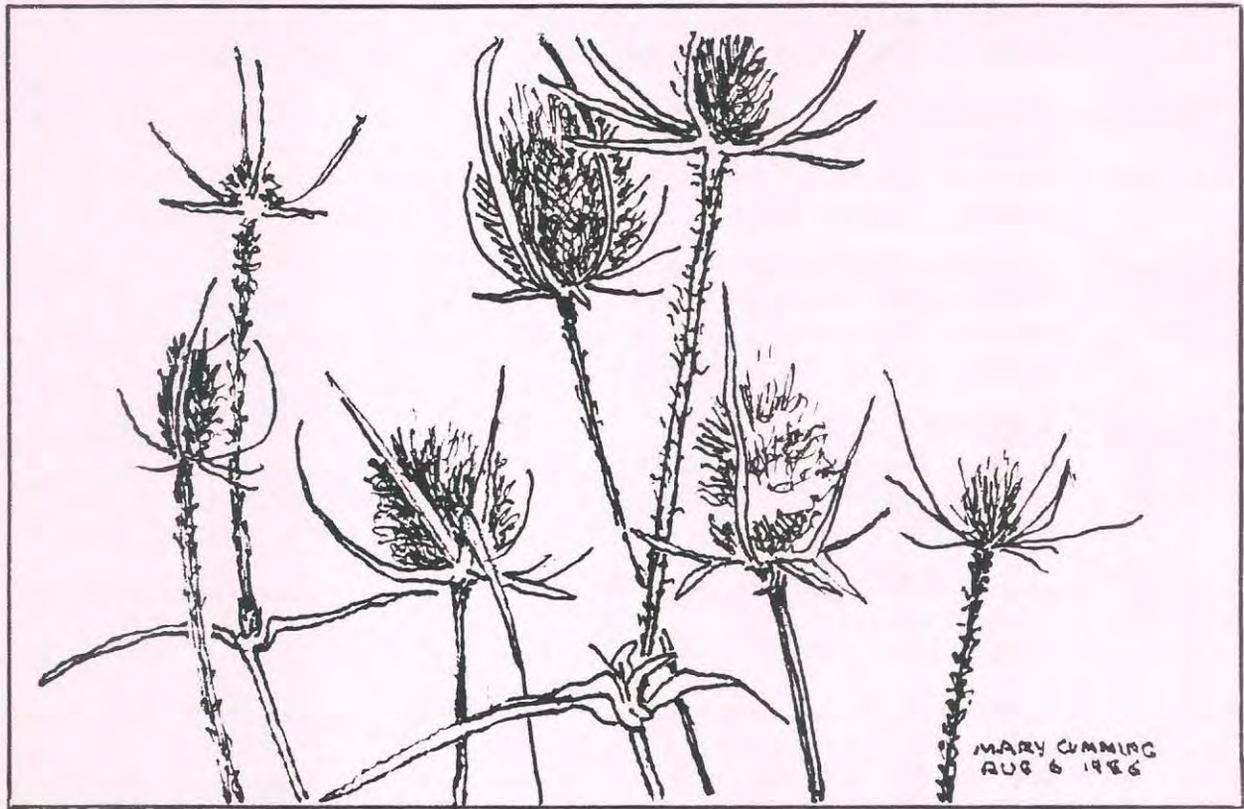




TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 391, November 1987



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NOVEMBER OUTINGS (cont'd)

Wednesday YORK CEMETERY & WEST DON - nature walk West Don, North York
 Nov. 25 Leader: Mary Nickle
 10 am Meet at the cemetery entrance on the west side of Senlac north of Sheppard Avenue West.

Saturday TORONTO ISLAND - birds lakeshore, Toronto
 Nov. 28 Leader: Ross Harris
 9 am Meet at the ferry docks at the foot of Bay St. to take the first available ferry.

TFN OUTINGS

Everybody welcome! (no charge except for transportation or entry fees)

Outings go rain or shine!

All outings accessible by public transit (TTC 393-4636, Ride Guides free)

Metro maps are available for a nominal sum. Do get one!

Walks are usually at a leisurely pace and begin and end at the same location unless otherwise indicated.

Walks marked (●) are STRENUOUS which means one or more of the following: a long outing, over steep or wet terrain, no washrooms on route, no alternative access.

To minimize the impact on the environment and ensure a high quality outing for the participants, members in cars are asked not to accompany mini-bus outings, except to our own nature reserve.

Participants are asked not to smoke in the bus on bus outings.

Useful numbers: Police 967-2222
 Pollution complaints in Metro 965-9619; toll-free
 outside Metro 1-800-268-6060
 Pollution Count 424-3000

PLEASE, NO POST-DATED CHEQUES AS THEY WASTE VALUABLE VOLUNTEER TIME!



CONCERNED ABOUT GARBAGE?

Buy beverages in returnable, refillable containers.

Avoid overpackaged goods: packaging contributes about 30% of the weight of household waste.

Donate old clothes, furniture, magazines and appliances to charitable organizations.

Buy recycled goods. For recycling to be complete, collected material must be re-manufactured and re-used.

- from SWEAP News, Sept. 8, 1987, No. 1



Keeping in touch...

Dear Louise:

September 25, 1987

As promised, here is the information we have in TFN Library on the status of the dusky seaside sparrow mentioned in "In The News" TFN 390:29 OCT 87:

ABUNDANT - Pearson 1917 (*BIRDS OF AMERICA* part II p.3). Considered a separate species since it was abundant, though not isolated, range a few square miles at north end of Indian River in Florida.

UNCOMMON - Robbins 1966 (*BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA* p.310). Considered a separate species; range Orange County, and Brevard County (Merritt Island area), in Florida.

ENDANGERED - Peterson 1980 (*A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS EAST OF THE ROCKIES* p.288) Subspecies of seaside sparrow, or possible separate species; range St. John's River near Titusville, Florida, formerly nearby Merritt Island.

APPROACHING

EXTINCTION - A.O.U. 1983 (*CHECKLIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS* p.709) - only a few surviving males in 1981. Subspecies of seaside sparrow; has often been considered a separate species. Formerly in Orange and northern Brevard counties, Florida.

The map reveals its range is rather close to Cape Kennedy.

Diana Banville

Dear Mr. Joiner,

Sept. 29, 1987

The City of York Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) had before it at its last meeting a copy of the Toronto Field Naturalists' submission to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture on the subject of the importance of "natural" heritage being treated on a par with "cultural" heritage.

York LACAC is in agreement with the views expressed in your submission, and supports and endorses its recommendations. We have written to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture, the Minister of Natural Resources, the Minister of the Environment and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, informing them of LACAC's support and endorsement of your recommendations.

Mrs. Nola Bradley, Secretary
City of York LACAC

□

This Month's Cover

"Teasel" - by Mary Cumming

After the nature walk led by Miriam Faibish on August 6, 1986, Mary Cumming stayed behind after lunch to "capture" some thistle species and the teasel. The scientific name of this teasel species is *Dipsacus sylvestris*, which means "thirst quencher of the woods", because of the cup sometimes formed by the leaves. (See Gray's Manual of Botany.) Some of the teasels were ringed with mauve florets.

DB



There are teasers and there are puzzles,
but here is:



The TEASER

UNSCRAMBLE EACH WORD AND FIND SIX WELL-KNOWN TORONTO MAMMALS:

1. TICOLOTANT _____
2. DUGONGROH _____
3. THWIE-DIATEL REDE _____
4. DER QUTSLRER _____
5. STRUMAK _____
6. RINEEM _____

ANSWERS ARE UPSIDE DOWN BELOW:

1. cottontail 2. groundhog 3. white-tailed deer 4. red squirrel 5. muskrat 6. ermine

NOVEMBER is a great month to

look for migrating saw-whet owls resting in shrubbery on Toronto Island.

Northern saw-whet owl
by Bruce Wilkinson



THE NEW NATURALIST (cont'd)

So you want to be a naturalist...

Sooner or later a naturalist becomes a writer. Why not make it sooner. In Canada everyone learns to write at least by age six. It's a wonder more people don't write their own ideas! Some feel that no one should write until becoming an "expert". That way, sadly, many good ideas never are printed. Writing is a good way of learning about a favourite subject. A good way to start is by writing "reviews". While reading a nature book you like, make notes on what you think of it. Write down the heading, giving TITLE, author, publisher, date published, and number of pages. Then write down what you enjoyed about the book and what you felt was missing. A good rule is "keep it simple"; another is "when in doubt, leave out". If you have to use a term which is not in everyday language, show its meaning in brackets, or put an asterisk* after it and at the bottom of the page: *a short explanation.

If you like, all you have to do is write down the titles of the chapters, and explain in a few words those which do not explain themselves.

Mention whether or not the book has a "bibliography" (list of the books studied by the author), which helps in choosing further reading; and whether or not there is an index, which helps in looking up information. Mention any other "helps" the book may have, such as pictures, maps, and charts. If you find something funny about the book, you may be able to use it. Politeness is important. Even if you have a complaint, it has been found that direct language is stronger than insults.

At the end, if there are a few lines from the book which you liked very much, you may wish to put them in "quotes". Make your quotation just enough to catch the reader's interest without giving away the whole story. Or you may want to end with a sentence which sums up your thoughts about the book. Oh, by the way, use a dictionary, but don't worry about any spelling mistakes which you may have missed. The editor will probably notice it. Please type, print, or write carefully. Send your reviews to the NEW NATURALIST

Editor: Mary-Louise Stewart, 203 - 221 Russell Hill Rd.,

Toronto, Ontario, M4V 2T3.

(with your name, address, phone number, and age if under 16). DB



100

TORONTO REGION Amphibian & Reptile REPORT

NOVEMBER

The latest records of active amphibians and reptiles in Toronto occur up to Nov. 25 (when the air temperature that day was 0° C) Most are found just below the surface of the ground, protected from frost, but ready to emerge with the heat of sunny days.

▷ Please send your observations to Bob Johnson, c/o Metro Zoo, P.O. Box 280, West Hill M1E 4R5. □

EFFECTS OF WING-TAGGING

A comparison between performance of wing-tagged and that of colour-banded ring-billed gulls shows the former to be much more affected. At first the effects seemed minimal, but the following year fewer wing-tagged birds returned to the colony and those which did were six days later on average than the banded birds. Sixty percent of females were unable to acquire mates. Mean hatching date of tagged birds was three days later than that of banded birds.

DB

SEE: AUK Vol. 102 1985. "Some effects of wing tags on breeding ring-billed gulls" by Linda K. Southern and William E. Southern, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, IL 60115 USA. □

NATURE CONSERVANCY OF CANADA

The Nature Conservancy of Canada is a "not for profit" organization dedicated to the preservation of ecologically significant natural areas, unique natural areas and places of special beauty.

Wetlands, shoreline properties, islands and areas which provide habitat for a wide diversity of flora and fauna, in particular for rare and endangered species, are priorities in the Conservancy's acquisition program.

▷ If you own or know of such property which should not fall into the hands of developers, or if you would like to help financially in the preservation of such national treasures, contact the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Suite 1710, 2200 Yonge St., Toronto M4S 2C6.

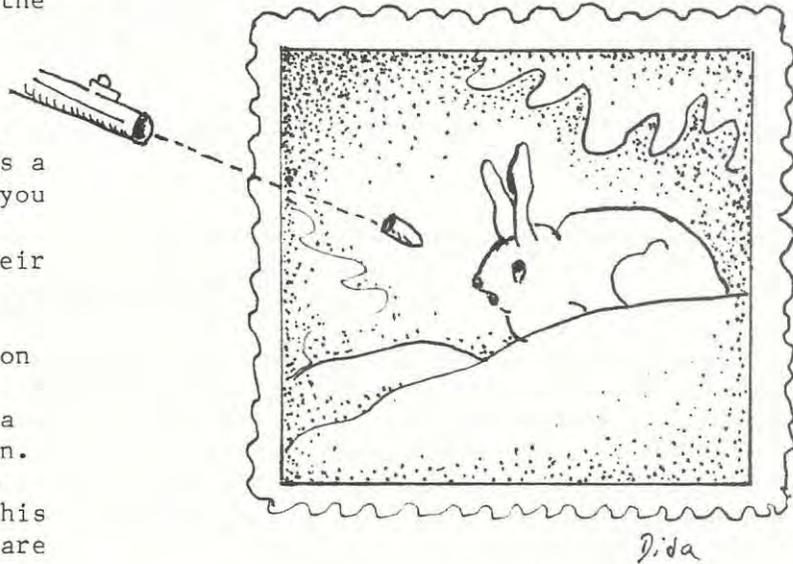
from THE BLUE HERON (Barrie), Vol. 30, No. 2, Oct. 1986 □

Great plodding raindrops
play a child's game on me
joining dot-to-dot.

haiku by Karen Parker

THOSE PRETTY WILDLIFE STAMPS

"We stand guard over wildlife..." so says the letter accompanying the promotion literature of the CANADIAN WILDLIFE FEDERATION this season. Does that include the wolf featured on a Christmas card in their catalogue? This is a question you may want to ask if you should send any money for the wildlife stamps enclosed with their letter or purchase any of their merchandise or subscriptions. In all of this material no mention is made of the fact that the Canadian Wildlife Federation is a hunters' and anglers' association. "Funding vital research" is also given as one of the virtues of this federation, but in what measure are funds used to manipulate nature, even to destroy large numbers of predators with whom the hunters are unwilling to share the prey?



There are two Canadian groups with similar names: The CANADIAN NATURE FEDERATION (the well-known Naturalists' federation) and The CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE which is part of Environment Canada. If we're going to part with our money, let's make sure to whom we are giving it.

DB

□

From the Past

I found this water bug, Belostoma grisea, in our millpond yesterday, August 28, 1894, firmly fastened on the back of a sucker about five inches in length. The fish was propelling itself on the surface of the water with the fore fins, not using the tail at all. When they came to the shore I caught and separated them. I kept the bug, and on returning the fish to the water it struggled away on its back at the surface of the water as if paralyzed, and in a dying condition.

Milneford

C. S. MILNE

For more about Milneford (now the corner of Lawrence Ave. East and the Don Valley Parkway), read Charles Sauriol's REMEMBERING THE DON, pages 84-89.

Correction. The correct reference for the October "From the Past" is Biological Review of Ontario, vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1894 (not 1884).

□

In the Toronto Region, besides the squirrels, there are four families containing
LARGER RODENTS

Two of these families also include smaller rodents (SEE TFN 381:20:SEP 86).

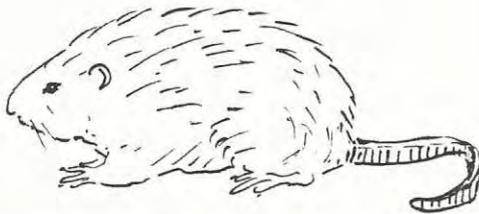
Comparative
 head-and-body length

BEAVER 70 cm



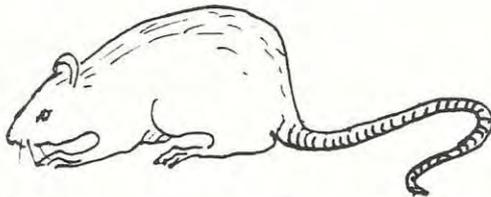
Only representative
 of family
 in Region
 (tail flattened
 top-to-bottom)

MUSKRAT
 30 cm



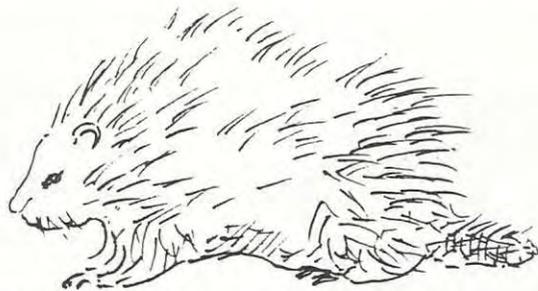
Same family as
 white-footed mice
 and voles
 (tail flattened
 side-to-side)

NORWAY RAT
 20 cm



(repeated)
 same family as
 house mouse

PORCUPINE
 50 cm



Only representative
 of family
 in Region

It's Up To You

HERBICIDES FOR WHAT?

In SIERRA, Sept./Oct. 1987 a reader asks whether chemical abuse of the earth has been halted since Rachel Carson's SILENT SPRING of 25 years ago. The answer is not comforting.

DDT was banned in the U.S. in 1972 as a result of her book, but it is still sold to developing countries. A crime of satanic proportions against the earth and against the Third World peoples.

To replace the DDT market on this continent a new breed of water-soluble pesticides was invented which are supposed to be target-specific. Biochemical experts stress more and more that this is scientific gobbledegook since no more than a fraction ever reach their targets. They do, one and all, however, leach into our groundwater and thence into our drinking water.

Pesticide use has doubled in the States since 1962, the year SILENT SPRING was published. Probably the same can be said of Canadian dependence on chemicals.

All this struck home when I passed Toronto's Old City Hall yesterday. Its lawns bear signs alerting us that they were herbicided on Oct. 4, and City Hall are doubtless congratulating themselves on this public-spirited warning. Herbicided, in October, against what? Is this a crafty vanguard assault on spring's dandelions? On spring's anything, come to that. The grass portion surrounding Old City Hall is a limited one. Is it genuinely beyond the capacity of Parks personnel to bend their backs in due course to remove any intrepid invaders? Let the Boy Scouts loose on it. Let a couple of unemployed youths loose on it. Let me loose on it. (I boast merely a balcony and would happily grub in Mother Earth if only to save her and myself yet another dose of toxins.) Worldwide evidence of dis-ease in our planet and in all living species contingent upon the wholesale use of toxic chemicals is becoming indisputable. But we are dealing with a billion-dollar industry and it will be a toss-up whether its death-throes will come before those of the planet.

Rachel Carson would turn in her grave! Before we join her, we might write to Toronto City Hall enquiring the rationale behind this particular example of Parks monomania.

Eva Davis

It's up to you! Write to the Clerk's Office, City Hall, Toronto, Ont. M5H 2N2

□



Mourning Doves
by Don River

by Owen Fisher



Ecology and Evolution of Darwin's Finches, by Peter R. Grant.
Princeton University Press, approx. \$Can30.00.

To some, Darwin's finches may not appear very exciting. In colour the males are black or greyish black and the females are even drabber. However the finches occur only in the Galapagos Islands and this underlies what makes them fascinating. Darwin collected and studied them. He could see differences between the species in bill size and shape. He remarked that though the archipelago started out with a paucity of birds, it is possible to see how the original stock had been modified according to the local environment. Peter Grant's book is the culmination of 15 years' work. He describes the variation shown amongst the finches. For example, he shows how bill size varies according to the kind of seeds available and how failure of a seed crop may lead to the death of one group while another survives. This is a detailed book with many field experiments. It will be invaluable for people interested in evolutionary theory. These drab little birds will continue to excite biologists for years to come.

Based on a review by Christopher Perrins in the Times Literary Supplement, June 5, 1987.

BREEDING BIRDS OF ONTARIO, NIDIOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION, Vol. 2: PASSERINES
by George K. Peck and Ross D. James, published by the Royal Ontario Museum, 1987.
387 pages, including 142 maps, 96 photographs, 36 ink drawings by R.D.James,
egg-date chart, plant list, bibliography, and index. \$36.

To alert the unsuspecting researcher, this new volume on Ontario's nesting passerines might have been given a sub-title "...with further data on non-passerines". The latter are included in the comprehensive egg-data chart, and there is some re-assessment of their status, as well as additional bibliography - all too valuable to be missed. As in Volume 1, most of the material has been taken from the Ontario Nest Records Scheme; a supplementary source has been material collected for the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. The format follows that of Volume 1. For each of the 144 passerine species there is a page of text with facing distribution map. The total number of Ontario breeding bird species in the two volumes is 292, with 8 still to be confirmed.

Habitat, nesting sites, nest structure and materials, and clutch size are discussed for each species. This work concentrates on breeding ranges within Ontario - only occasionally mentioning the national or international aspects. This must be borne in mind in reading such statements as "the breeding range of the Yellow-breasted Chat is confined almost entirely to the deciduous forest region of extreme southern Ontario"; this, of course, does not intend to deny its extensive breeding range in the U.S. and into Mexico. Incubation-period data are also from records within Ontario - each individual record is listed.

The photographs and accompanying text are helpful in giving a good impression of Ontario habitats and the bird species which share each of them.

▷

FOR READING (cont'd)

There is a sub-heading "Cowbird parasitism" under each affected species. The total number of parasitized species in Ontario is given as 86; the ten most often selected are listed, with the Chipping Sparrow leading. A photo of a young cowbird with its diminutive foster parent, a Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher, is most convincing! The evidence and reasons for spread of nest parasitism are further discussed in the pages devoted to the Brown-headed Cowbird.

There are many other interesting accounts, often startling, such as the mating of a male Prothonotary Warbler and female Yellow Warbler; a Tree Swallow nest in a Howitzer barrel; a squirrel-tail lining a Great Crested Flycatcher's nest; and a "colony" of 25 American Robins on a bridge.

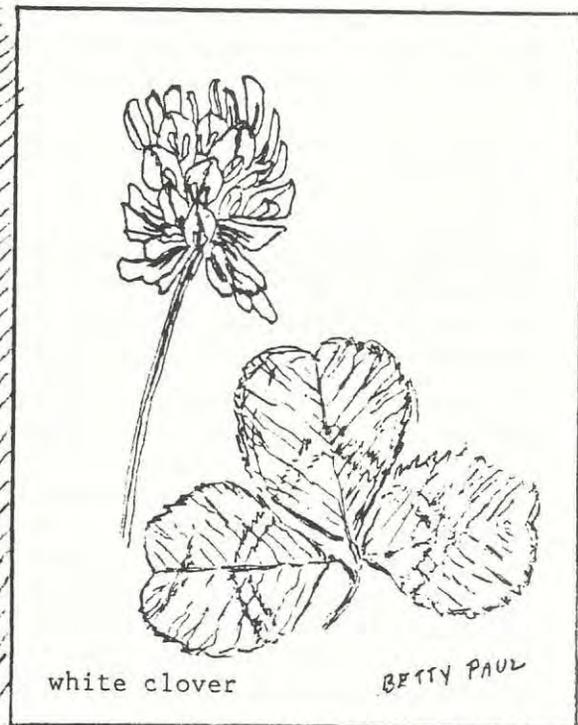
This two-volume set has the great virtue of being suitable for every level of bird-study.

DB

(See TFN 357:24 SEP 83 for review of Vol.1.)



"Two Clovers" Newtonbrook Park



Clear fall evening.
White curtains on the window
turning blue and gold.

haiku by Diana Banville

In The News

Danger in our Metro Parks?

The recent murder of a young woman while jogging through Warden Woods plus attacks on women in other parks have stimulated newspaper articles questioning the safety of parks for women who use them unaccompanied. The Toronto Star produced a half-page article on the topic. The Star made the following suggestions:

- (1) Take a friend or a dog along with you.
- (2) Let someone know when and where you will be going.
- (3) Vary your jogging route.
- (4) Don't use headphones or radios. This impairs your ability to hear someone coming on you from behind.
- (5) Avoid isolated areas and areas where you cannot see what is ahead of you.
- (6) If you see someone ahead of you who looks suspicious, change direction or say "Get out of my way". Sometimes a verbal confrontation is as effective as a physical one.
- (7) Take a Wen-Do course to increase your self-defence skills.
- (8) If attacked, resist by screaming, running away or pushing the assailant.
- (9) Report any incident to the police.

Ron Dubyk, manager for parks in Metro's east end, feels that while he is concerned about the health and safety of people who use parks, he must also respond to those who feel that some areas of parks should be left in their natural state. It is pleasing to note that at least one park official is aware that there are people who think that parks should be more than acres of mown grass.

See article by Dana Flavelle, The Toronto Star, September 21, 1987.

Ed. note: Members should take seriously the safety points mentioned above. It is much safer to go in groups than to go alone and this applies to men as well as women. Injuries and accidents do occur even on TFN outings. With a group of at least three, if a person is injured, one person can stay with the injured person and the other can go for help. If your group numbers four, then the person going for help does not have to go alone. Safety matters are best thought of before you begin your walk. If we as a group want to have larger naturalized areas within parks, then we should use those parks in a safety-conscious manner. Courting disaster is not the way to change parks policy.

▷ Send newsletter clippings to Louise Herzberg, 59 Hillside Dr., Toronto M4P 1T5

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

From the Annals of Scarborough (2)

1. East York Municipal Council has greater courage than its equivalent in Scarborough. East York Council knew how to bite the bullet. Scarborough Council does not. When East York Council was faced in 1985 with an overflowing council chamber and person after person begging council to save the Don Valley Brickworks site, East York Council voted in a way which saved the site. East York Council realized that there comes a point when council cannot go on ignoring informed public opinion.

What did Scarborough Council do in a similar situation? On 21 September when the future of the Rouge River Valley was at stake, 700 people turned up for a meeting. They implored council to save that valley and not permit development in Scarborough's northeast corner. Scarborough Council voted 10-6 in favour of deferring the whole issue until 2 November. It decided it couldn't debate past midnight. . . .

See articles by Royson James in The Toronto Star, September 22, 1987 and by Gay Abbate in The Globe & Mail, September 23, 1987.

2. Although some Scarborough officials can't quite believe that it happened, Scarborough Council has succeeded in protecting two woodlots in Scarborough's downtown. Council has been trying since 1968 to ensure the trees on the lots would not be cut. It has negotiated an agreement with the T. Eaton Realty Co. by which Scarborough receives 4.9 hectares of land in exchange for 2.7 hectares. Councillors are astonished that the Eaton Realty has agreed to the deal since the woodlots are prime development sites. Controller Ken Morrish said councillors should not question the realty company's motives. They should just grab the agreement and run.

See Globe & Mail, September 22, 1987 and Toronto Star, September 22, 1987.

Photographing the Coelacanth

Early this year the ROM displayed a prized possession to the public--a fresh, recently-acquired body of a coelacanth. They displayed the coelacanth in a deep freezer with a transparent top. The coelacanth is the only surviving member of a group of fish called the *crossopterygii*--a word which comes from a Greek root meaning tassels or fringe. This family is regarded as being ancestral to amphibians and other land vertebrates. It was thought to be extinct when a living coelacanth was caught in 1938 off the coast of southern Africa. The fish was regarded with astonishment and delight. The coelacanth is a deep-sea fish which is occasionally caught by native fishermen. Recently a team of West German scientists used a miniature submarine to photograph the coelacanth in the Indian Ocean off the Comoros

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IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

Islands. They recorded the coelacanth as "performing headstands, swimming belly up and sometimes backwards".

See Globe and Mail, September 24, 1987.

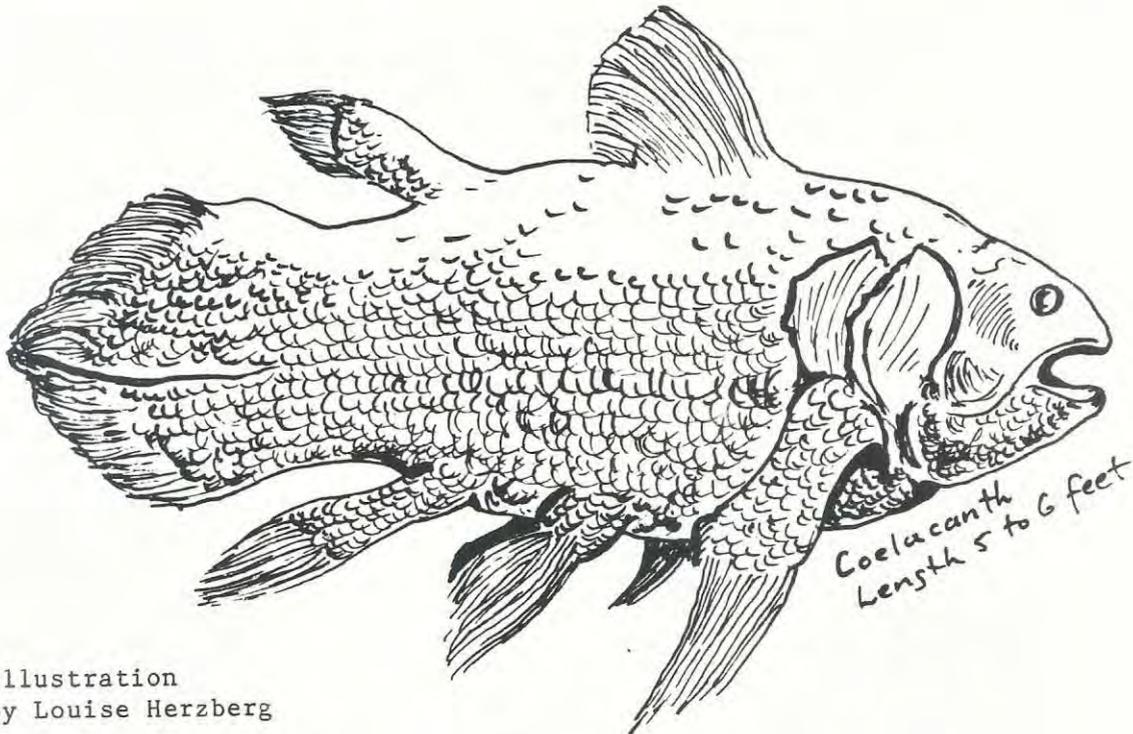


illustration
by Louise Herzberg

News snippets

- ▷ Ontario hunters of moose and deer have been warned not to eat the kidneys and livers of the animals they kill. This warning is because of high levels of the heavy metal cadmium. Cadmium levels in moose and deer are highest in central Ontario and lowest in southwestern Ontario. No explanation is given of regional differences. See Globe & Mail, September 22, 1987.
- ▷ A bald eagle dived at a man walking along a country road in Newfoundland. The eagle braked above his head and then dived at him repeatedly. When it began to circle above him he threw his lunch pail at it. The eagle made off with his ham and cheese sandwiches. The man speculated that the eagle was attracted to him by the smell of fish on his clothes. See Globe & Mail, September ?, 1987.
- ▷ The city of Brantford, the province and the Grand River Conservation Authority have embarked on a ten-year, \$14.9 million plan to stabilize the banks of the Grand River. In 1986-87, 30 property owners in Brantford saw their backyards disappear into the river. The first stage of the salvage plan involves property acquisition along the north bank. See Globe & Mail, September 23, 1987.

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

- ▷ Environmentalists using horns, whistles, drums, tambourines and anything that would make a noise, invaded forest regions in Italy to scare away wildlife. Their efforts were timed to interfere with the opening of Italy's hunting season. The World Wildlife Fund and the Green Party backed the demonstration. See Toronto Star, September 21, 1987.
- ▷ German warships sunk at Scapa Flow during World War II have become one of the world's richest lobster-fishing grounds. The warships provide a most agreeable habitat for lobsters. See Toronto Star, September 1, 1987.
- ▷ A number of botanists have banded together to raise funds for an inventory of North American plants. They call their project "Flora of North America". The inventory will take the form of a computer database and be particularly helpful in conservation efforts and land management. Science, 28 August 1987, vol. 237, no. 4818, pp. 967-968.

□



REPORT

NATURALISTS AGAINST HUNTING

Mr. Valerius Geist in his PROBE POST Essay, "Conservation Unravelling: Three Threats to Wildlife" (August 1986) ascribes North America's wildlife conservation to three established bases.

- 1) The lack of a market for the flesh and parts of wildlife.
This base was established 70 years ago as an outcome of intense and lengthy battle.
- 2) The allocation of the material benefits of wildlife to the public domain, by law, not by virtue of position, inheritance, or wealth. This placed wildlife within the provenance of the state.
- 3) The belief that wildlife is a food source available when needed, i.e., wildlife management is a "form of food production".

The first base is under attack from the game ranching philosophy whereby venison would be sold to food outlets and velvet antlers and other animal parts directed towards a profitable Oriental market.

The second is reduced by hunting leases, shooting reserves, etc. which thrive on the sale of access to hunting areas.

The third is weakened by the view that hunting is for "sport", i.e., for "recreation", rather than for food.

Mr. Geist was at first a supporter of game ranching. It took him eight years to realize the devastating consequences attendant upon its adoption. It is being touted as a means of raising superior meat as well as of servicing Oriental demands for velvet antlers for aphrodisiac use, along with the sale of other animal parts. Mr. Geist points out that game ranching inescapably leads to the elimination of predator species since the production of venison is not an activity compatible with the existence of bear, wolf, and similar wildlife. All European countries which have made a business of game ranching have had to be ruthless with regard to any wildlife which might impinge on their herds.

Further, when a market for venison and wildlife parts is opened up, with all that follows of producers, inspectors, buyers and consumers, concentrated policing against poaching is mandatory. This is a historical fact which has been forgotten in Canada. The U.S. Cavalry had to protect Yellowstone and other national parks when these were being established and the Army was able to leave, 30 years later, only after the sale of venison had been outlawed. In contemporary West Germany every owner of a hunting territory is a deputized policeman with the right to kill, a right which can also be accorded to each of the country's 190,000 registered hunters. With a cast of literally thousands, and by such radical means, the Germans have managed a market for venison with only a minimum of poaching.

New Zealand has solved the problem by giving its state foresters police powers which exceed those of its regular police force, and has disbarred the public from huge areas of hitherto public land in order to allow game ranching.

An army of food inspectors follows, with police powers to oversee the passage of wildlife meat to the retail market.

From these examples, Mr. Geist deduces that a venison market in North America would spell death to deer herds everywhere. Alberta, Mr. Geist's home ground, has 115 unarmed wardens for 258,275 square miles. Notwithstanding, a wildlife act (Bill 85, Chap. W.91 of the Statutes of Alberta) was passed in 1984, laying

▷

NATURALISTS AGAINST HUNTING (cont'd)

the groundwork for an open market in venison and wildlife parts. There are already in place in Manitoba 100 applications for game ranching permits. Funded research has been undertaken by the National Science and Engineering Research Council and game ranching interests are becoming ever more vociferous. These same interests have endorsed a document signed in 1980 by all federal and provincial wildlife ministers, the "Guidelines for Wildlife Policy in Canada", which supports game ranching. There are already restaurants catering to an illegal market in venison. There is already continuing attack by poaching gangs upon the elk and grizzlies of Yellowstone Park. The long-range consequences of lease hunting on established wildlife conservation would be equally destructive. Historically, lease hunting has led to the following sequence: hunting becomes the hallmark of an ever smaller, more influential clique; this invites the public to cock a snook at privilege and to poach, with fellow approbation; landowners fight back and bloodshed ensues; wildlife, caught between private "ownership" and an alienated, uncaring populace, is decimated. This has been the course of events in Europe and Asia and is taking place today in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

The belief that hunting and "sport" are synonymous is an ancient view which restricted hunting rights to rulers. The idea of sportsmanship (as opposed to sport) in the sense of human restraint against wanton killing, of "honourable" use, is a modern one, so that to the public "sport" hunting means by and large purposeless killing, not killing to eat. Mr. Geist sees this dichotomy as leading to the breakdown of good wildlife management. The strength of North America's wildlife conservation was built on the efforts of local conservationists who had a vested interest in wildlife: namely, a portion of the wildlife harvest. "Deny the harvest...and wildlife is the loser."

Mr. Geist sympathizes with those who ask "must we kill wild things?". He sees the options as continuance of wildlife management, or the handing of land over to agriculture, forestry, mining, transportation and urban spread with wildlife becoming the exclusive "property" of wealth and privilege.

Game ranching leads to these three things: markets in venison and wildlife parts; lease hunting; "sport" hunting. All three lead to poaching on a continuing and massive scale. In Mr. Geist's view, these will destroy the North American system of wildlife and nature conservation.

Eva Davis

Ed. Note: The Canadian Nature Federation has issued a paper on "Game Ranching in Canada" which declares CNF policy to be firmly against this activity as inconsistent with the principles and goals of naturalists. To obtain a copy write to the CNF, 75 Albert, Suite 203, Ottawa K1P 6G1.

□

Ring-billed gulls hover,
wanting to land on the beach.
Too much swallowwort!

Haiku by Helen Juhola

ISSUES

AN ACCIDENT WAITING TO HAPPEN

Shipments of dangerous goods by rail through Metropolitan Toronto pose serious risks to life and property, according to M-TRAC, the rail safety group organized after the Mississauga train derailment in 1979.

The rail industry and its friendly regulator, the Federal Government, continue to gamble that more than 60,000 carloads of dangerous goods moving through the greater Metro area yearly will not be involved in a serious accident. They consider another Mississauga to be statistically unlikely in Metro. Yet rail accidents continue. On July 14, 1987, three engines and 31 cars of a freight train derailed in the Eglinton Avenue and Don Mills Road area. Fortunately, the one carload of dangerous goods remained on the rails. The cause of the derailment is under investigation.

There have been improvements in rail safety in the past eight years, but not enough to reduce high risks involved in the shipment of dangerous goods across the most densely populated rail corridor in Canada. Speeds are still too high for dangerous goods loads and monitoring of those speeds totally inadequate. The rail and chemical industries oppose bold, clear marking of dangerous goods cars making quick identification by emergency response teams difficult. The findings of the Hinton, Alberta disaster leave serious questions on health standards for crews and possible on-the-job use of drugs.

Human error, mechanical failure, indifference to public safety will continue to affect every mode of transportation, but the Metro public is bearing too much unnecessary risk from dangerous goods rail traffic, particularly when 80% of that traffic is destined for other parts of Canada and the States and only the remaining 20% for local delivery. The risk factor is exacerbated by the extreme difficulty of successful evacuation by emergency response teams in the event of a serious accident, particularly with the large number of schools, homes and businesses in close proximity to the tracks.

Following the North York derailment, the City of Toronto called on the Minister of Transport, John Crosbie, to slow all dangerous goods rail shipments in Metro to 25 mph. The Minister refused. He is waiting for the recommendations of yet another Federal study; this one is being prepared by the Toronto Area Rail Transportation of Dangerous Goods Task Force. The Task Force is the Government's response to repeated demands from Metro governments and community groups to reduce rail risks from dangerous goods.

There is no guarantee that the Task Force will recommend substantive changes or, if it does, that the Government will act on them. Many reports on the necessity for safer shipping gather dust in Ottawa. To ensure that this will not happen, the concerned public should contact the Task Force with its recommendations and learn when public hearings will be held. Elected representatives at all levels of government should be made aware of safety concerns. To find out more contact Mr. E.J. Legg, Executive Director, Toronto Area Rail Transportation of Dangerous Goods Task Force, 4900 Yonge St., Suite 200, Willowdale M2N 6A6 (224-4391). M-TRAC also welcomes suggestions and questions. Contact Mr. Harry Behrend, M-TRAC, 181 University Ave. Suite 1202, Toronto M5H 3M7 (365-0301).

Linda W. Marshall

ISSUES (cont'd)

WEEDS* VS. LITTER

In an article by Frank Jones in the Toronto Star (Aug. 21, 1987) on urban wilderness gardens, Mr. Jones points out that the Ontario Weed Control Act goes back to 1884 and was designed for the well-being of farmers' crops. However, in today's urban areas a weed inspector will be despatched upon receipt of a complaint, to warn offenders. If they do not comply, a city crew will eventually "clean up" their plot and forward the bill. This procedure presents an extra hazard to wildflower gardeners in that, if on holiday when the neighbour calls in the City Property Department, they may return to find their yard decimated.

I always find it astonishing that government has power to do this but is apparently helpless in the face of those who leave litter trailing to their front doors. Why do "weeds" engender such heat amongst some homeowners, but garbage not. We have all encountered pockets of no-man's-land which appear to be outside the responsibility of any authority whatsoever. We have a City Property weed crew. Where's the City Property litter crew? If there isn't one, is it because we have all become inured to seeing the blight of rubbish as an urban inevitability? In this case, may we hope it will also work in the opposite direction and that people will eventually accept wildflower gardens as an urban inevitability.

Eva Davis

* Wildflowers

□

PATTER SONG

*with apologies to Matthew Arnold, the Beatles
and my kindergarten teacher.*

*Wind, wind blow me away
over the hills and far away.
Blow me right back to yesterday.*

*Yesterday the currawongs sang,
yesterday had a eucalypt tang.
Wind, wind blow me away.*

*Yesterday the swan turned black,
yesterday was a dusty track.
Wind, wind blow me away.*

*Blow me back to my native land
where they brew billy tea at the drop of a hand,
make bush lemon jam while the brolgas dance
and the brumbies prance -*

Wind, wind, was it yesterday?

Louise Herzberg

Project

M E T R O S W E A P

What does it mean? It is the Metro Toronto Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan which is designing a program to take care of the 3,000,000 tonnes of solid waste (household garbage and other non-hazardous refuse) which is produced each year in Metro Toronto and in the Regions of York and Durham (on whose lands we dump). Something has to be done and SOON. Space is running out.

What can you do? Consider the following ways and pick the ones that suit you best.

- become informed about the issues
- discuss ideas for change with your friends and other contacts
- let the SWEAP team know what you think
- attend a workshop
- get involved in a task force
- join an advisory caucus
- read a report and comment on it to SWEAP
- begin or increase your own recycling efforts

Why should you get involved? Every day each of us produces garbage that gets taken care of by "the system". There are now so many of us producing so much that "the system" needs to be changed.

Who can participate? Everyone who lives in Metro Toronto and the Regions of York and Durham who has anything to do with the garbage from this area - handlers, haulers, generators, recyclers, disposers - is invited to become involved.

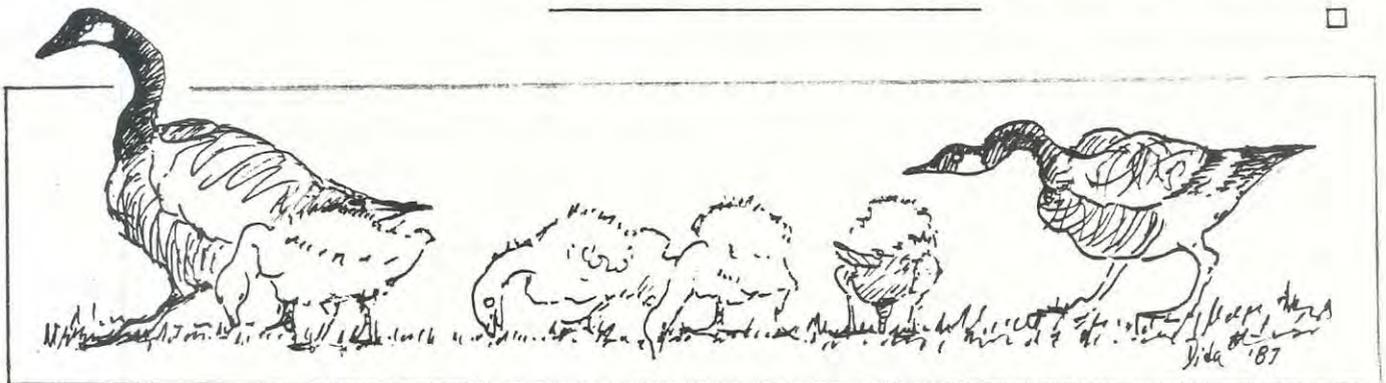
How can you get involved? There are several possible levels of involvement. If you simply want to keep up-to-date on what's happening, become a PARTICIPANT. Your name will go on the mailing list and if you wish, you can sign up for Workshops or Task Forces at a later date.

Workshops and Task Forces: Beginning soon, a series of small-group, one-time-only WORKSHOPS will be held for interested Participants to discuss whatever current reports or ideas are under consideration. TASK FORCES are small groups that will meet several times to develop recommendations on a specific problem. Appropriate technical staff will be available to assist each Task Force as needed.

To become involved in METRO SWEAP, decide the ways you want to act and contact the SWEAP office - Public Participation Program, SWEAP, Dept. of Works, Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, 439 University Ave., 18th floor, TORONTO M5G 1Y8 or call 392-5420 or 1-800-387-9200.

--Adapted from SWEAP News, Sept. 8, 1987, No. 1

□



Wild Canada Goose Family - Metro Zoo grounds - June 25, 1987

IN EXCHANGE

THE THREAT TO THE RIVER REDHORSE

In the GLOBE AND MAIL on November 26, 1985, I noticed a call for tenders from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to construct and operate a micro-hydro power facility. This facility would be a Blakeney Falls on the Mississippi River between Pakenham and Almonte, in Lanark County west of Ottawa. Blakeney Falls is a small but charming area of natural beauty, and I was unhappy to think it might be spoiled.

As it happens, Dr. Don McAllister, Research Curator of Fishes at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, sent us a copy of the Museum's SYLLOGEUS 54 -- RARE, ENDANGERED AND EXTINCT FISHES IN CANADA for Christmas as he had discovered the rare River Redhorse (*Moxostoma carinatum*) at Blakeney Falls, which is near our cottage on the Mississippi River. I reported to him the possibility of the dam.

The status of the River Redhorse was established as rare by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. It is known from only three areas of Canada, one in southwestern Ontario, a second near Montreal, and a third in the Mississippi River. The most viable population is in the Mississippi River.

I heard from neighbours and residents in Blakeney that others were concerned about the park being spoiled, and decided to express my concern to the Province's elected officials. In March of 1986, I wrote to the Hon. J. Bradley, Minister of the Environment; and Mr. Al Mack, Ministry of Natural Resources, Carleton Place; as well as my MPP., Mr. Reuben Baetz.

The responses I received were that the Environment Ministry originally had regarded the project as small and of minimal impact, but after local objections, it was reviewing the matter with people knowledgeable about fish. Mr. Kerrio said a delay would be put on the approval until investigations on the River Redhorse were done in the spring. From Mr. Baetz, I received a copy of a letter he had received from Mr. Kerrio, who said it was government policy to encourage private sector hydro development and that the Dupuis family, who already had a generator at Galetta on the lower Mississippi River, wanted another at Blakeney. The Dupuis family was prepared to sponsor some exploratory research into the River Redhorse that summer (1986).

In early October, I wrote again to Mr. Kerrio to find out the results of their research and was told that the proponent did not complete all the research required, and subsequently withdrew his request to develop the site at Blakeney.

I hope the park will remain unspoiled area without any buildings. It seems a contradiction to allow "development" in public land which is for all to enjoy in its natural state. It also seems to me that it is a conflict of interest when the Ministry gets a percentage of the profit.

I have no previous experience in this sort of thing, but it shows that anyone can have an influence if we take the time to write and express our views.

an article by Jennifer Chaundy in TRAIL AND LANDSCAPE (Ottawa), Vol. 21, No 2, April 1987

□

Spiraling slowly,
golden leaf with scarlet tinge.
A chill in the air.

haiku by J. Kenneth Cook

A Naturalist's Code of Ethics

BIRDING ETHICS

1. BIRDERS MUST ALWAYS ACT IN WAYS THAT DO NOT ENDANGER THE WELFARE OF BIRDS OR OTHER WILDLIFE.

In keeping with this principle we will:-

- * Observe and photograph birds without knowingly disturbing them in any significant way.
- * Avoid chasing or repeatedly flushing birds.
- * Only sparingly use recordings or similar methods of attracting birds and not use these methods in heavily birded areas.
- * Keep an appropriate distance from nests and nesting colonies so as not to disturb them or expose them to danger.
- * Refrain from handling birds or eggs unless engaged in recognized research activities.

2. BIRDERS MUST ALWAYS ACT IN WAYS THAT DO NOT HARM THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

In keeping with this principle we will:

- * Stay on existing roads, trails, and pathways whenever possible in order to avoid trampling or otherwise disturbing fragile habitat.
- * Leave all habitat as we found it.

3. BIRDERS MUST ALWAYS RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

In keeping with this principle we will:

- * Respect the privacy and property of others by observing "No Trespassing" signs and by asking permission to enter private or posted lands.
- * Observe all laws and the rules and regulations which govern public use of birding areas.
- * Practise common courtesy in our contacts with others. For example, we will limit our requests for information, and we will make them at reasonable hours of the day.
- * Always behave in a manner that will enhance the image of the birding community in the eyes of the public.

4. BIRDERS IN GROUPS SHOULD ASSUME SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

As group members we will:

- * Take special care to alleviate the problems and disturbances that are multiplied when more people are present.
- * Act in consideration of the group's interest, as well as our own.
- * Support by our actions the responsibility of the group leader(s) for the conduct of the group.

As group leaders we will:

- * Assume responsibility for the conduct of the group.
- * Learn and inform the group of any special rules, regulations, or conduct applicable to the area or habitat being visited.
- * Limit groups to a size that does not threaten the environment or the peace and tranquility of others.
- * Teach others birding ethics by our words and example.

NOTE: A few additional suggestions for your birding pleasure and that
OF YOUR FELLOW BIRDERS.

- Please refrain from blocking the view of people who are using their binoculars.
- Please try to keep talking on the trail at a low level to avoid disturbing others who are listening for birds.

from EARTHWAYS (Sarnia), May 1987

□

Organizations of Interest to Naturalists

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"The Challenge of Foodland Preservation" is the title of an article by John Kass (ONTARIO ENVIRONMENT NETWORK NEWS, Vol. 2, #3, June-July 1987).

Mr. Kass writes that a United Nations' study forecasts a one-third loss of the world's foodlands by the end of the century.

Canada's inability to grow enough food, both for ourselves and for the world, looks set to materialize as early as the year 2025. Fifty-five per cent of Class 1-3 agricultural land (the only soil which can support crops) is situated within a hundred miles of the largest urban centres. It is estimated that from the CN tower, 37% of the most productive agricultural land in Canada can be viewed. Ontario contains over 50% of Canada's Class 1 soil and, owing to climate and soil composition, can produce the broadest range of agricultural crops in the country.

One quarter of the nation's economic health relies on agriculture, and Ontario crops account for nearly 30% of the nation's farm cash receipts.

"The Ontario Institute of Agrologists has calculated that to produce enough food in Ontario to satisfy the population 25 years from now, an additional 2 million acres would have to be brought into production". Not kept in production. Brought into production. Don't we all groan each year as we encounter afresh the galloping urbanization of what used to be countryside, the disappearance of farmland under that obscene contradiction, the industrial park, along with wall-to-wall housing, each structure sitting on a postage stamp of land to get the most building profits for the least amount of yardage.

Agricultural "protection" as such is encapsulated in the provincial FOODLANDS GUIDELINES, totally lacking in legal clout amongst municipalities dizzied by the higher tax base of industry. Since implementation of zoning and planning is in the hands of these municipalities, a province-wide plan and strategy are mandatory if Ontario's best farmland is to be saved. This plan must include as well protection for the farmer, since he too is an endangered species, and both he and his land are essential to human survival -- an intelligence, in the language of military despatches, which does not yet seem to have reached government ministries.

A successful example of fighting regional city hall has been given by PALS (Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society), a citizens' organization formed in 1976. Thanks to their efforts, the Ontario Municipal Board limited the boundaries of the proposed Niagara Policy Plan so that of nearly 7000 acres of fruitlands, 4400 acres were preserved. Battle is never-ending, however, since the regional plan gives little protection, and municipalities appear to favour industrial parks and gravel pits rather than the fruitland industry already in place.

▷ For further information on PALS and their objectives write to Jim Hasler, PALS, P.O. Box 1090, St. Catharines L2R 7A3.

EVA DAVIS

□

November, first snow.
It's still there this morning on
the east-facing slope.

haiku by Diana Banville

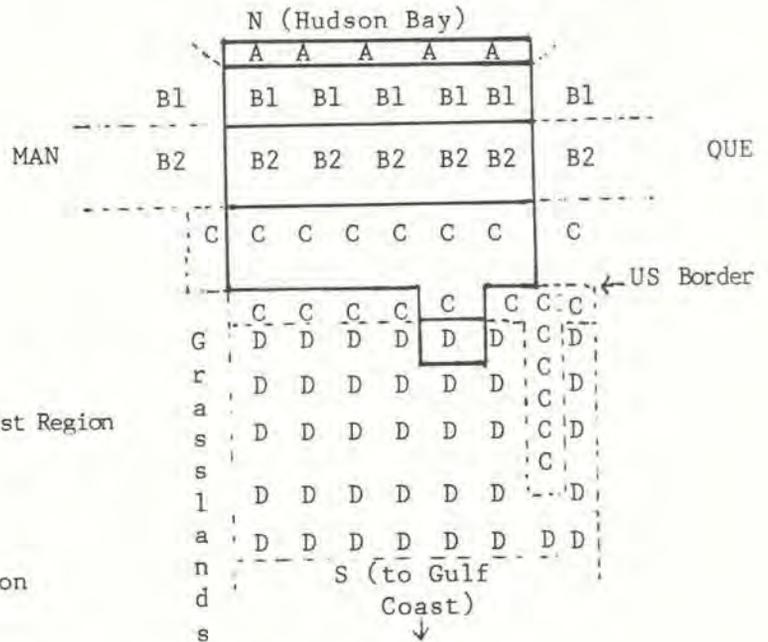
REGIONAL TERMS

Ontario falls within four major "natural regions" or "life zones" of the continent, which have been variously described:

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH

- A. Tundra Region
 or: Arctic Life Zone
 or: Barren Ground
- B. Coniferous Forest Region
 or: Boreal Forest Region
 or: Northern Forest Region
 or: Hudsonian Life Zone (1)
 and
 Canadian Life Zone (2)
- C. Mixed Forest Region
 or: Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region
 or: Transition Life Zone
 or: Alleghenian Life Zone
- D. Deciduous Forest Region
 or: Central Hardwood Forest Region
 or: Upper Austral Life Zone
 or: Carolinian Life Zone

IMAGINE ONTARIO IN BANDS



The most northern, "A" and "B", are continent-wide bands, though "A" is represented in Ontario only by a narrow strip along the south shore of Hudson Bay.

Speaking in continental terms, "B" and "C" may be referred to collectively as "The North Woods" or as "Northern Forest Region", though most authors reserve this latter term for "B".

"B" is sometimes further split into two sub-regions, the more northern being "forest and barren" (1), and the more southern "predominantly forest" (2). Other times they are "lumped", with the more northern regarded as transitional. However, if split, the two sub-regions fit neatly into the life-zone categories "Hudsonian" and "Canadian". These "life-zone" terms are used to describe not only latitude ranges, but altitude ranges, of flora and fauna as well. (Thus, for example, the neotropical species called the yellow-green grosbeak deserves its scientific name *Caryothraustes canadensis*.)

"C" uses the term "Transition" with a capital "T" as it was originally thought of as transitional between the central hardwoods and the northern conifers. But it merits its more distinctive names because it too has its share of "typical" life-forms. *Betula allegheniensis* (the yellow birch) is well known in Toronto, as well as red pine, white pine, eastern hemlock, and mountain maple. Surpassing provincial borders (especially to the east) we share this region, as well, with several of the northern United States. A long finger, following the Appalachian Range, dips well into the southern states, the mountains providing similar conditions to those further north.

▷

Regional terms - cont'd

"D", our most southerly region, is bordered by some of the same states as "C" but takes in many more states as it extends itself south. A popular name, in Ontario, for region "D" is "The Carolinian Zone", because of its southern connotation. Also it lends itself as adjective, better than the other terms, when discussing species - particularly in the "Carolinian Canada" project literature aimed at conservation of disappearing Carolinian species and habitats. On the other hand, our most popular Ontario and Canadian guide-books, use the term "deciduous" as more descriptive of the Region. The term most often encountered in the United States for essentially the same region is "Central Hardwood Forest" (speaking continentally, between north and south). In Connecticut I recall tuliptree referred to as a "Central hardwood", we would call it "Carolinian". The northern boundary of this region "D", depending on the map one is following, may appear to end along Lake Erie, or somewhere along Lake Ontario - near Hamilton, or Toronto, or Kingston, but in fact some "Carolinian" species may be found along the St. Lawrence even into Quebec. Authors make arbitrary decisions, since there is necessarily a "transitional" zone between any two regions or zones. *Carpinus caroliniana* (American hornbeam, bluebeech, or muscle-tree) which we enjoy in Toronto, also occurs in places on the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.

Just judging by the literature to hand, it appears that about sixty percent of the trees in "D" zone are to be found in southern Ontario, about fifteen percent in Metropolitan Toronto - or about ten trees, nearly all reaching full tree size here. This, of course, depends on one's interpretation of a given range. A small tree in our area, sassafras, even extends beyond "D" zone into the Lower Austral - but then so does the eastern cottonwood.

The bulk of the trees in Toronto span regions "C" and "D", including eastern hop-hornbeam, American beech, northern red oak, black cherry, sugar maple, silver maple, white ash, and about ten other large trees as well as small trees and shrubs.

This is not to say we do not have our share of "Canadian" trees, all of which extend from region "B" south into region "C", and some of these - like the eastern white cedar, balsam poplar, and paper birch - are among our most familiar large trees in Toronto.

Where maps are concerned, the continental approach gives a much better notion of how our local species fit into the whole picture. But the greater the geographical range, the more general the picture, and consequently the less local accuracy. Thus more detailed national and provincial maps are valuable (but it would help if the authors would show continuity beyond boundaries and borders). Comparing guide books and atlases, we begin to see patterns.

Diana Banville

References: (All of these include maps.)

- Judd, W.W., & J. Murray Speirs - A NATURALIST'S GUIDE TO ONTARIO, U.of T.Press 1964
 Soper, James H., & Margaret L. Heimburger - SHRUBS OF ONTARIO - ROM 1982
 Hosie, R.C. - NATIVE TREES OF CANADA - Environment Canada 1969
 Brockman, C. Frank - TREES OF NORTH AMERICA - Golden Press 1968
 SEASONS - "Carolinian Canada" issue, Federation of Ontario Naturalists 1985

□

THE SWALLOWS OF PEMBROKE

Although Pembroke capitalizes on the nickname "Canada's Capistrano", it is much more than that - Capistrano has nothing remotely like the annual summer gathering of swallows in downtown Pembroke. A Canadian Wildlife Service count conducted by Ken Ross in 1983 estimated 5000 birds a minute, with up to 7000 during peak periods in August, for a total count of 115,000 one night. The flock includes bank, barn, cliff, rough-winged, and tree swallows, and the purple martin - probably not all at the same time.

Twice daily, beginning early in July, the swallows put on their display. Half an hour before sunset they begin to arrive from their feeding-grounds and, as the sun sets, more and more funnel in. For about an hour they circle and glide freely in a swarm above the river mouth, twittering incessantly. The light fades and the birds descend rapidly into the roost and settle down for the night.

The roost is a small grove of willows on a sand spit at the mouth of the Muskrat River, relatively isolated on the north by the Ottawa River, and on the south by a high railway embankment which separates the city from its waterfront. The swallows used to roost in barns, boathouses, and old mills; as these burned or were torn down, they moved to the willows.

When development threatened the roosting area in 1983, Will Clark's 50-page proposal to the City of Pembroke caused Council to move quickly to protect it. Following Will Clark's lead, the City became aware of the swallows and "The Festival of Swallows" in August became a tourist attraction to boost the local economy.

Unfortunately, the willows and the sand-spit may be in danger. "The Swallow Roost Advisory Committee" (federal, provincial, municipal and local naturalists and business people) set up in 1983 to deal with the threat of development, was resurrected in 1985 to deal with the threat of erosion.

Will Clark, a researcher at Petawawa National Forestry Institute, and his wife Caryl, first learned of the swallows when they moved to Pembroke in 1981. Clark's efforts to publicize the roost and solicit support from numerous organizations brought fame to the swallows and earned him awards in 1984 from the City of Pembroke and from the Federation of Ontario Naturalists for his outstanding contribution to the cause of conservation in Ontario. The Clarks led the "F.O.N. Swallow Tour" in 1985; the group was welcomed by Mayor Campbell of Pembroke. Will Clark presented a paper at the "International Council for Bird Preservation" held in Kingston, Ontario, June 17, 1986.

The morning exodus of swallows is different from the evening arrival. Before sunrise the birds are sleeping in the dark, silent grove; then one bird chirps and slowly the twittering of thousands can be heard. As dawn comes alive with their song, the first wave of swallows bursts from the trees and fans out across the Ottawa River; for twenty minutes, wave upon wave explodes from the willows. With the rising sun the last swallow has gone to the feeding grounds. As August wears on, the numbers decrease and by early September, the roost lies empty. The swallows have migrated to the southern United States and as far away as Central and South America.

Joyce Cave

Ed. Note: Literature listed on following page
has been donated to TFN Library
by Joyce Cave.

▷

The Swallows of Pembroke (cont'd)

Adapted from the following articles:

- G. Bennett, "Those Pembroke Swallows", BIRDFINDING IN CANADA, 6(2) Mar. 1986, 21.
 Wm. R. Clark, "Pembroke Swallow Roost Largest Ever", BIRDFINDING IN CANADA, 4(6) Nov. 1984, 6.
 Wm. R. Clark, "Canada's Capistrano", NATURE CANADA, 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 1984, 14.
 Suzanne Kingsmill, "Pembroke's Swallows", SEASONS, 27(2) Summer 1987, 31.
 Hilary Mackenzie, "Swallows the Bait for Tourist Flocks in Bypassed Town", THE GLOBE AND MAIL, Aug. 24, 1984.
 A.L. Sherman, "The Last Word", PEMBROKE OBSERVER, JAN. 11, 1985.
 "Ontario Naturalists See Swallows", PEMBROKE OBSERVER, Oct. 7, 1985.
 "Swallows on International Agenda", Press Release, The International Council for Bird Preservation, Pembroke, Ontario, June 27, 1986.

□



Two forms of thimbleweed grow at the TFN's Jim Baillie Nature Reserve (though not closely associated as shown here), sometimes listed separately as *Anemone riparia* (with narrow heads), and *Anemone virginiana* (with broad heads), and sometimes "lumped" under the latter name. Flowers of this genus are often called "windflower", a translation of "Anemone" from the Greek.

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE "DIFFERENT" PROVINCE

If you want to enjoy the many facets of Nature in Newfoundland, combined with a comfortable and most interesting bus trip, may we recommend the Fiesta Tour called "McCarthy's Party". Organized and escorted by the McCarthy family, the tour not only shows you the scenic and historic highlights of the province, but the McCarthys' obvious love for, and pride in Newfoundland give you an insight into the history, the folklore, the language and the humour of this "different" province.

On July 26, 1987, we flew via CP Air to Deer Lake, where the tour bus met us. Jim McCarthy, a history teacher, was our guide, and proceeded to "teach" us all about his province. He was conversant with all phases of Newfoundland life, and by taking us into little fishing villages, made it possible for us to meet and talk to the local people. We saw how they live, and understood better the problems and concerns they had about logging and fishing. We were invited into their homes and tasted beautifully cooked pies and tarts, using native fruits of Newfoundland - the bakeapple, a small yellow fruit about the size of a cherry, and partridgeberry, a slightly tart fruit which grows in bogs. We had fish and chips, done in the best batter we had ever tasted, and at one spot we were encouraged to eat caplin, a small fish which comes to shore in thousands; it is gathered, packed in salt, then spread out on racks called "flakes" to dry. We weren't used to picking up a whole fish with head and tail intact, and biting into it as if it were a sandwich! However, it is considered a delicacy there, so we felt we should at least try it.

We had plenty of time to see the birds and flowers, for every time we stopped to visit a historical or scenic spot, there were opportunities to look around and see the Nature side of things. Jim was very quick to point out the birds in the area, and we were surprised to see loons and ospreys on the lakes; for some reason we just hadn't expected to see them there. Black-legged kittiwakes, terns, and herring gulls were everywhere. Jim also took us out to a bog, where we could walk on the springy turf, and see the bakeapple growing, as well as the pitcher plant, which is their provincial flower. As in Ireland, the turf is like peat, which can be dug up, dried, and used as fuel.

We had a free day in St. John's, so we arranged to go out on a bird island charter trip. This was a highlight for us, as we went to the Sea Bird Sanctuary Islands. The three-foot waves and rain which we met once we got out into the ocean didn't dampen anyone's spirits, and it was great fun, even if we had to hold on to something as we stood at the rear of the boat with our binoculars. We were fascinated with the puffins on Gull Island - 120,000 nesting at one time. On Green Island we found murrets - said to number 150,000, along with black guillemots. There were supposed to be Leach's storm-petrels too, but we missed them in the masses of other birds. We even tried cod-jigging on the way back, and one of our group caught an ugly looking fish called sculpin, which they call "devil fish"; it was released after everyone examined it.

We saw a lot during the one-week trip, and it was all enjoyable. True to its name, it was a real "party". We had a "come-from-away" reception when we arrived, and a "screech-in" party on the last day. During the week we were treated to Jim's endless fund of local stories, customs, and samples of typical Irish humour.

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Nature Holidays - by bus - cont'd

We added five new birds to our Life List, and Sybil identified 42 wildflowers. So we proved that an ordinary "bus trip" can still be the means of exploring Nature, and all that it has to offer.

Don Carmichael

Ed.Note: "Fiesta Tours" can be arranged through any travel agent. The height of the season is May-July. We welcome further submissions for this series "Nature Travel - by train or bus".

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DE HOOP

"Hoop" is an Afrikaans word with two meanings: "pile; heap" or "hope". I prefer the latter in translating the name of a nature reserve in the Cape Province of South Africa. Dr. Douglas Hey spoke to us about De Hoop Reserve at the Annual General Meeting of the Natal Bird Club on June 19, 1987. He said that it was his favourite for sentimental reasons as it was the first reserve he helped to establish when he was Director of Conservation. The reserve contains a diversity of habitats, including cliffs, caves, permanent vlei (marsh and fresh water catchment area), coastal scrub commonly called fynbos, tidal pools, seawater bay, and farming land. It is situated on the eastern side of South Africa between the Cape and Knysna Forest. He showed us slides of the beautifully restored Cape farm houses. There are also rondavels for visitors around which the pink-legged crowned plovers greet one on arrival.

On this reserve a small herd of mountain zebra roam. These attractive animals are endangered and were down to thirty-five, but are now up between two and three hundred. Numerous antelope breed, but the smaller species are more scarce.

In the ridge of hills known as the Potbergs breed the spectacular Cape vultures. This colony is down to forty-five birds. The decline in numbers over the last decades is thought to be due to three factors: firstly, the farmers leaving out poisoned carcasses for jackals and caracals, secondly, reduction in game, meaning less food supply for the vultures, and thirdly, electrocution of some birds by sitting on power pylons. Dr. Hey said he had new hope for an increase in the colony because the birds had begun to eat food left out by the conservation officers.

Introduction of freshwater fish has brought back the African fish eagle to the vlei in recent years. Here can be seen three different species of grebes along with numerous other water birds. One year, when the vlei was swollen with runoff, flamingoes came to nest.

In the fynbos grow many varieties of heaths and proteas and stiff-leaved bushes able to withstand the long dry summers. Associated with them are the Cape sugarbirds and protea canaries, also black korhaans, prineas, shrikes, and Cape bulbuls.

There are large caves in the coastal cliffs, in them six different species of bats are found. Dr. Hey showed us slides of myriads of pink baby bats hanging from the cave ceilings. A huge species of mole endemic to this area is found in the dunes. In recent years a colony of jackass penguins began to breed on the coast. This caused excitement as many of them breed on islands but, previously, none on the mainland. Last year many of the penguins were found dead and it was discovered to be the work of a beautiful marauding young leopard, which was caught and flown out of the reserve.

Dr. Hey said one of the most exciting things about this reserve is that one can watch Right whales from the shore. There are very few places in the world where this can be done.

Two years ago the South African military planned to take over the De Hoop Reserve to use it as a weapons testing ground. Much controversy prevailed. In the end Dr. Hey compromised with the army who signed eighty clauses to the benefit of the Reserve. The army is restricted to firing missiles from one area over the bay to another near the coast. This means that the missiles do not go over the vlei or



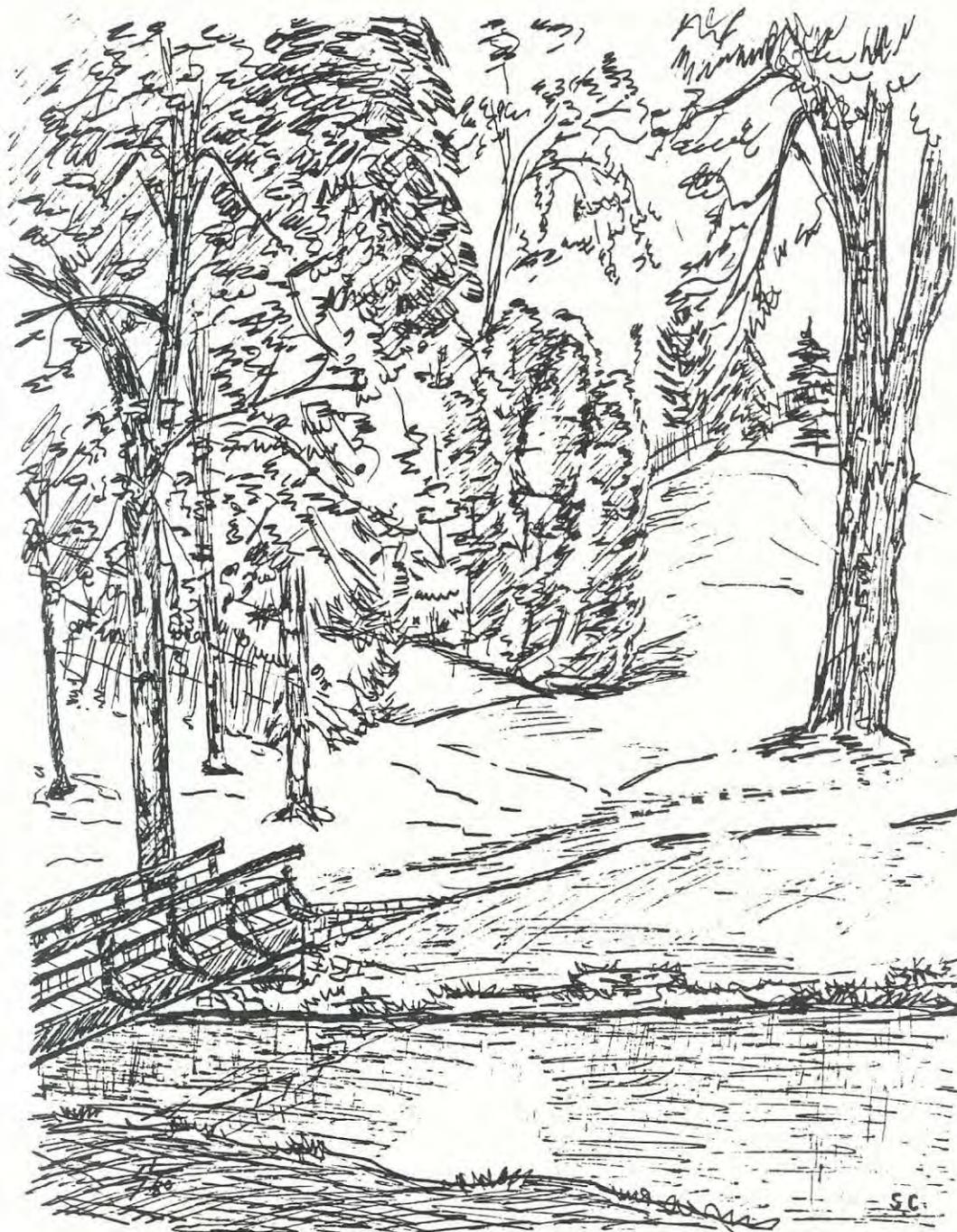
DE HOOP (cont'd)

the Potsbergs. In addition, De Hoop received a parcel of land which, had it been privately sold, could have caused much consternation to the Reserve. I believe some similar deal was signed at Cape Canaveral in the U.S.A.

Dr. Douglas Hey is internationally recognised as an authority on Nature Conservation, and he is a Member of Honour of the World Wildlife Fund. We found him to be delightfully natural, unaffected, and enthusiastic.

Joy Pocklington

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EDWARDS GARDENS

A TASTE OF COSTA RICA

18 February, 1987

Leaving "clear, invigorating" San Jose, we flew low over the mountains of Costa Rica in a twin-engine prop-plane, landing about 9:30 AM at Golfito on the Pacific Coast. Here we felt the first surges of tropical heat. While waiting for our luggage, we spotted a golden-hooded tanager, a grey-capped flycatcher, blue ground doves, and southern rough-winged swallows. With twelve other guests we started the bone-jarring trek to Las Ventanas de Osa. The country was dotted with small farms, among plantations of sorghum and banana, with no significant forest left standing. Over three hours later, we entered an impressive stand of virgin forest, a wildlife refuge of 300 acres, through which a rocky roadway wound. We were greeted by our host, Fred Ross, a Canadian, who built this sanctuary hostelry between 1975 and 1983.

That afternoon, we saw, at fifty feet, the rare crested guan, the size of a small turkey - long-tailed, olive-black, red-throated, bushy-crested - perched near the lodge eating a guava. Magnificent frigate-birds floated overhead constantly, and flocks of brown pelicans from time to time - the only sea-birds of the trip. In the tall trees at the edge of the front lawn we saw two chestnut-mandibled toucans with their fantastic bills and brilliant golden throats. I spotted a female yellow-eared toucanet at the top of a sparse tree, dark against the sky. In the late afternoon, to the east of the lodge, three attractive, agile, white-faced capuchin monkeys came to the ends of the branches to stare at us with mild curiosity. At dinner-time, under a velvety sky studded with glittering stars, we had the company of two black-and-white owls perched on the flagpoles overlooking the swimming-pool. From time to time one of them would swoop down over the pool and scoop up a large flying insect.

19 February

On our first morning we were led by Gabriel Sanchez on a long walk through the forest, mainly in quest of the hard-to-see red-capped manakin, of which we found six males in one tree. These were charming little balls of black velvet with brilliant red heads, yellow thighs, and a white iris which gave them a startled appearance. They were bouncing up and down in a strange ritual apparently devised to attract invisible females. Meanwhile, a fiery-billed aracari (a toucan) was discovered flopping about in the canopy high above. The oft-heard three-wattled bell-bird was picked out high up in thick leafage (Gabriel's first-ever sight of this species). I got a fleeting glimpse of its white-and-rufous hurtling flight. Our list this day included white-crowned and red-lore parrots, black-hooded antshrike, and crowned woodnymph (a small green hummingbird). Big puffy clouds rolled slowly by from three o'clock onwards, with a slight heat-moderating effect - a common feature during our stay. That evening, John found a scorpion on his bed. Since it was only a small one (two inches) he uttered only a small scream and valiantly captured it in a drinking-glass.

20 February

At 5:30 AM we were awakened by a loud wren-like song quite close to our door. It resembled the song of the Carolina wren, but louder and more variable. Every morning it was our tuneful reveille. It turned out to be the locally common (but notoriously hard-to-see) riverside wren. John went down the "South Trail" with a small party and they heard the blue-crowned manakins singing, and saw a

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A Taste of Costa Rica - cont'd

wedge-billed woodcreeper. While he was gone a coatimundi (a raccoon-like mammal) crossed our terrace six feet from where I was sitting. Later we saw a four-foot iguana climbing a tall tree near the main lodge. A few hundred yards down the driveway we spotted three black howler monkeys crashing through the branches high in the canopy. We had fairly close views of several agoutis (spaniel-sized rodents) this day, and each succeeding day.

21 February

On Saturday we paid a visit to the marsh, which at the height of the dry season, resembled a scrubby meadow dotted with clumps of trees, with a shallow slough at one end, shaded by large trees which shelter a boat-billed heron colony in the rainy season. Today, thanks to the Job-like patience of our guide, we got an excellent look at a lone brown-breasted boat-bill sitting stock-still in dense foliage. Just beyond and below the heron was a pygmy kingfisher, of gem-like brilliance, in red and green. The dry meadows were rich in bird-life but the heat was intense, so we made only a modest circuit. Nevertheless we saw half a dozen familiar heron species, two grey-headed chachalacas, a black-bellied wren, a pair of magnificent hummingbirds, and an olivaceous piculet (a four-inch woodpecker).

22 February

In the morning we spent twenty minutes watching a large spreading mulberry-like bush at the end of the lawn, and in this leafy arcade we saw all the honeycreepers - the green, the shining, and the red-legged - as well as both the blue and the scarlet-thighed dacnises, and a spot-crowned euphonia to boot - it was like an animated Christmas-tree. At about two PM we were summoned by Mike Knox, a fellow guest, to view a slaty-tailed trogon in a copse just behind our own cabin. This red and green beauty made several dazzling flycatching sallies for our delectation. Later we were driven by Gabriel to Las Ventanas beach. We found there a tranquil bay, a long arm of the sea, with smooth pastel grey sand blending into quiet pastel blue water. The backdrop was a blue mountain with a wisp of white cloud across its face, green tropical vegetation to the edge of the sand, topped by a few lofty coco palms. We were shown the strange formations which give Las Ventanas (the windows) its name - Gothic-shaped tunnels, bored through the rock by centuries of winds, waves, and tides. A riverside wren sang all afternoon from a wooded slope. Our shorebird count came to one spotted sandpiper.

23 February

On our last day we went out at sun up. Gabriel showed us a couple of beautiful orange-collared manakins, and explained that their firecracker-like sounds are made with the wings. He showed us several quietly curious blue-crowned motmots, which struck us as greener than those we had seen in Trinidad. Perhaps the most thrilling incident of our visit took place when two large birds came crashing through the trees with loud trumpeting calls. They flew over our heads and alighted in full view on a bare branch with the early morning sunlight brilliant on their snowy breasts. They were a pair of laughing falcons, about peregrine size, magnificent in their largely white plumage. As we watched, they uttered their loud low-pitched laugh. It was clearly a gamesome courtship ritual. Later that morning we added to our list a lineated woodpecker, a little hermit (hummingbird) and a tropical gnatcatcher. Our last afternoon was spent at a quarter-mile wide beach adjacent to the marshland. Here we got within thirty feet of a sitting parauque (a nightjar). Again, disappointingly, no shorebirds and no sea-birds, except for about 300 pelicans and frigate birds following, and perching in the rigging of, an old fishing schooner. From the marshlands, a solitary wood stork flew over.

A Taste of Costa Rica - cont'd

We lingered on to watch the western sky as it became suffused with every hue from soft rose to fiery orange, and as the sun sank into the Pacific (behind that fantastically bedizened schooner), I saw for a second or two the fabled "green ray", cool against the sultry vermilion afterglow.

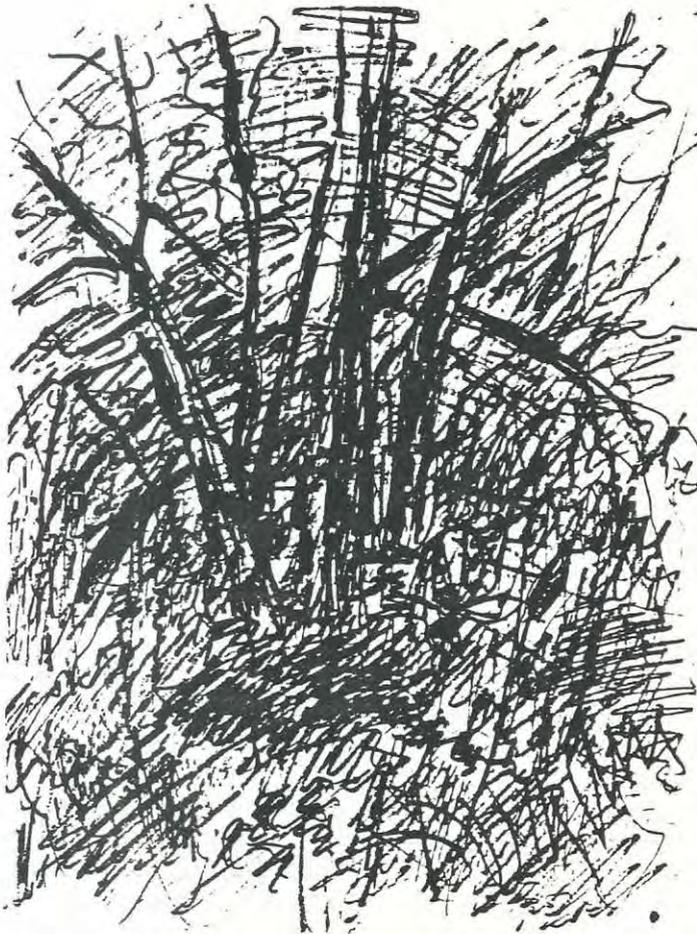
In our happy week at Las Ventanas we had had only a taste of the rich nature of Costa Rica, but we felt we could scarcely have had a more delightful introduction. In six days we had seen 105 bird species (30 life-listers) in an area of not more than ten square miles - and all this in graciously hosted comfort (rugged rides notwithstanding).

Naomi LeVay

Guide Books: THE BIRDS OF PANAMA by Robert S. Ridgely, Princeton U. Press
THE BIRDS OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA by S. Irby Davis
U. of Texas Press
(A field-guide on the Birds of Costa Rica should be in
print by December, 1987. Author Gary Stiles)

Ed. Note: See also TFN 387:19-22,32 for more about Costa Rica rainforests.

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West Don Valley
by Larissa Zviedris

· SKY NOTES ·

The Moon and Planets - November, 1987

Jupiter is the only planet clearly apparent in the evening sky. Still the brightest star-like object, it continues to move west relative to the Sun and now rises shortly before sunset. Recall that it came up after sunset in September and at sunset by the end of October. Jupiter appears near the Moon on Nov. 3.

Saturn, which has been a prominent evening planet for several months, is not visible this month. After sunset it is very low in the southwest and thus is lost in the solar glare.

Phases of the Moon: Full Moon - Nov. 5 (Hunters' Moon), Last Quarter - Nov. 13, New Moon - Nov. 21, First Quarter - Nov. 27.

Jeff Nadir

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The weather this time last year

November 1986, City of Toronto

Owing to an unseasonable amount of sunshine well-distributed through the month, November was quite pleasant this year. It was, in fact, Toronto's second sunniest since 1883, the year weather-recording first began. Only 1903 with 131.6 hours of sunshine exceeded this year's 125.2 hours. This is in direct contrast to 1985's dismal 39.6 hours, the least sun on record.

After being subjected to months of record-breaking rainfall, people quipped about our being due for true August weather in November. In spite of the sun, it wasn't quite that. It was cold. Mean temperatures ran about 1-1½° C below normal. At L.B. Pearson International Airport, it was the coldest November since 1976.

In general, precipitation was below normal resulting in the driest November since 1980 or 1981. However, the Airport, while having the least precipitation since 1980, had the most snowfall since 1972. This was from one storm on the 19th-20th. Windspeeds averaged a little below normal.

The first half to two-thirds of the month was dominated by Arctic outbreaks which brought sunny and cold weather. A strong cold front on the 8th-9th brought high winds. Cold outbreaks on the 12th-14th and the 18th-21st brought Toronto its coldest November weather since 1978. A snowstorm precipitated 10-15 cm during the second outbreak. Milder air of Pacific origin came in advance of each cold spell and dominated the last ten days or so of the month; gorgeous dry conditions with plenty of sun and temperatures near or slightly above normal prevailed. There was one "all-day rain" the whole month! However, temperatures fell again on the last day of the month to make way for a freezing rain storm which heralded the beginning of December.

All in all, we deserved the break.

Gavin Miller

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COMING EVENTS

COMING EVENTS

Royal Canadian Institute Sunday Lectures at the University of Toronto. Admission free. For further information, call 928-2096.

- *October 25 at 8:00 p.m. - THE MOLECULAR DANCE IN CHEMICAL REACTIONS -- AND WHY IT MATTERS - John C. Polanyi (Nobel Laureate for 1986)
- November 1 at 3:00 p.m. - BLOOD-FEEDING INSECTS: OUR MOST DEADLY ENEMY - William G. Friend
- November 8 at 3:00 p.m. - ORGAN DONATION AND LUNG TRANSPLANTATION: LOGISTICS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS - Joel D. Cooper
- November 15 at 3:00 p.m. - THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA: AN UNPARALLELED GRAPHIC IMAGE OF THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL IDENTITY - William G. Dean
- November 22 at 3:00 p.m. - HARD HATS AND GENTLE THOUGHTS: REFLECTIONS ON THE OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL OF ENGINEERING IN CANADA - Jim Parr
- November 29 at 3:00 p.m. - THE PSYCHIATRIST IS FIRST A DOCTOR: THOUGHTS ON GURUS, PROPHETS, MAGICIANS AND CHARLATANS - Vivian M. Rakoff

*Lecture on Sunday evening, Convocation Hall, King's College Circle. Other lectures on Sunday afternoons, Medical Sciences Auditorium, King's College Circle, University of Toronto.

JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALK, Saturday, November 14, 1987 at 8:00 a.m. Meet in the east parking lot. Leader: Bob Yukich. Sponsored by the Toronto Ornithological Club. Free. (Humber Bay Park)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW, a course is being offered at York University on Wednesdays, 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., November 4, 11, and 18. Fee: \$54 For further information, phone, write or visit York University, 4700 Keele St., North York, M3J 1P3. Tel. 736-5025. (Centre for Continuing Study)

BOLETES OF NORTH AMERICA, a lecture by Ernst Both, Director, Buffalo Museum of Science, is being presented at the Hospital for Sick Children on November 16 at 8:00 p.m. For information, call 698-8928.

SAVING THE JAGUAR IN BELIZE - the annual World Wildlife Fund (Canada) lecture is being given at the McLaughlin Planetarium Lecture Room by Melanie Watt on Wednesday, November 11 at 7:30 p.m. Admission \$9 For information, call 586-5788.

STARGAZING WORKSHOP in the Star Theatre of the McLaughlin Planetarium on Nov. 16 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Fee \$6 For information, call 586-5788.

BLACK CREEK PROJECT: The annual meeting will be held on November 18, at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Dennis Community Centre, 4 Hollis St., Weston. Call 234-1924 for more information.

WYE MARSH WILDLIFE CENTRE - Nature walks with a naturalist guide at 2:00 p.m. on weekends during October and November. "How Animals Prepare for Winter" is being featured. The Centre is located in Midland, Ont. Call (705) 526-7809 for further information.

TORONTO ENTOMOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION meeting will take place on Saturday, November 21 at 1:00 p.m. in the Planetarium Lecture Room. Subject: The Ont. Silk Moth

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COMING EVENTS (cont'd)

SAVE THE ROUGE VALLEY SYSTEM:

- Sunday, Oct. 25 - Nature walk - Leader: Jim Robb - Meet at 1:30 p.m. at Glen Eagles Hotel (corner of Sheppard Ave. E. and Twyn Rivers Dr.).
- Monday, Nov. 2 - Scarborough Council meeting regarding future of 5,100 acres of the Rouge Valley. Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. (northwest corner of McCowan & Ellesmere) at 7 p.m.
- Thurs., Nov. 12 - Save the Rouge Valley System monthly meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Winston Churchill Collegiate Institute, 2239 Lawrence Ave. E.
- Sunday, Nov. 22 - Nature walk - Leader: James Garrett - Call 288-8730 for further information.

Walker Club meeting on Tuesday, November 10 at 8:00 p.m. in the Planetarium Lecture Room. Dr. George Robinson, a Curator of the National Museum in Ottawa, will talk on the Museum's mineral collection.

"The Wonderful World of Gems and Minerals" will held by the Walker Club on Nov. 14 and Nov. 15 from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day in the Brigantine Room at York Quay, Harbourfront. There will be displays from the ROM and the Museum of Natural Science in Ottawa, dealers and demonstrations, with a 1-carat faceted Columbian emerald to be given away. The Walker Club will also hold its annual auction in the Loft on Sunday, the 15th: viewing at 12, auction at 1.

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NEW RESOURCE CENTRE

Information on a wide variety of environmental concerns and issues is available in the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) Resource Centre, which is open for public use from 9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Originally developed to support the work of CELA staff, the library holdings include both legal and technical information on such topics as air pollution and acid rain, energy (including the nuclear cycle), environmental law and policy, land use, natural resources, northern development, toxic substances, waste management, water and water pollution, and wildlife.

Information on pesticides and on Great Lakes issues is particularly extensive. Though most of the materials in the collection deal with Canadian issues, relevant documents from the U.S. and European sources are also present. Both books and file documents are catalogued, usually under a number of subject headings.

The Resource Centre reflects the legal clinic commitment to community development in its content as well as its "open to community" policy. Newsletters and reports from citizen and public interest groups and organizations in Canada, the U.S. and internationally, provide valuable up-to-date information on what's happening and how other groups make it happen. The newsclipping files provide both historical and current coverage of environmental issues in Canada.

The Resource Centre is located at 243 Queen St. West, 4th floor, Toronto M5V 1Z4 or call 977-2410.

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If we have to manage a species at all, let us first manage our own kind.

*Dick Dekker,
independent wildlife biologist
(quoted in SIERRA CLUB NEWSLETTER,
Toronto, 1987)*

TFN MEETINGS

Visitors welcome

General Meetings

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

Monday, November 2, 1987 at 8:00 p.m. (Coffee at 7:15)

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO AUSTRALIA - Nick Eyles, Geology Dept.
Univ. of Toronto Scarborough Campus

Next Meeting: Monday, December 7 at 8:00 p.m. Subject: Whales

*Free parking in the Board of Education garage on McCaul St., south of College.

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

Group Meetings

Bird Group: Presentation by Gary Stephey of Bausch & Lomb (Canada) of binoculars and scopes. Wednesday, November 11 at 7:30 p.m. in Rm. 252, Board of Education Centre, 155 College St. Leader: Ross Harris - Tel. 921-5975

Botany Group: BIG CHUTE: A UNIQUE BOTANICAL WONDER OF THE GRANITE SHIELD - by Group Leader Steve Varga. Tel. 223-4151 Thursday, November 12 in Room 203, Botany Bldg., U. of T., northeast corner of College and University at 7:30 p.m.

Environmental Group: A presentation by Robin Powell on the Rouge Valley. Thursday, November 26 at 7:30 p.m. in Rm. 252, Board of Education Centre, 155 College St. Leader: Clayton Lee - Tel. 536-9512

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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.



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS

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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 management; includes maps. bibliography and index 2.50
ANNUAL TFN INDEX25ea.	FIELD CHECKLIST OF PLANTS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1977 5/\$1.00 or 25ea
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TORONTO REGION BIRD LIST, 1985 .. 5/\$1.00 or... .25ea.	Survey #4 - Wigmore Ravine, 1975
GUIDE TO THE TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' NATURE RESERVE, LEASKDALE, ONT., 1986 2.00	Survey #5 - Park Drive Ravine, 1976
TORONTO ISLANDS: PLANT COMMUNITIES AND NOTEWORTHY SPECIES, 1987 2.00	Survey #6 - Burke Ravine, 1976
	Survey #7 - Taylor Creek-Woodbine Bridge Ravines, 1977
	Survey #8 - West Don Valley, 1978

All publications are available at the monthly general meetings or may be ordered from the Toronto Field Naturalists, 20 College St. Suite 4, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2. (Add \$1.00 per item for postage and handling.)

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\$10 STUDENT

\$10 SINGLE SENIOR

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