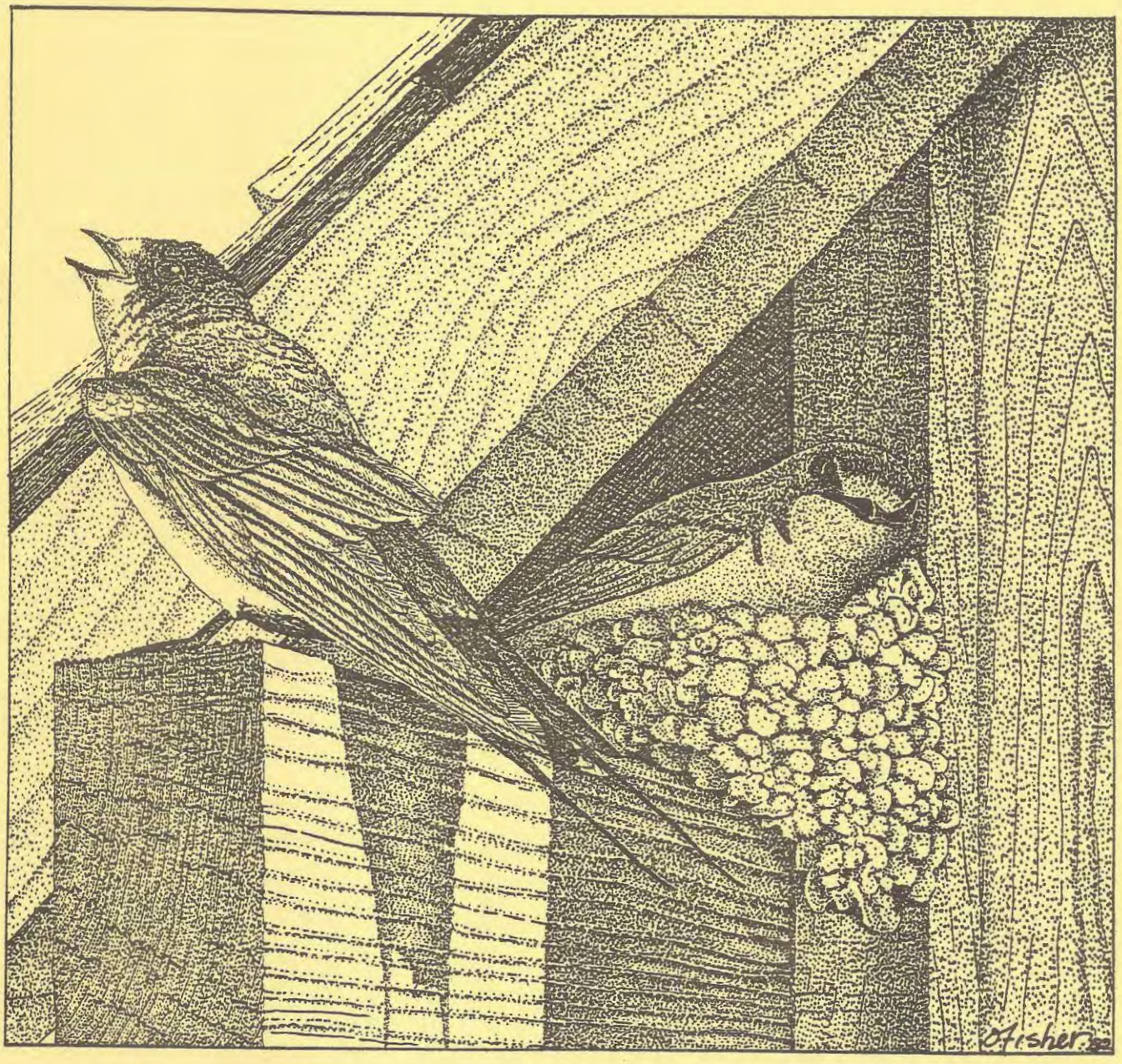
TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 355, April, 1983



Here we are. Atlas us!

See pages 4 and 36...

Saturday April 2 10:00 a.m
HUMBER MARSH #6 - birds
Leader: Helen Smith
Meet at the Old Mill subway station.

Monday April 4 9:00 a.m
TORONTO ISLAND - Birds
Leader: Roger Powley
Meet inside ferry docks at the foot of Bay Street to take the ferry at 9.am. Bring lunch to carry and your membership card.

Tuesday April 5 TFN General meeting (See page 39)

Wednesday April 6 10:00 a.m
WEATHER LABORATORY - Environment Canada research lab.
Leader: a staff member
This is a repeat of February 23rd outing.
Meet at entrance to 4905 Dufferin Street. This outing is limited to 10 people. To sign up call Emily 484.0487 on April 4 or 5th. Bus Steele's West #60, and get off at Dufferin. Walk south - about 10 minutes walk.

Saturday April 9 Junior Club meeting (see page 39)

Saturday April 9 9:45 a.m
NORTH YORK GREENHOUSES - sketching
Leader: Mary Cumming
Meet at the TTC ticket lobby in the Sheppard subway station, to walk north together. Bring a stool. Lunch optional.

Sunday April 10 1:00 p.m
LAMBTON WOODS (HUMBER) - nature walk
Leader: Ilmar Talvila
Meet in the parking lot for James Gardens on Edenbridge Drive. (Royal York #73 bus to Edenbridge, walk east ½ mile)

Wednesday April 13 10:00 a.m
MINISTRY of the ENVIRONMENT - Resources Road Laboratory services building (air & water pollution)
Leader: Bob Gutteridge
Restricted to 12 people, sign up by phoning Emily at 484.0487 On April 11 or 12th.
Meet at the south entrance by the fountain.
Bus. Islington #37 which runs between Islington subway station and Steele's Ave. get off at Resources Road, just south of 401, where there is a traffic-light, and a small street-sign. Walk east to the end of Resources Road.
Cars park in the visitor parking lot or staff unreserved.

UPCOMING OUTINGS - continued

Saturday April 16 9:00 a.m
HIGH PARK - birds
Leader: Bob Yukich
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).

Sunday April 17 1:00 p.m
ETIENNE BRULE & MAGWOOD PARKS - birds
Leader: Hugh Currie
Meet in the Parking lot. Pedestrians meet earlier (12:45) at Old Mill subway station to walk to the park together.

April 17 to 20
Time to reserve your place on the bus (has washroom) for the outing to SHORTHILLS on April 30, by phoning Emily Hamilton at 484.0487. Confirm by sending $12.00, your cheque made payable to 'Toronto Field Naturalists Outing'. Mail to Miss E.Hamilton, Apt.407, 3110 Yonge Street, Toronto M4N 2K6. Cheques must be received by April 26.

Tuesday April 19 8:00 p.m
WILKET CREEK PARK - stars for beginners
Leader: Mel Whiteside
Meet in the first parking lot off Leslie street, just north of Eglinton Av.East. Bus Eglinton East #34 to Leslie Street. Cross intersection with the lights.

Tuesday April 19 Bird Group (see page 39)

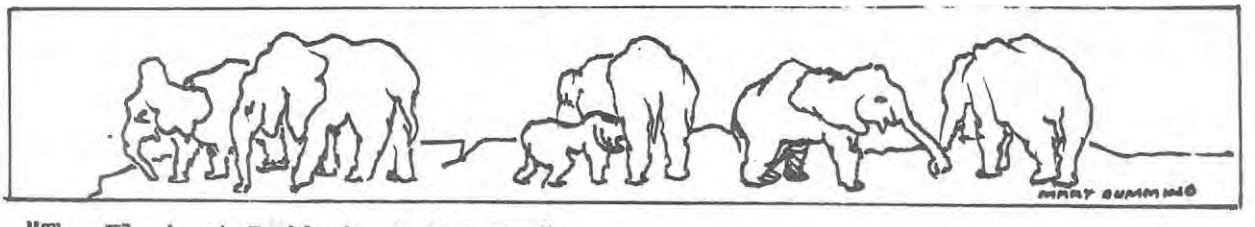
Wednesday April 20 10:00 a.m
METRO TORONTO ZOO
Leader: Diana Banville
Meet at the gates. Parking outside.
Entrance fee $3.50, seniors with card $1.50.
Scarborough #86 A. Bus.
Bring lunch or eat at McDonald's on site.

Thursday April 21 7:30pm Botany Group (see page 39)

Saturday April 23 2:00p.m
BELLAMY RAVINE & BLUFFS - nature walk
Leader: Jeff Nadir
Meet at the corner of Bellehaven Cres; and Kingston Rd. south side. Bus either # 102 or 114 from Warden Station. and get off at Bellamy - Bellehaven stop.

- Saturday April 23 Nutgrowers show (see page 38)

Sunday April 24 1:00 p.m
HUMBER VALLEY - upstream from Eglinton ave.
Leader: **John and Heather Harris**
Meet at Scarlett Road and Eglinton Av.West, to walk north. Bus. Scarlett #79 or Eglinton West #32 B.



"The Elephant Paddock, Metro Zoo"

UPCOMING OUTINGS - continued

Wednesday April 27 10:30 a.m △

CONNAUGHT LABORATORIES - 1755 Steele's Avenue West
Fish Vaccines Laboratory
Meet at the Guard House, visible from the bus stop.
You will see trout and salmon, and learn about vaccines against diseases of fish kept in close quarters such as a hatchery or a fish-rearing operation.
NO cameras allowed. Come and join an unlimited group!
Bus.#60 Steele's West, get off at Hidden Trail, which is first traffic light east of Dufferin St. Walk south on Hidden Trail to the Guard House.
Cars park in the lot near the Guard House.

Thursday April 28 Environmental Group (see Page 39)

Saturday April 30 9:00 a.m

SHORTHILLS NATURE RESERVE - Hamilton Naturalists' Club
Leader: Bruce Parker
BUS OUTING. You must have reserved a place on the bus between April 17 and 20th. See these dates for details. Bus will leave Yonge and York Mills Road (in the south east parking lot) at 9 am, and will arrive back 6 pm. Bring lunch and a snack.

Sunday May 1 1:00 p.m

HUMBER VALLEY - Lawrence Avenue northwards
Leader: Roger Powley
Meet on Lawrence av.West where it crosses the Humber River.

Tuesday May 3 TFN General meeting (see page 39)

This Month's Cover

"Nesting Barn Swallows" by Owen Fisher

Toronto birds nest early and late. Our cover turns the thoughts to atlassing for the nesting-season which is now under way. (If you'd like to participate, see reporting procedure on page 36)

The Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica), in spite of its"countrified" name, is often enough a "city-slicker". Besides those nesting on Toronto Islands, we know of at least two vigorous broods which fledged under O'Connor Bridge last season. It was, however, in a little wooden shelter that Owen found the nest pictured on the cover - far away in the Colorado Rockies. Still farther away, while he was an exchange-teacher in Australia, Owen noted how the birders there sought out this bird (known there as the "European Swallow") since it is of irregular occurence in that region. Gruson in his Checklist of the World's Birds lists this species as present in all the "faunal regions" of the world. However, it appears it would not be expected to turn up in the Pacific islands - nor in Antarctica. It is, however, among the most far-ranging birds of the world. No wonder then, when talking of atlases, the Barn Swallow comes to mind.

Ed. Committee

President's Report

THE NEW NEIGHBOURHOOD: NATURAL HERITAGE APPRECIATION*

What are naturalists here for?

We are from one of several hundred conservation groups now in existence in Canada as listed in The Canadian Conservation Directory. The aims of our particular organization (The Toronto Field Naturalists) are to stimulate public interest in natural history and to encourage the preservation of our natural heritage. Since 1976 when we published Toronto the Green in response to Toronto's request for public participation in the creation of its new Metroplan, we have been monitoring the natural areas in Metro and the effects of development on them. The major activity of our organization is our outings program. We have more than 100 field trips every year within Metro, so we see what is happening out there.

What is natural heritage?

Everyone has heard of heritage buildings and more recently heritage sites. We want recognition of heritage landscapes, habitats (the full range of the types of habitat that were natural to the region), and even individual trees (trees which are at least one hundred years old and in a healthy condition). If buildings can be recognized for their value, listed and preserved and even restored, why not the same for our natural heritage features?

Why is our natural heritage important?

In cities as well as in the country, natural areas are the setting for what most of us consider recreation. They are often places of scenic beauty such as lakeshores or woodland settings, and are where we all choose to take most of our holidays. These areas bring us great peace of mind. It is also important to maintain elements of our natural heritage as an education resource for our children. Most important, it is necessary to provide a network of natural areas for the other inhabitants of this earth.

How can our natural heritage be preserved?

When the settlers came to this region, the land was covered in forest, with a few small patches of prairie where the microclimate was drier. Springs, creeks, and rivers ran steadily year round and the water was clear. First the trees were cut, then the rivers were dammed. Now we need to protect the remaining trees and rivers from further degradation, and then if necessary, plant and restore with an eye on what belongs, and what will survive the changed conditions. Development gives us a chance to put land back into good condition -- a condition that stops every raindrop where it falls, grows plants that resist disease, repels insects, and supports the animals that eat them.

When we talk about preserving our natural heritage we do not mean just preserving, in a static condition, a few remnants of pre-settlement landscape. We really mean that we want our waterways recognized as the framework of a permanent open space system between which development is encouraged to occur. All the best sites of the representative and unique habitats and landmarks should be linked by a network of trails to the waterways. In Toronto we have been particularly

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*A talk given by Mary Smith on behalf of the Toronto Field Naturalists to The New Neighbourhood Conference sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Jan. 30 to Feb. 2, 1983. A five-minute slide-show with prepared text illustrating the talk was also given and is available from TFN Photo Librarian Robin Powell (928-9493 - evenings).

fortunate that our valleys and ravines were so deep and steep-sided. They accidentally prevented development from erasing all the natural features of our region.

The new neighbourhood may begin its natural heritage appreciation with the rehabilitation of a stream, its headwater areas treated to promote percolation, its aquifer recharge areas protected, its course shaded with new vegetation, and all structures kept away from the watercourse. The extra water leaving each neighbourhood will be clean. Ground water and surface waters will be monitored to pinpoint inept practices, and gradually the Great Lakes water will become cleaner.

Today we have no reasonable place to put the subsoil from excavations. The new neighbourhood may decide to have excavation restricted to only a few of the less desirable areas, or may choose to allot space for some real hill-building as part of the natural open space, or as part of the neighbourhood recreation plan, or even as part of a solar-oriented townsite. Once in place the soils should also be upgraded. This will have the effect of reducing the expected runoff as well as improving the quality of the land, its waters, and the habitat for living things, including people. New biological methods will be used to reclaim land damaged by fertilizers, herbicides and erosion, and to help reclaim disturbed lands.

Using the sun and wind to the best advantage, we can grow associations of species that are part of the character of this place, Ontario. Natural areas will have the Ontario look: gorgeous fall colours, restful summer greens, and mixed winter woods. Where there are trees, there will be shrubs and herbs beneath them. Where there are meadows there will be flowers. Large areas of mown grass will be few and far between, and people will have time to do things other than cutting grass.

On the main island of Japan, all natural areas are contrived (built by man), even those with 300-year old trees. We don't have to do this. In Southern Ontario, especially in Metro Toronto, we already have 300-year old trees, so we don't need to start from scratch with every inch of land. We can prepare our old trees, plan to route our services well away from them, tunnel instead of trench for pipes and wires. We can put the trees into top shape before we begin to disturb an area so the trees can withstand the shock of development, instead of withering away from a surfeit of good intentions without sufficient care.

Existing woodlots will be upgraded if they need it. This can be done at the earliest convenience. We must remember that the woodlots in Southern Ontario have nearly all been high-graded several times so that a lot of work may be needed. Forests that are to be cut into will have survey markers showing clearly where the work envelope will be, and will have the new forest edge already established and growing vigorously before construction begins. We will ask for successful establishment of a vegetation association rather than for a planting of trees, and quick growing forests will been seen to be useful even for five or ten years on the small scale. We can grow trees on derelict land now and develop later. Five to ten years is quite enough for us to benefit from a temporary woodland.

The new neighbourhood will set up a buffer zone to protect the existing edges of natural areas -- quite a change from the present encroachments.

We can hire environmental inspectors, and can give them the power to carry out what needs to be done. We can make new rules for developers, perhaps

performance standards to make room for their innovations and for fairness to them. In the new neighbourhoods, developers will know that the environment is important, preferably important enough for it to affect their pocketbooks, and hence their ability to compete.

We can begin now to fix the holes in the law that allow and sometimes force environmental degradation. For example, there is no assessment category for areas that ought to be left in a natural state for the sake of the health of the land, and therefore of all of us. Laws related to all phases of development including construction, demolition, permits, maintenance, policing and engineering practices need to be reviewed and brought to a miminum acceptable level now, and an enhanced condition later.

More emphasis needs to be placed on space for passive, self-generated recreation, and less on male-oriented organized sports and facilities.

Heritage features such as trees and ravines and watercourses deserve recognition; for example, plaques could be erected for trees and ravines, and all streams should be labelled at road crossings.

More opportunities for public participation are needed. We should build on our good experiences and also try new things. A good example in Toronto is Park Drive Ravine, where Ontario Hydro asked the public how it wanted the land restored after much of the bottomland had been damaged by the installation of a power cable. The result was surprising perhaps -- everyone wanted the area restored to as natural a state as possible. Ontario Hydro cooperated by planting what was asked for, rather than using the standard mixtures used by them in all other sites. In North York, students have cooperated with the Parks Department in planting shrubs among the remaining trees along Black Creek, to begin to restore the natural vegetation corridor that should exist. And the City of Toronto has worked for many years with its citizens in planning its waterfront and ravine by-laws. These are steps in the right direction. A lot more can be done! A healthy environment needs, and we want, our natural heritage appreciated in many ways in every new neighbourhood.

Mary Smith (231-5302)

MORE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

With the completion of the 1982 inventory of amphibians and reptiles in Metro Toronto, I would like to thank the many members of the Toronto Field Naturalists who took the time to call or write with information. At least 25 members responded and many of these were dedicated, regular contributors of sightings. It was your support of this project that made it such a success.

There were 258 sightings of 24 amphibian and reptile species: 7 frogs, 5 tailed amphibians, 7 snakes, and 5 turtles. Of these, 7 were common species, 7 were uncommon species, and 10 were rare species. As might be expected, amphibians and reptiles were concentrated around valley waterways and permanent impoundments. There were many surprises, but these were balanced by obvious signs of habitat destruction at good sites, or local extinctions.

It is intended to use the 1982 inventory as a basis for the listing of new sites, the addition of new sightings or a record of local extinctions. The inventory will be continued in 1983 and I look forward to working again with such enthusiastic naturalists.

Bob Johnson (284-8181 days)

Toronto Region BIRD RECORDS

JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1983

The exceptional mildness and almost complete lack of snow in the Toronto Region enabled a number of birds to winter successfully in the area. The first migrants, Horned Larks, began returning on Feb. 8 and American Crows became more numerous by the middle of the month. A small flock of five Tundra (Whistling) Swans was reported flying along the lakeshore at the Beaches in Feb. (Mrs. H) and the first Red-winged Blackbird of the spring was one at Yonge and York Mills on Feb. 16 (RA). By mid-February five species (Red tailed Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Rock Dove, European Starling and House Sparrow) had started to build nests in the region.

Single Great Blue Herons were at the Humber Marshes on Jan. 1 and 3 (HS, HH) and at Oakville on Jan. 28 (WCM). Escaped or extremely lost waterfowl show up along the Toronto Region lakeshore every year; this winter there were two Barnacle Geese at Marie Curtis Park, two Whooper Swans at Coronation Park, Oakville since Jan. 25, a Mandarin in the Sunnyside area and a Tufted Duck at Oakville in late January. A pair of Trumpeter Swans along the lakeshore between Ontario Place and Sunnyside are the result of last summer's initial effort to re-introduce the species into Ontario. Some of the more unusual of the twenty or so species of duck which regularly winter along the Toronto Region waterfront are Gadwall (150 at Joshua Creek on Jan. 1, WCM), Green-winged Teal (18 at Whitby, Jan. 10, PK), Wood Duck (Jan. 25, Grenadier Pond, RP), Northern Shoveler (7 at Grenadier Pond, Jan. 8, MK), Ring-necked Duck (Hearn Plant, Jan. DB), Harlequin Duck (individuals at Humber Bay and Oakville, a male and a female at Bronte on Jan. 17, GC) and a Surf Scoter (Jan. 22, New Toronto, BJ). A male Hooded Merganser followed the example of the Mallards and American Black Ducks at Bluffers Park by accepting handouts of bread throughout January and February.

The only Sharp-shinned Hawks reported were two at Cold Creek on Feb. 4 (PW). A Cooper's Hawk was at Pine Point on Jan. 3 (MK) and one which landed in a tree at Bloor and the Humber River on Jan. 16 caused a flock of 26 Mourning Doves to 'explode and head west' (HS). Red-shouldered Hawks are scarce in any season in the Toronto Region; one was at Milton on Jan. 21 (WCM, MM).

Late winter is a good time to look for owls in area. A Great Horned Owl was calling at the Humber Marshes on Jan. 5 (HS) and a Barred Owl was reportedly calling near the Boyd Conservation Area in late January. The only Snowy Owls were one at Humber Bay Park and one at Sunnyside on Jan. 16 (HS). As many as seven Long-eared Owls wintered in Etobicoke's Centennial Park and at least three Short-eared Owls wintered near Tullamore. Other reports of Short-eared Owls were one at the Toronto Island airport on Jan. 9 (EN) and one at Cedarvale on Jan. 15 (DB, GF). Single Saw-whet Owls were at Lynde Shores on Jan. 15 (RK) and Claireville on Feb. 6 (DB).

A Belted Kingfisher was still at the G. Ross Lork Park on Jan. 1 (SC). Woodpecker reports included a Red-bellied Woodpecker at Cedarvale Ravine throughout January and one at Con. 8 Pickering on Jan. 3 (MS)., Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers at Moore Park Ravine on Jan. 5 (HK), Thistletown on

Jan. 17 (RS) and at Magwood Park on Jan. 27, a Black-backed Woodpecker south of Kortright on Jan. 23 (AG), two Pileated Woodpeckers at Morningside Park in early January (CH) and Northern Flickers at the Humber on Jan. 12 (HS) and G. Ross Lord Park on Jan. 6 (SC).

Four American Robins were seen on High Park Blvd. on Jan. 16 (SP) and one was at the G. Ross Lord Park on Jan. 2 (SC) and there was one in Don Mills on Jan. 11 (TA). A Varied Thrush was regularly seen at Lynde Shores (first reported on Jan. 15, RK) and one continued to visit an Oakville feeder all winter. A Hermit Thrush was present for two days at the edge of Sherwood Park (Jan. 13 and 14, GF). A Gray Catbird appears to have successfully wintered at Lynde Shores. Along Wilket Creek at York Mills and Bayview there was a Northern Mockingbird and 30 Cedar Waxwings on Jan. 9 and 10 (HK, BP). Yellow-rumped Warblers were at Pickering on Jan. 2 (RK) and Albion Road and the Humber River on Feb. 13 and 14 (MK).

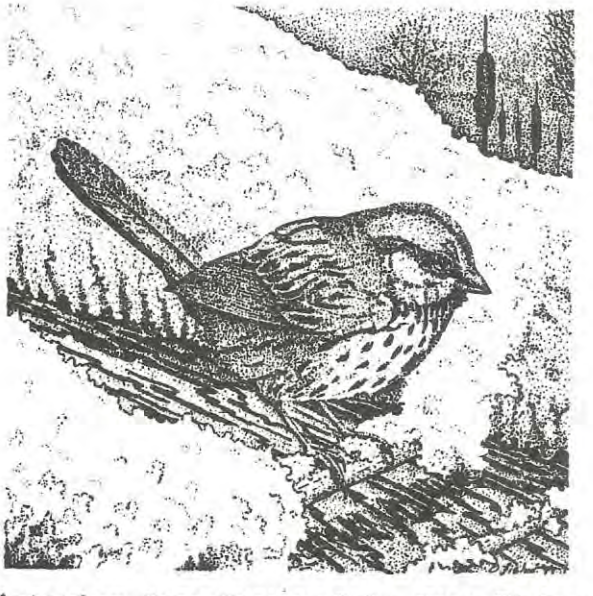
A Rose-breasted Grosbeak which was at the Toronto Islands throughout January was not reported during February. Some birds which winter south of Ontario but are regularly found in our area in small numbers most winters are the Rufous-sided Towhee (one in Cedarvale), Field Sparrow (one in Cedarvale and one at Pine Point), White-throated Sparrows, Song Sparrows, White-crowned Sparrow (Jan. 21, Nordheimer Ravine, Jan. 31, MK, and one at the Toronto Islands), Meadowlark (3 at Tullamore, Feb. 13, HC), Rusty Blackbird (Jan. 8, High Park, MK), Common Grackle (Willowdale, Mrs. E, BP). The only reports of Evening Grosbeaks received were one at Pine Point on Jan. 9 (MK), three at Wilket Creek on Jan. 29 (HK) and 15 at Lake Wilcox on Feb. 6 (DB).

Contributors: Ruth Airey, Tom Atkinson, Don Burton, Sandy Cappell, Glen Cody, Hugh Currie, Mrs. Edmonds, George Fairfield, Ann Gray, Heather Harris, Connie Higgins, Beth Jefferson, Harry Kerr, Robert Knudson, Mark Kubisz, Eric Nasmith, Millie Mansell, William C. Mansell, Bruce Parker, Suzanne Poodrey, Roger Powley, Ron Scovell, Helen Smith, Murray Speirs, Peter Wukash

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, M3A 2R8, or phone 449-0994.

Special Request: We would like to hear of all sightings of House Finches and Screech Owls in the Toronto Region; please report all sightings of these species. A report for January and February will appear in the next issue.

Bruce D. Parker



"Wintering Song Sparrow" by Owen Fisher

TORONTO REGION MAMMAL RECORDS

G. ROSS LORD PARK (Dec.1/82-Jan.31/83)

(If not otherwise indicated, the reference is to one individual.)

1. Mink - Jan.29. I heard the smashing and crashing of ice under a partly frozen stream, and a mink emerged with what looked like blood on its face. It climbed on to the ice, depositing a small blood-coloured smear on it. Then it plunged under the ice again (I think because it saw me). Previous and only other sighting was Aug. 27, 1982.

2. Red Fox - Dec. 11. It was investigating holes in a ravine-slope and digging (like a dog) in one of the holes.
   Dec. 28.
   Dec. 31. Seen by an acquaintance of mine who regularly walks his dog in the park.
   Jan. 1, Jan. 13 and Jan. 17.

3. Chipmunk - Jan. 6. A very warm day. We stared at each other from 15 feet until I got bored and left.

4. Grey Squirrel - Always around but much less abundant than in November, 1982.

5. Red Squirrel - Dec. 1. Two squirrels together
   Dec. 28. Two individuals
   Dec. 31.
   Jan. 1. Two squirrels together
   Jan. 4.
   Jan. 6. Three sightings in same woods within a few hundred yards. Same individual?
   Jan. 15. With a Scots Pine cone stuffed in its mouth
   Jan. 23. A red squirrel chasing a black one, but without ferocity or persistence, neither moving fast. Another sighting in same area, perhaps same individual.

6. Muskrat - Dec. 1.

7. Rabbit sp.- Jan. 6. A small, dark rabbit fleeing slowly from a pursuing dog. (The dog had met me a few minutes earlier, was afraid of me, and stopped dead with a squeal on seeing me a second time.)
   Jan. 17. A small, dark rabbit on a trail where I had previously (Jan.4 and 12) seen tracks of a rabbit of this size in the snow.

Sandy Cappell

HIGHLAND CREEK (Dec. 8-18, 1982)

1. Red Fox - One seen - Dec. 18/82 10:30 AM, weather dull and snowy. (JH)
   One seen - Dec. 8/82 9:00 AM, backyard, chasing squirrel (CH)

2. Red Squirrel - One seen - Dec. 11/82 9:00 AM, in my backyard, weather clear. (JH)

(JH) Jane Hill, Colonel Danforth Trail (CH) Connie Higgins, s.of Ellesmere, west of Highland Creek

continued...

(Mammal Records - cont'd)

HUMBER VALLEY (April 10/82 and Oct. 10/82)

Beaver - April 10. A large brown mammal was observed in the Humber River, from the Humber Marsh located behind Stephen Drive. The animal, which was too large to be a muskrat, crossed to a hole in the bank on the east side of the river. (The Harrises later confirmed seeing a beaver slap its tail in the same locale.)

Oct. 10. I photographed several large trees, 15-20 cm. diameter, with beaver gnawing-marks on them. These were found on the west side of the Humber, quite a distance from the river but close to the marsh behind Stephen Drive. (Slides enclosed with this report).

Beth Jefferson

QUEENS PARK (Jan. 18/83)

Raccoon - Jan. 18. At Queen's Park/Wellesley. 7:30 pm, driveway of Saint Joseph's School.

THE GARDEN ESCAPE

In the beginning
Plants grew wild;

Then man, the improver,
gathered,
selected,
sowed,
reaped.

And man and seed moved west,
In an alien land, put down roots.

By pioneer cabins
Flowers grew
And in the fields,
Golden grain.

But seeds are light -
dropped,
spilt,
escaped
Beyond the clearing,

Found shelter
by road and railway,
in woodlot,
and city ravine,
Thrived - and again
Grow wild.

Joyce Cave

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP REPORT

At the February meeting of the Environmental Group, Janice Palmer shared with us the innovative and creative projects with which her Grade 12 and 13 students in Environmental Studies at North Toronto Collegiate have been involved in recent years. With the philosophy that "every little bit helps", Janice has encouraged her students to see that their actions have an influence on others. This leads to a positive attitude and a mushrooming effect with peers and families also involved.

The students have volunteered their services (or Janice has volunteered her students' services and they have never let her down) to environmental groups such as the Toronto Recycling Action Committee for public surveys and for stuffing envelopes and collating newsletters. Recycling is also put into practical everyday terms. Greeting cards are collected for re-use at Sick Children's Hospital, and waste paper for recycling is collected from classrooms and office areas in the school. Students come early in the morning to sort their collected cash register tapes and postage stamps for the Humane Society to use the money for their spay and neuter clinics.

Janice has also encouraged her students to take an active role in current affairs by presenting briefs and writing letters to the editor. A Grade 13 student presented a brief on behalf of all the Environmental Studies students in the school to an NDP hearing on Great Lakes Water Quality. Letters from her students appearing in newspapers recently have included topics such as pesticides and bald eagles, waste disposal, the pulp and paper industry, acid rain negotiations, and the Garrison Project. Janice insists that the letters be signed as citizens, not as students, and to have a high quality.
Educating the public is an important part of Janice's goals. She showed us slides of imaginative and attractive displays her students mounted in First Canadian Place, the Yonge-Eglinton Centre, and the Ministry of Environment building.

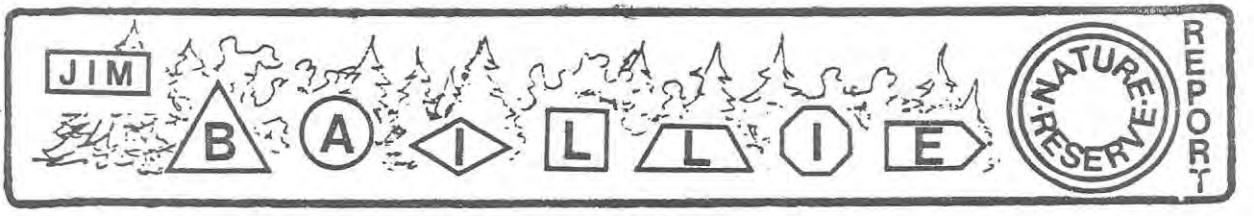
Students have also volunteered their services on weekends to be involved in Bruce Trail re-routing and clean-up, with Janice providing meals and accommodation in her cottage. An ongoing project is the study of a section of the Don River north of Finch, near Bayview and Leslie. With the cooperation of the North York Parks Department, students have done clean-ups in this area.

Janice has earned the reputation of a teacher who practices what she preaches and we can see why her students are enthusiastic about their courses with her.

Melanie Milanich

The marsh marigold
It's fault will be its downfall -
Irresistible.

(haiku by Diana Banville)



Mary Smith wrote to several authorities (see President's Report, Toronto Field Naturalist, March, 1983) about assessment of nature reserves. Following is the reply received from The Premier of Ontario, William G. Davis.

I received a copy of your letter of January 4th addressed to the Regional Registrar of the Assessment Review Board. I share the concern of the Toronto Field Naturalists for the preservation of nature reserves. The work that your group is doing in this area is appreciated. The Government has long recognized the necessity of conserving wilderness areas, woodlands and wildlife. I believe that the establishment of the multitude of Provincial parks and the encouragement afforded Conservative Authorities cogently stresses this fact.

The situation that you raise with respect to the taxation of lands set apart by private organizations such as the Toronto Field Naturalists very neatly points out the tension between the necessity of preserving lands used for nature reserves and the fiscal needs of the municipality wherein they are located. If the Government was to provide tax exemption by way of suspending development rights on wildlife sanctuaries and nature reserves for a long period of time in exchange for an exemption, the burden of taxation would necessarily fall on all the other ratepayers in the municipality. If, on the other hand, a different class of property was created specifically to accommodate wildlife lands at a lower assessment rate, then the tax burden would still shift, albeit to a lesser degree than an outright exemption, to the remaining taxpayers in the municipality. The Government has recognized this difficulty with respect to its own parks, and provision is made in the Provincial Parks Municipal Tax Assistance Act R.S.O. 1980 c.402 to make grants to municipalities wherein these parks are located. Moreover, a Conservation Authority must pay to the municipality where the Authority has land an equivalent amount to the monies that would be raised by taxation had the lands been privately owned. The only exceptions to this are for works erected by authority for the purposes of a project.

I believe that a program already exists which will, in part, meet the needs of your organization and the financial needs of the Township of Uxbridge. The Ministries of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing co-sponsor the Ontario Managed Forest Tax Reduction Program. This plan allows Ontario residents and organizations to receive a 50 per cent refund of taxes if they can show that their forest lands are being managed in a manner prescribed by the Ministry of Natural Resources. I understand from a review of your assessment that 57 of your 87 acres qualify for this managed forest rebate.

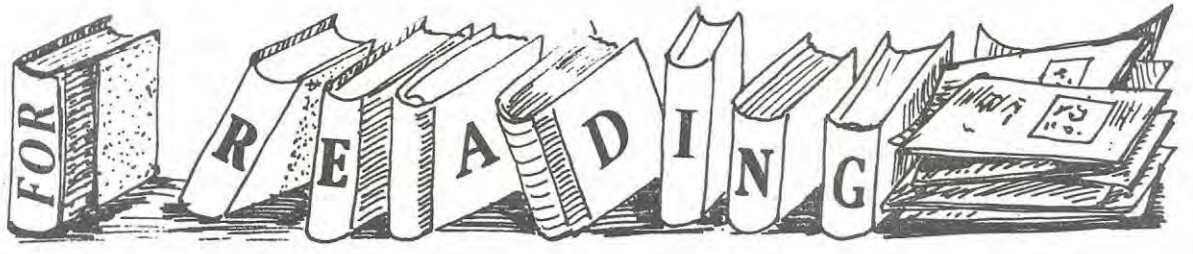
The advantage of a rebate program such as this one rests on the fact that the rebate is paid out of general provincial revenues and, therefore, nature reserves such as that of the Toronto Field Naturalists which benefit the public at large are subsidized by the broader tax base of the Province and not the much narrower municipal tax base. .....

I should add as well that Cabinet is seriously considering a program which will

rebate 100 per cent of taxes paid on managed forests for the 1983 and 1984 taxation years. If this step is taken it will, in my view, further enhance the Government's commitment to the preservation of nature reserves and wildlife lands.

Thank you for the opportunity of commenting on your concerns.

Bill Davis



The Hundredth Monkey by Ken Keyes, Jr. Vision Books, 1982. 174 pages.

A challenging little book with a new age approach, and a new idea, sent to us by Ron Wypkema, a member of the Kingston Field Naturalists.

It suggests that a solution to the nuclear problem may be paralleled by what happened when a tribe of monkeys at last learned to wash its food, and suddenly other tribes around the world without physical contact with the first tribe all learned the same trick. The assumption is that the information was transferred by extra-sensory communication via the group consciousness. When enough of us have mentally adopted a point-of-view against nuclear weapons, this awareness will sweep the world because of the expanding energy field created.

The rest of the book offers facts to help us understand the situation, and philosophy to help us do something about it through awareness that there is a problem, knowledge of what the problem is, attitudes towards others to lessen the tension and cooperation to enable something to be accomplished.

Mary Smith/J.M.

Six Steps to a Sustainable Society by Lester R. Brown and Pamela Shaw. Worldwatch Paper 48, March 1982. 63 pages. Sent to us by Ray Lowes.

This little publication summarizes what is happening, what is being done and what more could be done in the areas of deteriorating resources, world population, cropland, reforestation, the "throwaway" society, energy conservation, and development of renewable energy. Examples are drawn from countries around the world. Eight pages of notes, giving references for sources of information are included.

Worldwatch Institute is an independent, non-profit research organization created to analyse and to focus attention on global problems. Financial support comes from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Mary Smith/J.M.

THE SLIME-MOLDS: PLANTS OR ANIMALS?

The Slime-Molds represent a form of life which lies in the twilight zone between the plant and animal kingdoms. While they are now usually classified as plants, there was a time not long ago when they were claimed by zoologists. Proof of this is evidenced in their former name "Mycetozoa," which means "fungus animal." Even though they are now usually called Myxomycetes or slime-molds, the older name is still used by some biologists.

Slime-molds several inches across may be found under decaying logs after a spell of wet weather, either on or in the wood and may be red, brown, yellow or white, depending on the species. On close examination, it will be seen that they are not composed of a uniform mass but have strands or veins running through them and that there seems to be a leading edge which marks the front. If a pin is inserted in the wood near this front, an hour's time will have seen the slime-mold first engulf and then pass the pin as it moves along like a giant amoeba. It was this creeping method of feeding that led biologists to first classify them as animals.

Slime-molds have no cell walls and are simply masses of living protoplasm feeding on bacteria, yeasts, fungus spores and dead plant material. Biologists have long been puzzled as to how this living protoplasm can coordinate or govern its actions and permit the entire mass to organize and move in the desired direction. The answer seems to be in the secretion of chemical control substances called auxins which regulate their growth activities as occurs in the higher plants.

When forest conditions become drier, slime-molds suddenly begin their transformation into another stage, requiring several hours, and ultimately produce plant-like spore-bearing structures known as sporangia. These minute and interesting forms vary with species and resemble bird cages, feather plumes or cones filled with cotton candy, and contain microscopic spores which when dry are carried away by the wind. When they alight on decaying wood, they only need await the proper conditions of moisture and temperature to germinate and ultimately grow into adult slime-molds, even after a dormant period of fifty years.

No economic importance has been placed on the slime-molds of which some 400 are known, about half of these from North America.

Slime-molds feed mainly within decaying wood, but some with other habits have been noted. On October 9, 1982, a large specimen of the yellow fan-shaped species, Physarum polycephalum Schw, was encountered at John E. Pearce Provincial Park in Elgin County, attacking specimens of the Oyster mushroom, Pleurotus sapidus Kalchbr. on a fallen maple log. Its progress across each mushroom cap could easily be followed since it caused its host to collapse in a watery mass as it was consumed by the slime-mold. A specimen of Physarum polycephalum from this colony is deposited at the Department of Plant Sciences, UWO.

The Myxomycetes of the London area have been studied and reported upon by Dr. John Dearness, whose collection is presently housed at the Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, in Ottawa, and by W. D. Sutton, former editor of THE CARDINAL, whose collection is at the Department of Plant Sciences, UWO.

William Stewart

References:

Hutchins, Ross E. 1966. Plants without leaves. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Martin, G. W. and C. J. Alexopoulos, 1969. The Myxomycetes. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, USA.

Dearness, John, 1911. The Myxos of Middlesex. The Ontario Natural Science Bulletin, No. 7. Wellington Field Naturalists' Club, Guelph (51 taxa recorded, representing 19 years of collecting).

(Reprinted from THE CARDINAL, 109, November 1982.)

JUST WAITING TO BE HUNG

Did you see the work exhibited at the February General Meeting? We have a list of titles and prices. There were nine in the $10 to $35 price-range, eight at $40-$60, four at $70-$90, six at $100-$125, three at $150-$160, with one $200 piece and one each at $300 and $320.

The artists are Joyce Cave, Leslie Mirylees, Mary Cumming, Stephen Nash, and Diana Banville. Members who wish to buy the work of these artists can specify that 25% commission be paid to TFN. Owen Fisher (whose work appears on the cover of the April issue) has also agreed, and we believe there are other artists who would be interested. We have oils, watercolours, etchings, woodcuts, as well as works in tempera, pen-and-ink, and pencil. In many cases mats, double-mats, and/or frames are included in the price.

Give TFN art a thought whenever you are re-decorating or planning a special gift. To arrange to see any work, phone Art Ed. 690-1963.

TFN ARTIST TO SHOW WORK

Leslie Mirylees will have a showing of her paintings at Todmorden Mills Gallery the last week of March and the first two weeks of April. Hours: Saturdays and Sundays 1 PM to 5 PM. (Weekdays by request.)

WHAT ARE MOSSES?

The mosses, together with the liverworts and hornworts, make up one of the great divisions of the plant world. Called the "Bryophyta", they are more complex than the algae, bacteria, and fungi, but simpler than the ferns and very much simpler than the seed-bearing plants. The word "simple" is used here to mean that the cells are not specialized to transfer moisture and air as in the leafy plants. In mosses, a certain amount of moisture and nourishment is absorbed from the air through the plant "leaves".

Linnaeus and the other early botanists, with no knowledge of cell-development, based plant systematics on sexual reproduction. I wish that they had left on record their thoughts as they studied that of the mosses and liverworts. Sexual reproduction in mosses, as in all living things, starts with the cell. There are a definite number of chromosomes in each cell of a given species; these chromosomes are the bearers of hereditary characteristics. A species of moss which has 24 chromosomes in each cell will grow by splitting each chromosome into two, forming two cells, each with 24 chromosomes, and so on, and so on. However, when the time for sexual reproduction occurs, cells are produced which contain only half the number of chromosomes (in the case of the above moss 12 chromosomes). When a male 12-chromosome-cell unites with a female 12-chromosome-cell, fertilization takes place and cells of 24 chromosomes are again produced as the new plant grows.

In the seed-bearing plants, the sporophyte is the visible combination of trunk, stem, leaves and flowers, made up of cells containing the full number of chromosomes. Gametophytes are formed within the pollen-grains and ovules as cells are produced in preparation for sexual union, containing (usually) half the number of chromosomes. When the egg-cell is fertilized by a sperm-cell, the resulting cell has the full number of chromosomes again and it becomes the first cell of the new plant or sporophytic stage of the plant's life-cycle.

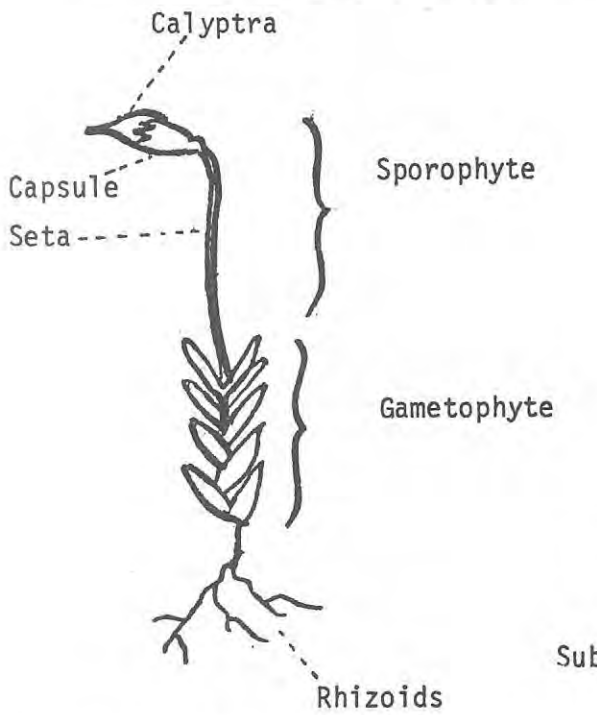
The mosses are very different. It is the gametophytic stage (with half the number of chromosomes) with which we are most familiar - the green plants which live for years forming carpets in the woods. On the tips of some of the plants female cells form and on others male cells (sperm). When a male cell fuses with a female cell, the number of chromosomes in the new cell is twice the number of those in any cell in the rest of the plant. This cell is the first of the new stage or sporophyte.

The sporophyte develops on the tip of the moss-plant growing a slender stalk or "seta" on the end of which an elaborate spore-case or capsule matures. The identification of some species of mosses is based on the capsules which vary in shape and position and which may be erect, pendant, or inverted. When the capsule opens, it is usually rimmed with teeth which help control the dispersal of the spores. The number and shape of the teeth are also identifying points. Inside the capsule the cells being produced have the full number of chromosomes again and are the first cells of the gametophytic stage; when dispersed into a suitable environment, they grow into new moss-plants.

There is a distinct difference between the stages of the life-cycle of the liverworts and mosses and those of other plants, especially the seed-bearing plants. This uniqueness is what makes them so interesting.

Laura Greer

Ed. note: There are a number of plants called mosses which are not mosses but which have a resemblance to them. The Spanish moss which drapes trees in Georgia is a seed-bearing plant related to the pineapple. Reindeer moss, which forms part of the diet of the migrating caribou herds in the north, is a lichen. Running-pine and ground-cedar (small plants looking like little pine or cedar trees four to six inches tall) are club mosses which are related not to the mosses but to the ferns.



Moss Diagram

Submitted by: Terry Carleton

A Naturalist's Code of Ethics

GOAL ONE OF EDUCATION: To learn to understand, appreciate, and take care of the natural world we live in. Most people go through life unaware of the fascinating complex of events around them, of climate and terrain and vegetation and animals and people and their inter-relatedness. Civilized people need to know not only what the environment is like, but how to keep it habitable.

(from "Through the Communication Barrier: On Speaking, Listening, and Understanding" by S. I. Hayakawa, Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, 1979)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MOSSES

IDENTIFICATION:

A Graphic Key of Generic Probabilities for Field Identification of Mosses by Robert Muma. 13pp. $2.50 (available from Bob Muma, 654-5635)

Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest by Howard Crum 404 pp. 1004 figs. 1973 - reprint $10.00 U.S. postpaid. University Herbarium, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. (recommended by Bob Muma for beginner).

Sphagnum Mosses of Ontario: Identification by Macroscopic Features. By V.F. Haavisto 36 pp. illustrated with line drawings. Free, from Director, Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Serv., Dept. of the Environment, Box 490, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, P6A 5M7.

Mosses of Eastern North America by Howard Crum & Lewis E. Anderson 2 vols. 1328 pp. fully illustrated. Columbia University Press, New York 1981 Price: $60.00 U.S.

Non-Flowering Plants by Floyd S. Shuttleworth and Herbert S. Zim, 1967, a Golden Nature Guide, 160 pp. (about $3.00).

The Oxford Book of Flowerless Plants: Ferns, Fungi, Mosses and Liverworts, Lichens and Seaweeds. Colour illustrations by B.E. Nicholson, Text by Frank H. Brightman. 208 pp. Hardcover, Oxford University Press, Price: around $20.00.

CHECKLISTS:

The Bryologist, #43, containing "Mosses of the Toronto Region of Ontario", by E.A. Moxley, 1940, page #158.

The Natural History of the Toronto Region, Ontario, Canada, Editor J.H. Faull, published by Royal Canadian Institute. 1913. Chapter on Mosses and Liverworts by G.H. Graham, pages 150-156. ($15.00)

Checklist of the Mosses of Ontario by Robert R. Ireland & Roy F. Cain, listing 464 species and varieties by county and district. 68 pp. 1975 Botany Publication No. 5. National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

Checklist of the Mosses of Canada Prepared by Canadian Botanical Association Bryophyte Checklist Comm. Over 1300 species, subspecies, etc. checked by prov. and territory. 76 pp. Ottawa 1980. Botany Pub. No. 8, National Museum of Natural Science.

The Bryologist 1973. " A New List of Mosses of North America North of Mexico " by Crum, Steere & Anderson 45 pp $2.00 postpaid from The Bryologist, Dept. Life Sciences, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A. 65802.

(See also TFN (350) 26, 0.82.)

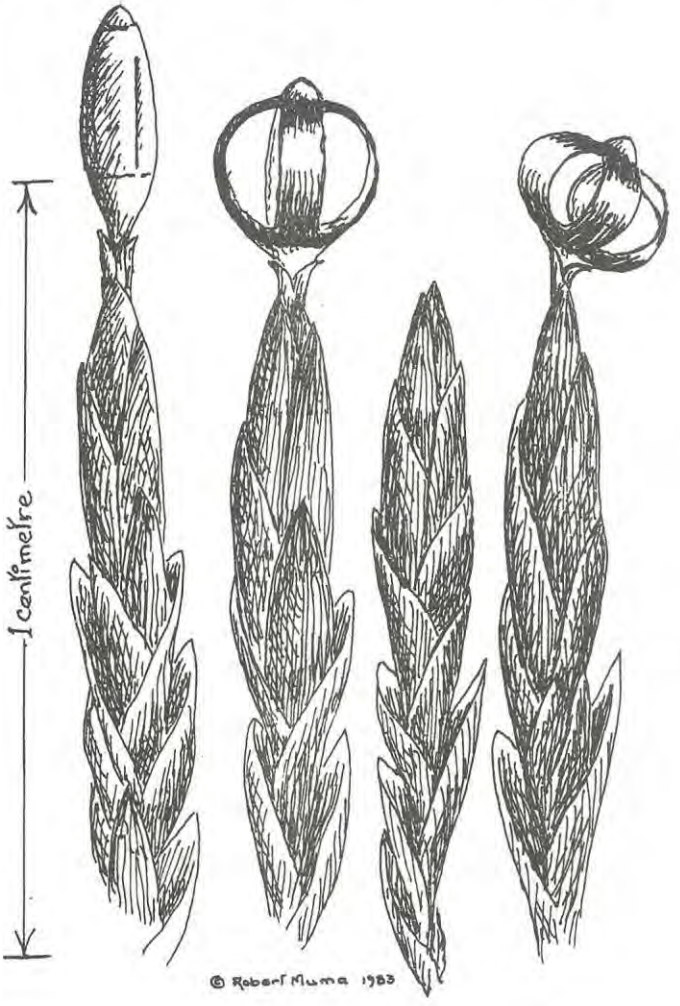
THE ANDREAIDAE

(The second of the three sub-classes of Musci (Mosses)

Although not very rare, rock moss goes unnoticed unless one is consciously looking for it. Nevertheless, it is an oddity of the moss world we can hardly ignore. Besides its unusual form the sub-class is represented by a single genus of a single family. Andreaea rupestris Hedw. is the commoner of the two species we have. The genus was named for J.G.R. Andreae, an apothecary friend of Erhart, the botanist who first described it. The specific name rupestris means "growing on rocks".

Boreal and alpine in distribution, it may be found on non-calcareous rocks north from Muskoka, and in such unlikely places as the bottom of Ouimet Canyon near Thunder Bay where it thrives along with other boreal and alpine species.

Under very dry conditions, it is fragile and quite unobtrusive in its fingernail-size dark greenish-brown or black "scabs" on old acid rock-surfaces, appearing more dead than alive. Under more normal moisture-conditions in its habitat, these "scabs" become small, living turfs, each containing upwards of fifteen or twenty tiny but fascinating plants exploding with greenish-brown leaves.



Andreaea rupestris

It is the very unusual capsule which sets it apart from all other mosses. It has no operculum* nor peristome* for terminal distribution of spores. Instead, it splits along four vertical lines on the cylinder-shaped capsule, and according to how your fancy dictates, ends up looking like a Chinese lantern or a gyroscope! These break off very easily and are lost, so you may not find more than three or four per hundred plants.

Robert Muma

*operculum = "lid" on capsule
**peristome = "teeth" for distribution of spores

MORE "FERNS FOR BEGINNERS"

(Sterile and fertile leaves)

Dimorphous means occurring in two forms. This term applies conspicuously to some ferns of our area.

All ferns produce sterile (vegetative) and fertile leaves (sporophylls), although usually the two forms are similar in shape. The sterile fronds are the first to appear in the spring in order to make food for the fertile fronds which appear later bearing the sori (clusters of sporangia or fruit-dots) on their undersides.

Some ferns such as marsh fern have edges on their leaflets which curl over the spore-cases and make the fertile fronds look more sparse, but otherwise the sterile and fertile fronds are the same shape.

Conspicuous differences are seen in the fronds of slender cliffbrake, a very small fern which grows on limestone cliffs; the sterile frond has broad-lobed segments, while the fertile frond is much taller and has long-pointed subleaflets, due to the edges curling over the sori.

In the Christmas fern, common in our wooded areas, the sporophylls differ from the vegetative fronds in that the upper third of the stem bears smaller, narrower leaflets with sori on their undersides.

We have three Osmunda ferns in this area and each has a different way of bearing its fertile parts. In interrupted fern the spore-bearing pinnae appear on both sides of the rachis at about the middle of the sporophyll, which otherwise is similar to the sterile frond. The royal fern bears its fruit clusters in a branched spike at the top of a frond, and the cinnamon fern bears its on a very tall spike, with cinnamon-coloured sori on it, which grows up independently from the centre of a crown of sterile fronds.

The most conspicuous sporophylls are those borne by ostrich and sensitive ferns as they remain standing throughout the winter even after the other fronds have died down. In both cases, these stems do not appear until late in the year -- the ostrich sporophyll looking like a very dark ostrich feather, and the sensitive sporophyll, a spike of green, bead-like "berries" which are really rolled-up pinnules holding the spore-cases within. These turn brown in winter and mature the following year.

The succulent ferns are represented here by adder's-tongue fern and a few of the grape ferns. In the former, the spore-cases are borne in a spike held well above the simple blade, and the grape ferns have similar stems holding branched spikes of sori, sometimes as in rattlesnake fern arising at the base of the triangular thrice-cut blade and on others such as the leathery grape fern, branching out as low down as ground-level.

Emily Hamilton

For previous "Ferns for Beginners", see TFN 331, April 1980, page 13 and TFN 335, November 1980, page 25.

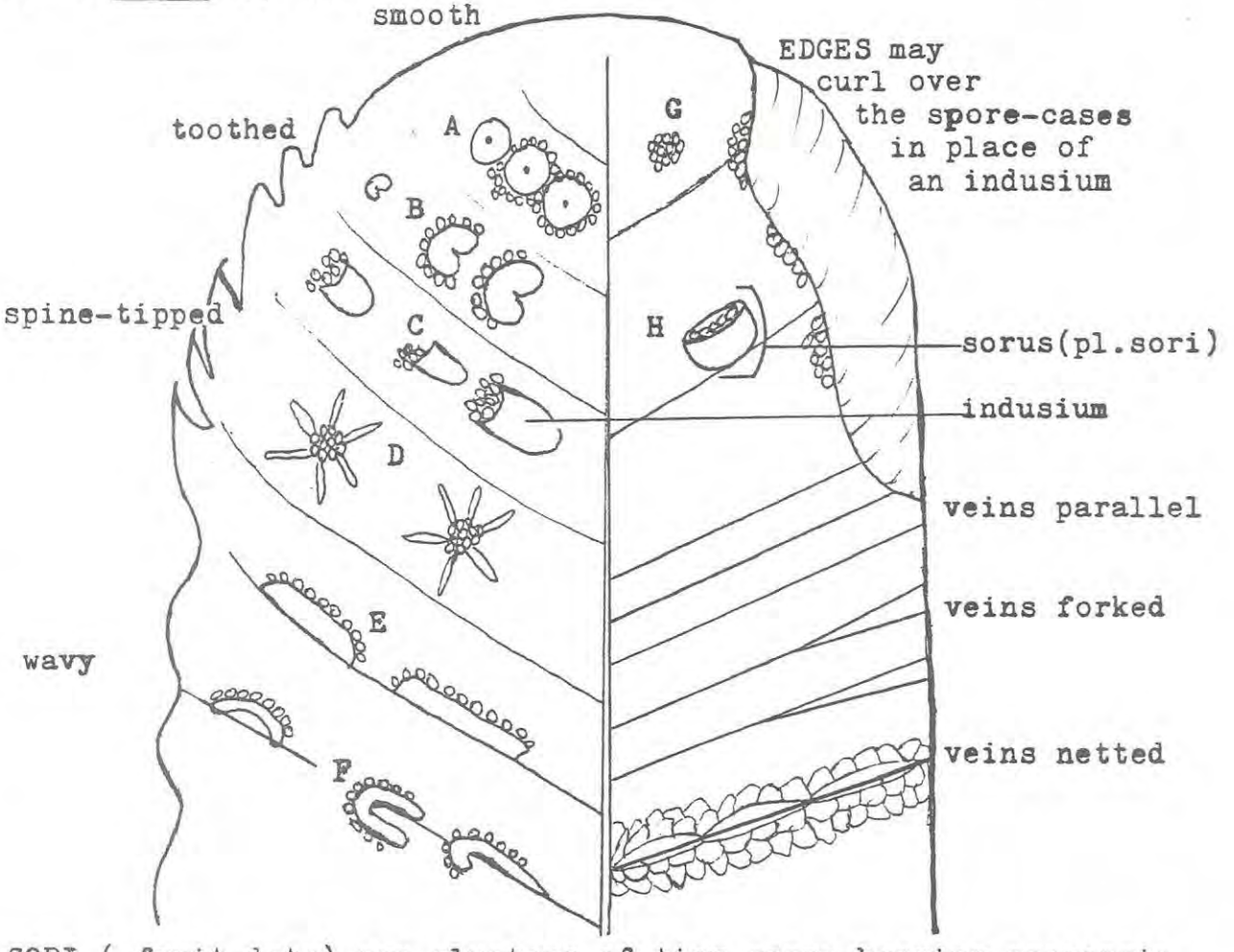
...I pick a fern to see its spores, cast it away, and am filled in that instant with misgiving: the great sins, so the Sherpas say, are to pick wild flowers and to threaten children...

from The Snow Leopard by Peter Matthiessen, The Viking Press, New York, 1978

MORE "FERNS for BEGINNERS"

Details of the features on the underside of fertile pinna (leaflet).

Pinna EDGES may be..



SORI (fruit-dots) are clusters of tiny spore-bearing sporangia found on the undersides of fertile fronds.

Sori are often covered by a membrane (indusium) of various shapes:

A. circular and attached at centre. eg. Polystichum

B. kidney-shaped. eg. most Dryopteris species

C. hooded. eg. Cystopteris

D. star-shaped. eg. Woodsia

E. narrow, open on one side. eg. Silvery Glade Fern

F. curved and horseshoe-shaped. eg. Lady Fern

G. naked (no indusium) eg. Common Polypody

H. cup-shaped, holding spore-cases. eg. Hayscented Fern

Pinna-edges curled over sori. eg. Marsh Fern.

E.H.

HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS

Mount Pleasant Cemetery

Yonge Street to Mount Pleasant Road

September 15, 1982

For Metropolitan Toronto a HERITAGE TREE is a healthy specimen; that is --

- more than 100 years old, with a potential for living at least another 100 years; or
- the only one of its kind; or
- of historic interest; or
- the largest specimen; or
- of unusual physical characteristics; or
- of particularly good form; or
- growing beyond the normal range for its species.

Significance:

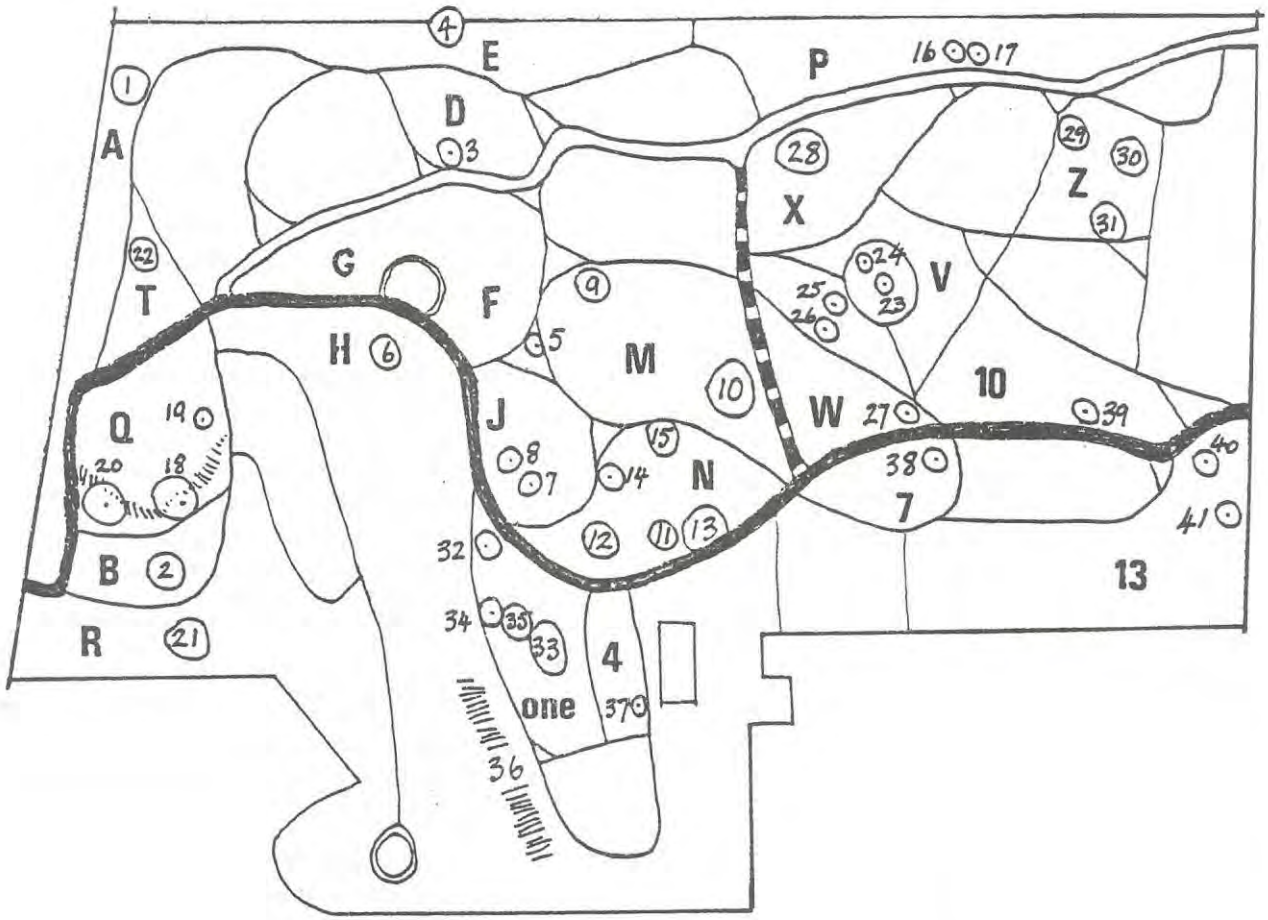
Trees and shrubs of heritage value noted in this report are among the best publicly accessible specimens in the City of Toronto and are, therefore, of local significance.

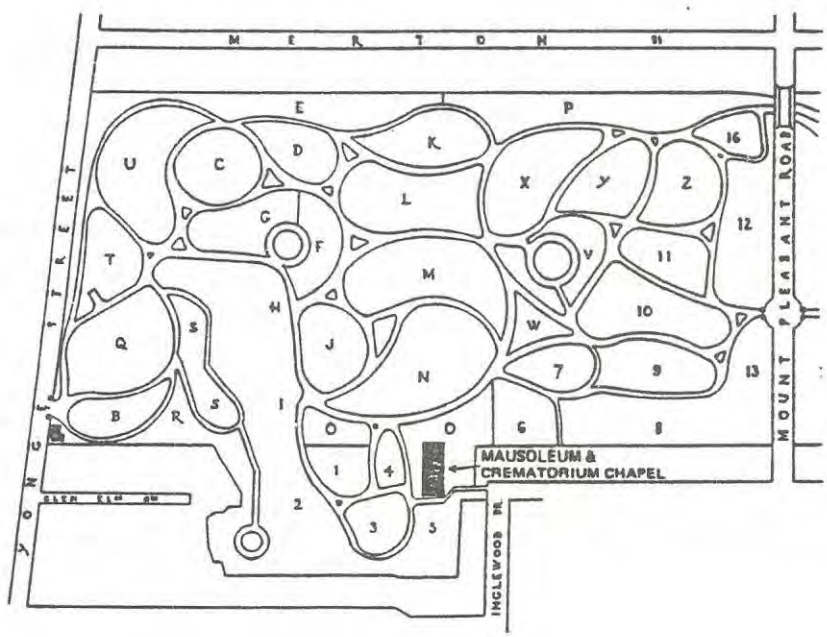
Trees and shrubs noted in this report as being the best in Metro Toronto are considered to be of regional significance.

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
A	1	White oak, 34.6" dbh*, native tree	2 English/Persian walnuts, severely damaged in 1981 Weeping willow (Salix babylonica), heavily damaged, only known specimen of this species in Metro
B	2	Black walnut (Juglans nigra), 28.4 " dbh, good, huge spread, native tree	Douglas fir Ponderosa pine, 6-7' tall Choke Cherry, open grown, large, poor specimen Hawthorn (Crataegus oxycantha)
D	3	Sugar maple (Acer saccharum), twin top, 28.7" dbh, good, native tree	Catalpa, horizontal branching, good tree, North American tree Linden (Tilia tomentosa) Japanese black pine (Pinus thunbergii), 8-10' tall, (in triangle), only known specimen in Metro
E	4	Sugar maple, 32.7" dbh, good, native tree	American elms (Ulmus americana), good specimens

* diameter at breast height

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
F & G	5	Nikko fir (Abies homolepis), 25' tall, mature tree, only known specimen in Metro, introduced tree (in triangle between F & J), 14.6" dbh	Tree lilac (Syringa amurensis), middle Plot G Korean maple (Acer tegmentosum), small, only known specimen in Metro, needs space, POTENTIAL plot F
H & I	6	Ginkgo, 15" dbh, tall, needs space, (prune the chestnut next to it), introduced tree, (top level)	White oak, damaged, needs work, POTENTIAL Sugar maple (hybrid?), needs help, POTENTIAL Hoptree (Ptelea trifoliata), good, best known specimen in Metro, native shrub group (lower level), POTENTIAL, Black locust branches fell on it in October 1982
J	7	Saghalin fir (Abies sachalinensis), 25' tall, mature, only known specimen in Metro, introduced tree	
	8	Miyabei maple (Acer miyabei), 10' tall, young, only known specimen in Metro, introduced tree	
K		nil	Fringe tree (Chionanthus sp), 4" dbh, 7' tall, has four stems, one with fruit, seed source, badly cracked, only known specimen in Metro, prune (try seaweed and soil innoculations), POTENTIAL Serbian spruce (Picea omorika), 40' tall, good
L		nil	Linden (Tilia mongolica), small, grafted, only one in cemetery, needs pruning at once, sprouting below graft Cork tree (Phellodendron sp), poor
M	9	Sugar maple, 33.8" dbh, native tree	2 Silver maples, 2' dbh, one good but partly buried
	10	Silver maple, 53.5" dbh, native tree	7 Carolina poplars White ash, damaged, good seed source Swiss stone pine, 20' tall, good Sugar maple, 36" dbh, partly buried Sycamore maple, partly buried, a possible den tree Sugar maple, 28" dbh, fair, poor form Linden (Tilia cordata), 50' tall, 18" dbh Red maple, 14" dbh





HERITAGE TREES & SHRUBS OF MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS EMILY HAMILTON MARY SMITH MAY STAPLES HELEN JUHOLA. 1982

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
N	11	Japanese striped maple (Acer rufinerve), 20' X 20', good, only known specimen in Metro, introduced tree	White-oak (What's wrong?)
			White oak, 4' dbh, fair, partly buried, 48" dbh
	12	Black walnut, 22.0" dbh, good, native tree	Sugar maple, 28" dbh, fair
	13	Silver maple, 54.0" dbh, (Hybrid?)	European pussy willow (Salix capraea), large
	14	Sugar maple, 31.0" dbh, good, native tree	Himalayan maple (Acer cappadocicum), one of three known specimens in Metro, recent mower damage, POTENTIAL
	15	Sugar maple, 31.2" dbh, native tree	49 yr. old poplar stump, cut in '82 shows rapid growth in comparison with heritage trees
O, & 6		nil	White fir (Abies concolor), 2 large trees, one is picturesque
			2 large white elms
			2 green Colorado spruces growing together
			Swiss stone pine
			Pair of European copper beeches
P	16	Sugar maple, 27.3" dbh	
	17	Sugar maple, 26.0" dbh	
Q	18	Red oak, large, on edge of hillside, protect natural growth on slope, native tree, 7 trunks	3 Sweet gums (Liquidambar sp), one small, one 8" dbh, POTENTIAL
			Tree lilac (Syringa amurensis)
	19	European hop hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), best known specimen in Metro, introduced tree	Willowleaf magnolia (Magnolia salicifolia), 8' tall, POTENTIAL
			Amur maple (Acer ginnala)
	20	White oak, on edge of hillside, 35.5" dbh, native tree	Redbud (Cercis canadensis), poor (2)
			Basswood
			Golden elm
			Flowering cherry (Prunus padus)
R	21	Ginkgo, 29.9" dbh, introduced tree	
T	22	Ginkgo, female, seed source, introduced tree	Pagoda tree (Sophora japonica)
			Sycamore maple
			White elms
			Golden willow (labelled Niobe)
			Silver Dutch linden (Tilia tomentosa), large
			European ash

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
U		nil	Slender male ginkgo for pollinating female in plot T, also some females Linden (Tilia platyphyllos laciniata) Various elms Tree lilac (Syringa amurensis) Norway maples, large Hoptree (Ptelea trifoliata)
V	23	Sweetgum (Liquidambar sp), 20.8" dbh, 40' tall, good, best known specimen in Metro, North American tree, buried roots	Sugar maple, 20" dbh, 100 yr. old, good, needs space (prune surrounding trees), IMMEDIATE POTENTIAL
	24 25 26	3 European black alders, 20.3" dbh, 22.1" dbh, 25.1" dbh, good, tall, introduced trees	
W	27	Sugar maple, 23.5" dbh	Shagbark hickory, 10" dbh, POTENTIAL Shagbark hickory, 11" dbh, POTENTIAL Dawn redwood (Metasequoia sp) 2 European ashes Several elms, some grafted
X	28	Red oak, 47.0" dbh, needs dead wood cleared out, native tree	White oak, 24" dbh, chlorotic 2 European larches Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus sp) Swiss stone pine Shagbark hickory, 3 stems, 40' wide, partly buried 2 bitternut hickories, 10" dbh, only one is a good specimen
Y		nil	Shagbark hickory, 12" dbh, buried Hickory, 9" dbh, partly buried White oak, buried American beech, 19" dbh, young, good, POTENTIAL
Z	29	Sugar maple, 34.3" dbh, good, native tree	3 Carolina poplars, large
	30	Sugar maple, 28" dbh, good, native tree	
	31	Sugar maple, 32.5" dbh, good, native tree	

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
ONE	32	Katsura (Cercidiphyllum sp), 22.7" dbh, best known specimen in Metro, introduced tree	Pin oak, 28.1" dbh, poor Juniper (Juniperus virginiana), 11" dbh, interesting bark
	33	Red oak, huge, picturesque, native tree	Honey locust, 20.1" dbh, POTENTIAL Douglas fir, 12.2" dbh
	34	Saucer magnolia, introduced tree	5 False cypresses, 5", 4", 8", 8", 12" dbh
	35	Pin oak, 28.2" dbh, good, North American tree, drugged?, partly buried?	2 Swiss stone pines Tulip tree, buried, poor
2	36	Forest on slope, red and white oaks, protect, native forest	2 redbuds on south side of buildings Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida), newly planted 5 Red oaks, rim trees, buried trunks
3		nil	Golden elm Golden weeping willow, large
4	37	Dwarf Scots pine, excellent, best known specimen in Metro, introduced dwarf tree	Pair of red maples (on island)
5		nil	2 large elms Tree of heaven (Ailanthus sp), large
6		nil	See plot 0
7	38	Shagbark hickory, best in group, native tree	3 shagbark hickories Rocky Mountain Fir (Abies lasiocarpa), glaucous form, only 6' now
8		nil	2 hickories, unknown species, 9" and 11" dbh, with galls on leaf petioles, need help, POTENTIAL Cutleaf silver maple, 38" dbh, very good, but tree topped
9		nil	10 shagbarks need help (see plot 8)
10	39	Ironwood (Ostrya sp), 17.5" dbh, fair to good, native tree	Sugar maple, 26" dbh, partly buried 4 hickories, 12", 17", 15", 12-14" dbh, buried, leaf petiole galls, need aeration and soil innoculation, POTENTIAL Fastigiate English oak 2 Saucer magnolias 2 Stellata magnolias Swiss stone pine White oak, yellowed, buried

PLOT #	# ON MAP	HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS	OTHER TREES AND SHRUBS OF INTEREST
11		nil	4 hickories, 15" dbh, 12-14" dbh, partly buried, POTENTIAL?
△ between 11 & 12		nil	Flowering ash (Fraxinus ornus), only one in cemetery
12		nil	White pine, large, old European ash with 3 trunks Sugar maple, large White oaks, poor
13	40	Sugar maple, 24.3" dbh, native	Large white elm
	41	Sugar maple, 28" dbh, native	
16		nil	Dawn redwood (Metasequoia sp) Pin oak, sick White oak, lumpy foliage Silver maple, large, good form, 60' from south edge of plot Purple smoke bushes Balsam fir

Keeping in touch . . .

To the Editorial Committee, January 30, 1983

Re: Letters on Collecting by James and DiIabio

These letters in the February issue of TFN are self-serving but unconvincing.

Their argument that it is O.K. to kill (collect) in the interests of pursuing science is spurious, especially when it conflicts with the pressing need to save endangered species from extinction. In the October incident the participants were willing to kill a rare stint just to be sure of identifying it. That they got the wrong bird was incidental although fortunate for the dwindling stint population. Why could they not have captured the bird alive or photographed it? It makes no sense to take every opportunity to pursue science, no matter what the cost, if we end up with perfect drawings, accurate measurements and definite identification of a bird no longer to be found alive anywhere. In all fields of endeavour involving living things scientists are growing increasingly aware of the need to exercise patience and ingenuity, in order to pursue their research by socially and scientifically acceptable methods. It is time Messrs. James and DiIabio caught up with that trend.

Killing for science also conflicts with the efforts of naturalists to promote conservation. Suppose a rare bird were sighted in a wilderness park. How does one convince the public and politicians it is O.K. for naturalists to kill that bird for science, but not O.K. for them to hunt and trap in the same area? We need public support for our efforts in conservation. We won't get it if we try to make one law for naturalists and another for everyone else.

Annabel Cathrall

Dear Diana: February 3, 1983

It was good that there were a good number of people at the meeting on Tuesday night. There was also a good variety of work that was brought to display. It does help to show different techniques. It was interesting that Leslie had done the watercolour of the log-cabin in the woods just recently. She has her own style that is distinctive. Professor Davis, in speaking about his subject of the environment, used quite a number of charts. He did have some views of the ravines and the City of Toronto too. I did like the slides of the parts of Toronto taken by the members of the group, that were shown by Helen. It is interesting to see areas that we are familiar with...

Mary Cumming

To the Editor: February 6, 1983

Since I am no more than an occasional visitor to Ottawa myself, I feel some sympathy with other creatures not seen there regularly. I would just like to say something about the recent debate in your newsletter over the collecting of unusual birds. Both sides certainly had their full say, so I won't restate arguments already made -- but I would like to comment upon the debate itself.

To criticize particular actions of scientists does not make one "uninformed", "emotional", or "naive", to quote respectively Joyce Reddoch, Ross James, and Bruce DiIabio. In fact, to borrow those three words for a moment, I would apply them to persons who take science to be out-of-bounds for criticism. Anyone alive this late in the twentieth century is aware of the blessings owed to science; but have we learned yet that the scientific point-of-view can turn to ends and means that debase us all? Science is not a deity, and scientists, professional and amateur, have earned no exemption from the judgment of others.

Your newsletter was passed on to me by a friend. I read it with great pleasure, as I'm sure your regular readers do every issue. It seems a very fine and useful journal.

Robert F. Nardini
Concord, New Hampshire

BIRDERS! CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO THIS BOOK?

A new book, Birds of Durham Region, Ontario, is being produced. The compilers would appreciate receiving data on birds of that region. Migration records, new breeding species, nesting dates, rarities, etc. would all be of interest.

Anyone with information to contribute can contact one of

Ron Tozer, Spring Lake Road, R.R. #1, Dwight, Ontario POA 1HO
Jim Richards, Leskard Road S., R.R. #2, Orono, Ontario LOB 1MO
Margaret Bain, 210 Byron Street N., Whitby, Ontario L1N 2N1
Jim Mountjoy, 79 Burk Street, Oshawa, Ontario L1J 4C1

MYSTERY BIRD AT THE EASTERN HEADLAND

Everybody loves a mystery. Try this one.

On the sunny Sunday of October 24, 1982, about 2:30 p.m. I was lolling on the sand and enjoying the fine view from the Eastern Headland (variously called Aquatic Park, Leslie Street Spit, Harbour Headland, and half a dozen other things). I was on the northwest side of the western peninsula of the sailboat mooring lagoon. All of a sudden right behind me and flitting southward through willow thickets were seven or eight five-inch warbler-like birds. Each bird had one, or possibly two yellow (or yellowish-orange) and black stripes above the eye. I did not notice other distinguishing features such as white wing bars. All were obviously of the same species, and the sexes and immatures (?) looked similar, if not identical.

I presumed these were a rare species of warbler that I didn't know. Although I attempted to chase after them, they vanished as suddenly and as mysteriously as they had appeared. An hour was spent searching for these birds in vegetation that was sometimes dense; but all I saw were the usual few sparrows, none bearing much resemblance to the Mystery Bird. At home, before taking off my coat even, I looked through Roger T. Peterson's superlative book A Field Guide to the Birds East of the Rockies and soon found out that the species most satisfying the description was the Worm-eating Warbler. But the northern breeding limit of this species lies somewhat south of our area. Frantically (still with my coat on), I searched through Clive E. Goodwin's excellent book A Bird Finding Guide to the Toronto Region in hope of finding some reference to this species. There was none. But there is in his very recent and equally excellent book A Bird-Finding Guide to Ontario, a must for all those interested in birds.

Among the candidates for the Mystery Bird are the following (in fall plumage): Bobolink, Red-eyed Vireo, Palm Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, Ovenbird, Golden-crowned Kinglet, LeConte's Sparrow, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and Savannah Sparrow (in some peculiar garb). Since not one of these is a good candidate, is it possible that a small flock of Worm-eating Warblers actually came to Toronto so late in the season? It would be interesting to know if Worm-eating Warblers were reported anywhere around Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, or Niagara last October. It would also be nice to know every kind of bird that was present at Toronto Islands that particular weekend.

If these tantalizing little birds had remained still for longer than the few seconds they did, I would have been able to identify them because the flock passed only about eight feet from me. I hope that a birding Sherlock (with or without the help of Dr. Watson) will help me discover the identity of the Mystery Bird at the Eastern Headland.

Malcolm Gilbert

Strong spring sun -
Is this tree
As light-headed
As me?

(haiku by Paul W. Smith)

Ethics HAVE BECOME issues---

(concluded)

The following is a reply we received from Dr. Henri Ouellet, Curator of Birds and Chief, Vertebrate Zoology Division of the National Museum of Natural Sciences. (See December Toronto Field Naturalist, pages 6 and 7).

16 February 1983

The taking and use of wild animals for scientific studies has been and will undoubtedly continue to be a controversial subject. Numerous articles have been written in an attempt to explain various points of view. It would be repetitious to use again here arguments published elsewhere to defend the point of view of a museum curator or scientist. For this reason you will find attached herewith a list of references on the subject which may be of use to you or to the members of your club, and which you may want to publish in your newsletter.

In the questions you raise there is some confusion as far as terminology is concerned, for example what is meant by "accidentals" and "rare". However, I will try to answer as best as possible.

1. In the majority of cases it is not necessary to take specimens for the sole purpose of insuring correct identifications but a small percentage of species or individuals in certain populations cannot be identified positively without a specimen; this applies currently, and presumably for the future as well, because individual variation, even in the common species, is not fully known and understood. I am not sure what you mean by "new" species. Subspecies can be identified only exceptionally in the field and in order to identify them correctly, if this is necessary in the framework of a particular study, specimens are required. If you mean by "accidentals", individuals of a given species occurring outside their known range, it is often desirable to have specimens in order to obtain information about the kind of individuals which are occasionally found outside the regular range.

2. Again, I am not sure about your definition of "rare". Indeed a species may be rare in one part of its range and abundant elsewhere; on the other hand, a species may be "rare" according to certain criteria upon which a classification is obtained; for example, the category of "rare" as defined by COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) is different from that of many regional authors. In both cases, if it is essential for a particular project to obtain a certain number of specimens, I see no difficulty as long as this is done in consultation with the managing authorities. The taking of solitary individuals does not in most cases yield much information. However, in some instances, it may serve in the identification of the subspecies for those species which may display geographic variation or in determining the characteristics of colonizing individuals or populations, a mechanism which is still poorly known.

3. In spite of the fact that a considerable number of bird specimens

already exist in museums throughout the world, many regions, particularly in Canada, are not represented by specimens. It has been consequently impossible to undertake in depth geographic variation, taxonomic, systematic, zoogeographic, and ecological studies of the species which are expected to be found in those regions. Large portions of our country are still unexplored from an ornithological point of view. Methods of analysis of characters or series of characters have improved and scientists now rely on quantitative and statistical methods in their research and little on more subjective methods. Adequate specimen material is therefore essential to the success of their studies, which eventually have numerous practical applications.

4. Indeed, the quality of optical equipment (cameras, movie cameras, binoculars and telescopes) has increased very much over the last 35-40 years (and) has improved and facilitated the task of field identification. Photographic documentation is useful and can effectively be used in documenting distribution records. However, as I mentioned earlier, some individuals cannot be identified no matter how good the optical equipment or the observer may be. The recording of songs can be used also to document distribution records, as well as carefully prepared field notes.

As a curator and scientist, I am much concerned with conservation issues and the Division for which I am responsible has contributed significantly over the years towards conservation in Canada in various ways. Our concern for the future of many species is very serious and whenever possible we encourage and participate in studies whose objectives are the safeguard of our fauna.

The issue on collecting vs. non-collecting of specimens is a question of opinion. I respect opinions which are different from mine and hope that it will be reciprocal.

I am sorry for the tardy reply to your letter, but it has been difficult to do otherwise having been absent from the office, having had to attend many meetings, and prepare end of the year reports.

Henri Ouellet

Following is the list of references mentioned by Dr. Ouellet.

AMADON, Dean. 1958. The Use of Scientific Study Skins of Birds. Curator (1): 77-80

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1975. Report of ad hoc Committee on scientific and educational use of wild birds. Supplement to The Auk, 93(3): 1A-27A.

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FITTER, R.S.R. 1960. On the scientific validity of sight records. Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr. Vol. I: 213-215.

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HEIM DE BALSAC, Henri. 1969. A propos de l'observation d'espèces peu courantes. Alauda, 37(4) 346-347

- Continued

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PHILLIPS, Allan R. 1974. The need for education and collecting. Bird Banding, Vol. 45(1): 24-28
SNYDER, L.L. 1958. Collecting Birds and Conservation. Ont. Field Biol. No. 12: 16-18
SNYDER, L.L. 1961. "Collect the bird". Iowa Bird Life, 31: 14-16
SPRUNT, A. Jr. 1951. The sight record. The Florida Naturalist, 24(2): 41-44
WEBSTER, J. Dan. 1956. Has the day of the collector passed? Indiana Audubon Quart., 34(4): 62-63

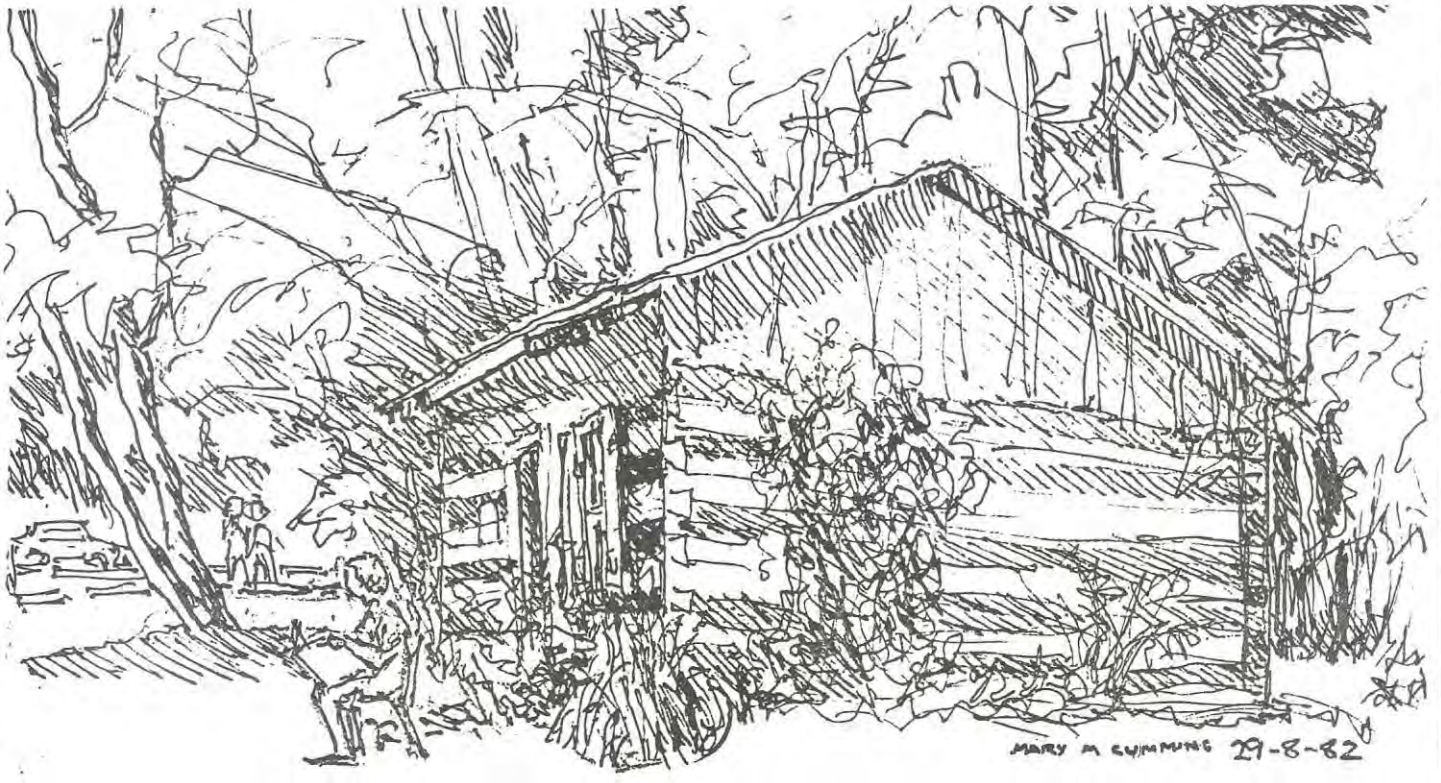
SUMMER AT THE CABIN

The cabin at Sunnybrook Park will be open again this summer on Sunday afternoons from 12 to 4, from May to September. The exact dates will depend on the weather. Last year we had a fine response from people dropping in, and our own members enjoyed meeting the public while handing out membership leaflets, maps, plant lists and so on.

Metropolitan Toronto Parks were pleased that the cabin was open and are enthusiastic about our willingness to again carry out this program. They have offered their cooperation to help make it a success.

But we need HELPERS. If you were there last year you know how easy it was, spending a pleasant summer afternoon in the park. Volunteers are not on duty alone; there are three to share the responsibility and we are planning a spring meeting to show volunteers what there is to do.

We need you! If you would like to help call Sally Sturgeon at 488-6833 or Joyce Cave 781-1914.



AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION - ENGLISH BIRD-NAME CHANGES

In October, 1980, we started to try to catch up with the official English name-changes of the A.O.U. by studying the 32nd and 33rd Supplements to the A.O.U. Checklists and publishing some explanations with a list in TFN (334) 23, O 80. The 34th Supplement has now been published. According to this new supplement, the names we listed in 1980 remain unchanged - except that Whistling-Duck should have a hyphen. The Grey-headed Junco listed as "undecided" does not appear on the new list, so we can only assume the species has been lumped with the Dark-eyed.

In October, 1981, we published a list and comments from Mr. Richard C. Banks of the A.O.U. regarding the names used by Roger Tory Peterson in his book A Field Guide to the Birds East of the Rockies which did not agree with those officially adopted by the A.O.U. Each "best guess" of Mr. Banks published in that article, TFN (342) 17, O 81, has been adopted by A.O.U. with a few exceptions. (Mr. Banks did expect a few reversals.) We have a WILD Turkey and not a "Common" one. (The use of "wild" as an adjective describing a species baffles me - especially if it is meant to distinguish it from the domestic form; though first domesticated from Mexican populations, is it not still considered the same species?) "Common" Screech Owl did not work out as the species has been split into two: The EASTERN Screech Owl and the WESTERN Screech Owl. Of the "debatable" ones listed, only one was not adopted - the LEAST Tern remains unchanged...(Old World name "Little" Tern). Although "the global viewpoint" has inspired some changes, there are still many names which are different from those most commonly used in the Old World for the same species. There should be a hyphen in Lesser Golden-Plover. There is no entry under Pterodroma cahow, the Bermuda Petrel; we can only assume it has been "lumped" with another Petrel species. (Some of these mysteries will come to light in the detailed revised A.O.U. Check-List when it comes out this year.)

There are many additional changes, however. Drastic changes of familiar names include: GREAT Egret (not "Common"), TUNDRA Swan (not "Whistling"), NORTHERN HARRIER (not"Marsh Hawk"), Common MOORHEN (not "Gallinule"), RED Knot, RED-NECKED Phalarope (not "Northern"). Three-toed Woodpecker is the shortened name for the "Northern" or "American", dropping these geographical modifiers altogether. Black-backed Woodpecker, on the other hand, drops the "Three-toed" adjective. Otherwise changes in names of birds occurring in southern Ontario won't matter to us in the field, involving only the addition of a hyphen, or of a modifier, as in: AMERICAN Black Duck, NORTHERN Gannet, COMMON Barn-Owl, to give a few examples. When the TFN's Toronto Region Bird Chart is published (imminently), the names will be those of the revised A.O.U. List.

Gerry Bennett reports in Birdfinding in Canada that new AOU names GREEN-BACKED Heron (not "Green" Heron) and TRICOLORED Heron (not "Louisiana"Heron) are NOT being adopted by the American Birding Association. There's no "correct" English name. For official reports we can always refer to the A.O.U. List for the sake of consistency. But in the field, let's call the birds whatever we wish - it's the least of their problems.

Diana Banville.

Note: For your copy of new AOU List, send US$3.00, requesting copy of THIRTY-FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AOU CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS, SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUK, Vol. 99, No.3, July 1982, to G.E.Woolfenden, Biology, U. of South Florida, Tampa FL 33620, USA.

THE ONTARIO BREEDING BIRD ATLAS - What are we looking for?

This spring - and right through August! - don't forget to report any nesting evidence you find. Here's what to look for...

1. Active nest: (a) with young seen or heard;
   (b) with eggs.

2. Adult carrying food to young. (Watch where it's going.)

3. Adult carrying a faecal sac.

4. Adults leaving or entering nest site. (Watch to see if you can establish whether it's occupied or whether the birds are just investigating.)

5. Fledglings or downy young.

6. Distraction-display. (eg "broken-wing act")

7. Nest-building or excavation of nest-hole.

8. Agitated behaviour or anxiety-calls of an adult.

9. Courtship display.

10. Courtship feeding.

11. Interaction between a male and female.

12. Interaction between two males.

13. Territorial behaviour/singing. (If possible establish if repeated in same place a week or more later.)

14. Pair in suitable nesting habitat.

15. Single bird in suitable nesting habitat. (Specify if male or female, if apparent.)

Even without any of the foregoing evidence, it is still worthwhile to report any species observation during the breeding season. The presence of an individual at certain times is an indication the species may have nested in the area. This is a start, and evidence may be upgraded later.

PLEASE GIVE DATE AND LOCATION OF OBSERVATION.

If you report promptly, it may be possible for the atlasser handling the "square" to confirm the identification. Don't forget that common species are of interest. Your report may make it possible to upgrade the nesting evidence of that species in the "square". Call Bruce Parker, 449-0994, or another member of the Editorial Committee. (If you would like to learn how to complete casual observation cards yourself and report directly to Atlas office, call Anne Nash 444-8419 for a supply of cards and participants' guide.)

THE MISCELLANY

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

"Running a Risk", clipping from Newscience, publication of the Ontario Science Centre, Oct/82, Vol.7, #8. Comparison of risks taken in flying, driving, being born, operating power-plants, and in natural disasters, and our attitudes toward them. Some opinions included about environmental risks. Submitted by Beth Jefferson.

Orienteering. A pamphlet put out by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario, about the sport, in French and English, illustrated. Submitted by Sandy Cappell.

How to Order Aerial Photographs. Leaflet published by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. (National Air Photo Library, 615 Booth St., Ottawa K1A 0E9.) Submitted by Sandy Cappell.

Everyone Should Be Able to Use a Map. Folder published by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Surveys and Mapping Branch 1975. Discusses legend, scale, contour lines, compass bearings, liberally illustrated. Submitted by Sandy Cappell.

Landmarks. The first issue of this publication by Ministry of Natural Resources of Ontario. Fall, 1982. Articles on Geological Survey team, Skyborne surveys (computer-produced maps), Canoeing, Rabies, wood waste pellets for fuel, fish culture. Glossy magazine illustrated in colour, 33 pages. Replaces Fish & Wildlife Review and Your Forests.

Sanctuaries. Newsletter of the Nature Reserves Committee, Federation of Ontario Naturalists 1(1) Fall, 1982. About the F.O.N.'s nature reserves and other environmentally sensitive areas in Ontario, proposed provincial and national parks. Aimed at co-operation in conservation of lands. 7 pages, including the "Feedback Page", a questionnaire.

"A Radical Change in Our Thinking", clipping from Nature Canada, January, 1983. Text of an address by Richard Pratt at the annual general meeting of the Canadian Nature Federation in Calgary, July, 1982. Questioning the concept of nature as "resources".

- also -

"Discretion in the Field", under "Opinion" in the same issue, a letter from Al Wormington, Leamington, Ontario, on butterfly-collecting.

- also -

"Herbicide Case Goes to Court" by Elizabeth May, in same issue. About communities in Nova Scotia opposing massive aerial spray program to kill deciduous trees and shrubs.

submitted by Beth Jefferson

Letters to the Editor of Birding. 1970-1975 issues. Clippings from this publication of the American Birding Association on the issue, pro and con, of collecting specimens. 15 pages.

"Environmentalists fight development at OMB hearings", The Scarborough Mirror Jan. 12, 1983. About the Ontario Municipal Board hearing on the Malvern development in the Rouge Valley. Short clipping.

DB

COMING EVENTS

Civic Garden Centre

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

Introduction to Bird Watching in the Spring -- Clive and Joy Goodwin -- 4 week course commencing April 7, 2:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Nut Growers of Southern Ontario, Meeting and Auction of nut tree seedlings and cultivars and other plants -- Saturday, April 23, 1:00 p.m.

Kortright Centre for Conservation

The following films will be shown at intervals on the dates indicated at the Kortright Centre, Pine Valley Drive, just south of Kleinburg. Telephone 661-6600 for further details.

April 2-3 -- The Osprey
The Monarch
Paint it Wild (Glen Loates' work)
A Walk in the Forest
The Flight of the Snows

April 9-10 -- The Flight of the Snows
Northern Spring

April 16-17 -- The Great Blue Heron

April 23-24 -- The Osprey
Return of the Winged Giants
A Walk in the Forest

For the weekends of April 16 and 23, the program theme at the Centre will be Wild Flowers.

Clive and Joy Goodwin

Clive and Joy Goodwin have planned the following activities for April. Call 249-9503 for further information.

Bird Watching Course -- see Civic Garden Centre above.

Nature Walks - Humber Arboretum - Saturdays at 2:00 p.m., April 9, 23, 30

Bird Viewing - Humber Bay Park East - April 10, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
" " - Rattray's Marsh - April 17, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

The following events are planned for May, but reservations should be made as soon as possible.

Birding at Point Pelee - May 10
*Weekend at Presqu'ile Park - May 14-15
*Day Bus Trip to Presqu'ile - May 20
*Late Spring Migrants along Toronto's Waterfront - May 28
*Nature in Late Spring - May 29
* With Seneca College. Telephone 493-4144 for more information.

"The not-in-my-backyard syndrome": a two-day symposium on public involvement in siting waste management facilities, May 13-14, 1983, $55 or $30 for members of ratepayers associations and non-profit environmental groups. For registration form, call Audrey Armour 667-3252, Environmental Studies, York University

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario is sponsoring a two-week trip to Greece, the Greek Isles and Turkey, Arril 8-21. "Greece in April is a botanists dream - the wildflowers are incredible". For further information, call Patricia Rosebrugh at 621-9276 (Cambridge) or 274-5780 (Toronto).

TFN MEETINGS

VISITORS WELCOME

GENERAL MEETINGS

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

Tuesday, April 5, 1983, 8:15 p.m. (Coffee at 7.30 p.m.)
Remarkable Animals in Common Places: A Close Look at Temporary Pools - Glenn Wiggins, Curator, Department of Entomology, Royal Ontario Museum.
The pools left throughout the countryside after snow melts in spring are a common sight in Ontario every year. Most aquatic insects and other invertebrates are confined to permanent waters and cannot complete their life cycle in these temporary pools which dry up after a few weeks. But the few species that do live in temporary pools reveal, on close study, remarkable adjustments to the months of annual drought.

Tuesday, May 3, 1983, 8:15 p.m.
Fascination of Amphibians and Reptiles - Bob Johnson, Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles, Metro Toronto Zoo.

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GROUP MEETINGS

Bird Group
Tues.Apr. 19 George Fairfield, Toronto Bird Observatory.
8:00 p.m.
Location: Education Centre, Auditorium, 155 College Street, 1 block west of University Avenue.

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Botany Group
Thur.Apr. 21 Plant Identification - Spring Flora; violets, etc.
7:30 p.m.
Location: Room 207B,Botany Bldg., U. of T., northwest corner of University and College. (Entrance by main door, north of greenhouse)

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Environmental Group
Thur.Apr. 28 Review of Progress of Protection of Environmentally
7:30 p.m. Sensitive Areas
Location: Huron Public School, 541 Huron Street, 1 block west of St. George subway station.

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Junior Club
Sat. Apr. 9 Bill Granger, Arborist Supervisor, North York
10:00 a.m. Parks and Recreation - Trees and the Naturalization of Parkland
Location: Planetarium Auditorium, immediately south of Royal Ontario Museum.

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

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 (2 adults) -	$20.00
	Single -	$15.00
	Senior Family (2 adults, 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.

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