

# TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 384, December 1986



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## President's Report

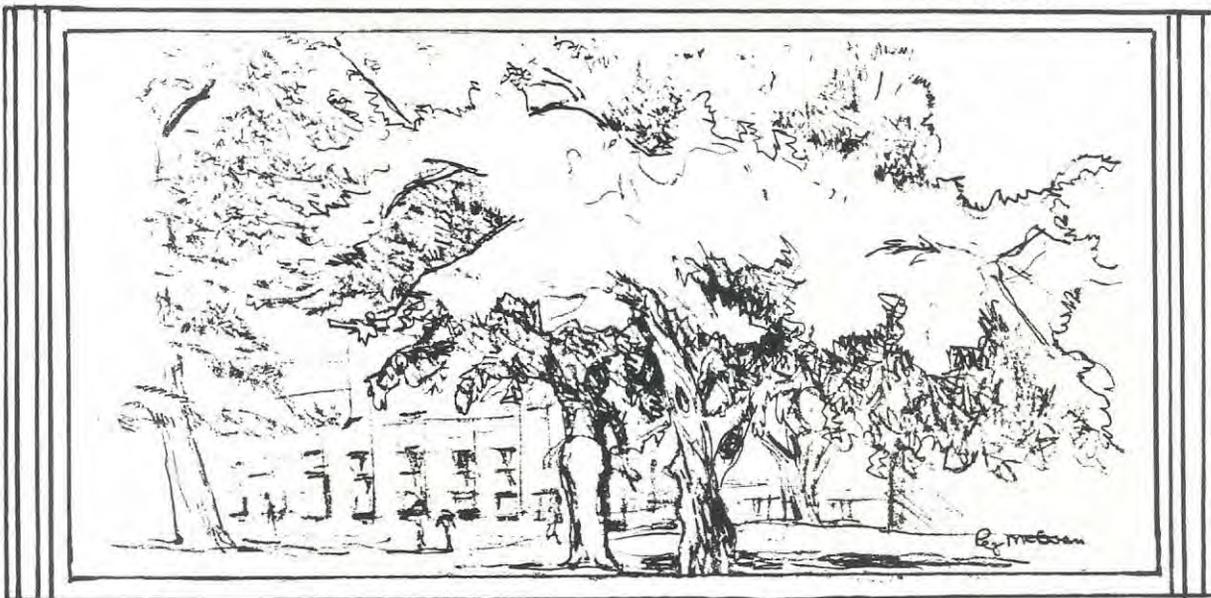
Once again the TFN is on the prowl for more land. Presently our nature reserve system consists of 90 acres near Uxbridge. We have been attempting to add to the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve for many years, without much success. Adjacent landowners are not anxious to sell. They have, however, promised to contact us if and when they change their minds. Meanwhile the Jim Baillie Nature Reserve fund (used exclusively to acquire nature reserve land) has grown. In light of this, the Board of Directors has decided to initiate a search within the same watershed, but no further north than our present reserve. Our Vice-president, Robin Powell, has volunteered to undertake this task. If you have any comments, suggestions, or ideas, I'm sure Robin would like to hear them. The names, addresses and phone numbers of all board members are listed in the September 86 newsletter. Don't hesitate to get in touch. Your views are important to us.

If you missed Clive and Joy Goodwin's letter in last month's newsletter (Nov. 86, page 8), I think you should take the time to go back and read it, especially if your interest is birds. The Goodwins are going to be revising and republishing their BIRDS OF THE TORONTO REGION. They're looking for input. Here's a chance to put your notes and observations to good use. Give Clive or Joy a call at 249-9503. [Oops, sorry, we gave the wrong number in the Nov. newsletter.]

I saw many familiar faces at the joint meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute and the Toronto Field Naturalists on October 26. The talk, "Darwin's Other Islands", was given by Dr. Ralph Nursall from the University of Alberta. It was entertaining, informative and thought-provoking. Dr. Nursall's slides of coral reefs, lagoons and atolls were impressive, especially those taken by satellite. Our thanks goes out to Dr. Margaret Thompson and the members of the Royal Canadian Institute for allowing the Toronto Field Naturalists to be involved. I'm sure all TFN members look forward to another joint meeting next year.

In closing, I would like to wish all members a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Phil Joiner



Pencil drawing of Glendon Campus grounds, July 13, 1985, by Peg McEwan

 (NO DOGS)	<b>Upcoming</b> <b>TFN</b> <b>OUTINGS</b>	
<b>RAIN</b> <small>☔</small>	or	 <b>SHINE</b>
<b>Everybody Welcome!</b>		

DECEMBER

- Wednesday      TODMORDEN MILLS - nature walk      Don, East York  
 Dec. 3      Leader: Louise Herzberg  
 1:30 pm      Meet at the entrance to the park on Pottery Road which runs west  
                  and downhill off Broadview Avenue north of Danforth Avenue.  
                  The buildings will be open and decorated for Christmas 1867.
- Wednesday      MONTGOMERY INN - nature walk      Mimico Creek, Etobicoke  
 Dec. 10      Leader: Cathy Heynes  
 1:30 pm      Meet at the northeast corner of Islington Avenue and Bloor St. West.
- Saturday      METRO ZOO - nature arts      Rouge, Scarborough  
 Dec. 13      Leader: Mac Brown  
 10 am      Meet at the zoo entrance. Lunch optional. Bring stool, sketching  
                  materials and/or camera.
- Sunday      HUMBER BAY PARK - birds      lakeshore, Etobicoke  
 Dec. 14      Leader: Howard Battae  
 12 noon      Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Lakeshore Blvd. West  
                  at Park Lawn Road.
- Wednesday      ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM - nature arts      Toronto  
 Dec. 17      Leader: Marjory Tilley  
 10:30 am      Meet at the entrance. Lunch optional. Bring sketching material  
                  and stool.
- Sunday      LAKE IROQUOIS SHORELINE - nature walk      Toronto  
 Dec. 28      Leaders: Sandy Cappell & Helen Juhola  
 1 pm      Meet at the northwest corner of Bathurst St. and Davenport Road to  
                  walk west. Walk will end at another public transit stop.

JANUARY

- Thursday      CASTLE FRANK - nature walk      Don, Toronto  
 Jan. 1      Leaders: Aarne & Helen Juhola  
 1 pm      Meet at the Castle Frank subway station. Walk will end at another  
                  public transit stop. Route will depend on weather.
- Wednesday      EASTERN BEACHES - nature walk      lakeshore, Toronto  
 Jan. 7      Leader: Eva Davis  
 1:30 pm      Meet at the southwest corner of Queen Street East and Neville Park  
                  Blvd. to walk south and west. Walk will end at another public  
                  transit stop.

## JANUARY OUTINGS (cont'd)

- Saturday ALLAN GARDENS - nature arts Toronto  
 Jan. 10 Leader: Mac Brown  
 10 am Meet at the entrance to the greenhouses. Bring stool, sketching materials and/or camera. Lunch optional.
- Sunday THOMPSON PARK - birds Highland Creek, Scarborough  
 Jan. 11 Leader: Karin Fawthrop  
 11 am Meet at the entrance (parking lot) on east side of Brimley, north of Lawrence Avenue East. Bring lunch.
- Wednesday METRO ZOO - nature walk Rouge, Scarborough  
 Jan. 14 Leader: Merne Powers  
 11 am Meet at the zoo entrance. Lunch optional.
- Saturday ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM - mammals Toronto  
 Jan. 17 Leader: Susan Woodward  
 10 am Call Phil Joiner (496-0735) if you want to attend.
- Sunday HUMBER BAY PARK - birds lakeshore, Etobicoke  
 Jan. 18 Leader: Howard Battae  
 10 am Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Lakeshore Blvd. West at Park Lawn Road.
- Wednesday HIGH PARK - nature walk Toronto  
 Jan. 21 Leader: Cathy Heynes  
 11 am Meet at the park entrance on Bloor Street West opposite High Park Avenue. Lunch may be obtained at the restaurant.
- Sunday LAKE IROQUOIS SHORELINE - nature walk Toronto  
 Jan. 25 Leaders: Sandy Cappell & Helen Juhola  
 1 pm Meet at the northeast corner of Bathurst and Davenport Road to walk east. Walk will end at a different public transit stop.
- Wednesday GARDINER MUSEUM OF CERAMIC ART - nature arts Toronto  
 Jan. 28 Leader: tour guide at museum & Betty Paul  
 10:15 am Meet at the museum entrance on Queen's Park opposite the entrance to the Royal Ontario Museum. Bring stool and sketching material. Lunch optional. Everyone welcome.

□

And then they cut down the trees along the river for flood control. My usually gentle father stood on the bank and fumed; cutting a tree was a sacrilege and he could not understand why cutting trees on a river bank provided flood control, especially when cement facings had to be built on the bank's steep side to hold the soil after the trees were gone.

from RUN, RIVER, RUN: A NATURALIST'S JOURNEY DOWN ONE OF THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE AMERICAN WEST by Ann Zwinger, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona, 1975

# OUTINGS REPORT

## WINTER OUTINGS REPORT

(Dec. 85, Jan. 86, Feb. 86)

TFN walks last year disproved the view of winter as a barren interlude sandwiched between the harvest of Fall and the burgeoning of Spring. It is a matter of different expectations, of different - and more finely honed - awareness. There were 27 outings, 7 of which were conducted indoors at the ROM, Queen's Park, Science Centre, Art Gallery, Allan Gardens, a couple of libraries, etc.

Snow in the ravines brings a beauty unique to this time of year. The overall white lacework can still be punctuated by the defiant green of protruding grass, of hardy garlic mustard and cinquefoil. There is the occasional find of the season's namesake, the Christmas fern. Still colourful are the purple-black berries of wild grape and the gorgeous red clusters of highbush cranberry, a continuing food source for the birds. It is far on in the season before these last shrivel and lose their brilliance.

Against a glittering background the tan skeletons of goldenrod stand out, and there are chocolate brown clusters of curled dock and the splendid sculptures of teasel and evening primrose.

This sculpture extends to the trees, and few winter sights are lovelier than the unreal effect of bare branches crystallized in ice. Catch the sun upon them at the right moment and the result is pure fairytale. Years ago I stood in the Art Gallery of Ontario looking at a small snow scene by one of the Group of Seven in which the trees were salmon-pink, no less. A stranger behind me expostulated that "Trees were never that colour!", and I wanted to assure her that at winter's dawn and winter's evening they could be exactly that colour. It could be, for a few minutes, a pearly pink world!

Against this glimpse of surrealism, conifers stand, majestically untouched, dark green and powerful. It is their time of year.

Squirrels still pop in and out of tree-homes, and one outing in Wilket Creek recorded two raccoons. Mouse tracks and vole burrows can be observed in the snow.

Birds can be scarce or relatively plentiful, and when the latter, beautifully held in view amongst the bare branches. Most of last year's walks remarked on sightings of chickadees, woodpeckers, starlings and sparrows, temperately clad members of the bird world, with the occasional scarlet streak or electric blue of cardinal and jay, avian society's flashy dressers. Those magnificent gliders, red-tailed hawks, were seen on several outings, and on a February walk a couple of purple finches were observed. A Kortright visit produced a most satisfactory list, while a walk in Burke Ravine recorded a flock of 25 robins!

There were occasional mallards doing their best to keep their area of the river ice-free, and the shoreline, of course, had its ever present ring-billed gulls, though in reduced numbers. 1985/86 was not a particularly stormy winter, but one year I recall walking along the eastern section beside a Lake Ontario turned into a gray and furious inland ocean laden with great, crashing blocks

of ice. The Arctic in the Beaches. The lake-scene practically demanded the "completion" of seals lying on the floes.

So don't "put up with" winter and give up until next Spring. It can be plain raw out there. It can be downright magical. It will certainly be COLD! Bundle up and come out. Remember, winter walks are nearly always topped off with a thawing visit to the nearest restaurant for a steaming cuppa. Join us!

E.D.

□



# Keeping In Touch ...

News Release

Oct. 17, 1986

The Provincial government is again offering \$4.3-million in support of a private land spraying program in 1987 in eastern Ontario involving the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) to contain the spread of gypsy moths that defoliated 168,000 hectares in 1986. This will supplement another \$5.5-million that the province will spend to protect Crown lands. ... Last year, 55,000 hectares of private land were treated with the province paying \$4.3-million, or about 96% of the cost. The province is still prepared to support this high grant rate in areas of rapid spread. However, where the objective is simply foliage protection, property owners must share a more significant part of the cost to protect their own properties. For example, properties under four hectares (10 acres) would be sprayed at the owner's expense.... The gypsy moth will not go away, and southern Ontario is going to have to learn to live with the pest. The aerial spray program is a holding action that provides short-term protection for high value stands. It costs approximately \$100 to spray a hectare of forest with two applications of Bt, a biological insecticide. Federal forest insect experts say that the gypsy moth has been found throughout all of southern Ontario, and it is only a matter of time until significant defoliation begins occurring outside eastern Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Editorial Comment: This spray kills all species of caterpillars, the food of most migratory bird species, which at the time of spraying are rearing young. Note also: "Massive spraying of *Bacillus* spore to combat gypsy moths will cause mass mortality of thousands of other species of moths and butterflies. That the gypsy moth will be little affected is already well-known from its history in New England" (from "Insect Diversity in the Kingston Region" by Adrian Frolyth in THE BLUE BILL (Kingston), Vol. 33, No. 3, Sept. 1986.)

Dear Mr. Joiner,

Oct. 22, 1986

On behalf of the Civic Garden Centre I would like to express a very grateful thank you for leading the Tommy Thompson Memorial Walk on Sunday. The walk through Wilket Creek was a total success (except for a few muddy feet) and no finer weather or leader could be had. Many thanks should be expressed to the members of the Toronto Field Naturalists who supported the walk, and returned back to the Centre for refreshments.

We shall definitely have to arrange another joint venture during the 1987 season. Thank you again.

Anne Marie Van Nest, Horticulturist  
The Civic Garden Centre

Dear Helen,

Oct. 25, 1986

We are now reviewing the DIRECTORY OF NATURALISTS' PROJECTS for 1987. Long Point Bird Observatory has decided to issue a revised edition and we are asking participants to let us know about any major changes to, and the status of, their projects. Could you please respond to us at the address below by Dec. 5 with any major changes or other information. If we do not hear from you, we'll assume your project is continuing unchanged and you wish us to continue to list it. We would also appreciate hearing of new projects which could be listed.

Clive and Joy Goodwin  
103 - 45 LaRose Ave.  
Weston, Ont. M9P 1A8

KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

Dear Helen,

Oct. 27, 1986

I would like to say how much I enjoyed the last two issues (October and November). I found Robert Steedman's articles on the "Historical Streams of Toronto" and "Water Supply and Sanitation in Toronto" excellent and I much appreciate the bibliography attached.

I would also like to make some comments on Verna Higgins' letter to the Editorial Committee. She feels that the TFN has too narrow a base and should actively campaign on issues which lie outside the Toronto region. As Phil Joiner remarks in his President's Report (November), the TFN does campaign on wider issues (Niagara Escarpment, Backus Woods, Alfred Bog, South Moresby) and Verna's criticisms are not quite accurate on this point. However I feel that despite this involvement, Verna would like to see the TFN more involved than it is.

I wonder does Verna realize that most of the active work is done by a handful of people who attend council meetings, MTRCA meetings, battle with local authorities, write letters, telephone incessantly, turn up on politicians' doorsteps, and generally make nuisances of themselves to less-caring people in power. And it is those same people who travel outside Toronto to meetings in the countryside, often by public transport. This is the case with almost any organization. There is only a handful of people who are willing to devote the effort. I very much doubt that concentrating on issues outside Toronto would increase either TFN membership or the number of people becoming actively involved in national concerns.

Of course there are issues which necessitate national support and there are organizations which undertake such work as Verna points out (FON, CNF). Who however undertakes to support those small pockets of ravaged wilderness which lie in Toronto? If the TFN does not concentrate on them, who will? Don't they matter at all? It seems to me that it is better to use our limited resources where they will be of most benefit. The people who are active in supporting local issues are the people who become involved in national issues. They care for flora and fauna and countryside wherever these be located. They don't draw fine lines between the Queen Charlottes and the Don Valley Brickworks.

Louise Herzberg

□

## INCUBATOR

Eskimo baby  
 Born too soon  
 Sewn in a bird skin  
 Turned inside out  
 Swings until earth done  
 In a feathered cocoon  
 Wonders a lifetime  
 Where his wings are, no doubt.

Karen Parker

SHOOT TO PRESERVE!
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The library's goals are to encourage members to photograph the natural environment about them and with their help build a library of colour slides and photographs. The library's slides and photographs should be used by the club in its efforts to preserve Metro Toronto's natural environment. We should have in the library those things which should have been preserved and those that should be preserved -- to focus attention on the natural world's beauty. We should also have material on the environmental destruction to which we are so often witness -- to publicize what is happening. The TFN must use the library to educate, influence and persuade others of the importance of preserving our natural environment.

Since my last report to you, the library has grown from approximately 2400 to 4640 colour slides. With the help of Eva Davis, Helen Juhola, Betty Greenacre, Alf Buchanan, Jean Macdonald, Ed Freeman and others, the club has an even wider range of material from which to choose. The 4,640 slides break down as follows:

Locations	2,296
Trees/Shrubs	311
Wild Flowers	891
Other Plants	414
Birds	291
Other Animals	275
Maps/Charts	148
Miscellaneous	15
	<hr/>
	4,641

With the rapid development underway in northeast Scarborough, there is a growing need to record the unspoiled natural beauty that still remains. If you would like to make a contribution to the club's collection, please contact me. We will make the necessary arrangements to have your material duplicated if you wish. Please note the location and date on your slides/photographs.

Robin Powell (965-2172)  
Slide and Photo Librarian

STORM AFTERMATH
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A visit to Warden Woods last week revealed the severity of August's flooding: two bridges down, a large portion of the roadway washed out and only recently relaid, banks eroded, bushes flattened, the low branches of trees tatty with disfiguring strips of trapped plastic.

Equally depressing was a long drop of hillside with a highrise on its rim whose inhabitants appear to regard parkland as Nature's provident garbage dump -- a sink or two, kitchen chairs, broken bicycles, mattress, paint and tar canisters, tins, bottles, plastic, etc. In the face of human loutishness, the predations of the elements are truly innocent.

Poor little Warden Woods. Nature will need time to rebuild and regroup. The indignities perpetrated by people will, we hope, be repaired a lot sooner. Warden Woods could again become one of the jewels of the ravine system.

Eva Davis

Ed. Note. For more about litter, see article on pages 16-17 and meeting of Environmental Group on page 37.



Herbs by the log cabin - TFN Nature Centre - Sunnybrook Park, June 22, 1986

## LOG CABIN REPORT

From Sunday May 4 to Sunday October 12 almost 1700 people were welcomed to the log cabin in Sunnybrook Park by TFN members. Metro's Nature Information Centre\*, open Sundays, 12 noon to 4 pm, May to October, is becoming a popular place to visit. Two years ago about 500 people visited the cabin; in 1985, about 1000. Over 50 members contributed from one to eight afternoons this past summer to answer questions ranging from "Where is the washroom?", "Where is the snack bar?" to the occasional more difficult question such as that asked by a businessman from the Netherlands who asked: "Where can I go to walk today without leaving Toronto, where no one but the Indians has walked?" Questions about poison ivy, bird feeders, nature trails are answered by giving out pamphlets. We also gave away hundreds of park maps and TFN brochures and newsletters. Many visitors made notes of TFN outings which they were encouraged to attend, and children "cornered" the cabin's "computer", our very popular Answer Board.

Although the cabin is closed for the colder months, preparations for the next season are already underway. Jean Macdonald is looking for some new pictures for the answer board. She says "Pictures (photographs or art from magazines or calendars) should be of one thing or of things closely related such as a Monarch Butterfly on a milkweed blossom. They should be straightforwardly pictorial (not 'arty') and should be of birds, mammals, amphibians, plants, insects, etc. which could be seen locally or at least in Southern Ontario, subjects which would appeal to, and be understood by children from five years to ten or twelve. An ideal size is about 7" high by 5" wide (higher ones will not fit between the terminals), but smaller ones to 3" X 3" would be acceptable."

"What is the 'answer board'? It is our double panel information game. Pictures are placed on the panel with the answers listed below. Answers can be checked by using two wires connected to a battery. One wire touches the contact under the picture. The other wire is used to find the answer. When a correct answer is found, a light goes on and a buzzer sounds. This board is very popular with children who visit the cabin."

"Anyone, including junior members, who may have pictures to contribute can hand them to me (Jean Macdonald) or to any member of the Board of Directors."

Members are also reminded that it's not too soon to book your time(s) at the cabin next summer. It's a great way to spend an afternoon. The cabin is cool on the hottest days and you are always in the company of at least three other TFN members. Call Eileen Mayo (445-4621) if you're interested.

Helen Juhola

\* This is a joint project of the Metro Toronto Parks and Property Department and the Toronto Field Naturalists.

Snow storm blowing hard  
Snow piling up all over  
Everyone smiling.

Haiku by Aarne Juhola

NEW PROGRAM TO SAVE SCARBOROUGH'S HERITAGE

Fallingbrook Ravine is located in the Birchcliff Community of Scarborough between Kingston Road and Lake Ontario. In the report "An Assessment of Natural Areas in Scarborough" published by the Scarborough Works Department in 1981, Fallingbrook Ravine is described as hazard land which is susceptible to flooding and erosion, with a maturing plant community containing unusual species growing on a very steep slope. The trees are stabilizing the slope and any removal of them would trigger severe erosion problems. The report recommended that the ravine be designated an Environmental Impact Zone (E.I.Z.).

However, in August 1985, Scarborough Council was unable to stop the dumping of fill in the privately-owned ravine so it requested the City Solicitor to apply to the Province for private legislation to give Council the authority to pass by-laws preserving ravines.

The Scarborough Official Plan encourages the protection of areas which are susceptible to environmental hazards such as flooding and erosion. Also, trees, vegetation, wildlife habitat and wetlands in environmentally significant areas are given special attention in environmental policies. The Official Plan designates an Environmental Impact Zone which outlines Scarborough's natural features. This zone is presently based on the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority fill regulation line which, however, does not include the minor ravines in the City. This E.I.Z. is presently controlled by Council through its development approval process, including site plan control, which is only effective if development is proposed.

The bill which is being proposed by the City of Scarborough will be presented before the Ontario Legislature for its first reading this fall. A draft version of the bill gives Scarborough Council the authority to regulate filling, destruction of trees and disposal of water in ravines. The City will be able to enter into an agreement with the property owners prior to any activity related to ravines. The draft bill defines ravine lands as those "designated as E.I.Z. by the Official Plan of the Corporation". Therefore, the Fallingbrook Ravine must be included in the E.I.Z. designation of Scarborough's Official Plan to be subject to the proposed legislation.

Citizens of the City of Scarborough are being invited to make representations regarding this proposal at the following public meetings or in writing.

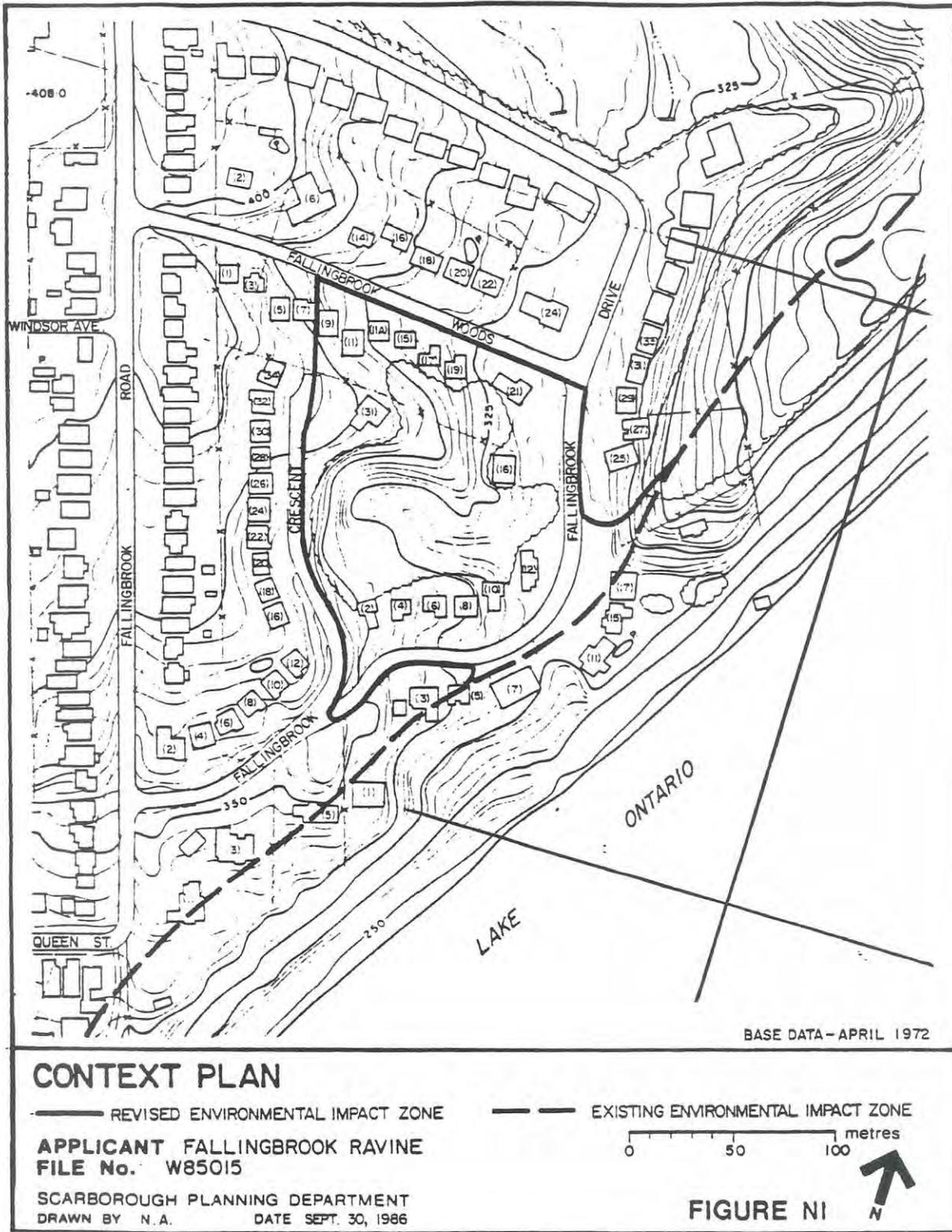
Written submissions must be submitted to the Clerk, City of Scarborough, 150 Borough Dr., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 4N7 by November 20 or December 11, 1986. The meetings are: Planning Committee, Dec. 4 at 2 pm, Meeting Hall, Civic Centre, 150 Borough Drive and Council, Dec. 15, 2 pm, Meeting Hall, 150 Borough Drive. For further information or assistance, call the following planning staff: Darlene Proudfoot at 296-5004 or Peter Moore at 296-7016.

The preceding was adapted from a notice sent to TFN by the City of Scarborough. The City of Toronto has had similar legislation in place for a number of years. TFN has strongly supported Toronto's attempt to protect its ravines and is encouraged that Scarborough is recognizing the need to protect its natural heritage also.

Helen Juhola

Ed. Note. For more about Scarborough's heritage see pages 15 to 17 in TFN 383 (Nov.).

SCARBOROUGH'S HERITAGE (cont'd)



NOT AS BARREN AS IT LOOKS
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The following is an incomplete, informal inventory of the fauna of York University, Keele Street campus.

Herptiles:

American Toad

Western Chorus Frog (breeds in shrubby melt-ponds in eastern part of campus; serious decline in numbers over past few years)

Wood Frog (breeds in Founders woodlot pond; adults in Black Creek ravine)

Northern Brown Snake

Garter Snake

Birds: Breeding (probable or confirmed) 1986

Ring-necked Pheasant

Rock Dove

Common Flicker

Great Crested Flycatcher

Barn Swallow

Black-capped Chickadee

Gray Catbird

American Robin

Starling

Yellow Warbler

Eastern Meadowlark

Northern Oriole

Cardinal

Savannah Sparrow

Song Sparrow

Killdeer

Mourning Dove

Eastern Kingbird

Eastern Wood Pewee

Blue Jay

Red-breasted Nuthatch (confirmed)

Brown Thrasher

Cedar Waxwing (breeding?)

Red-eyed Vireo

House Sparrow

Red-winged Blackbird

Common Grackle

American Goldfinch

Chipping Sparrow

## Wintering 1985-86

Red-tailed Hawk

Ring-billed Gull

Mourning Dove

Hairy Woodpecker

Blue Jay

Black-capped Chickadee

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Starling

Pine Grosbeak

Dark-eyed Junco

American Kestrel

Rock Dove

Great Horned Owl

Downy Woodpecker

Common Crow

White-breasted Nuthatch

Brown Creeper

House Sparrow

American Goldfinch

Tree Sparrow

Most bird species breed in the western campus area, along the edge of the Black Creek valley and its spur ravines. Several meadow, shrub and hedgerow species breed in the south eastern section. Chickadees and Pewees breed in the Osgoode woodlot; Red-eyed Vireos in the Keele Street woodlots. Several urban species, including one of Toronto's larger Rock Dove colonies, breed in the central campus.

The western edge is also favoured for wintering, as is Founders woodlot and Founders College courtyard. The Horned Owl is sometimes found in the eastern part of the campus.

Mammals:

Groundhog

Meadow Vole

Grey Squirrel

Mouse (Peromyscus sp.)

NOT AS BARREN AS IT LOOKS (cont'd)

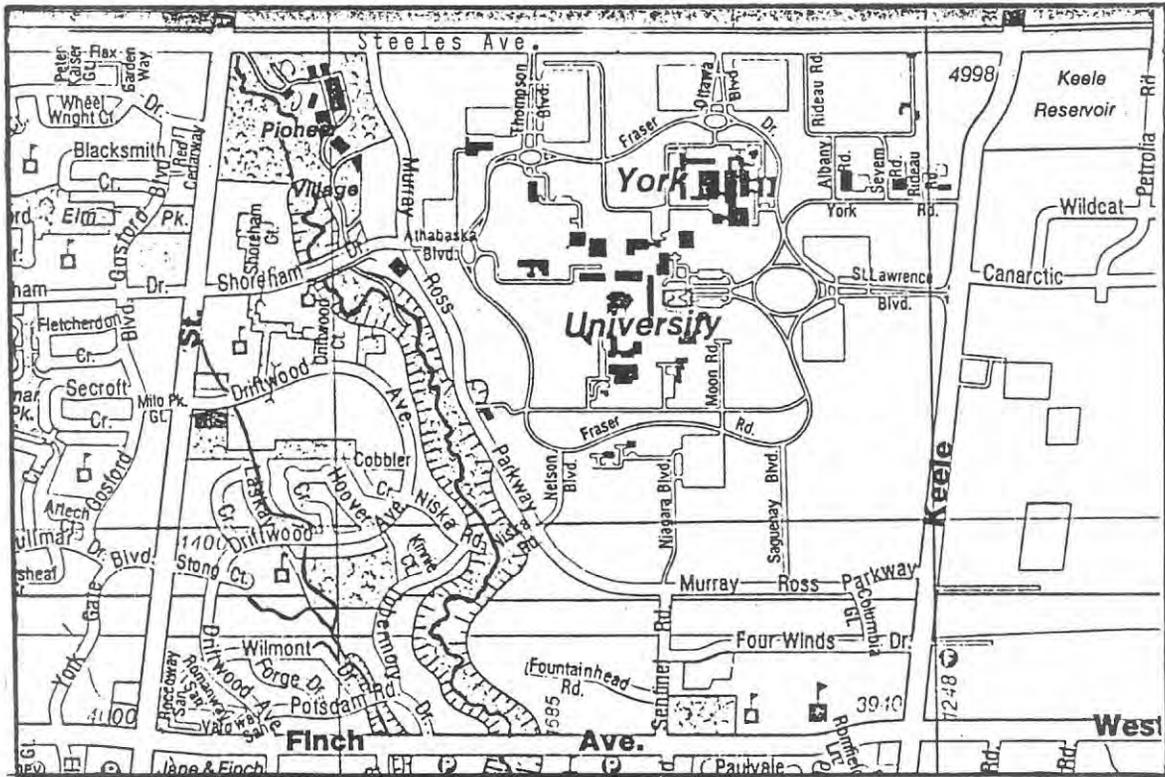
Mammals (cont'd)

Muskrat (Black Creek ravine)  
European hare (S.E. campus)  
unidentified bats

Cottontail Rabbit  
Raccoon

This inventory is based on casual personal observation (I'm pretty lazy). If anyone has done, or knows of, a more thorough or systematic bio-inventory of the York campus, I'd like to hear about it.

Allan Greenbaum (755-9962)



Source: MAPART/TORONTO 1985

#### MOON SPECTRUM

Bright as a copper coin  
struck at sunset, the moon rises,  
sliding through branches like a night animal,  
escaping the dust that colours it marmalade,  
colours it butterscotch, colours it butter,  
making a moon spectrum -  
all in the space of a tree.

Louise Herzberg

SCRAPE TO THE RESCUE
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The intolerable sight of litter everywhere around us in Metropolitan Toronto, not only offends our senses, but in our river valleys is responsible in large measure for polluting the waterways.

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment began a stream cleanup program in Metro river valleys during the summer of 1985. The program, called SCOUR (Students Cleaning up Our Urban Rivers) was continued in 1986 under the name SCRAPE (Students of Central Region Abating Pollution Everywhere). With an allotment of \$150,000, the program employed 29 university, community college and high school students in Metro and six university students in Peterborough. The students, all in their late teens and early twenties, are studying biology, environmental science and other fields of environmental concern.

Scraping started in early July in the Don River extending north from Riverdale Park to the G. Ross Lord reservoir. A suspect group of five 40-gallon drums containing a thick insoluble liquid was found in the second week, adjacent to the Don River. Photographs were taken and pertinent information was forwarded to Ministry personnel for follow-up. Progress in some cases was better than expected, depending on the amount of accumulated debris. Private land-owners along the Don River in the Hoggs Hollow area expressed interest and were pleased with the results.

Rail plates and spikes made up a large part of debris removed near Wynford Drive.

Permanent identification tags were installed on sewer outlets into the Don River between Pottery Road and the Bayview Extension/Don Valley Parkway cloverleaf.

By mid July a 2.2 km (1.3 mile) section of the Humber River below the confluence of Black Creek was scraped and 550 kg (1,210 lb.) of debris removed. This material had accumulated since the area was scoured in the summer of 1985.

The Bolton Optimist Club arranged to carry out a scraping program of the Humber River in their area. This scrape activity netted 1200 kg (2640 lb.) of debris in a 4 km (2.5 mi.) section of the river.

A major flow obstruction, a large fallen tree, was noted in a section of Black Creek and reported to the Metro Toronto and Region Conservation Authority as part of normal activities. Scraping of the creek started towards the end of July. Thirty shopping carts alone were removed from a 30 m (approximately 100 ft.) section of the creek.

A tanker spill of liquid asphalt which occurred upstream of the area, resulted in deposits of liquid asphalt in Black Creek near Eglinton Avenue. Scrape staff assisted in documenting the extent of Black Creek affected by the asphalt spill and reported their findings to appropriate Ministry personnel.

On August 20, crews noticed an alarming number of dead and dying crawfish and minnows. A field water sampling kit was obtained and indicated abnormally high pH and low oxygen content readings. Crude water samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis, and Ministry personnel were informed of the situation.

The project concluded in mid September. Some 37,140 kg (81,708 lb. or 40.85 tons) of debris had been removed from the Black Creek, Don River and Humber River, averaging 1139.26 kg (2506.4 lb.) of debris per km (approximately .6 mi.).

Debris pulled from the rivers was collected in Ministry vehicles and taken to Metro garbage transfer stations for eventual deposit in landfill sites.

Heavy rainfall throughout the summer interrupted the program from time to time.

## SCRAPE TO THE RESCUE (cont'd)

Significant amounts of previously buried debris were uncovered as a result of the storms and deposited on previously scraped areas. Severe erosion and high water damage is prevalent throughout the Don River watershed.

Debris from one area included a number of newspapers dating back to 1947. A grenade buried in sediment believed to be a World War II souvenir, its explosive charge and pin removed, was found. Also recovered were stolen or discarded bicycles, a briefcase and Canada Post stamp vending box. Other debris included 320 tires, 230 shopping carts, 5000 kg (10,000 lb.) scrap iron (industrial), 45 hubcaps, 3 car fenders, 25 bicycle frames, 10 motorcycles, 40 bags per day of general waste paper, 30 road and construction signs, 3 postal boxes, 25 mattresses, 100's of clothing articles including a wedding dress, 20 picnic tables, 35 chairs, 30 rugs, lots of wire, and many more miscellaneous items such as windows, an air conditioner, a freezer and a TV. All suspected stolen property was given to the Metro Toronto Police Department.

In a press release, Environment Minister Jim Bradley said of the project: "This program not only provides students with much needed summer employment but also removes decades of debris from some very scenic watercourses. The students are also getting a first-hand view of what pollution can do to their environment".

Compiled from weekly SCRAPE progress reports and interviews with Robert Ryan, SCRAPE coordinator, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Central Region.

Eileen Mayo

Ed. Note. See also page 9 and notice of Environmental Meeting on page 37. □

RESPONSIBILITY: THE BRITISH SOLUTION
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In my travels in Britain I am always impressed by the sensible attitude there about personal responsibility in places which might present a hazard to users. Instead of keeping people out they put signs telling users they are responsible. Two instances will serve as examples: a little tidal harbour with a sign which read "The owners, Marshal of Cambridge Ltd. hereby give notice that all users of this harbour and quay, and all persons entering thereon, do so entirely at their own risk". This was not a place that would normally present any danger but anyone doing something stupid or thoughtless could indeed come to grief. A second spot was the ruins of a castle built on a cliff, marvellous for a view over the sea and for watching sea-birds: fulmars, kittiwakes, cormorants and gannets. Visitors were warned to be careful in these words: "Members of the public who choose to enter the castle ruins do so at their own risk and are requested to exercise great care. Climbing face of any part of castle rocks is prohibited". This cliff was railed at the top, but others are not, or have a low barrier warning of unseen danger, for example, an abrupt drop hidden by vegetation.

Perhaps our laws do not permit of such personal freedom but I think a stronger and healthier society would develop if its members were not coddled and shielded from their own irresponsible actions.

Jean Macdonald □

## TOO MANY COOKS!

Thanks to one of our members, Edith Cosens, who recently forwarded correspondence she had had with Premier Peterson and with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC).

She had written to the Premier and to the Ministers of Transportation and Health about the high level of smoke emissions from trucks on Toronto streets and Ontario highways.

The Ministry of Transportation reply stated that

"while MTC is responsible for the enforcement of regulations governing the excessive escape of fumes and smoke under the Highway Traffic Act (HTA)...the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) sets the standards".

The writer cited 1971 when emission control standards had been "toughened up by the MOE", and stated that in 1987 the federal government was expected "to make some new even more stringent changes". Meanwhile, the MOE has a diesel inspection program whereby its inspectors join forces with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) in enforcing the smoke emission control provisions of the HTA.

A case of too many cooks, and a resultant murky broth, at least as far as my comprehension went. I rang the Ministry of Transportation and was given the following clarification.

The "enforcement of regulations" for which MTC is responsible relates to the weigh-scale stations staffed by MTC officers. MTC's "enforcement" ends there.

The MOE has a vehicle emissions unit and this unit is concerned with the enlargement of its own diesel inspection force by the addition of OPP officers trained in the proper procedures to inspect truck systems themselves.

The MTC letter directed public complaints to 880 Bay Street, 4th floor, Toronto M5S 1Z8, Attention: John Jefferies.

Premier Peterson's letter advised contacting the MOE at 965-4493.

In both cases, the work "specific" was used in relation to complaints, by which I assume we are meant to quote name and licence number of offending vehicles.

While waiting for these initiatives and "stringent changes" to fall into place, you might consider the relevant HTA section the next time you observe a truck belching blackly against the skyline:

## HIGHWAY TRAFFIC

Fumes from engine	57.-(3) The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.
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It is the old problem of legal regulation versus actual practice.

Should you decide to lodge a complaint, however, do not forget the key people. I gathered, somewhat forcefully, from the MTC official with whom I spoke, that MTC, MOE, HTA, and the federal governments notwithstanding, the real enforcers of the law and the only initials with clout were those of the OPP, so we should probably begin with them.

Eva Davis

□

# In The News

## PARKLAND WINS REPRIEVE AS RESIDENTS PROTEST SALE \*

Angry Thornhill residents have persuaded the conservation authority to take a harder look at preserving the Uplands Golf and Country Club for public use. A staff report said about half the 50.6 hectare (125-acre) course does not meet the government agency's land acquisition requirements. The ratepayers group, representing 200 homeowners, wants the entire course kept as open space. They consider it the only remaining piece of parkland in the area and want it preserved for future generations. Approximately half of the land sits above the Don River's floodplain; the other half is in the river valley.

condensed from an article by Sterling Taylor in the GLOBE AND MAIL, Sept. 22/86

## \$2 MILLION BIRD BOOK TO RECEIVE A FACELIFT

The most valuable book in Toronto's public libraries is falling to pieces and the library needs \$103,000 for its restoration. The library is asking for contributions ranging from \$250 (the price for one print) up to \$5000 (the price of 20). The Toronto library bought its copy in 1903 from the estate of George William Allan, a former Toronto mayor. The price was an exorbitant \$1,900 and the library board at the time thought it prudent to spread the payments over five years. The book: John James Audubon's BIRDS OF AMERICA.

condensed from an article by Donn Downey in the GLOBE AND MAIL, Oct. 8, 1986

## THE VALUE OF WETLANDS

The flooding of Toronto's Don Valley Parkway and the ensuing traffic snarls could have been prevented if developers had not drained and filled the upstream wetlands. Wetlands not only serve as the home for hundreds of wildlife species and help to purify our waters, but they help prevent flooding, acting as catch basins for rainwater, slowly releasing it in the days and weeks following a heavy rainfall, and preventing flooding fiascos and traffic jams such as Toronto has witnessed this year. Nature's swamps, bogs and marshes benefit mankind. Until such time as developers, municipal planners and drainage engineers stop eliminating those areas, we can all expect more flooding, poorer water quality, less wildlife and fewer fish-spawning areas.

a letter from R.G. Morgan, Executive Vice-President, Ontario Federation of Hunters and Anglers, Peterborough, Ontario in the GLOBE AND MAIL, Oct. 9/86

\* Members who live in Thornhill wanting further information about this important issue are urged to contact Jack and Margaret Cranmer-Byng (731-6628), 27 Idleswift Drive, Thornhill L4J 1K9. It is the apparently endless loss of valley and ravine lands to developers and the apparently necessary directing of storm water from development on adjacent tablelands to the valleys that makes flooding more and more difficult to control. See "The Value of Wetlands" above.

Acres of wetland,  
home of myriad creatures.  
Emptied for housing.

haiku by Helen Juhola



DON VALLEY LEGACY: A PIONEER HISTORY by Ann Guthrie, Boston Mills Press, Toronto, 1986

People who have been following the Don Valley Brickworks saga, and those interested in the Don Valley generally, will be delighted with this book. It is a history of the Taylor family and, to a lesser extent, of other families such as the Helliwells, Brights, Pattersons and Davies. Ann Guthrie is a descendant of the Taylors and much of the work relates to their fortunes and misfortunes. She has a considerable amount of archival-type material in her possession and it is published for the first time in this book. For example, an 1893 photograph of the Don Valley Pressed Brick Works which William Taylor began. She discusses at length a legal battle between the Taylors and the Davies concerning the brickworks, which went all the way to the Supreme Court of Ontario and finally to a judicial Commission of the Privy Council in England. The book is well documented and provides interesting avenues for further reading.

Louise Herzberg

CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL HISTORY, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton

This is a new interdisciplinary journal published by the Centre for Canadian Horticultural Studies, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario. It contains original research papers on the history of Canadian horticulture and related disciplines. Articles span such diverse subject areas as historical garden restorations and reconstructions; biographies of Canadian horticulturists and landscape designers; histories of botanical gardens, arboreta, experimental stations, commercial nurseries, and seed firms; accounts of plant breeding work and plant explorations; comprehensive bibliographies; and ethnobotanical studies of native peoples and early settlers in what is now Canada and the northern United States. The wide range of interests in all phases of horticulture is interpreted in the broadest sense. Subscriptions are sold by volume, not by calendar year. Each volume consists of four issues. Single issues are \$5.00 each; individual subscriptions, \$14.00 per volume for Canada available from Royal Botanical Gardens (CCHHS), Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED AND/OR RECEIVED:

THORNHILL VAUGHAN RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION REPORT, the Committee to Save Uplands, Sept. 1986

NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALDIMAND-NORFOLK, 1985 interim report, Norfolk Field Naturalists

THE RING-BILLED GULL IN ONTARIO: A REVIEW OF A NEW PROBLEM SPECIES by H. Blokpoel and G.D. Tessier, Occasional Paper No. 57, Canadian Wildlife Service, 1986

WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY - CANADA: A REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSERVATION prepared by D.F.W. Pollard and M.R. Mckechnie, Environment Canada, May 1986

BURLOAK WATERFRONT PARK (Stage 11, draft master plan), Halton Region Conservation Authority, Oct. 1986

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PUBLICATIONS PROMOTING NATIVE PLANT CONSERVATION IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO
--

- WILDFLOWER, magazine of the Canadian Wildflower Society, 35 Bauer Crescent,  
Unionville, Ont. L3R 4H3
- SEASONS, magazine of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 355 Lesmill Rd.,  
Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2W8
- TRELLIS, Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence Ave. East, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1P2
- TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST, newsletter of the Toronto Field Naturalists,  
83 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5M 2T4
- URBAN WILDERNESS GARDENERS, 227 Kenilworth Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4L 3S7
- THE PLANT PRESS, Box 537, Streetsville P.O., Mississauga, Ont. L5M 2C1
- WILDLANDS LEAGUE, 69 Sherbourne St., Suite 313, Toronto, Ont. M5A 3X7
- PROBE POST, 12 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S1
- FIELD BOTANISTS OF ONTARIO, 105 Mocassin Dr., Waterloo, Ont. N2L 4C2
- PAPPUS, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3H8
- ONTARIO ROCK GARDEN SOCIETY JOURNAL, Box 146, Shelburne, Ont. L0N 1S0
- WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (CANADA), 60 St. Clair East, Suite 201, Toronto, Ont. M4T 1N5

Jim Hodgins

PERIODICALS ON BIRDS:

BIRD WATCHER'S DIGEST, bimonthly, includes articles on bird behaviour, extensive question and answer column. (In the Nov./Dec. issue there is an article by Roger Tory Peterson on Toronto's ring-billed gull controversy, and one by Barry Kent MacKay on Peterson's visit here last year.) Price US\$14.00/yr., address P.O. Box 110, Marietta, OH 45750, USA.

THE LIVING BIRD, quarterly, rather thin but with excellent pictures and good articles on bird behaviour, available at US\$35.00 from The Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca NY 14850, USA. (The cost helps support research, some of which is published in the magazine.)

recommended by Beth Jefferson

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD Vol. XI, a continuation of the work of James L. Peters, by Ernst Mayr, Melvin A. Traylor and George Watson, published by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., 1986. This volume completes the series of fifteen commenced in 1931, some of which have been revised in the meantime. There has been some changing of horses in midstream because in Volume 10 (1964) the family name Muscicapidae is used to include many subfamilies but in Volume 11 this philosophy is abandoned and full family status is given to the balance of the groups, so that the family name Muscicapidae appears again (in sensu stricto) to apply only to certain Old World Flycatchers.

DB

□

FOR THE BIRDS
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Downy woodpeckers, cardinals, goldfinches, blue jays and house finches will be visiting many of our members' backyards this winter. If you are thinking of joining in the popular pastime of winter bird-feeding, here are some suggestions for feeders and what to put in them.

First, location. Unfortunately feeders are often put in the middle of a large open space. The birds don't come: the householder gets discouraged. And on a cold winter morning nothing looks more forlorn than a rejected feeder. It should be where the birds can easily fly to a nearby tree if frightened. But out of the jumping-range of squirrels.

One way to start the feeding season -- late October is a good time -- is to use an open tray raised above the ground. A few holes will let the rain escape. Birds in the area will soon discover an uncovered buffet -- sunflower and millet seeds, bits of dried bread or toast as big as the tip of your finger, small pieces of apples or orange, some raisins, peanuts (shelled or unshelled), and pats of peanut butter. Some finely chopped limestone or the grit sold for caged birds will aid the birds' digestion.

As winter's snow approaches you might put a roof on the tray or set up a covered feeder of the gravity type -- you put the seed in the top, the birds take it out at the bottom. With a wind vane attached, the feeder is always turned away from the driving rain or blowing snow keeping the seed dry. These feeders are sold in many stores. Or, if you are handy with hammer and saw, you can fashion your own. Plans are in a number of books in the stores or your public library.

Gravity feeders can attract cardinals, nuthatches, chickadees, house finches, and blue jays when stocked with sunflower seeds. The small black kind have less shell than the striped variety and more nutrition for their weight. They are also more easily opened by goldfinches, pine siskins and redpolls.

If these small birds are in your neighbourhood you can also attract them to a tube feeder. It has tiny holes that dispense distlefinck seed and the more expensive niger seed. They go wild over niger!

In winter, suet can be a good substitute for insects in the diet of nuthatches, woodpeckers and chickadees. For a suet feeder just hang a small log or pieces of 4 X 4 in which you've drilled some holes to hold the suet. Perches on the logs aren't needed by these suet eaters. In fact, perches can make it easy for starlings to clean out the holes in no time at all. You can also hang chunks of suet in an old onion bag or a vinyl-coated wire cage. Beware of holders made of bare wire or hardware cloth; for on a cold winter's day a bird's eye touching metal, even for a moment, can be fatal.

Beneath your feeder some millet seed scattered on the ground can attract juncos and sparrows. Their presence can bring in more colourful birds such as blue jays. These boisterous visitors really enjoy a serving of peanuts in the shell slipped onto a plastic-covered wire attached to a gravity feeder.

Seeds and suet are best kept separate. That way the birds don't have to struggle with slippery seeds. Also, if you don't want to encourage the starlings, don't mix in nutmeats with sunflower seeds.

When you are trying to attract the birds one nuisance can be squirrels. Sometimes they'll be satisfied with the seeds and nuts you throw down on the ground in a corner away from the feeder. But if you have to keep them out of a hanging feeder, you could try tying a knot above the feeder. Then slide down onto

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## FOR THE BIRDS (cont'd)

the knot a discarded long-playing record or flat piece of tin. To protect a feeder on a pole, a guard can be placed just below the feeder. It can be a commercially-made neat-looking cone, or an inverted old metal pail or flat piece of tin with a hole in the centre and slipped up the pole and held with a pipe clamp. Thorny branches twisted around the pole will sometimes do the trick.

Whatever you do with your feeder be sure to put it where you can watch the lively show from your window. (Some feeders can be hung from the clothesline and pulled closer to the house as the birds get used to coming.) Blue jays, goldfinches, cardinals and the others may not be able to say "thank you", but you'll feel a bit warmer on even the coldest winter day for helping them.

Harold Taylor

Further reading:

- FEEDING WILD BIRDS IN WINTER by Clive Dobson, Firefly Books, 1981  
 SONGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN by John Terres, Hawthorn Books, Inc. 1977  
 A COMPLETE GUIDE TO BIRD FEEDING by John V. Dennis, Alfred A. Knopf, 1981  
 THE AUDUBON SOCIETY GUIDE TO ATTRACTING BIRDS by Stephen Kress, Scribners, 1985  
 HOW TO ATTRACT BIRDS, Editorial Staff of Ortho Books, 1983

Ed. Note. For more about birds at feeders, see article on page 29. □

a Parody...

ON THE TWELVE CHRISTMAS BIRD-COUNTS  
 our birders they did see

TWELVE downies drumming  
 ELEVEN mallards quacking  
 TEN cedar waxwings  
 NINE kestrels hov'ring  
 EIGHT blue jays screaming  
 SEVEN swans a-swimming  
 SIX geese a-feeding  
 FIVE RING-BILLED GULLS....  
 FOUR chickadees  
 THREE winter wrens  
 TWO mourning doves

AND A ROBIN IN AN ASH-TREE!

Beth Jefferson et al.

# Strange Sightings

## FLICKER IN THE FLUE

It happened in the village of Arthur, Ontario, where my son has a mid-1800's red brick house. This house has a large kitchen which is partially heated by a wood-burning stove. The chimney for this stove is one of those metal affairs which, of necessity, extends much higher than the roof of the kitchen.

Quite early one day we began to hear a rat-tat-tat, rat-tat-tat, unmistakably, something hitting metal. Upon investigation, we found a flicker perched on the top of the chimney, but under the top metal cap. The hammering went on for a couple of hours. Eventually we became concerned that the bird was trapped. Just as we were thinking of calling the Fire Department (we needed to put on the wood-stove), the flicker flew away and resumed his rat-tat-tat on a tall tree. But that was not the end of the story.

Very early next morning we again heard tapping on metal. The flicker was back again. We decided to leave him to his fun for the time being. Suddenly the tapping stopped and we heard a thud instead. The inevitable had happened. He had lost his footing and fallen down the chimney. All efforts to coax him out through the cold stove failed and although he tried repeatedly to fly up the chimney, the pipe was too small.

After a consultation of family members, my son got a ladder and dismantled the chimney to the point where it goes through the kitchen roof. He could then see a place a couple of feet below where the upper part of the chimney joins the lower part and where a flange extends around the lower part. There he spotted our helpless bird. Again a consultation; my daughter-in-law suggested using a long leaf-covered branch to coax the bird up. It took much patience, but eventually this method worked and the bird climbed up the branch and flew back to the tall tree.

While my son was putting the chimney back together he discovered that the metal screen, which should have been below the chimney cap, had rusted away. There is now a new metal screen in place under this cap.

To end this story. A short time later the flicker was back on top of the chimney trying to peck away the new metal screen. Perhaps he enjoyed his trip down the chimney?

Trudy Hallitt

## WAXWING-WATCHING

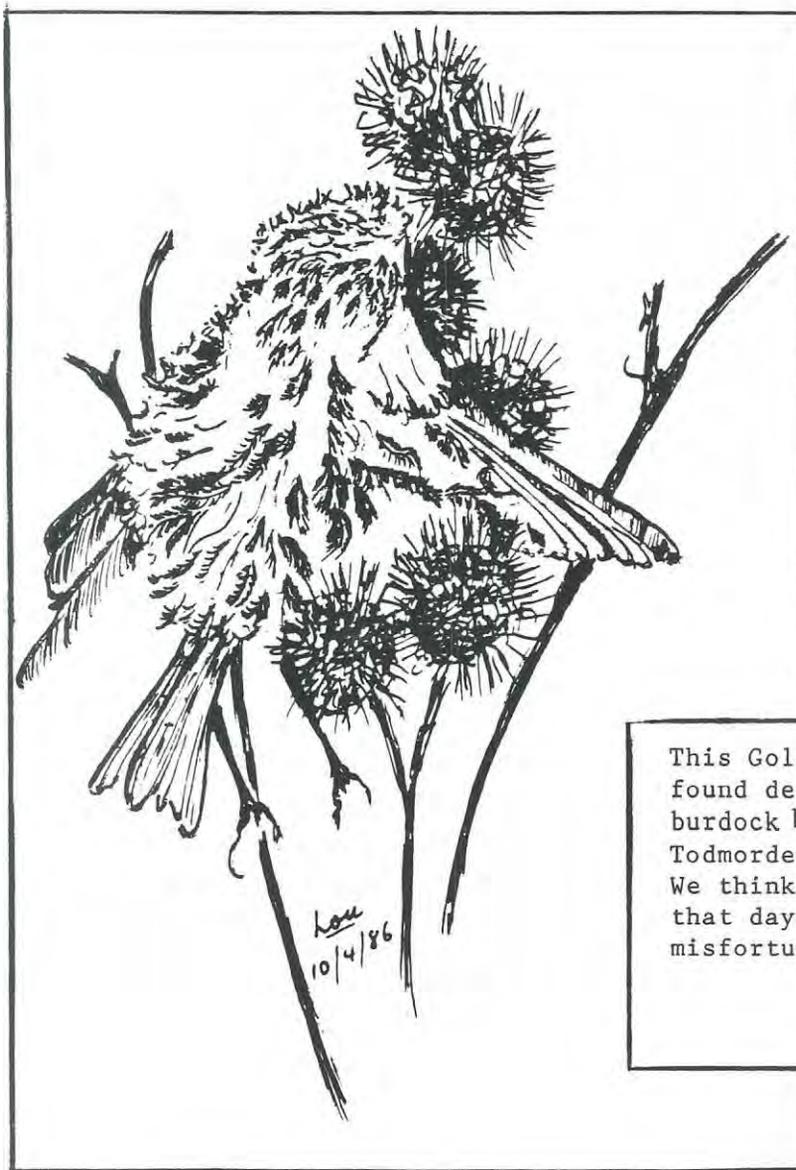
One sunny day in mid-June, 1986, at G. Ross Lord Park, I noticed two birds fluttering frantically about the seat of a picnic table, struggling with something that looked like string. Perhaps I could help. Several picnic tables had been arranged in a semicircle for a group picnic. Some of these had fine white string tied to the planks, and the birds struggling with it were cedar waxwings. As I moved closer they flew away and I realized they wanted the string for nest-building. I could help. I cut the string off the tables and cut it into small lengths, leaving it in a couple of small heaps on the top of the tables, and withdrew to wait and observe. I didn't have long to wait. The two birds (who no doubt were observing me) returned very quickly and gathered several pieces of string and dived head-first into a dense hawthorn. I left them to their work and when I returned the next day all the string had gone. I didn't see them again on subsequent visits - no activity at all around the bush; there was a nest, but too high to look into.

## STRANGE SIGHTINGS (cont'd)

On August 18, I took a walk past the stables and heard from the distance some shrill calls. There were two very tall trees side-by-side. Right at the very highest point of one an American kestrel was perched. At the top of the other, two cedar waxwings; it was they who were making the shrill calls. I watched for some time and the kestrel flew away. The waxwings were then silent. I resumed my walk, and on my return they were still there. I wondered if they had been raising the alarm to other small birds that the kestrel was near. Maybe they were the same two I helped out with the string?

Maisie Newby

Ed. Note: Further notes of Maisie's are on file in the TFN Library - on feeding habits of Caspian tern, in G. Ross Lord Park, purple martins nesting in High Park, and sightings of painted turtle and little brown snake.



This Golden-crowned Kinglet was found dead as shown, caught in burdock beside Pottery Road at Todmorden Mills on April 10, 1986. We think the gusty winds blowing that day contributed to the bird's misfortune.

Louise Herzberg  
Helen Juhola

THE WOODPECKER'S KNAPSACK

Languages and wildflowers seem to have little in common. Being interested in both subjects, however, I decided to investigate the way in which plant names appear in Finnish and English, making notes of similarities and differences. The resulting paper was presented last year at a meeting of Finnish scholars in Montreal.

The climate, landforms and plants of Finland are quite similar to those of much of northeastern North America. Early settlers in both areas often named the plants they found on the basis of the plant's appearance, preferred habitat, or usefulness to man. As these characteristics generally are the same wherever the plant grows, it is of interest to compare the Finnish and North American English folk names to determine if similar characteristics were noted in the naming process by the two linguistic groups.

I chose at random a sample of some 113 plants which occur as identical or closely related species in Finland and North America. Of that sample, only about 12% show even an approximate similarity between their English and Finnish names. This correlation seemed surprisingly low at first. It is understandable, however, when it is remembered that each species has a number of prominent characteristics: leaf shape, flower colour, odour, flower shape, medical value et al. Different people often could not see the same characteristic as the most important one when naming the plant. Also, the existence in both English and Finnish of plant names which have no obvious meaning (oak or rose, to mention two English-language examples) reduces the chance for correlation.

Among similar plants with similar names are the sweet violet, called tuoksuorvokki (fragrant violet) in Finnish. Our bellflower is the Finn's vuohenkello (nanny-goat's bell), and our harebell is the Finn's kissankello (cat's bell). Hound's tongue is the Finn's dog's tongue, and our fairy-slipper (calypso) is their maiden's shoe.

Among plants with different descriptive names are the following, listed with the North American name first and then the translation of the Finnish name:

Cow vetch	Mouse vetch
Herb Robert	Smelly crane's-knee
Blueberry	Blackberry
Joe-Pye Weed	Red-top
Forget-me-not	Meadow-pet
Coltsfoot	Widow's leaf
Cotton-grass	Marsh wool
Viper's bugloss	Maiden's tongue

Note: Bugloss is derived from an old world word meaning tongue; male chauvinists will please not suggest that the last pair of names are really similar!

Probably the most imaginative pair of different names are those attached to the botanist's *Cypripedium calceolus*. In North America it is the yellow lady's-slipper, and in Finland it is tikankontti, or the woodpecker's knapsack. Finland must have had some unusual woodpeckers in the old days!

Ellen Hull

□

## This Month's Cover

Downy Woodpecker at Feeder drawn by Owen Fisher. See page 22 for information on feeding birds in winter; also, page 29, about drawing birds.

□



Canada Goldenrod  
and Eastern Whitecedar  
Wilket Creek Park Outing  
September 14, 1985

# CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

## MEMBER MUNICIPALITIES

### LEGEND

CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION  
AUTHORITY OWNED LAND

SCENIC ROUTE

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON  
TOWN OF OAKVILLE  
TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

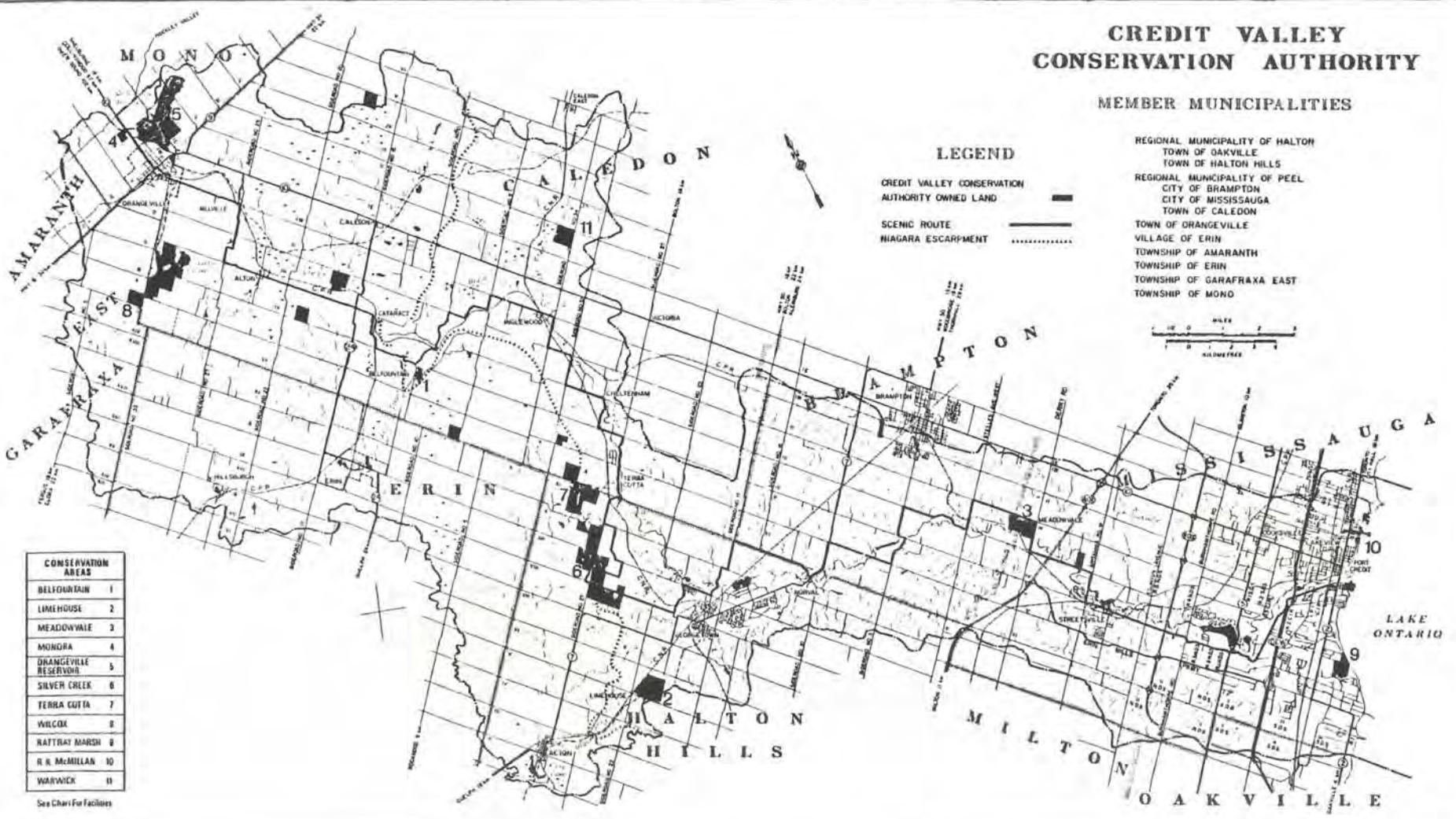
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL  
CITY OF BRAMPTON  
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA  
TOWN OF CALEDON

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE  
VILLAGE OF ERIN  
TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH  
TOWNSHIP OF ERIN  
TOWNSHIP OF GARAFRAXA EAST  
TOWNSHIP OF MONO



CONSERVATION AREAS	
BELMOUNTAIN	1
LIMEHOUSE	2
MEADOWVALE	3
MONOPA	4
ORANGEVILLE RESERVOIR	5
SILVER CREEK	6
TERRA COTTA	7
WILCOX	8
RATTRAY MARSH	9
R. R. McMILLAN	10
WARWICK	11

See Chart For Facilities



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THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE CREDIT

The Credit Valley Conservation Authority is presently researching Environmentally Significant Areas (E.S.A.'s) in the Credit River watershed. The evaluation process has been designed to identify E.S.A.'s which require protection and measure their more important values which may be biological, social, hydrological or special features.

It would be appreciated if anyone with information about the flora and fauna of the E.S.A.'s in the Credit watershed, especially the species that are of regional or provincial significance, would contact either of the following or the Credit Valley Conservation Authority, Meadowvale, Ont. L0J 1K0.

△ Liam Marray (416) 271-1483 or Angela Holliss (416) 453-2828 □

## IN EXCHANGE

### HAIRY WOODPECKERS

For those who are involved in the Winter Bird Feeder Survey, how many birds come is quite important. In the three years I have been involved I have never seen more than three hairies at a time, one male and two females. This winter another male showed up that was so far off the regular pattern that I was elated to know there were now four coming to eat.

The ear patch on this male was more white than black, which instantly showed. This got me thinking; perhaps there were actually more than the four coming to the feeders. Out came the "binocs" and the sketch pad. In the next few days I found there were several females, by making sketches of the head patterns, which were as different as the nose on our face, and if the nose was the same then the eye might be different. The eye-ring was often the feature which separated the birds that had similar patterns. The eye-ring could be solid white, or maybe a few fine white speckles, or patchy white and black.

The stripe over the eye may be very heavy or narrow; some meet at the back of the head, some reach far past the ear coverts. Some come to a point and others are very broad and curve down behind the ear covert. There are sometimes white feathers on the ear coverts, or just behind them.

If the birds sit long enough to get a look at both sides of the head it is easier to establish and get enough down on paper to know it the next time it comes.

I found that they do not come every day, and some only once or twice a week. After five or six weeks of watching, I identified at least four males and eight or nine females, a considerable increase over the original four. The most seen at one time were five.

Lloyd Taman

from PEEP, Kirkland Lake Nature Club, Vol. 28 No. 2, February 1986 □

The River Hudson -  
From up here I can see it -  
Caught by the stillness.

haiku by Diana Banville

WILDLIFE VIEWING, FORT MYERS
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From a booming cow town at the turn of the century, Fort Myers has become the fastest growing tourist area in Florida. However, it still has a number of interesting nature areas. Here are some of them:

#### FORT MYERS AND LEE COUNTY NATURE CENTER

Pine, oak and cypress provide habitat for birds in this small park with its loop trails. It has an aviary for injured birds, as well as a small museum. Entrance fee \$1.00. It is located on the northeast corner of Colonial Blvd. and Ortiz Ave. Entrance off Ortiz.

#### J. N. DING DARLING NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

This is a MUST for birdwatchers. It is located fifteen miles southwest of Fort Myers on Sanibel Captiva Island. Good road signs direct you to islands (over toll bridge, \$3.00) and then to the Refuge. This refuge has a one-way, five-mile road with many places to pull over and park. Shorebirds, waders, and ducks are very common here. Roseate spoonbills can be seen. Keep a sharp eye on the roots of the mangrove and bushes along the water's edge for rails. With care, you can get within a meter of them. The best time is at low tide, and a telescope would be handy to view shorebirds on mudflats. Bylaws forbid feeding of alligators, as they can be aggressive and can move very fast. Crab and shrimp dip-netting are allowed in the park - a rather rank-smelling operation.

#### EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

This is too big an area to cover, but you can see a bit of it from the boat tour out of Captain Table Resort, Everglades City. Early morning or late afternoon trips at low tide may reveal deer, black bear, raccoon, otter, coming out of the bush to feed. Waders, shorebirds abound, and osprey nest here. (Take 41 southeast to 29 south to Everglades City. It is about 60 miles south of Fort Myers.)

#### STATE HIGHWAY 29 AND CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY

After you have visited Everglades City, drive north on 29 to Immokalee. This is a two-lane road, not all that busy. There is a canal along the east side. Good birding, but not much room to pull off. Hawks, waders, ducks, and land birds abound. At the south edge of Immokalee, turn left on farm road 846, and drive 13.7 miles to Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. Several species of woodpecker as well as the black-faced fox squirrel are there. Once again, the best time is early morning - just fair in the afternoon.

#### OFF-BEAT AND DIFFERENT

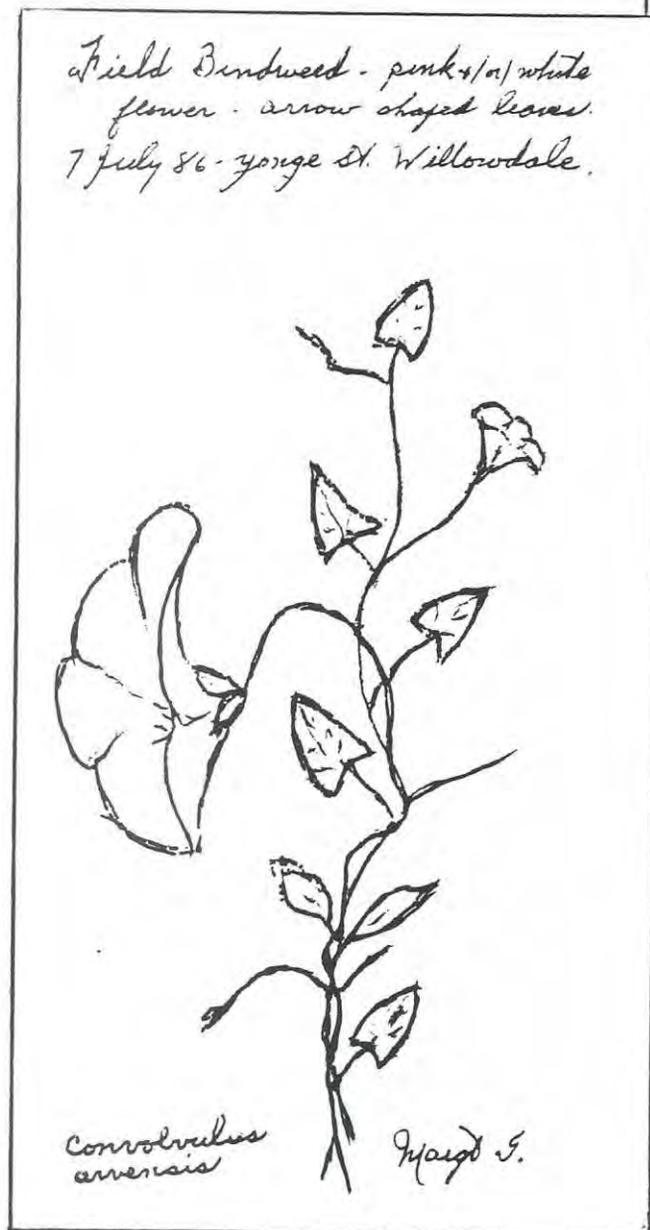
Drive out to Fort Myers Beach (Estero Island). After crossing the two bridges to the island, turn right at end of bridge to public park area (car charge, \$2.00 as of January, 1986). Then walk north along the beach about one mile. As well as gulls, shorebirds, and terns, keep your eye on the sky for frigate birds, and on the sea for dolphins. At the north end of the island is a small forested park area which used to be an estate. On the Gulf side in the sea-grass, watch for black-bellied plover, piping plover, ground dove, migrants in trees, as well as resident hawks and owls. On the bay side, you'll see ducks,

Wildlife Viewing, Fort Myers - continued

cormorants, pelicans, waders, and of course fishermen. After you get something to eat, drive to the south end of the island, about six miles, and park on the right side of the road near the bridge. Cross the road to view the sandbar for shorebirds, gulls, terns, oystercatchers. Both common and bottle-nosed dolphins are seen here. Don't take this drive in late afternoon, as traffic is very heavy and slow going north.

Between fifteen and twenty pairs of bald eagles nest in Lee County, but local residents are very protective and give only general locations. Bay shore side on Pine Island, and Riverbend Golf Course north of Fort Myers, are two of the locations. Don't leave the roadside to get a closer look. The sheriff and his deputy aren't far away.

Orval Oppertshauser



by Margaret Turner

## ONCE MORE ETOSHA

At sunset the gates close at Etosha and remain shut until sunrise. This is standard procedure for many of the game parks in Africa, including Kruger. In May, 1986, we were racing along the road towards Etosha as the sun was growing near to the horizon when "puff, bang bang bankity bang!" a rear tire had disintegrated on the car. We jumped out, and heaved all our gear on to the dusty highway, as the spare was underneath. Along the side of the road were small green pumpkins the size of cricket balls; these are reportedly eaten by the bushmen in the Kalahari to quench their thirst in the absence of water. I intended to try one, but time was short, and it had to wait until another day. We changed the tire quickly and sped to Etosha, arriving just as the sun sank below the horizon - we were in time.

There are three camps at Etosha, all surrounded by walls and fencing, and one fenced toilet near the pan. The camps are Okaukuejo, Halali, and Namutoni. Namutoni was once a German fort, used in the last century when the tribes were attacking. We chose to stay at Okaukuejo because this camp has a floodlit waterhole just over the wall, so that the campers can watch the animals come and go at night.

On the way in we saw kudu and herds of springbok, wildebeest and zebra. Very noticeable were huge Kori bustards and Ludwig's bustards stalking the roadsides. When we had unpacked and eaten, we joined the silent onlookers near the waterhole. The strange thing is that the animals seem quite unaware that they are being watched. On the first night a herd of bachelor elephants and two jackals drank at the waterhole. The next morning, instead of going out early game-viewing as most campers do, we stayed behind doing camp chores and arranging to obtain a spare tire. Vivid blue glossy starlings joined us for breakfast at the tent flap. Flocks of twittering quelea gathered in the trees near by, and beautiful pink-legged crowned plovers walked about on the camp grass. We obtained the tire and were able to go out viewing before dusk. Sandgrouse were all along the roadsides taking dustbaths. We saw bustards, blue cranes, secretary birds and ostriches. On a sideroad through the trees we were stared at by a bunch of curious giraffe. Healthy-looking herds of antelope were in abundance.

That same evening we saw a massive bull elephant at the waterhole and eleven others. He was rather tired as he kept standing on two legs. The elephants drank gallons of water as it had been a very hot day. (I know it was hot because my track-suit which takes two days to dry in Durban dried in one hour on the guy-ropes.) Lo and behold, Leo the lion prowled around the waterhole; I held my breath, the wall is only four feet! On the way back to our tent I noticed a jackal silhouetted in the moonlight, running between the tents. As I settled to sleep in my sleeping-bag, I heard the eerie cry of a jackal. I wondered how safe we were with the lions out there. If a jackal could get in the camp, a lion could. I reasoned to myself that, if I were a lion, I'd rather eat a juicy young antelope from the pan than my tough and greasy carcass; with that thought in mind, I calmly turned and slept.

We drove slowly for three hours the next day to exit from the park at the north gate. Our highlight was seeing a cheetah with kill in the bushes at the roadside. The road through the park skirts a huge pan in which the water had

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Once More Etosha - cont'd

receded to the centre, so we did not see the huge concentrations of birds and game seen in March, 1984, when the pan was full of water, almost to the road. In May the salt pan was covered with a fine cloying dust which entered the car and we are still trying to get rid of it. There were mirages and dust-devils on the pan. "Etosha" means "place of mirages". Unlike most parks, Etosha is in a pristine state, and the carnivores follow the herds as they move around the pan following the water. There is little evidence of interference by man; the only sign I saw was a tag on the massive bull elephant.

After exiting, we began seeing my favourite animals, the wart hogs, charging along. Usually there is larger papa, medium-sized mama, and three little pigs with their tails sticking up like radio aerials.

Joy Pocklington

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#### A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS

I had never given the "why" of locusts much thought. They burst on the horizon, I had supposed, like a visitation of the Lord, like any natural catastrophe - sudden, terrible, arriving from nowhere and as suddenly vanishing - literally into thin air. Where did they go in the intervals of wreaking havoc?

According to Annie Dillard in her massively informative "Pilgrim at Tinker Creek", it was a Russian naturalist named Uvarov who solved the mystery in 1921. She writes: "Locusts are grasshoppers ...Swarms of locusts are ordinary grasshoppers gone berserk".

Grasshoppers taken from any of the world's dry regions and reared in glass jars under crowded conditions will go into the migratory phase, i.e., they will become locusts. They change. Their wings lengthen, their colour deepens to brilliant yellows and pinks, stripes and dots appear on their wing-covers and turn a glittering black, they become ravenous, and manic in movement. Under normal circumstances, in both desert and laboratory, the eggs of these locusts will develop into ordinary solitary grasshoppers, but a specific condition such as drought, which drives them to mass together seeking food, triggers the ultimate metamorphosis. They cease to hunt for either food or shelter, seeking only the proximity of their kind.

One fateful day they take to the air by the million. Once launched, they can blacken the sky for hours on end. The sound of their jaws chomping on everything in their path is like the crackling of a forest fire. They leave behind them desolation.

Eventually they die, disperse, disappear. Until conditions are again ripe.

This is a lesson in caution. The next time I meet an ordinary grasshopper, I will view it with new-found circumspection.

Eva Davis

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# The Weather This Time Last Year

## December 1985, City of Toronto

December as a whole came out as a cool, windy and dry month with somewhat less sun than usual. No records of any weather component were set during the month. Temperatures were about  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $2^{\circ}$  below normal, and precipitation about half to two-thirds the average.

The dryness at Toronto City was worthy of note: the total precipitation was 37.0 mm, the lowest since 1960. Rainfall was the least in nine years at 16.0 mm. Snowfall was also somewhat below average, but fairly persistent.

Sunshine was 13 hours below the long-term average, but still significantly better than November and nothing unusual.

The month began mild and stormy. Double-digit temperatures were accompanied by thunder and high winds on the evening of the December 1. Thereafter, cold air moved in from the Prairies for a couple of days, followed by a nine-day spell of unpleasant conditions (overcast skies, temperatures hovering just above freezing, occasional light mixed-precipitation). On the 13th, cold air moved in and remained, more-or-less, until month's end. Light snow and sunshine shared the rest of the month. Christmas was white, and cold. On Boxing Day and a few other occasions, blowing snow reduced visibility.

The weather station at Pickering reported a fairly high snowfall. Perhaps winds and terrain render my snow-measuring techniques inaccurate, or perhaps the city to the west stimulates snowfall downwind due to the urban heat island and particulate seeding. Frenchman's Bay froze over gradually after December 3. The ice was solid by around the 18th.

## January 1986, City of Toronto

January was quite a pleasant month. Mean temperatures were about  $1^{\circ}$  above the long-term normal. Precipitation, both rain and snow, was below the average; it was the driest January since 1981 for both City and Airport stations. Sunshine at Toronto City was 93.5 hours, just a little above normal; however, the month gave a really uplifting sense of brightness owing to the thin cloud cover prevalent and to the preceding gloom of November and December.

The weather was stimulating with wide variations in temperatures. Seasonable conditions opened the month with light snow. The first Arctic outbreak moved in on the evening of the 6th, giving clear and very cold conditions for two days, but nothing record-setting or unusual. What was unusual was the rapid rise in temperature on the 8th to 9th that occurred under largely clear skies. Strong west winds and lenticular altocumulus cloud patches accompanied this spell. Such conditions are typical in the lee of the Rockies. Perhaps this was a rather strong and far-reaching chinook?

A second Arctic outbreak moved in on the 12th to 13th dropping temperature overnight from  $1^{\circ}$  to  $-12^{\circ}$ . But the real January thaw came shortly thereafter, on the 16th to 22nd. This brought the mildest January weather in several years. Toronto City had a record high minimum of  $5.4^{\circ}$  on the 19th and recorded the first January growing degree-days since 1975. But no spring bulbs were seen sprouting through the soil.

A third strong Arctic outbreak arrived on the 27th accompanied by windchills of below  $-30^{\circ}$  C and some blowing snow. But this, too, moderated within a couple of days. Quite an interesting month overall.

Gavin Miller

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# COMING EVENTS

## COMING EVENTS

"Birds at the Centre", a seminar and sale is being featured at the Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence Ave. East, Don Mills on Sunday, Dec. 7th from noon to 6:30 p.m. Clive and Joy Goodwin are responsible for the educational aspect of the show and the Toronto Field Naturalists have been invited to participate. Slide talks are planned; birding equipment will be available. Call 445-1552 for more information.

"Life on Earth", the BBC Film Series with David Attenborough will be shown Tuesdays at 6:30 p.m. from Jan. 6th to March 31st at the Royal Ontario Museum. Call ROM (586-5565) for details.

"Sharks", also a film to be shown at the ROM on Saturday, Jan. 31 at 2 p.m. will be introduced by Erling Holm of the Ichthyology Dept. For information, call 586-5551/2/3.

"What Makes Backus Woods So Special?" Sponsored by the Botany Conservation Group, an illustrated talk will be delivered at 7:45 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Medical Sciences Institute, University of Toronto, Tuesday, Nov. 25. For details, call Steve Varga, 223-4151.

"Nature in Newfoundland", a naturalist tour with Clive and Joy Goodwin will take place from Thursday, June 25 to Sunday, July 5, 1987 (11 days). For further details, call 249-9503.

The Walker Club will hold an Open House in the Curatorial Centre of the ROM at Dec. 9 at 7:45 pm. (The Staff Entrance in the alley between the ROM and the McLaughlin Planetarium is to be used; subway station is Museum.) An exhibit of gem stones and a tour of the space for the new mineralogy galleries is planned. Call Eva Davis at 694-8928 for more information.

The Astrocentre of the McLaughlin Planetarium opens December 6. For information, call 586-5736.

"Wildflowers around the Mediterranean", a lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, December 3rd at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Botanical Centre. Registration by Nov. 21 is requested. Call the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton (416) 527-1158 for details.

Toronto Christmas Bird Census will be sponsored by the Toronto Ornithological Club on December 28. Volunteers will be assigned to routes. Call Hugh Currie at 653-0176 for information.

A Mid-Winter Waterfowl Inventory, part of a continent-wide count, will take place on Jan. 11. The Toronto Field Naturalists have been asked to participate. Call Clive Goodwin for details on how you can help, 249-9503.

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## COMING EVENTS (cont'd)

Nature Tour to New Zealand and Australia with Darryl Stewart, well-known naturalist and author will take place from Jan 13 to Feb. 10, 1987. For further information, call 923-5866 or 366-7727.

Operation Lifeline is a new education program from the World Wildlife Fund. Attention: all Grade 4-8 Teachers! Write to 60 St. Clair Ave., E., Suite 201, Toronto, M4T 1N5 or call the Lifeline Hotline at 923-8173.

Poisonings as a Result of Eating Mushrooms, a lecture by Dr. M Gierer, toxicologist at the Board of Education Auditorium, 155 College St. at 8 pm on Monday Jan. 19, 1987 (sponsored by the Mycological Society of Toronto)

Scarborough Gem and Mineral Club will meet Dec. 2 at 8 pm at Scarborough Junction United Church, 3576 St. Clair Ave. East for the annual election of officers and as well a craft sale.

SEAL WATCHING

"Animals' Voice", a quarterly of the Ontario Humane Society, is advertising Atlantic Marine Wildlife Tours, a company specializing in excursions to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to view and visit the harp and hooded seal nurseries throughout March of 1987.

There are five available tours ranging from a 5-day/4-night vacation package to separate half-day or whole-day trips, taking off from Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Seal watching is a growing pastime. Sightseers, transported by helicopter onto the ice floes in the Gulf to observe seal pupping and seal behaviour, are accompanied by a trained guide at all times.

As the "Animals' Voice" reporter states, it is possible to take a vessel to watch whales and sight nary a one, or to travel to the mountains to view hawk migration and have no luck whatsoever, but the spring emergence of harp and hooded seals from the Arctic into the St. Lawrence is an event of such proportions that "Most people who have the privilege of seeing this annual spectacle of nature find their reaction to be an awareness that they are witnessing something which is...unique".

Camera buffs are promised "...a photographic opportunity unequalled anywhere in North America".

Booking through the Ontario Humane Society gives support to the work of the Society and an income tax receipt of \$100 will be sent to each member. It is important to book early, for arrangements have to be made well in advance. If you desire full particulars, write requesting information on the Atlantic Marine Wildlife Tours to:

"Seal Watching," O.H.S.,  
620 Yonge Street,  
Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 4V8

E.D.

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# TFN MEETINGS

Visitors welcome

## GENERAL MEETINGS

Board of Education Centre, 6th Floor Auditorium  
155 College Street, at McCaw

Tuesday, December 2, 1986 at 8 p.m. (Coffee at 7:15)

"Nature-Bird Photography in Toronto and in the Arctic" - Robert Woods will give an illustrated lecture on his adventures in photographing warblers and raptors, especially the goshawk.

Please note that the meeting night is Tuesday, not Monday.

Monday, January 5, 1987 at 8 p.m. (Coffee at 7:15)

"Backus Woods - Canada's Finest Carolinian Forest" will be presented by four speakers, all specialists on the flora and fauna of the forest. Steve Varga, Mary Gartshore, Mark Stabb and Kevin Kavanagh make up the team.

## GROUP MEETINGS

Bird Group: Third in a series of five lectures on shorebirds -  
Wednesday, January 14, 1987 at 7:30 at the Board of Education  
Centre, 6th Floor Auditorium. Note that there is  
no December meeting.

Botany Group: On January 8, 1987, the second Thursday, Paul McGaw  
will speak on Newfoundland at 7:30 p.m., Room 203, Botany Bldg.,  
University of Toronto, northwest corner of College and University.  
Note that there is no December meeting.

Environmental Group: On January 22 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 252, Board of  
Education Centre, 155 College Street, Robert Ryan of the Ministry  
of the Environment will discuss the "SCRAPE" (Students of the  
Central Region Abating Pollution Everywhere) program and its appli-  
cation during the summer of 1986. (See pages 9, 16, 17.)

Junior Club: "The Otter" by Ms. Brenda Penak, Ontario Ministry of  
Natural Resources in the McLaughlin Planetarium, immediately south  
of the Royal Ontario Museum, on December 6 at 10 a.m.  
For information about the January meeting of the Juniors, call  
Pam Kertland at 889-6074.

TFN publications, hasti-notes, prints of selected newsletter covers,  
pins and crests are for sale at all General Meetings.

Also, Christmas cards, calendars and diaries from the CNF and FON  
will be available at the December meeting.

➡ Mailing date for this newsletter: Nov. 14; for FEBRUARY newsletter, Jan. 16. ⬅



## TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS

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### TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

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#### 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
Alexander Cappell	(663-7738)	109 - 35 Cedarcroft Blvd., Willowdale M2R 2Z4
Eva Davis	(694-8928)	203 - 1080 Kingston Rd., Scarborough M1W 1N5
Mildred Easto	(488-0962)	416 - 28 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4F 1T5
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Mary-Louise Stewart	(960-9860)	203 - 221 Russell Hill Rd., Toronto M4V 2T3

Members are encouraged to submit notices, reports, articles up to 1,500 words in length and illustrations at least six weeks before the month in which the event is to take place or the material is required to appear.

#### Other Publications

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB: ITS HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION by R.M. Saunders, 1965 .....	\$ .50	TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' RAVINE SURVEYS. \$ 2.00 ea. Survey #1-Chatsworth Ravine, 1973 Survey #2-Brookbanks Ravine, 1974 Survey #3-Chapman Valley Ravine, 1975 Survey #4-Wigmore Ravine, 1975 Survey #5-Park Drive Ravine, 1976 Survey #6-Burke Ravine, 1977 Survey #7-Taylor Creek-Woodbine Bridge Ravines, 1977 Survey #8-West Don Valley, 1978	
CHECKLIST OF PLANTS IN FOUR TORONTO PARKS: WILKET CREEK, HIGH PARK, HUMBER VALLEY, LAMBTON WOODS, 1972 .....	.50	INDEX OF TFN NEWSLETTERS (1938-1978) ....	10.00
TORONTO THE GREEN, 1976 Metropolitan Toronto's important natural areas are described and recommendations given for their conservation and manage- ment; includes maps, bibliography and index .....	2.50	ANNUAL TFN INDEX .....	.25 ea.
FIELD CHECKLIST OF PLANTS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1977 ....5/\$1.00 or .....	.25 ea.	AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF METRO TORONTO, 1983 .....	2.00
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TORONTO REGION BIRD LIST, 1985 5/\$1.00 or	.25 ea.	A GRAPHIC GUIDE TO ONTARIO MOSSES, 1985.	2.00
		GUIDE TO TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' NATURE RESERVE, Leaskdale, Ontario, 1986	2.00

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\$10 Student	Tax receipts issued for donations

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