spores had not developed. The fern book gives mid-August for the full ripening of the spores on this species. About six weeks later we examined the plants again and found a few typical oblong, silvery spore-cases, re-affirming the identification. We continued our walk into the Glendon property where we were searching for ferns on the wooded slope and suddenly were confronted with a stand of Silvery Spleenwort. These plants were much more robust than the ones in Wilket, and although the spore-cases were light-coloured while growing, they dried a golden yellow when the frond was pressed.

In the newer fern books the name Glade Fern is preferred over "spleenwort" for this species, as Spleenwort is applied to the little wiry ferns of rocky areas in the genus Asplenium.

The common name arose during the period (eighty years ago) when "thelypteroides" was assigned to that genus. It is now placed in Athyrium along with Lady Fern.

For a check-list of ferns in nine localities in the Toronto area, see TFN 331, page 12 (April 1980). Further observations will be welcomed by the editors.

Emily Hamilton

Pinnules  
(with fruit-dots)



Athyrium thelypteroides

(Silvery Gladefern or  
S. Spleenwort)



Athyrium filixfemina

(Lady Fern)

## FOR MOSS AND LIVERWORT IDENTIFICATION...

Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest, by Howard Crum, 1976, 2nd edition, University of Michigan. Available only from University Herbarium, U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A. Cost approx. US\$10.00 (A bargain!)

How to Know the Mosses and Liverworts, by Henry S. Conrad, 1956. Pictured Key Nature Series, Wm. C. Brown Company publishers. 226 pages.

Liverworts of Southern Michigan, by W. C. Steere, 1940. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 1964 printing now out of print - new one may be issued by now.

Recommended by Terry Carleton

OUTINGS REPORTApril 1982

Our theme for the Sunday afternoon outings this spring was "Tributaries of the Don - The Brooks". On April 4 Jonathan Grant took 15 people on a guided tour of his favourite walk, the belt-line or Moore Park region, where the Mount Pleasant Brook flows. A Kentucky coffee tree was observed as well as many other trees. Fifty American Robins were spotted along with Cardinals, Woodpeckers and Bluejays. Although the weather was cold, 18 species of birds were identified. On Sunday, April 18, Douglas Thomas took 30 people to explore Park Drive Ravine (Rosedale Brook). Some of the flora identified were coltsfoot, Japanese knotweed and Butternut Hickory trees. Eastern Phoebes were among the birds seen on the walk. Sunday, April 25, we had a nature walk in Cedarvale Park (Castle Frank Brook) led by Janet Rosenberg. The sunny warm weather drew 35 participants. Although this area was once a treasured green belt, it has deteriorated badly and needs a major clean-up.

The theme for Wednesday mornings was "Black Creek Exploration". On the 7th Catharine Heynes led a small group down Black Creek to Grand Ravine Drive, and on the 21st Helen Juhola led nine people up a side ravine off Black Creek where the group saw a muskrat and migrating birds - Purple Finches, a Fox Sparrow, Hermit Thrushes, and Goldfinches. Hepatica and bloodroot were in flower and a Jack-in-the-Pulpit was found.

On April 10 six people gathered at the apartment of Mary Cumming in west Toronto for an art innng. Materials of various kinds were laid out to use; these included poster paint, scrap paper, egg cartons and ribbons. These were turned into masks of various kinds. Each person became so involved that conversation slowed; one member dipped her brush into her tea accidentally. The results were viewed and plans made for displaying the work at the nature festival. On this same day a group of 45 avid birders was out on the Leslie Street Spit under the leadership of John Reynolds who was able to identify Great Horned Owl pellets containing the skull of a Norway Rat and the remains of a pheasant. Twenty-six bird species were viewed and Horned Larks were heard singing.

Jeff Stewart led 36 people on the Toronto Islands looking for birds April 12. Jeff, an experienced bird-bander, had no problem finding 46 species. Two kinds of Grebes, Saw-whet Owl, Woodcock, and all three Mergansers were the highlights.

Rain spoilt Joy and Clive Goodwin's walk in Lambton Woods for the 6 participants. However, on April 27 30 birders picked up tips from these experts during the early morning walk in Civic Garden Centre.

On Cathy McWatters' Skywatch 10 naturalists saw Mars, Saturn and Jupiter through an 8-inch reflecting telescope. They also saw a binary star in the Big Dipper and an open cluster of stars in the Auriga constellation.

On April 24 Steven Taylor took a group of 31 to Cudia Park. Everyone had an eye-level view of a Great Horned Owl sitting on her nest, and a Marsh Hawk was seen flying over. A rare plant called Butterbur from eastern Asia was also found (*Petasites japonica*).

The month's outings ended with a botany walk at Todmorden Mills. The weather was perfect for Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside and 23 others. The plants in flower were butterbur, skunk cabbage, coltsfoot, and scillas.

Roger Powley

▷ For ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION (evening skies in Toronto), call 978-5399.

### November Outings

Clive and Joy Goodwin are planning the following outings for November. Prior registration is advisable.

1. Attracting Birds to Your Garden--  
November 3, evening, Humber Arboretum. Call 675-3111, Ext. 445.  
November 10, afternoon or evening, Civic Garden Centre.  
Call 445-1552.
2. Niagara Falls Bus Trip for Gulls and Waterbirds--  
November 11. Call Seneca College, 491-5050, Ext. 694.

Wed. Nov. 3 8:15 p.m. SMOKY MOUNTAIN MAGIC with Rich Kern (Audubon Wildlife Film) at 252 Bloor St. West  
Tickets \$3.50 each, available at door  
For further information or series' tickets, send a stamped self-addressed envelope with cheque or money order for \$14.00 payable to Toronto Field Naturalists to Jack Gingrich(489-9953), 225 Coldstream Ave., Toronto M5N 1Y4

▷ Recently published -- THE ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST Vol. 36 No. 1, June 1982

Some of the eight articles and "general notes" of this issue deal with Red-shouldered Hawks in the Waterloo Region, Ring-billed Gulls near Ottawa, an Opossum at Dunnville, Mallards and Blue-winged Teal at Luther Marsh, the distribution of a beetle (*Leptura emarginata*) in Ontario, and the status of the Prickly Pear in Southern Ontario. The five book reviews and seventeen "new titles" in this issue cover a wide variety of topics related to the biology of Ontario.

▷ Subscription Cost: \$6.00 a year payable to Toronto Field Naturalists  
Send to: 195 Glengarry Ave., Toronto M5M 1E1  
Individual Copies: \$3.00 each, available at monthly TFN General Meetings

B.P.

---

 HERITAGE TREE CARE
 

---

Sixty years is a critical age for trees. Younger trees can stand more disturbance without obvious damage.

Thorncrest trees are probably the oldest healthy trees in Metro -- the white oak behind the Foss's house being the largest in the region. Three hundred years is a conservative estimate for the age of this tree. It could well be four hundred.

Now that so many areas in Metro Toronto including Thorncrest are being redeveloped, owners and neighbours of heritage trees might like to know what can be done to reduce the adverse effects of construction enough for the trees to be able to survive. Another hundred years at least is the prognosis when trees are prepared.

If you want to build within 200 feet (65 metres) of a heritage tree, this information applies to you.

Encourage the tree to grow feeding roots under its own canopy, at the same time making sure that this area will remain undisturbed. Ordinarily feeding roots extend out from the trunk for a distance equal to about three tree heights. (About 70 feet is the average height of a tree in our area.) At the very least, the area under the canopy of the tree must be reserved for the roots.

To find the area which will be disturbed by construction, mark out the building space allowed according to your local by-laws; add ten feet all around for construction space; then add access space for large construction vehicles.

If the area under the canopy does not belong to you, encourage the owner of it to prepare the tree immediately, because once redevelopment begins is usually too late. Trees properly prepared suffer much less damage than those not prepared -- whatever care is taken afterwards.

If the owner of the area under the canopy of a tree does not encourage rooting under it, then the actions of all owners within 200 feet (65 metres) can and will affect the health of that tree. Destructive actions include:

ALTERATION OF SOIL LEVELS - even one inch of clay has been known to smother feeding roots and hence the tree

ALTERATION OF GRADE - regrading may change drainage, either drying out roots or drowning the tree

USE OF HERBICIDES - These are designed to kill all broad-leaved plants including trees

USE OF SALT AND/OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS - These change soil structure eventually preventing water from percolating downwards -- the same effect as compacting soil

COMPACTION -- This is caused by foot and vehicular traffic and even temporary storage of excavated material or building materials, the effect of which can be reduced somewhat by using track vehicles, small equipment, fewer trips, and doing the job when the ground is bone dry or frozen solid.

Encourage rooting under the canopy by:

1. pruning roots beyond the canopy (depth varies with conditions and with distance from the trunk). The principle is to encourage growth of new roots in a concentrated area -- under the canopy. Wide-ranging roots are cut off cleanly so they can heal quickly. This is considered better than retaining an extensive system of damaged roots which might be beyond the recuperative powers of the tree.

2. allowing proper time for new roots to develop -- at least two months of growing time. Roots of oak trees grow in April, May, and June, and again in September and October. (Roots of deciduous trees do not grow in July and August, so these months as well as winter are not counted as growing time when calculating the date at which the tree will be ready for changes to the site.)
3. pruning the top of the tree to bring it back in balance with the more limited root system. (After the new roots have grown in the desired, restricted area, the top of the tree is pruned to balance the smaller root-area. The reason for the delay is that root-growth is controlled by the topmost buds on the branch-tips. These must be allowed to continue producing auxins during the critical time when fast root-growth is wanted.)
4. watering and feeding the tree with clean water and ecologically sound products such as a combination of seaweed extract, enzymes, and soil bacteria and/or algae which are high producers of nitrogen.

After construction, make sure of the following:

- ▶ no earth is left on top of the old grass
- ▶ nothing is piled up around the tree trunk, keeping the bark damp
- ▶ the ground under the canopy is able to absorb water
- ▶ competitive plants such as asters, goldenrods, and grass which inhibit the growth of trees are not present
- ▶ the owner appreciates the delicate condition of the tree during the first twenty years or so following construction disturbance

May another hundred years crown your efforts!

Mary Smith (231-5302)

"TO EACH HIS OWN", page 5 of TFN 347, had a mistake in it. The author's manuscript was correct, but a curious, absent-minded typing error was made. See the correct version below....

 <p>after a photo by R.Knights</p> <p>Prothonotary Warblers Point Pelee, Ontario</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>TO EACH HIS OWN</u></p> <p>The golfer aims to reach his goal In ten good strokes - to that eighth hole; The Isaak Walton's greatest thrill - To lure large trout from waters still.</p> <p>But the birder's quest extraordinary? It is to seek The elusive Prothonotary.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.... Ralph Knights</p>
---	---

THE MISCELLANY

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

Booklist on Fossil Vertebrates, prepared by A. G. Edmund, October, 1975. Each publication listed is reviewed by Mr. Edmund. Useful guide for a beginner, helpful too for an advanced student in the field.

McKeever's Owls, clipping from Quest, March, 1982, 6 pages, including the four illustrations in colour. Contributed by Mildred Easto.

"450-million-year fossils are underfoot in Ontario", (clipping from The Globe and Mail, August 12, 1981), by Donald Grant. Account of an interview with Janet Waddington, a curatorial assistant in the paleontology department of the Royal Ontario Museum, with illustration. Deals with marine fossils found in Toronto from the Ordovician (to 500,000,000 years ago), and elsewhere in southern Ontario.

Guide to Conservation Areas, map and charts describing outdoor recreation facilities and services, published by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Government, 1981.

Bird House/Bird Menu, published on one sheet by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. Gives dimensions of suitable bird houses for various species of birds, with diagrams. Lists type of food preferred by a number of species.

"Cardinal counted in Dauphin during winter", (clipping from The Dauphin Herald, Jan. 6, 1982.) by Bill Walley, with illustration (chickadees). A report on 10th annual Christmas bird count in the area of Dauphin, Manitoba, located 51° N 100° W. Submitted by Emily Hamilton.

Harrowsmith, published by Elinor Campbell Lawrence, ed. Joanne Webb. Current copies of this back-to-the-land magazine are available from TFN Library.

Rotunda, the magazine of the Royal Ontario Museum. Recent issues are available from TFN Library, thanks to donor, Margaret Cook.

Citizens' Bulletin (Vol. 6, No. 1, Oct./81) 16 pages. A FREE bi-monthly published by Environment Canada. Short readable articles on major environmental issues, illustrated with cartoons. (Your submissions are invited!) An easy way to keep up with it all, lively style. Look at our copy or obtain your free subscription by writing to: Environment Canada, Information Directorate, 10th Floor, Fontaine Bldg., 200 Sacre Coeur Blvd., Hull, Que. K1A 0H3. (French or English.)

CITES Control List No. 5, compiled by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. 67 pages. A list of animals and plants, in three status categories, for which special permits are required for export and import. Received from Environment Canada with explanatory letter.

## COMING EVENTS

### Civic Garden Centre

On October 15, 16, 17, the Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence Ave. E., will present Autumn Cornucopia - a lavish show and sale of plants, dried flowers, handmade crafts and festive decorations. For more information call 445-1552.

### Royal Ontario Museum

On Saturdays from September 25 to October 30, the ROM will present a series of films entitled "Life on Earth" with host David Attenborough. 1.00 p.m., ROM Theatre. Free with Museum admission. For more information call 978-2563.

### Royal Canadian Institute

Sat. Oct. 30-Northern Canada by Canoe - Professor Geo. J. Luste, 8.15 p.m. Department of Physics, University of Toronto. Convocation Hall, University of Toronto.

### Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

October 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. - Radio Telemetry Program--Track down raccoons using a directional radio receiver. The raccoons will have been fitted with transmitter collars. Kortright Centre for Conservation, Pine Valley Drive, just south of Kleinburg. For more information call 661-6600.

### Elsa Wild Animal Bureau of Canada

Wednesday, October 27, 8.00 p.m. - Forum -- Poaching, The Invisible Slaughter  
Chairman - Robert Bateman.

The speakers will address the international scene, and the Canadian scene, and discuss what is being done and should be done to deal with this problem.

Sponsored by Elsa, St. Lawrence Centre, World Wildlife Fund, FON, and other organizations.

St. Lawrence Centre Town Hall, 27 Front St. E., Toronto. Admission free.

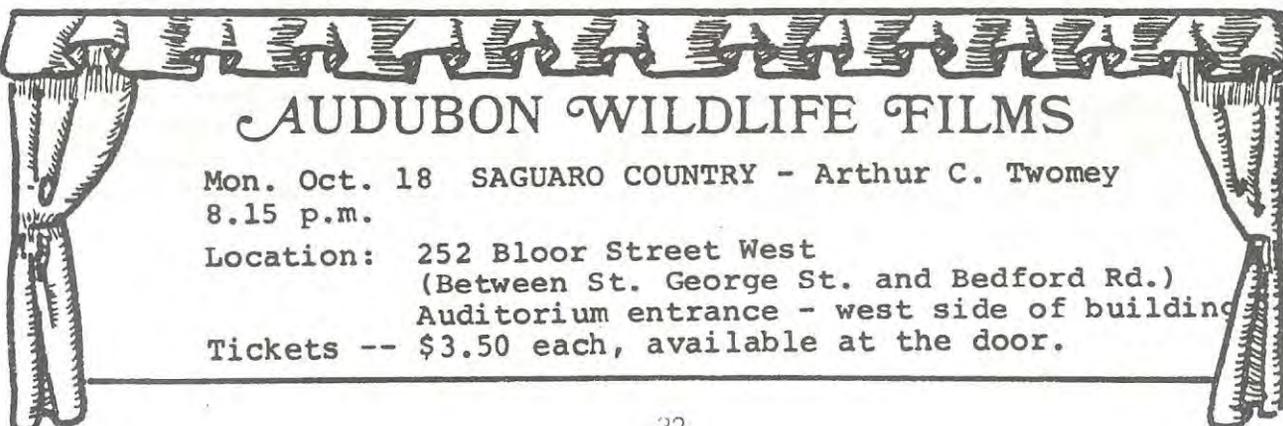
### York University Study Tours of Metropolitan Waterfront

Sunday, September 19 - Leslie Street Headland

Sunday, October 3 - Scarborough Bluffs

Sunday, October 17 - Toronto Island.

Cost \$25.00 each. For more information call 667-3326.



## AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS

Mon. Oct. 18 SAGUARO COUNTRY - Arthur C. Twomey  
8.15 p.m.

Location: 252 Bloor Street West  
(Between St. George St. and Bedford Rd.)  
Auditorium entrance - west side of building

Tickets -- \$3.50 each, available at the door.

# TFN MEETINGS



## GENERAL MEETINGS

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

Tuesday, October 5, 1982, 8.15 p.m. (Come for coffee at 7.30)

Watching Bird Feeders - What can we learn from it?

- Dr. Erica H. Dunn, Research Associate, Long Point Bird Observatory.

Six years of a cooperative survey of bird feeders throughout Ontario have shown what habitats are preferred by various species, and which foods. In addition, population size of wintering species can be monitored, and movements within a winter traced.

The lecture will be illustrated by slides.

---

Tuesday, November 2, 1982, 8.15 p.m.

Future Ontario Climates - Dr. F. Kenneth Hare, Provost, Trinity College, Toronto.

---

\*\*\*\*\*

## GROUP MEETINGS

### Bird Group

Tues. Oct. 19 (Note change of day.)

8.00 p.m. Organizational meeting. For information, call Jim Woodford, 444-7939.

Location: Education Centre, Room 251, 155 College Street, 1 block west of University Avenue.

: : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

### Botany Group

No October meeting. See page 27.

: : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

### Environmental Group

Thur. Oct. 28 Carol Elion and Randy Jorgensen will speak about 7.30 p.m. Scarborough's Environmentally Significant Areas Program and Environmental Policies

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

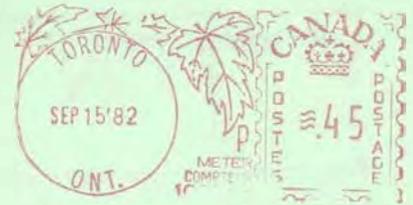
: : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

### Junior Club

Sat. Oct. 2 To be announced. For information, call 10.00 a.m. Kathy McWatters, 463-6939.

Location: Planetarium Auditorium, immediately south of Royal Ontario Museum.

: : : : : : : : : : : : : : :



. . . O.

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

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Helen Juhola	924-5806	#112 - 51 Alexander St., Toronto, Ont., M4Y 1B3
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	TH 66 - 109 Valley Woods Rd., Don Mills, Ont., M3A2R8
Florence Preston	483-9530	#203 - 368 Eglinton Ave. E., 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)

All TFN Publications are for sale at monthly General Meetings.