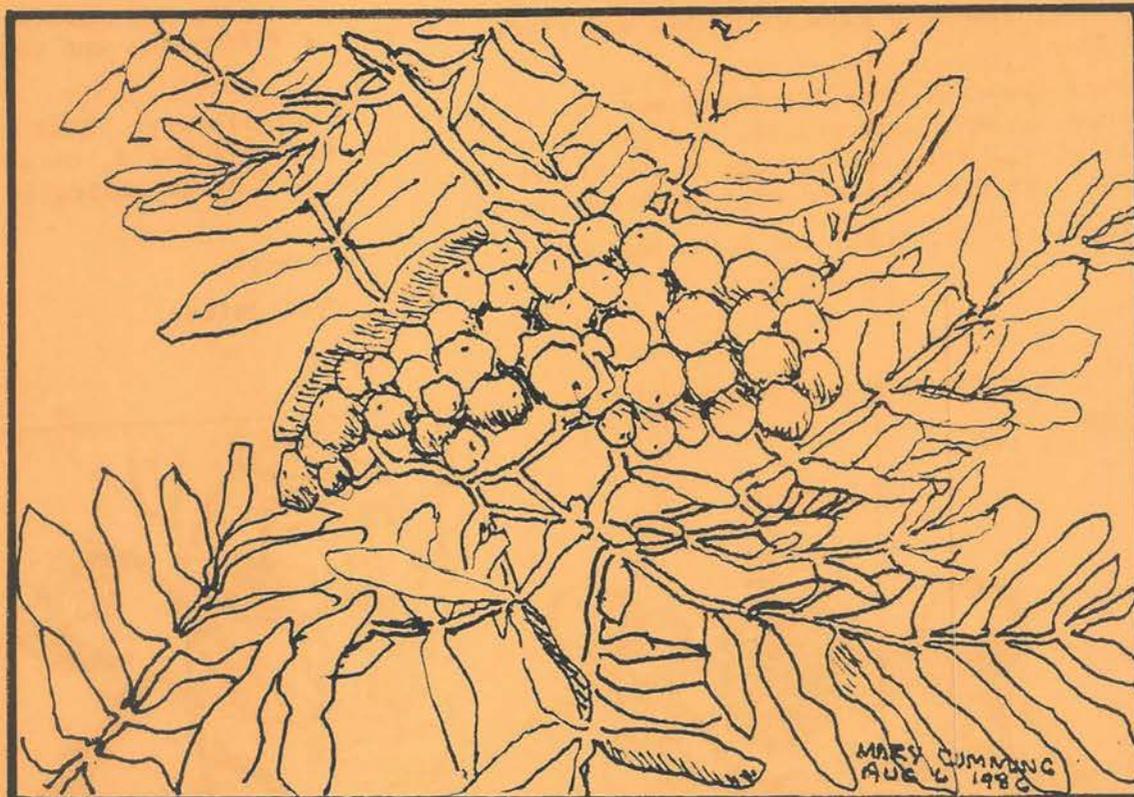




TORONTO FIELD NATURALIST

Number 392, December 1987, January 1988



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President's Report

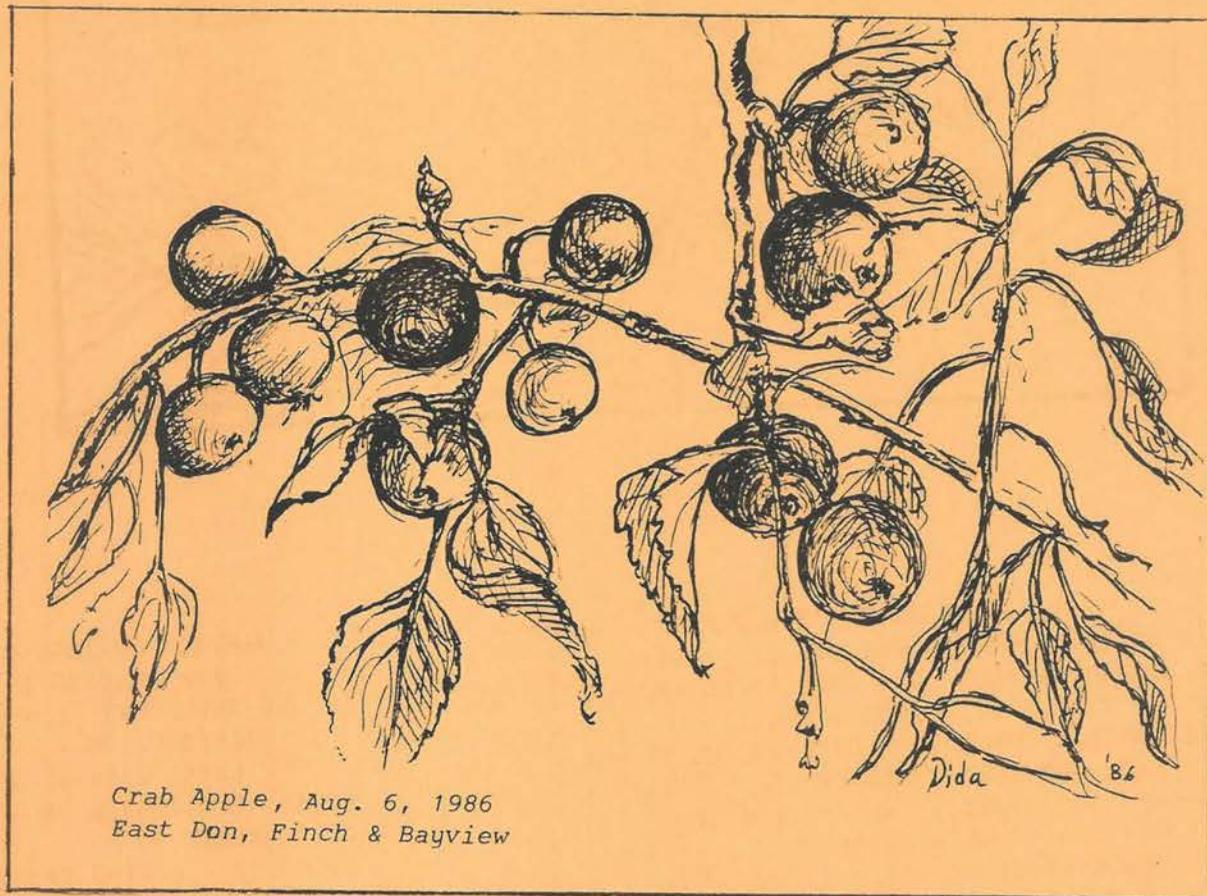
It's hard to believe, but another year has come and gone. The holiday season is with us again. Unfortunately, ecological destruction does not disappear during this festive period. It is still with us and will be this time next year and for many years to come. But all is not doom and gloom. Progress has been made. We tend to quickly forget our accomplishments and move to the next environmental problem. We should as a club, give ourselves a pat on the back. We've done a good job. Our past efforts should be a source of pride and inspiration. The desire to save ourselves from ourselves is in itself a hopeful sign. The message is slowly but steadily spreading, an ever increasing gross national product is not the bottom line. If the Earth becomes a ravaged desolation, the G.N.P. is pointless. Approach 1988 with will and vigor. We made a difference and continue to do so.

A special thanks to Orval Opperthausen for a donation to our library. Back issues of Nature Canada, Harrowsmith, Audubon, British Birds, Birder's World, Ontario Naturalist and Wildlife are now available for your perusal. He is moving to B.C. We wish him well and hope he keeps in touch.

Finally, Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all TFN members.

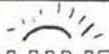
Phil Joiner

□



Crab Apple, Aug. 6, 1986
East Don, Finch & Bayview

The crab apple trees we encounter in our parks are planted or naturalized introduced species. The native American crab is listed as present in the Humber plains in *THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TORONTO REGION*, J.H.Faull, Ed., 1913.

 (NO DOGS)	Upcoming OUTINGS	TFN 
RAIN <small>6.0</small>	or  SHINE	Everybody Welcome!

DECEMBER

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Wednesday
Dec. 2
1:30 pm | TODMORDEN MILLS - human & natural history
Leaders: Louise Herzberg & Helen Juhola
Meet at the entrance to this historic site on the south side of Pottery Road. (Pottery Road runs west and downhill from Broadview Avenue, north of Danforth Avenue.) | Don, East York |
| Saturday
Dec. 5
10 am | METRO ZOO - nature arts
Leader: Joan Stirling
Meet at the zoo entrance. Bring camera, sketching materials, stool or just come and enjoy. Lunch optional. | Rouge, Scarborough |
| Sunday
Dec. 6
2 pm | HUMBER ARBORETUM - for families
Leader: Phil Joiner & others
Meet at the <u>Humber College Arboretum</u> which is on Arboretum Road, just off Humber College Blvd. (west of Hwy 27). | West Humber, Etobicoke |
| Wednesday
Dec. 9
1:30 pm | DON VALLEY - nature walk
Leaders: Mel & Elna Whiteside
Meet at the entrance to Todmorden Mills, on the south side of Pottery Road (see directions for Dec. 2 outing). | Don, East York |
| Saturday
Dec. 12
10 am | WINDFIELD PARK - birds
Leader: Joan Patterson
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of York Mills Road just east of Bayview Avenue. | Wilket Creek, North York |
| Wednesday
Dec. 16
10:30 am | ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM - nature arts
Leader: Marjory Tilley
Meet at the entrance on Queen's Park (west side) just south of Bloor Street West. Bring sketching material and stool or just come and enjoy. Lunch optional. | Toronto |
| Wednesday
Dec. 23
1:30 pm | WEST DON - nature walk
Leader: Sandy Cappell
Meet at the entrance to the Jewish Community Centre on the west side of Bathurst Street, north of Sheppard Avenue West. | West Don, North York |
| Wednesday
Dec. 30
1:30 pm | MIMICO CREEK - nature walk
Leader: Vera Cooke
Meet at Kingsmill Secondary School on the east side of Royal York Road at Coney Road (south of Bloor Street West). | Mimico Creek, Etobicoke |



JANUARY OUTINGS

JANUARY

- Saturday
Jan. 2
10 am
CANADIANA BUILDING - nature arts
Leader: Betty Paul
Meet at the entrance on Queen's Park (west side) north of College St.
Lunch at Hart House. Bring sketching materials, stool or just come and enjoy. Toronto
- Sunday
Jan. 3
11 am
PINE HILLS CEMETERY - birds
Leader: Karin Fawthrop
Meet at the entrance on the west side of Kennedy Road north of St. Clair Ave. East. Lunch optional. Taylor Creek, Scarborough
- Wednesday
Jan. 6
1:30 pm
DUNCAN MILLS CREEK - nature walk
Leader: Cathy Heynes
Meet on the west side of Don Mills Road at McNicoll Ave. East Don, North York
-  Saturday
Jan. 9
11 am
METRO ZOO - for families
Leader: Merne Powers
Meet at the World Globe at the Zoo entrance. Lunch optional. Rouge, Scarborough
- Wednesday
Jan. 13
11 am
HIGH PARK - nature walk
Leader: Isabel Smith
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Bloor St. West opposite High Park Ave. Lunch available at the restaurant in the park. Toronto
- Sunday
Jan. 17
10 am
HUMBER BAY PARK - birds
Leader: Howard Battae
Meet at the park entrance on the south side of Lakeshore Blvd. West opposite Park Lawn Rd. lakeshore, Etobicoke
- Wednesday
Jan. 20
10 am
McKENZIE HOUSE - nature arts
Leader: Betty Paul
Meet at the entrance on Bond St. which runs south from Dundas St. east of Yonge. Bring sketching materials and stool or just come and enjoy. Outing will begin with a one-hour tour. Toronto
- Saturday
Jan. 23
2 pm
TADDLE CREEK & U of T CAMPUS - nature walk
Leaders: Aarne & Helen Juhola
Meet at the Bedford exit of the St. George subway station. Toronto
- Wednesday
Jan. 27
1:30 pm
NORTH YORK LIBRARY - nature resources
Leader: Mary Nickle
Meet at the library entrance which is just north of the North York City Hall (south of Parkhome, east of Beecroft). North York
- Saturday
Jan. 30
9 am
CEDARVALE RAVINE - birds
Leader: Herb Elliott
Meet at the Heath St. exit of the St. Clair West subway station (at Bathurst). Don, Toronto

SEE PAGE 9 FOR "WHAT TO WEAR" ON WINTER OUTINGS!

□

Keeping in touch...

Dear Ms. Herzberg,

Oct. 7, 1987

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Oct. 5, regarding the [development of north east Scarborough]. I believe in preserving as much of the 5000 acres in the north east corner of Scarborough as we can. Unfortunately, we do not own it. It is owned by the Province of Ontario, the Conservation Authority and private developers. The developable land is worth about half a million dollars an acre. There is about 140 acres owned by developers, approximately seventy million dollars.

The Province of Ontario tell us they are trying to sell all their surplus land in Ontario, not give it away. It's an "Alice in Wonderland" theory to think the Province will give us the land and refuse others in Ontario the same privilege. I know, as you do, future generations will judge us, not by our large buildings and expressways but rather by the valley land, green belts, parks, ravines, watercourses and wild life we preserve. However, there is a limit to how much tax-exempt land a city can carry.

Gus Harris, Mayor
City of Scarborough

Dear Dida,

October 18, 1987

I will have to keep my eyes peeled on the lookout for *Sturnus vulgaris* as you will see on the page I took out of RARE SPECIES IN NATAL. It [the European Starling] has been seen on the Bluff which is a projection of land just south of Durban Harbour. It all goes to prove that everything is relative!!...

Joy (Pocklington)

Ed. note: The enclosed page lists 3 individuals in 1983, 10 in 1984, 12 in 1985, with the comment: "A dramatic increase in records following the only previous sighting in August 1973."

Dear Louise,

Oct. 20, 1987

For some time I've been meaning to write and express my appreciation of your article "From the Annals of Scarborough" in TFN 389. I live in the vicinity of McDairmid Woods and was one of the residents who protested the tree-cutting and the lack of consultation or even warning. One result of our protest has been Scarborough's new tree policy, which favours tree preservation and requires staff to obtain permission of the Recreation and Parks Committee before a single tree can be cut down in any park. The ward alderman and area residents are required to receive notification. Another result has been the formation of a committee of 9 community association members who meet with the Parks Department on an ongoing basis to plan the planting of replacement trees, etc. On the hillside where the cutting took place, the trees are regenerating quite well, but we want some larger trees planted to restore a measure of the protection we previously had from Hwy. 401. About 30 trees will be planted this fall, and more in the spring.

Vivian White

Ed. Note: Vivian enclosed a copy of the C.D. Farquharson Community Association Newsletter 77 (May-June, 1987) which contains an article about the community's struggle. To quote in part: "We feel that our efforts were truly worthwhile, and we have been heartened to find that our strong

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KEEPING IN TOUCH (cont'd)

Ed. Note: feelings for the trees, flowers and natural beauty of the park are (cont'd) shared by most people in the community ... our experience has shown us that democracy can work through "grass roots". [See also page 33.]

□



Mimico Creek
by Geraldine Goodwin
TFN Nature Arts Group
May, 1985



THE FAMILY OUTINGS

What better way to spend a Sunday afternoon than to enjoy a Nature Walk with your children! Favorable reports continue to reach us. If you would like to lead or to help in any way, please let us know.

Late September, 30 members, both big and small, walked along the edge of Wilket Creek with leaders Rosemary Seth-Smith and Merne Powers. The children enjoyed catching insects in nets and examining them before release. As well, the wildflowers and trees near the path were studied. Then in October, an outing in Earl Bales Park was a rewarding afternoon for another group of adults and children, 29 in all. Galls were cut open by our President, Phil Joiner, mushrooms were presented by leader Paul McGaw, while Ilmar Talvila, our Director, pointed out plants and birds along the way. It was a good day for all.

As this newsletter goes to press, we will be in Taylor Creek Park where we will find the witch hazel in bloom. Maybe we'll find an earthworm, too, as they tend to come to the surface in November.

In December, we will be visiting the Humber Arboretum under the guidance of Phil Joiner. Here we can take part in the activities indoors as well as out. In January, one of our favorite leaders, Merne Powers, will conduct a Saturday morning tour at the Zoo. It will be a special outing and we look forward to having you with us.

Again, if you can be of assistance, please call.

Mary-Louise Stewart, Tel. 960-9860
Co-ordinator of Family Outings

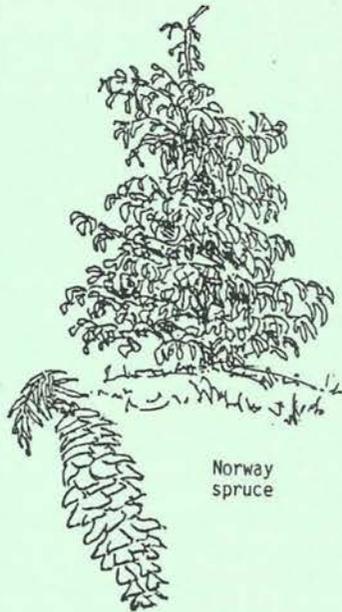
So you want to be a naturalist...

If you've been on some outings, by now you may have a favourite nature subject. Many book stores and department stores with book departments sell FIELD GUIDES on different kinds of plants and animals of North America. Look for the "Nature Books" sign. It's worth saving up for your favourite field guide. You can take it with you on outings or make notes and look up names and details when you get home. Pick the one you understand best. There are the Audubon guides, the Golden guides, the Peterson guides, the Stokes guides, and many others - on insects, on pond life, on amphibians and reptiles, on birds, on mammals, on trees, on wildflowers, as well as on other subjects such as rocks and the stars. Many people have found such books have changed their lives.

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White spruce



Norway spruce



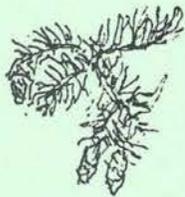
Balsam fir



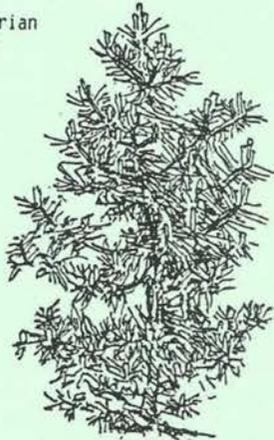
SOME TREES GROWN AS CHRISTMAS-TREES

DRAWINGS BY MARY CUMMING

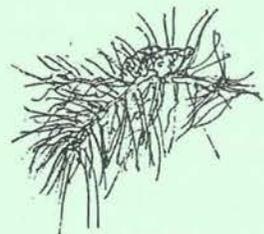
Eastern hemlock



Austrian pine



Scotch pine



What to wear on winter walks...

Knit cap under hood

Knit scarf or turtleneck

Small pack containing whatever you need, e.g. notebook, pencil, binoculars, hand-lens, camera, extra sweater...

Woollen mitts; or gloves with mitts over them.

Winter jacket - either down-filled or with long-sleeved sweater or shirt with vest beneath. Also thermal undershirt or T-shirt.

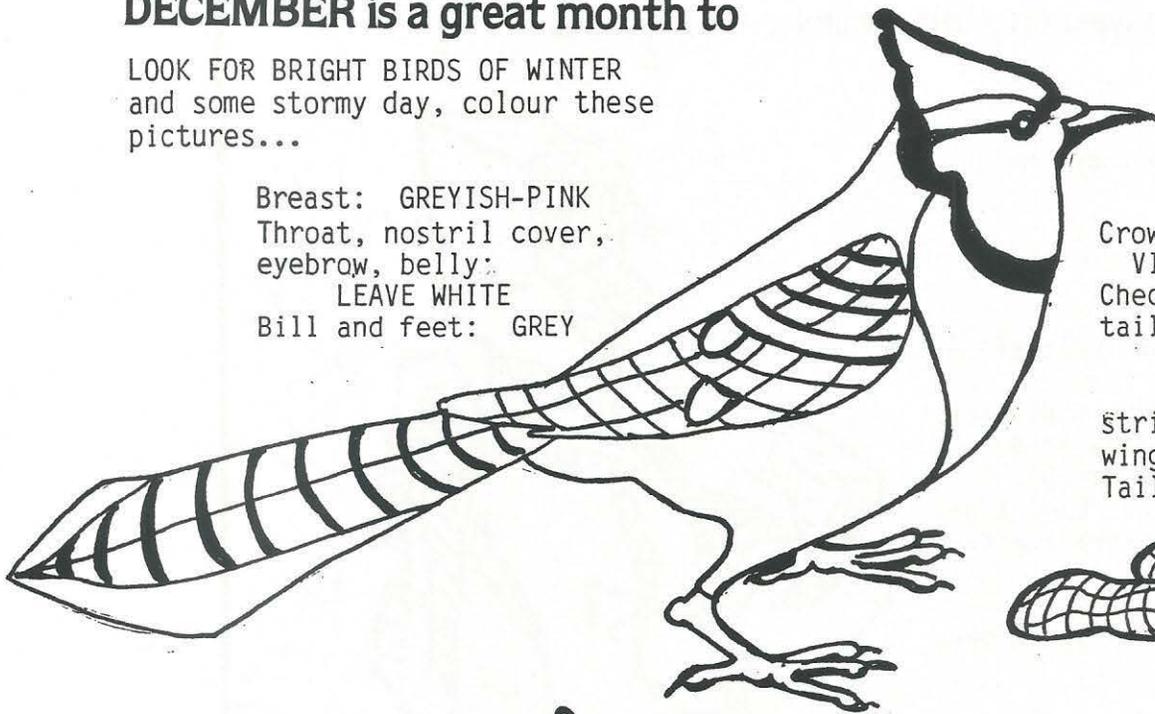
Winter-weight or insulated nylon pants, with "longjohns" or pyjamas beneath.

Sturdy, low-heeled, insulated boots, preferably waterproof with non-slip soles, over warm socks.



DECEMBER is a great month to

LOOK FOR BRIGHT BIRDS OF WINTER
and some stormy day, colour these
pictures...



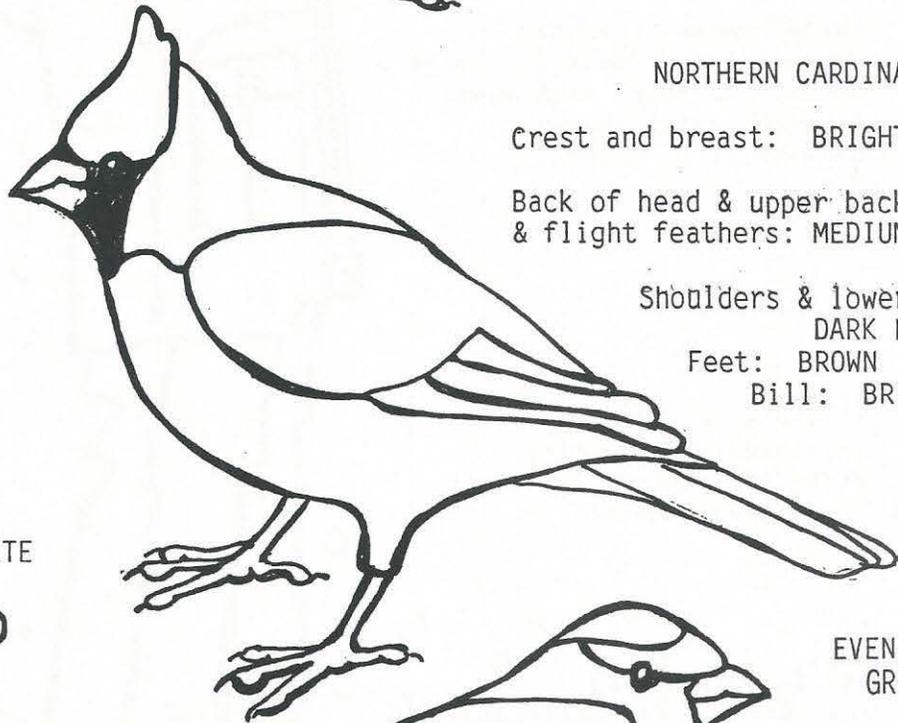
Breast: GREYISH-PINK
Throat, nostril cover,
eyebrow, belly:
LEAVE WHITE
Bill and feet: GREY

BLUE JAY

Crown & back:
VIOLET-BLUE
Checkers on wings &
tail-stripes:
BRIGHT BLUE
but
Stripe & two spots on
wing: LEAVE WHITE
Tail-corners:
LEAVE WHITE



Peanuts:
LIGHT
BROWN



NORTHERN CARDINAL

Crest and breast: BRIGHT RED
Back of head & upper back, & tail
& flight feathers: MEDIUM RED
Shoulders & lower back:
DARK RED
Feet: BROWN
Bill: BRIGHT PINK

Cherries: RED
Leave highlight WHITE



Forehead, lower back
& belly: YELLOW
Feet: GREY
Bill:
PALE YELLOW



EVENING
GROSBEAK

Crown & tail:
BLACK
Wings BLACK (leave
big spot WHITE)
Upper back & breast:
BROWNISH-GREEN



Sunflower seeds: GREY

OUTINGS REPORT

WINTER - 1986-87 (December, January, February)

Last winter provided more than its share of good weather for TFN Outings. Ten of the fifteen outdoor walks were on calm, mild, or even sunny days, attracting up to forty-four people. Even on those few icy or stormy days, five to thirteen people turned up in their warmest clothes and safest boots. Strong winds, icy conditions and heavy snowfall were "tolerated". Low temperatures appeared to be "no problem". Light snow was enjoyed. Both of the bird walks at Humber Bay led by Howard Battae (Dec. 14 and Jan. 18) happened to be on very cold, windy, snowy days, with sixteen to eighteen species observed - an errant purple sandpiper among them. February 15 was cold, windy and icy for Annabel Cathrall's walk in Sherwood Park. The group had to keep moving, but stayed out one and a half hours. A newcomer enjoyed it - perhaps there's something to be said for "adventure". In spite of all a northern cardinal was in song. On another cold, icy walk in the Humber Valley December 10, led by Cathy Heynes, the group voted to make a loop through the golf course, admiring a particularly healthy hawthorn on the way. They ended up in Montgomery Inn for cider and cookies.

Louise Herzberg was nervous about her first outing as a leader, December 3, at Todmorden Mills: "...Would my knowledge desert me? Would anyone else be interested in where old roads might have run, where the sewer easement is, the spot where the P.O.W. huts used to stand, the outlet of the spring that fills the Terry House well? Don't TFN members want to hear about Nature and here I am talking about history? Is this PROPER? Well, as soon as we climbed the sewer easement and I could smell the white clover, I was happy. A summer scent in December, heavy through the wet grasses and as strong as the westerly which struck us. This was fun...And when we saw those green shoots of skunk cabbage on the wet hillside, I felt reinforced for the winter ahead. It was as if the seasons had telescoped and I was experiencing fall, winter, spring, and summer, all at the same time. After a windy walk, people seemed to be interested in doing a tour of the historic houses and from the grey, cloud-scudding outside, we went into the static stillness of the inside."

The outing to Guildwood Park, February 18, provided a dramatic view of bluff and ice formations, and a phenomenon of rings in the surf, which leader, Eva Davis, described as "ice lilies"; on her pre-walk they had even more closely resembled water-lilies. Murmurs of fear for the future of the bluffs, considering the work that is going on there, could be heard from time to time.

Two walks led by Sandy Cappell and Helen Juhola, set out along the ancient Lake Iroquois shoreline, December 28 and January 25. Maps pasted on the reports show the routes - through Davenport Road, adjacent streets, and seven parks, large and small. Because of the leafless phase of the trees, good views to the south and west overlooking the city were provided at some points. The trees were admired especially the many great white and red oaks, and a multi-trunked ginkgo. It was noted that Taddle Creek is visible in Wychwood Park.

New Year's Day was calm and mild when Aarne and Helen Juhola led a group of forty-four people through the Moore Park ravine area. They crossed paths with 160 members of the Bruce Trail Association. Two red-tailed hawks were screaming in flight. Muriel Miville's group of twenty-four took in a wind-machine demonstration at Kortright Centre February 28, and observed wintering land-birds. On Eileen Mayo's walk on February 11, in Windfield Park, thirteen species of trees were identified, some accommodating foraging nuthatches. The sea-buckthorn

OUTINGS REPORT - cont'd

shrubs at Ashbridge's Bay were still laden with orange berries on January 7, during the Eastern Beaches outing led by Eva Davis.

January 21, when Cathy Heynes led a group to High Park, was a "beautiful snowy day, crisp and squeaky underfoot". The whitish bloom coating the twigs of the Manitoba maple made them appear bluish. Because the dawn redwoods had cast their needles for the winter, the group was able to admire the bauble-like dangling cones.

As well as winter birds in Thomson Park January 11, the historic buildings north of the park on Saint Andrews Road were found to be of interest. Karin Fawthrop, the leader, points out that the first settlers in Scarborough were David and Mary Thomson, in 1796. Karin, along with Toby Styles, a Metro Zoo guide, also led an inside-outside tour of the Zoo on February 4, including behind-the-scenes.

Informal indoor study programs were much enjoyed, such as the two Royal Ontario Museum visits led by Susan Woodward (January 17, Mammals) and by Rein Jaagumagi (February 21, Insects). Elfi Strenge hosted a visit to the Bird Hostel in Scarborough on February 7; care and feeding of injured birds was discussed and study material distributed. Nick Badenhuizen discussed fifty of the exotic plants displayed in Allan Gardens February 8, answering questions for the group and attaching a list of species to his report.

Two slide shows on February 14 at Newtonbrook United Church, and on February 25 at Northern District Library, were arranged by Betty Greenacre and Betty Paul. The variety of moods and artistry displayed was remarkable. All the photographs were taken by TFN members. Viewers had a chance to discuss them over coffee and homemade cookies. Two nature arts outings were held at indoor locations in December and two in January - at Metro Zoo December 13 and Allan Gardens January 10, led by Mac Brown; at the Royal Ontario Museum December 17, led by Marjory Tilley, and at the Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, January 28, led by Betty Paul. These included sketching, photography, viewing, and comparison of drawings, paintings, photographs, and crafts.

The beauty of urban nature outings, even in winter, is that there is always a place to take shelter, even lunch together, and solve all the world's environmental problems while we're at it.

DB

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... walking exercises the senses. The pleasures of walking are the pleasures of having sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste all at work together. While much of what we value in modern life derives from calculation, our eyes, our ears, our skin, were meant to perceive things in motion. Not in haste or at speed, but at a notch above leisure. Trees should pass slowly in front of each other. We should perceive depth and the passage of time. We should have the capacity to alter the focus, to stop and look into leafy conspiracies by the trail or to stand on a hilltop and see the Earth stretch. There ought to be a blend of senses, a simmering stew of impressions. There should be wind in the face, the scent of honeysuckle in the nose, the textures of leaf and bark and feather in the eye, the taste of vapor in the mouth ... for millions of years, that is how we experienced the world. Through most of our past as a species, we walked great distances foraging for food, chasing prey, escaping drought and famine, looking for greener valleys ...

from "The Joy of Walking" by Peter Steinhart in AUDUBON, Sept. 1987



THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY: INTERNATIONAL TRAVELER by Fred A. Urquhart, Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1987, \$41.95 \$U.S. (232 pages, maps, graphs, drawings, colour photos)

This is the most comprehensive book available on the monarch butterfly and represents 50 years of study by Dr. Urquhart, Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto, and his wife, Norah Urquhart. With some material from his first book, THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY (University of Toronto Press, 1960), the author has skilfully organized a wealth of observations, research data and experimental results into readable, interesting chapters. Some chapters deal with milkweed and the life history of the monarch butterfly at each stage of development. Others are about fall migration, overwintering sites and spring migration, range extension, and predators, parasites and disease. You can even learn how to rear your own monarch butterflies!

As one of more than 3000 "Research Associates" who have "alar tagged" monarch butterflies, I particularly enjoyed Dr. Urquhart's narration in describing how the tagging method was developed and refined after many trials and errors and how this led eventually to the discovery of some of the overwintering sites of the eastern North American population of the monarch butterfly in the Neo-Volcanic Plateau mountains of Central Mexico. Having had three of my Ontario-tagged butterflies recaptured in Mexico, I could appreciate Dr. Urquhart's excitement and vivid descriptions of his first visit to these sites.

It is indeed unfortunate that this book -- delayed for two years by a Pandora's box of production problems -- was unable to include a chapter on the protection of the overwintering sites in Mexico. With the international recognition given to this phenomenon as a result of Dr. Urquhart's work and subsequent article in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC (August 1976), the Mexican Government finally took steps in August 1986 to declare these sites "Ecological Reserves". Even the Canadian Embassy in Mexico is providing funds to build a nursery to replace fir trees which have died or been logged at these sites.

This book should be of interest to a broad spectrum of readers including students, teachers, professional biologists and field naturalists.

Donald A. Davis

Donors to the 1987 United Way of Greater Toronto campaign were fortunate to receive a copy of Toronto's Top Ten Wilderness Adventures for Walking, Jogging and Cycling by Stephanie B. Griffiths. The maps and cover design are by David Straiton. The booklet was produced with the generous assistance of Eder Enterprises Limited.

The guide is to introduce scenic routes in Metro Toronto, all accessible by TTC, which provide "uninterrupted stretches of non-urban scenery". In addition to providing a description of the physical aspects of each area, a brief history is also given, which further adds to the enjoyment of the outing and knowledge of the people and happenings in the past.

E.M.

FOR READING (cont'd)

ONLY ONE EARTH: LIVING FOR THE FUTURE by Lloyd Timberlake, published by BBC/Earthscan, A Division of the International Institute for Environment and Development, 3 Endsleigh St., London, WC1H 0DD, England; 1987. \$15.95 paper.

The primary aim of this book (as in the television series) is to give examples of how development can be made to work and to show how people in nine different countries, rich and poor, have been taking charge of their destinies, improving their lives, while living within their environmental means. It deals with how World Bank and development agencies round the world have contrived to lend money resulting in disaster, not only locally but internationally, e.g. rain forest destruction, but how local concerned citizens have been able to stem the tide of destruction and pollution.

It is based on investigation and reporting by individuals from Panama to Sri Lanka. Available from W. H. Smith book store, also from Orchard View public library.

Jean McGill

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TFN Library Report

During the spring and summer many books and articles have been donated to the TFN. Among them, Bob Eakin has donated two books by Hugh M. Halliday which are very welcome in our collection because they are about wildlife observation in Toronto in the 1950's and earlier, and as such have historical value from our particular point-of-view. (Also the author is a past TFN member.) Another is by Jane Ratcliffe, which though British, deals with some species which occur in Toronto. We have found that often British books have valuable information because study has been going on longer in Britain than in North America. This book has a good index and bibliography as well. Thank you, Bob, and thanks to all donors of booklets, articles, and bibliographies: Margaret Bentley, Amoi Bird, Jean McGill, J. & S. McHugh, Roy Merrens, Miriam Milne, Al Shaw, and Helen Smith. By the way, when sending in photocopies of articles, please remember to mark on them the date and publication from which they are taken. (It would be nice if all publications had their name on each page, but they don't.)

Sometimes we receive calls from members who are going abroad and looking for field guides. If you have any such books which are "going begging", let us know. Please keep TFN in mind if you have any natural history books you are ready to donate, especially those about Toronto areas or species, or on any other subjects you think may be of interest to naturalists. We'll be glad to receive your books, articles, bibliographies, and reports for TFN files, library, or book exchange. Call 690-1963 for information, or to arrange to borrow material.

DB

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ERRATUM: On page 27 of TFN 391, the material Joyce Cave adapted her article from was donated to TFN by Will Clark, not by Joyce.

ERRATUM: Please note that the correct address for the Nature Conservancy of Canada is 794A Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4K 2P7.

TORONTO REGION Amphibian & Reptile REPORT

DECEMBER

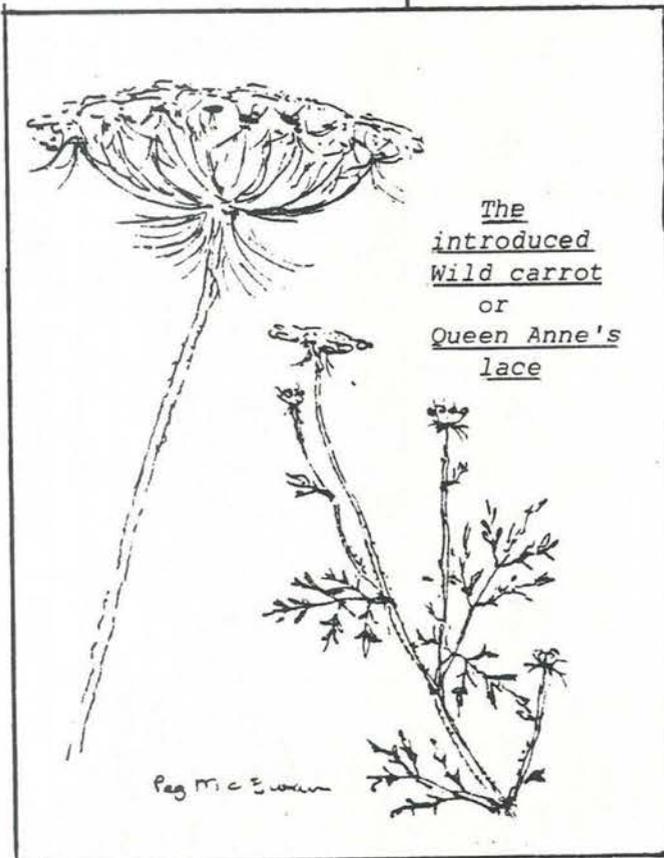
In unusually warm Decembers rare observations of amphibians and reptiles may occur. As late as Dec. 17 a pair of garter snakes were observed sunning beside a Toronto footpath. As frost penetrates the ground, wood frogs can tolerate ice crystals in their bodies. A sugary antifreeze prevents freezing in the cells of the hibernating frog. On the other hand, toads cannot tolerate frost. They must dig deeper and deeper in advance of ground frost. To make digging easier they choose sandy, well-drained soil in which to hibernate.

JANUARY

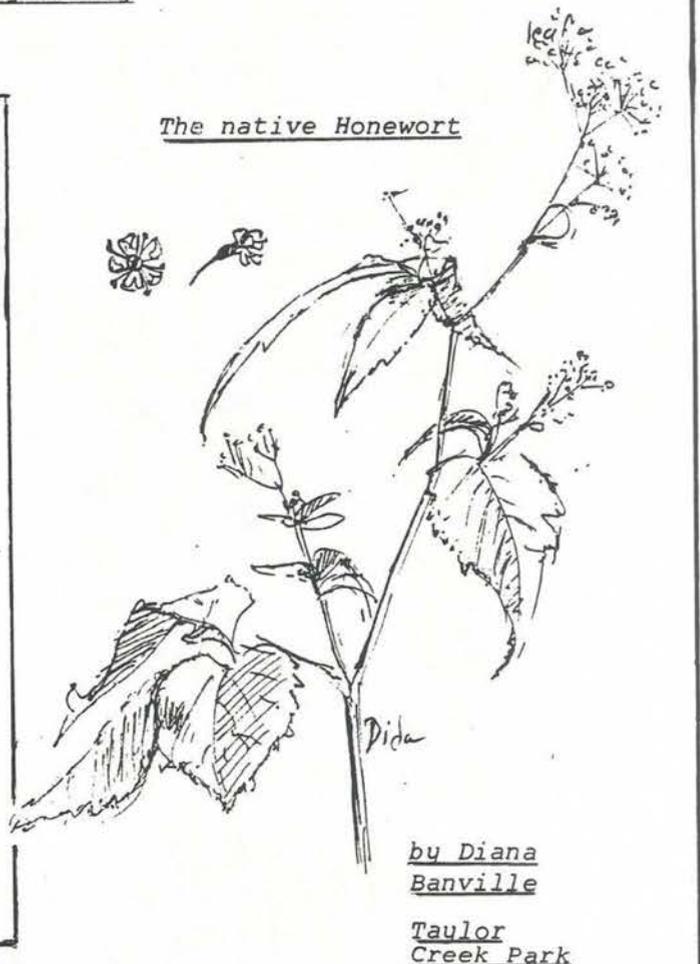
Most amphibians and reptiles are immobile during hibernation. Some, like the leopard frog and mudpuppy that hibernate in lakes and ponds, may be seen moving ever so slowly beneath clear ice.

▷ Please send any sightings of amphibians or reptiles to Bob Johnson,
c/o Metro Toronto Zoo, P.O. Box 280, West Hill, Ont. M1E 4R5 or call him
at 392-5968.

Two Toronto plants of the parsley family



by Peg McEwan, Cedarvale Ravine, July '86



LAKE ONTARIO MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY

	Presq.	Port H.	Durham				TORON	TO				Hamilton	Niagara	TOTAL
				#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	Sub-total			
Com. Loon						1		1			2			2
D.C. Cormorant												8		8
Mute Swan			2		2	2	28	8	20	9	69	15	3	89
Trumpeter "							2				2			2
Snow Goose									1		1	5		6
Canada Goose			566	3918	311	96	240	360	795	1591	7311	2258	332	10467
Wood Duck												1		1
Green-winged T.									1		1	3		4
Am. Black Duck		2	437	390	100	13	17	15	209	144	888	304	25	1656
Mallard		190	1402	1632	338	116	354	325	523	876	4164	924	515	7195
N Pintail			6	1							1	54		61
N Shoveler				1				16	1		18	14		32
Gadwall			5		2	185	5	42	59	13	306	56	7	374
Am. Wigeon									33		33			33
Canvasback	100											26		126
Ring-necked Duck												1		1
Redhead	595				1		47	18	31		97	28		720
Greater Scaup	435	30	89	14	1	26	39	69	480	45	674	2874	706	4808
Lesser Scaup									5		5	282		287
King Eider													1	1
Harlequin Duck														0
Oldsquaw	207	18	19	1	109	1348	397	102	412	20	2389	20	297	2950
Black Scoter							1				1			1
scoter sp.													7	7
White-winged S.													1	1
Com. Goldeneye	166	35	142	104	37	19	90	44	55	100	449	195	430	1417
Bufflehead	41	20	71	57	8	58	96	24	40	30	313	190	112	747
Red-br. Merg.			49	5	55	10	13	1			84	16	53	202
Comm. Merganser		20	49	37	16	44	34	4	17		152	373	260	854
Hooded Merganser				1							1	6	4	11
Ruddy Duck												22		22
Am. Coot												9	1	10
TOTALS	1544	315	2837	6161	980	1918	1363	1029	2682	2828	16961	7684	2754	32095
SPECIES	6	7	12	12	12	12	14	14	16	9	22	24	16	31

Lake Ontario Mid-winter Waterfowl Inventory

January 11, 1987

ROUTES AND OBSERVERS:

Presqu'ile Provincial Park and area: J. & H Saunders, W. & G. Blackburn, H. Fletcher.
(Presqu'ile-Brighton Naturalists' Club).

Port Hope (Wesleyville to Wicklow): E.R. McDonald, J. McLaughlin, B. Olson.
(Willow Beach Field Naturalists).

Durham (Whitby to Wesleyville): M. Bain, D. Barry, D. Calvert, M. Carney.
(Durham Region Field Naturalists).

Toronto Route 1 (Rouge R. to Whitby): R. Nisbet, M. Wilson.

Route 2 (Coatsworth Cut to Rouge R.): F. & M Bodsworth, A. Dobson, B. & A. Falls,
R. Tasker.

Route 3 (Eastern Headland to Cherry St.): G. Fairfield, B. Parker, M. Ansell,
J. ten Bruggenkate, J. Burker, D. Burton, R. Cubitt, W. Hewitt.

Route 4 (Toronto Islands): G. Coady, W. Edmunds.

Route 5 (Parliament St. to Humber R.): K. Carmichael, S. Kelly, K. Moores.

Route 6 (Watersedge Park to Humber R.): D.E. Perks, J. Lamey.

Route 7 (Bronte to Watersedge Park): C. & J. Goodwin, P. & G. Joiner.

(Toronto Ornithological Club).

Hamilton (50 Point to Bronte; Hamilton Bay): D. Gardner, R. Bobis, G. Cocker, L. Consaul,
R. Curry, J. Cram, V. Evans, R. Hughes, W. Lamond, K. McLaughlin, J. Olmstead,
D. Ryzewski, W. Smith, J. Strugar, S. Tabano, P. Walker.

(Hamilton Naturalists' Club).

Niagara (Niagara-on-the-Lake to 50 Point): G. Bellerby, J. Black, N.E. Foley, D. Nasmith,
B. Ratcliffe, C. Sanderson.

(Peninsula Field Naturalists)

TIME & WEATHER: 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Lake and most rivers open; light to medium N.W. wind,
mostly cloudy, mild with 2-3" snow on the ground. -5° C.
Visibility mostly excellent, with lake calm but becoming a little choppy later.

REMARKS: (Toronto sector only) The total of 16,961 is slightly higher than last year and consistent with numbers over the past five years; however, if Canada Geese, Black Ducks and Mallards are excluded from the totals this was the lowest count total since 1951, with Route 7 showing the most striking decline. Viewing the sector in detail, eastern routes have been more productive over the past few years with western routes showing declines. Canada Geese, N. Shoveler and Red-breasted Mergansers were in record numbers. The merganser increase started in 1984 and has continued in each succeeding year: up to 1983 the maximum count ever recorded of Red-breasted Mergansers was 19. Rarest bird was the Black Scoter, the first on the count since 1977 and only the third ever. Coverage of the other sectors only started in 1979 and this year is the first time we have been able to cover the entire Lake Ontario region. Our thanks to everyone who took part!

Compilers: C.E. & J. E. Goodwin

A Naturalist's Code of Ethics

MINIMUM IMPACT GUIDE OF NEW ZEALAND'S NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

1. Keep your group small -- crowds and solitude are incompatible.
2. Plan your trip to minimize rubbish -- avoid bottles and cans.
3. Pack out what you pack in -- carry out all unburnable rubbish. Burying is unsatisfactory because rubbish can be exposed by animals or frost action.
4. Keep to tracks where they exist -- avoid trampling the surrounding areas.
5. Minimize campsite construction -- do not damage the vegetation.
6. Avoid camping near huts, roads, open water, tracks and other campers -- respect their privacy.
7. Do not use soap or detergents in streams or lakes. Carry washing water to your campsite and drain it into absorbent soil.
8. Bury toilet wastes -- select a suitable screened spot well away from water and potential campsites, dig a shallow hole within the "biological decomposer" layer of the soil. Refill the hole with humus or loose soil.
9. Use portable stoves rather than fires -- dead wood is an important part of nature's cycle and is scarce in many areas.
10. If you must use a wood fire keep it small to conserve wood. Before leaving dismantle your fireplace.
11. Protect native wildlife and plants -- do not take domestic animals into national parks. Care for nature's rhythm and balance -- you are part of it.

submitted by Vivian White

□

DAME'S ROCKET (*Hesperis matronalis*)...

a native of Europe and Asia, also known as Damewort, Dame's Violet and Sweet Rocket. "Rocket" is derived from an ancient word "eruca"; the meaning is not known. ▷

Dame's Rocket - a night-scented flower that ranges in colour from white to purple - an old-fashioned garden-flower that has gone out of style - was a favourite flower of Marie Antoinette. At the turn of the century it was seen in occasional, secluded spots along New England roadsides and has now spread as far west as Iowa. We know it as the "garden escape" that adds a splash of colour and a sweet scent to all our Toronto ravines in May and June.

Joyce Cave

Reference: WHO NAMED THE DAISY - WHO NAMED THE ROSE: A DICTIONARY OF NORTH AMERICAN WILDFLOWERS by Mary Durant.

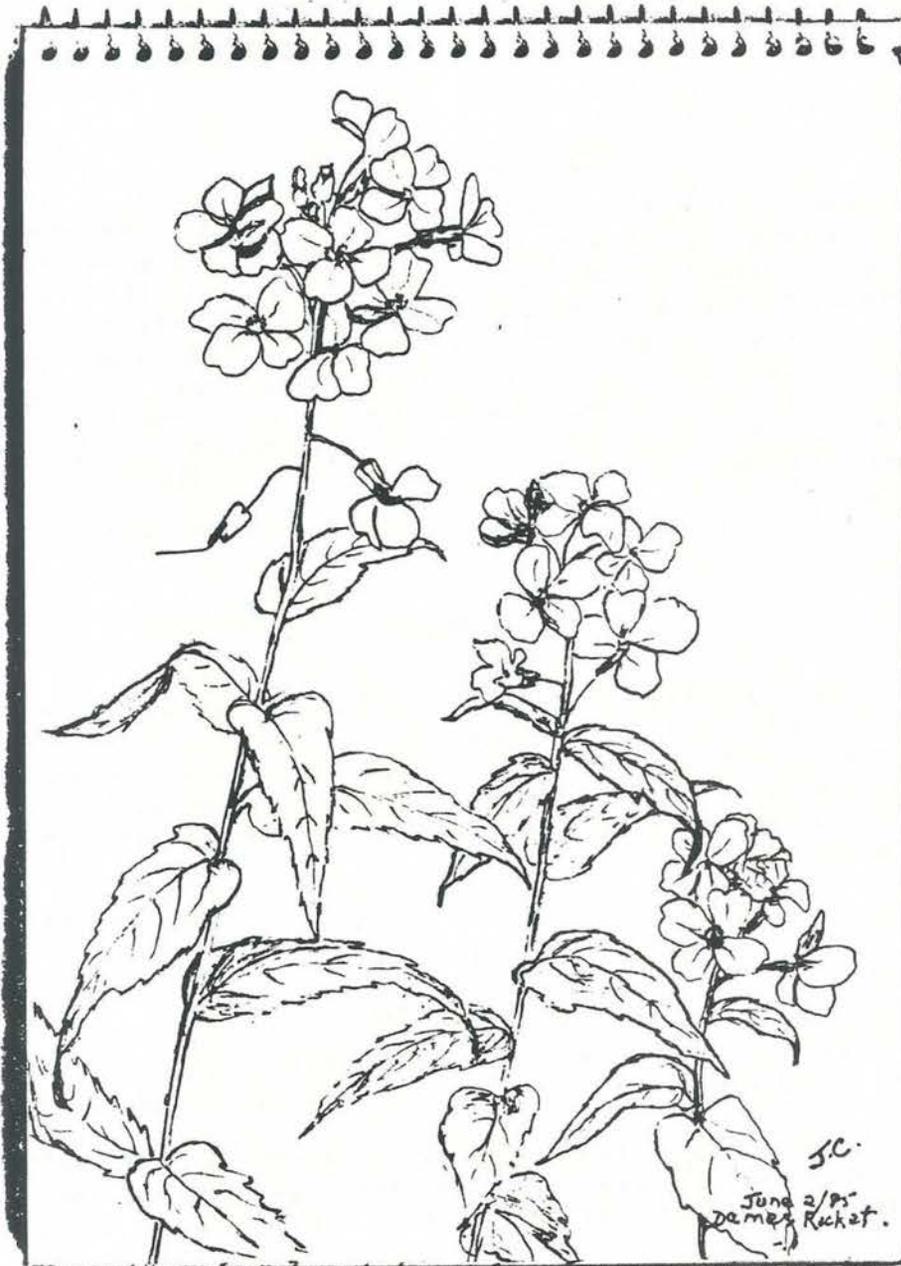
Ed. Note: Many mustard plants have either "rocket" or "cress" in their names. Dame's Rocket has the four petals typical of mustard plants; it is often confused with garden phlox which has five petals. ▷

Projects

This is a good time to plan a nature project for next year or to arrange to participate in one of the activities that are already in progress. A listing of cooperative nature projects is available from Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. NOE 1M0. Send \$2.00 for THE DIRECTORY OF COOPERATIVE NATURALISTS' PROJECTS IN ONTARIO.

If you are planning a project yourself that could benefit from the help of volunteers, the editors of the directory, Clive and Joy Goodwin, 45 LaRose Ave., # 103, Weston, Ont. M9P 1A8, would welcome information on it, with a view both to future listing, and also for inclusion in their quarterly column in THE SEASONS.

Clive Goodwin



Strange Sightings

HOVERING CHICKADEE

I observed the following lovely sight on the last Friday of February, 1987. It was a bright, sunny day and the snow was melting on the ground and the icicles dripping from the very big maple trees in front of the house. A chickadee was hopping over the little branches and then flying down and "hovering" while he drank from the melting icicles. He "hovered" for about 20 to 30 seconds while he drank before flying back to the branch for about half a minute before repeating the process. I watched him repeat this behaviour 10 or 12 times before he flew away.

Is this common behaviour for chickadees?--or was he trying to be a hummingbird?

Barbara Edwardes-Evans

ROBINS VS CARDINALS

This evening when I was looking out of my kitchen window I saw something that intrigued me. A puddle on my neighbour's driveway was occupied by a robin in the middle and a cardinal at the edge. When the cardinal tried to enter the puddle, the robin fluttered his wings, clearly saying, "Wait until I finish!" The robin then took a bath and drank from the puddle. When the robin flew off, the cardinal took his turn having a bath and a drink. Then the robin returned and I wondered what would happen. The cardinal froze -- but didn't leave the puddle. The robin had a drink and left. The cardinal didn't resume his bathing until the robin had left. Do robins always dominate cardinals? This event occurred on April 19.

Nan Schofield

FIREFLIES

Around 10 pm on June 24, 1987, a warm summer night, I entered G. Ross Lord Park in North York to go for a walk along the West Don River. I soon noticed a blue-white dot of light blinking on and off and drifting slowly sideways -- a firefly! For about half a mile as I walked beside the Don, I could see them everywhere, though not in great numbers, drifting, hovering and blinking. I've never before seen fireflies in Toronto.

Sandy Cappel

BROWN CREEPER

Wild in the City - in this case from a visitation usually reserved for woodlands. The following occurred on October 25, 1987.

My apartment overlooks a parking lot, backed, fortunately, by a flourishing stand of poplars in someone's garden. I was in the kitchen when I heard a crash against my living room window. We

STRANGE SIGHTINGS - Brown Creeper (cont'd)

are constantly bombarded by pigeons - one of the houses close-by having been owned by a now departed homing pigeon fancier - but they are too city-wise to go hurling themselves against glass.

I started to go out onto my small balcony in the expectation of seeing A Body at ground level, when my eye was caught by A Body pressed close to my window, a small creature hanging on for dear life to the aluminum surround.

It stayed for several long minutes while it stoked up enough power to swoop off into the poplars. And what enchanted minutes for me. As close as my nose! - some 3" long with snowy breast beneath a delicately mottled brown and buff back and wings. Buff eye stripe. Bright brown eye. And a long, thin, slightly curved beak, an instrument of positively surgical strength and exquisitely delicate line.

Consultation with books and experts confirmed that my visitor had been a brown creeper. Perhaps it was a babe off on its own for the first time which would account for its being in the 'wrong' place as well as for its collision with the window. It appeared quite unharmed, however, and it certainly set my day off to a touch of magic.

Eva Davis

□

This Month's Cover "European Mountain-Ash" - Sorbus aucuparia - field sketch by Mary Cumming

Also known as the "Rowan". This spray of berries was sketched by Mary on the tableland of the East Don, south of Finch. SHRUBS OF ONTARIO by Soper and Heimburger mention that the specific name "aucuparia" means "bird-catching", because of the attraction of its fruit, of which our local birds, the American Robin and Cedar Waxwing make much use, especially in winter. This tree has been much planted in the city and from time to time we find small seedlings in our ravines; these never seem to develop further. SHRUBS OF ONTARIO mention two native mountain-ashes which do not have the pubescence on the under-side of the leaves which the rowan tends to have. These do not appear on any check-lists for Metro. Some fancy cut-leaved forms of the rowan are also planted in Toronto.

DB

□

Members of the Nature Arts group of the TFN have enthusiastically agreed to display their individual artwork at our future monthly meetings.

Margaret Turner's paintings will be on display and for sale on December 7 outside the auditorium, 6th floor, Board of Education Centre.

We are looking forward to having the opportunity of viewing the artwork of our talented members. Betty Paul has kindly agreed to set up a schedule for the forthcoming meetings.

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE

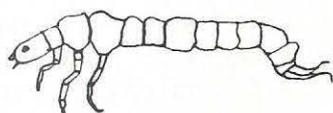
On September 12th, at the Greenwood Conservation Area, a TFN group led by Dr. Rein Jaagumagi stepped into Duffin Creek in order to capture and examine aquatic insects. In a fast flowing section of the stream, every stone overturned revealed one or more kinds of insect. Some stones were covered with nets spun by caddisfly larvae, on others were midge pupae, on another clung blackfly larvae, and on almost every stone a mayfly nymph clung tightly and a stonefly nymph moved quickly across the surface.

All these species have become adapted to "life in the fast lane" -- to living in a habitat where the water currents may sweep them "off their feet" at any time. Why do they choose to live here when quieter sections of the stream are nearby? How do they manage to hold on?

To answer the first question, visualize the water sweeping over the rocks. It is bringing with it two essentials for any living creature -- food and oxygen. Because the water is flowing fast, it is bringing more food and oxygen than reaches the slow moving sections in an equal amount of time. If the insect larvae can prevent themselves from being swept away, they will be able to live in a habitat which is rich in food and oxygen and may have fewer competitors.

The caddisfly larvae are remarkable in the way they build portable, protective cases or "houses" in which they then live. The different kinds of caddisflies can be identified by the materials which they use to build their houses. Some build cases of plant material such as pieces of root, leaves or reeds; others use sand grains or small stones and shells. When the larva is ready to pupate, it fixes the case to some support and partly covers the open end with silk. The silk is produced by the salivary glands as it is with the caterpillars of butterflies and moths.

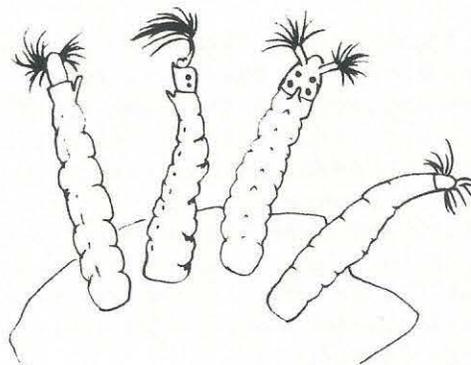
One kind of caddisfly found in fast flowing sections of streams makes fixed silken nets. The nets are spun across the current so that animal and plant debris moving downstream are caught and can then be eaten.



CADDIS FLY LARVA



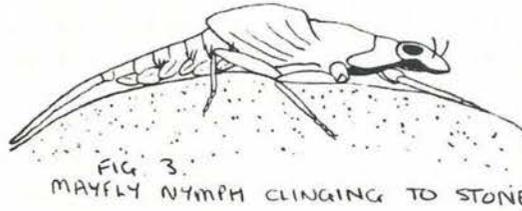
FIG 1.

SILK NETS
MADE BY
LARVAEFIG 2.
BLACK FLY LARVAE
GATHERING FOOD WITH
COMBLIKE RAKES.

Blackfly larvae also make silk threads. A larva displaced by the current will let out a "life-line" and eventually climb the thread back to its original position (like a spider). Blackfly larvae have suckers at both ends of their bodies which they can use to fix themselves onto the rocks while creeping along. However, when they are feeding, they usually extend their bodies, holding on with the tail suckers and adjacent rows of strong hooks. In this position the larva is able to catch small particles, mainly one-celled plants, in the comb-like mouth brushes which extend forward from the head region.

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE (cont'd)

Mayfly nymphs differ in appearance according to the part of the stream in which they live. Those found in fast flowing water have flattened bodies and limbs



and very strong claws on the feet for clinging to the stones. Those found in other sections may have more elongated bodies for burrowing in the mud or streamlined bodies for swimming.

Stonefly nymphs were found only in the fast flowing water. Their bodies were broader and flatter than those of the mayflies and they wriggled along on the surface of the water quite quickly when the stones were disturbed.

So we were able to see that different species have adapted in different ways in order to utilize the benefits of "life in the fast lane".

Rosemary Seth-Smith

For further reading:

INSECT LIFE AND INSECT NATURAL HISTORY by S.W. Frost, Dover Publications, 1959

POND LIFE by George K. Reid et al, A Golden Nature Guide, 1967

□

Seasonal Advertising.

Against the Arctic winter
 Eatons uncrates the sun.....annually
 Like a solstice in January.
 Hibiscus-rooted sun, spawning pink words
 That dance shoeless on a sandy beach
 Or drift across coral islands tanning slowly--
 Sun words! Up here you must wear your golden fleece.
 Do not shake it from your shoulders
 Or take off your dark glasses.
 Our harbour is icebound
 And you will not last long barefoot in the snow.

Louise Herzberg

WISHING KATY-DIDN'T

More often heard than seen, Katydids (family Tettigoniidea) have earned a significant place among the cacophony emanating from woodlots on warm, late summer evenings. Although its name is derived from the mating call of males (Katy-did, katy-didn't), a more accurate rendition of the call of one of the southern species is rarely found in this region, broad-winged katydid (*Microcentrum rhombifolium*), is tse-tse-tse-tse. This tree-inhabiting species, though normally confined to forests, is increasingly occurring in the canopies of shade trees in local-urban municipalities, judging from the phone calls we have been receiving at RBG [Royal Botanical Gardens] the last couple of years.

The adult broad-winged katydid, one of the long-horned grasshoppers, is large, robust and bright green (length 5 cm or more) with long, hair-like antennae.

While this uncommon insect has a most striking appearance, it is its mating call that has prompted local interest and some concern. Made by rubbing together the front pair of wings, the tse-tse-tse-tse is quite loud (the sound from one insect is easily audible throughout the neighbourhood), begins at dusk and continues, sometimes for hours at a time throughout the night. At regular intervals (5 to 6 quadruples every 10 seconds), the call is made usually from the same area of the tree, often night after night -- much to the disgruntlement of nearby residents trying to get a good night's sleep. The relative scarcity of broad-winged katydids in our urban areas frequently assures the continuance of mating calls over several weeks (even into November) before successfully alluring a mate, if ever.

Dealing with a calling male is also frustrating. Being nocturnal and located high in the tree, the broad-winged katydid is difficult to see. If one is lucky, one can spot him with a powerful flashlight directed towards the sound. Of course, as soon as the light shines, he ceases calling, resuming only when darkness once again prevails. However, once located, he can be knocked off his perch with a well-aimed jet of water from a hose. He is reluctant to fly and may then be picked up from the ground. Alternatively, one could try to find him a mate to shut him up.

Nah, better invest in earplugs.

Peter F. Rice

from PAPPUS (Royal Botanical Gardens), Vol. 7, No. 2, Autumn 1987

Ed. Note: On Sept. 7, 1987 I had a call from a man in East York who was wondering if I could tell him what was making a loud noise in his back yard all night, night after night. He even played a tape of the sound to me over the phone. I couldn't think what it could be, but asked him to let me know if he found out. A few days later he called to tell me that someone at the Royal Ontario Museum told him that it was a katydid.

On Sept. 17 I had a call from Miriam Faibish in North York. She wondered if I could tell her what was making a loud noise in her back yard all night, night after night. This time I had the answer. I could even imitate the sound she had heard. Both callers had described the sound as coming from a birch tree in the yard.

According to the Audubon insect field-guide, these insects live in forest trees and shrubs where they feed on leaves and usually overwinter as eggs.

HJ

EXIT CHEMICAL VIOLENCE: ENTER COMMON SENSE
--

Under the title "What's in a Name", Eva Davis mentions two lawn service companies in the October issue of the TFN which will give your grass the total treatment package for a price, both to you and to the environment and for which you can have the greenest grass you could ever wish for. If this is what you are looking for, are willing and able to pay for and you can't (or won't) do the job yourself, and care little for the damage you will do to the environment, then one may expect a truck bearing the logo Zap-a-Lawn Inc. or some other catchy abomination to be seen at your address on a regular basis.

Of course, if you do your own lawn chores, you can derive a sense of accomplishment for a fraction of the cost to you and little or none to the environment. If you cut your lawn twice a week, the clippings will be short and not unsightly when left where they fall and will provide a mulch to keep the soil cool and moist; this will reduce the need for chemical "fertilizers". I prefer lawn food -- and if your lawn is not cut too short, it probably will choke out most weeds; the few that establish themselves can be spot-treated or even dug out by hand. I should mention here that if you can obtain some good organic material to use as lawn food it would be preferred.

If you have insects such as white grubs or others that cause brown patches in mid-summer as they merrily chomp through your greenery, try pure and simple agricultural lime. My experience these past two summers (1986 and 1987) has convinced me that raising the pH (alkaline) level gets rid of many underground "terrorists" in lawns and flowerbeds.

Agricultural limestone -- sold under many names at plant nurseries -- can be applied quite liberally, even with reckless abandon, and it will not harm grass or other plants grown in most gardens.

Enter common sense, exit chemical nonsense! And how many have ever questioned the "Weed and Feed" mixtures sold to gardeners at nurseries and in many shops? The required use of either one is in conflict with the other. If the lawn food is to work, it must be watered in after being applied; for the weed killer to work, it must not have any water (or rain) for about 30 hours and the weather should be 16°C to 30°C for that period of time. Now, what possible logic can there be for combining the two types of chemical? When someone figures that one out I'd like to hear about it. I've been a gardener for about 60 years and haven't seen anything that makes any sense about such a combination.

What I am trying to say is that there are less environmentally damaging alternatives that work very well, though they do require some effort, but they are probably as easy on the environment as they are on your pocket-book.

Al Shaw

WHEN DID YOU GET YOUR NEWSLETTER?

Believe it or not, TFN newsletters are mailed out about the middle of the month, giving a minimum of two weeks for delivery. Next time you don't get one before the beginning of the month, call the Post Office (Delays and Irregularities Department) at 973-5774.

Please note, your next newsletter will be put in the mail on Jan. 13. This one is to go in the mail on Nov. 11. Your March newsletter will go in on Feb. 10; April, on Mar. 16; May on April 13; and if you renew your membership by June 30, we will send you a September newsletter on August 12.

HJ

IT'S UP
TO YOU!

GARBAGE DISPOSAL PROBLEMS - HERE AND THERE

Pertinent to the city's recently announced Solid Waste Environmental Assessment Plan, Colin Vaughan writes in TORONTO magazine (October issue) on Metro's imminent garbage disposal crisis.

Our waste goes to two landfills: 1.8 million tons yearly to Keele Valley, near Maple, 1.5 million tons yearly to the Brock West dump in Pickering. A remnant is still burned in the 30-year-old incinerator on Toronto's Commissioners Street.

Brock West should reach its limit by 1989, Keele Valley by 1995 provided it can work in tandem with the proposed new Brock South site, to be opened by 1989.

If Brock South is delayed or cancelled, city garbage will have to go to Keele Valley alone, reducing the viability of this site to a further 4-year period. Before Brock South can become operative, there have first to be a Metro engineering study, site preparation, and a provincial environmental hearing.

Pickering understandably is resisting the opening of a further dump in Brock South. Pickering Deputy Mayor Stoner has already forced Metro to spend \$4.8 million on Brock West to attempt to reduce its odours, and her supporters, a group appositely called DUMP METRO, have succeeded in closing a further Metro waste site which was poisoning local streams.

Metro Works Commissioner Frank Horgan has investigated the use of the once projected international airport site in North Pickering, but has again been outmanoeuvred by Mayor Stoner.

Halton Municipality's solution - shipping 60% of its garbage to Niagara Falls, N.Y. to a private incinerator - will not salvage Toronto. The Niagara Falls operation is already working to capacity.

The Commissioner has also looked into recycling but believes that, even with top recycling targets achieved, there would remain 2.2 million tons of waste annually.

The third alternative, that of incineration, is unacceptable to Citizens for a Safe Environment, a group already aiming to shut down the Commissioners Street operation as well as attempting to block City of Toronto plans for the \$150 million Cherry Street incinerator which would burn 1,400 tons daily. CSE claim that even with Best Available Technology toxic gases would spew out over the East End, leaving, in any event, toxic ash still requiring to be dumped. As well, four or five additional incinerators would be needed in different Metro areas.

▷

GARBAGE DISPOSAL (cont'd)

All this produces the hindsight that we should have had recycling programmes in place decades ago and that the Throw Away Society is now reaping the whirlwind of its own wastes. All the more reason to become involved in Metro's SWEAP programme which was outlined in TFN's November Newsletter (p.21). There are enough options in this project for all of us to assist in the remedying of our own particular disposal bugbear - caucus, task forces, workshops on recycling legislation, waste reduction, site criteria, etc. Politicians, government, waste handlers, environmental organizations, the public are all invited to "get into the act". Once again: write SWEAP, Dept. of Works, 439 University Avenue, 18th Floor, M5G 1Y8, or ring 392-5420 or 1-800-387-9200.

Eva Davis

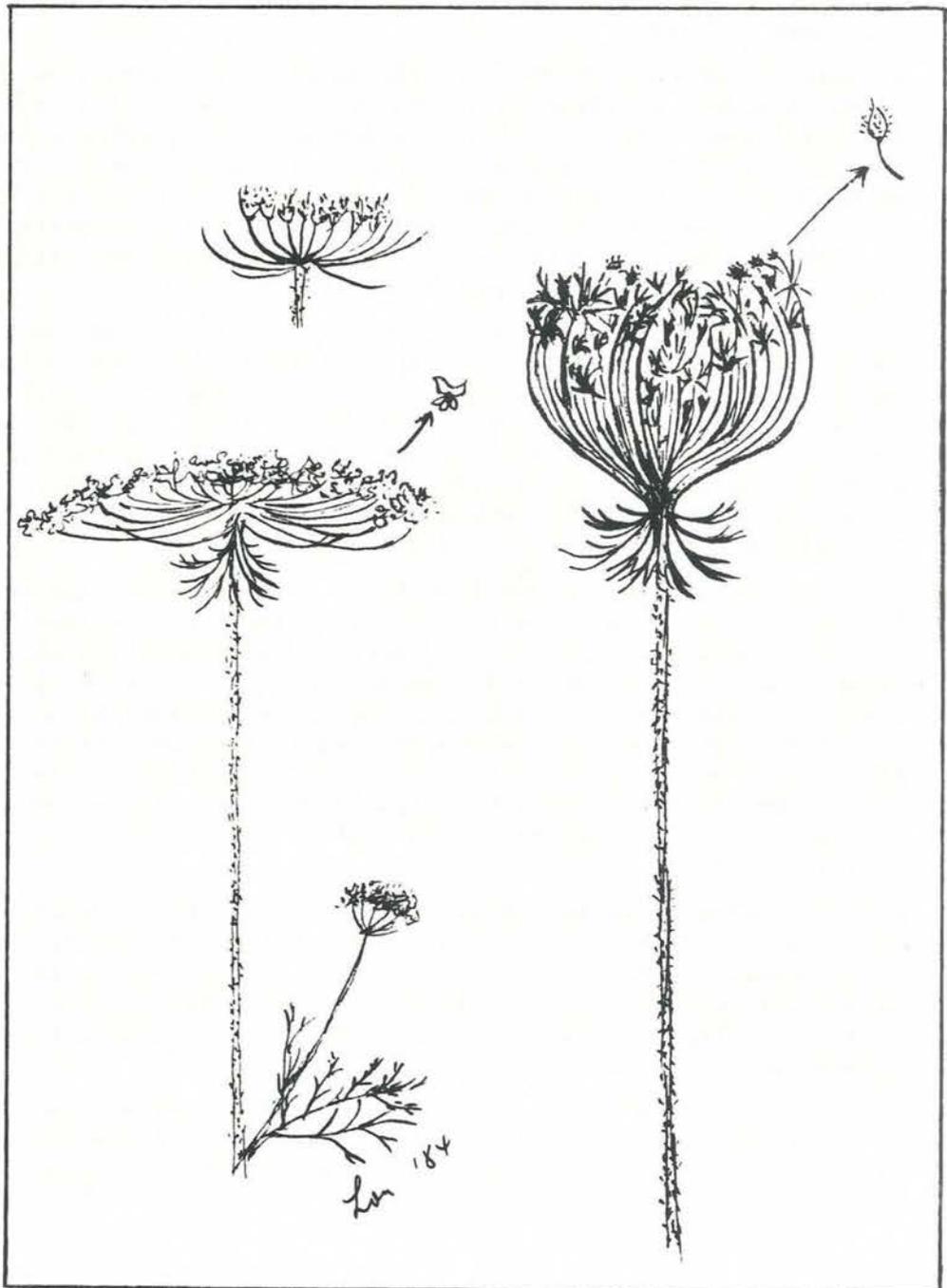
□

Wild Carrot
or
"Queen Anne's
Lace"

flowering
and
fruiting
umbels

with
individual
floret
and
fruit
indicated

by
Louise
Herzberg



IT'S UP
TO YOU!

AFTER THE LOGGING --- WHAT?

The Temagami Wilderness Celebration (Sept. 4 to 7, 1987) at Wanapitei Wilderness Centre, hosted by the Sierra Club, examined further the continuing dispute over the future of the Temagami Wilderness.

Lady Evelyn-Smithwater Provincial Park, which lies within the wilderness boundaries, is on the Threatened Area Register of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the world's largest alliance of conservationists (520 member organizations). The park is in danger from the Ministry of Natural Resources' proposal to build a new access road to allow more logging. Environmental lobbying to veto this extension threatens local mills and jobs. Numbers vary according to source: 180 jobs -- 250. Townsfolk and loggers made peaceful demonstration at the entrance to the Wilderness Area via the Red Squirrel Road turnoff from Highway 11, and the principal mill owner was a member of the Sunday panel which presented different aspects of the local and long-term problems.

A loggers' information sheet handed to visitors ended with the sentence: "The unique features of the area can be preserved, but preservation of forests beyond their allotted time is only a pipe dream". This, unintentionally, or otherwise, encapsulated the contradiction inherent in this dilemma. From the environmental viewpoint, "The unique features of the area ..." will be exactly what will be destroyed if further logging roads are built and the remaining pine forests cut. It also raises the question as to who decides upon the "allotted time" of forests, Nature or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Panel spokesman for a local conservation group queried the business practices which led to the Wilderness vs. Jobs confrontation when a huge area was being stripped of timber which went raw to Quebec, taking its profits outside Ontario. He also pointed out that both sides of the entry road had largely been left uncut, giving the impression of untouched coniferous forest, but any one of the countless side roads would reveal the consequences of overcutting: a desert -- in timber terms -- of birch and poplar saplings. We took one of these roads on our trip out and found it as he described.

Another speaker was the local canoe outfitter who was against road extension because of the access this would give to ATVs (all terrain vehicles), a machine totally inimical to habitat. Government had described tourism as the fastest growing industry in the world, expected to top our economy by the year 2000, but visitors would cease to come once the quiet of Temagami waterways had been shattered. Along with land damage contingent upon further roads, more logging, ATVs, etc., would follow the probable end of one of the largest collections of archeological sites on the Canadian Shield and the loss of the nastawgan, the only known complete network of aboriginal trails still in use and numbering more than 1300.

A further threat lay in Ottawa's permission to U.S. bombers to train over the area along a 15 km-wide stretch between North Bay, the Soo and Wawa. Brian Back, of the Temagami Wilderness Society, said that low-level flight testing of bomber aircraft would create a noise "louder than that of a commercial jet at take-off". This program which had been due to begin in the spring of 1987 was delayed owing to public protest.

The Teme-Auguma Anishnabai Indian Band were represented by their Second Chief. In the 1970s, government, in another instance of chronic insensitivity both to native people and to environment, had mooted the building of a condominium-hotel resort on Maple Mountain which is sacred to the Band. They had had a

AFTER LOGGING (cont'd)

100-year history of being ignored and had been driven in 1973 to place a Caution disputing Ontario's claim to sole jurisdiction. In 1982, the Supreme Court of Ontario began to hear the case of the Attorney-General of Ontario vs. the Teme-Augama Anishnabai tribe. The case continues. (Dickens devoted a whole book to the law's delays and 1987 finds things no better.) In the Band's words: "Our homeland is being exploited ... the result ... will soon be no trees, no jobs, no virgin habitat in the future for human and non-human life". The issue was one of Land Use Today "which impacts on the unborn and the life of the land, which has no human voice".

Exactly. " ... no trees, no jobs ..." Continued logging, particularly MNR's policy of clearcutting, will destroy future use for everyone. Once the remaining stands of pine are gone, stands older than Confederation, jobs will again be on the line -- a matter of a few years. Conservationists estimate a 75-year shortfall between the cutting that has already taken place and the replanting which MNR has instituted. The Temagami District MNR has indeed an unfortunate inheritance of Ministry myopia which appears to regard Nature as something which will always conveniently "be there", but attending MNR representatives gave little comfort. There was a deal of bouncing questions one to the other in uninformative game-playing. "Not off the top of my head ..." seemed to be the stock phrase of each to queries about numbers and intentions. This is alarming for it is these men who will determine the future in the administration of Land Use, logging jobs, the tourist industry, and the survival of wilderness.

The key speaker, Peter Kirby of the U.S. Wilderness Society, was succinct and heartfelt. Memorable are two statements from The Wilderness Society booklet "A Million Square Miles". In the first, "American" is interchangeable with "Canadian". "One of the fundamental problems of American land management has always been the tendency to exploit the land for the near term. We are now beginning to understand that this was a careless luxury we can no longer afford". The second comes from Aldo Leopold, one of the founders of The Wilderness Society. "We abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect".

Unless some of this awareness penetrates the bastions of MNR, they will continue to perpetrate the same destructive, short-term policies which have brought us to this impasse.

▷ If you wish to support preservation of this area, send donations to Brian Back, Temagami Wilderness Society, 204 Wedgewood Dr., Willowdale, Ont. M2M 2H9.

▷ If you wish to assist the Teme-Augama Anishnabai in their long struggle for justice, send donations to the Bear Island Foundation, Lake Temagami, Ont. POH 1C0.

Eva Davis

□

There is hardly a single more important act one can perform to help heal the planet or to protect the environment than planting a tree. Or, even more important, protecting a mature tree from being needlessly felled.

from TREES, GUARDIANS OF THE EARTH by DonaH J. Nichol, the Lorian Association, P.O. Box 147, Middleton, WI 53562, 1983

IT'S UP
TO YOU!

ANTARCTICA - THE LAST WILDLIFE REFUGE

Zoologist Michael Earle reports on Greenpeace's Antarctic Expedition of 1986/87. The Expedition was undertaken because Antarctica is the world's last great wildlife refuge.

It is this by virtue of being the only remaining sanctuary for whales, because it is the breeding grounds for penguins as well as for over one million sea birds from around the globe, because two thirds of the world's seals live there. This density and fecundity are kept alive by one thing: the small but multitudinous krill, a three inch long crustacean, support base to the entire Antarctic food chain. Krill colonies encompass several million tons, five to ten metres deep, several kilometres wide.

Already starting to drain the life-blood of the Antarctic ecosystem is the large-scale krill fishing carried on by Japan, Poland and Russia. Their boats will be capable of catching nearly ten million tons of krill annually which will go to feed cattle and poultry.

The hazards of possible exploitation and experimentation will be without parallel in terms of habitat destruction. A footprint in Antarctic moss remains embedded for decades. A banana skin remains intact for a century. Human waste simply does not disappear. This incredibly vulnerable environment is, literally, the last place on earth to survive the ruthless technologies of factory ships and mineral exploration.

There is, as well, the insult which humans, by and large, take to every environment they enter. That of garbage. This is already in place at the U.S. McMurdo base where Greenpeace has taken photographs of discarded tires and batteries. A visitor called the McMurdo base "a technological slum ... the most unattractive square mile in all of Antarctica".

But the ultimate danger is that 70% of the world's fresh water is locked into Antarctic ice. Pollution from mining and offshore drilling would present a climatic threat of unforeseeable proportions.

The present Antarctic Treaty comes up for review in 1991 and already industrial monopolies are itching their way towards what they see as immediate billion-dollar profits. In Mr. Earle's words: "At crucial international meetings, someone must represent the interests of all of us on this planet, not just the commercial interests".

Greenpeace now has a permanent research base in Antarctica. Assist the Foundation to gain observer status at the critical meetings of the Antarctic Treaty System when they come due.

Canadians who wish to join people from all over the world in the defence of Antarctica should send their contributions to the Greenpeace Foundation, 427 Bloor St. West, Toronto M5S 1X7. (State that you wish your support to go specifically to this cause.)

Eva Davis

□

Arctic terns are the champion commuters of their kind. They fly from the Antarctic to the Arctic every year, more than 25,000 miles, which makes this the longest migration for any bird.

In The News

Use of Salt on Winter Roads

Richmond Hill has taken a second tentative step towards decreasing a well known environmental hazard--the spreading of salt on icy roads. Next winter it proposes to spread sand only. For several years, Richmond Hill has been spreading a mixture of salt and sand; this puts it a light-year ahead of Metro municipalities which use 100% salt. Mayor Al Duffy says that his town is located at the headwaters of the Don, Rouge, and Humber Rivers. If Richmond Hill can reduce its salt, less salt will end up in Lake Ontario. Thumbs up for Al Duffy. Metro's chief maintenance engineer, Tom Johnston, is not impressed. "Sand alone", he says, "just won't work." Thumbs down for Tom Johnston.

See Toronto Star, July 9, 1987.

A Case of Spraying in the Park

In July 1985 a City of Toronto works crew sprayed the pesticide Sevin on oak trees in Kew Gardens on Queen Street. The trees were beside a wading pool which children were using at the time. A few drops of Sevin dripped onto the playground leader. She became concerned about the health of the children she was supervising. The matter went to court. Recently, a District Court Judge awarded a \$1000 fine against the City for this incident. A City tree expert testified that all spraying must now be completed before 9:00 a.m. to minimize the possibility of park users coming into contact with the spray.

See article by Tom Spears in Toronto Star, Sept. 2, 1987.

A Snowy Owl With its Back to the Wall

A young adult Snowy Owl was rescued from a window well at 2428 Yonge Street last May. It is thought that the owl might have been chasing a pigeon and somehow ended up below ground level. Since the owl's wing span is about 5 feet, it was unable to extend its wings to fly out of the space. Kay and Larry McKeever have accepted the owl and will examine it for injuries. They will also decide whether it can be returned to the wild. The owl has a slight wing injury and a clouded area in one of its eyes which suggests that it may be partially blind. If it does have sight problems, this might explain its going after pigeons in the Yonge/Eglinton area.

From an article by Nichaas van Rijn in the Toronto Star May 1, 1987.

▷

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

Another Ravine to be Developed

In the September issue we reported the sad ending of a small ravine adjoining High Park. It had been overlooked during ravine designation and is being developed by Grestza & Samcoe. Now another small ravine--the Ellis Park Ravine west of High Park--awaits the same fate. Imperial Life Assurance Company owns this ravine and intends building 10 houses on the flat tableland at the end of Dacre Crescent. Local residents of course do not want the ravine to be interfered with or built upon. City Hall's land-use committee has now approved Imperial Life's plans. The committee feels that the plans meet the City's zoning requirements and it has no right to interfere with the owner's plans. If the City wished to save this ravine they would have to buy it which it has no intention of doing.

See article by Paul Taylor in the Globe and Mail, October 8, 1987.

[SEE PART OF OMB DECISION BELOW.]

While no doubt a wooded slope would contribute visually into the ravine the Board is equally convinced a sensitively designed building would contribute to the ravine as well. The slope will still be there even if you build upon it. It really depends what you put on the slope. A building thoughtfully designed to be compatible with its site could be more attractive than a second rate forest. When one looks at an aerial photo of part of High Park and the subject lands ... you notice the size of the park and how much of it is in a natural state ... And there, extending westerly from the northwest corner of the park, like a bump on a log, is this little parcel of land 125 feet by 110 feet ... only part of which is to be designated Ravine. The subject area is so small it would, in our view, never be missed from the inventory of Ravine lands ...

The Board was tempted to approve a Ravine designation ... in order to protect the slope, but we have decided not to. Given the City's position of not wanting to permit development on the slopes, it seems to us while the lands remain in private ownership, zoned as they are today, with a 12 metre height limitation in effect, they cannot be designated because to do so would sterilize the land or at the very least reduce the permitted density drastically. It cannot be designated without reducing the permitted densities, and therefore the site should not be designated ...

On balance we feel this case cries out for exemption from the designation. By giving up a little better than one-quarter of an acre out of the total High Park designated ravine system of 300 acres, at a location that will have little if any effect on the ravine system, you preserve the philosophy behind the Ravine designation ... namely, if by designating the part of the lands "Ravine" so that development cannot take place on the slopes, you also prevent development on the tableland to the potential permitted by the zoning by-law, then the land should not be designated. If anyone is to blame for this situation it must be the City and the neighbours, who by pressing for and passing the height limitation by-law, have now put themselves into the position they cannot advocate the Ravine designation and still honour the many statements the City has made in the past about what the Ravine designation will not do.

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

Our only comment is "no comment" about the preceding which is an excerpt from the decision of the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB), dated April 2, 1987, exempting the property at 1947 Bloor Street West from designation under the City of Toronto's ravine protection by-law. The owners of the lot, in anticipation of redevelopment, had cleared vegetation from the slope despite its designation under the bylaw.

contributed by Allan Greenbaum

From the Annals of Scarborough (3)

We reported in the September issue the loss through felling of 150 mature trees in two Scarborough parks. While nobody wants to accept responsibility, it appears that the Scarborough Parks Department gave at least tacit approval. The felling of the trees aroused a storm of protest.

A City of Scarborough committee has now decided that trees must have top priority in parks and this is especially so in redevelopment proposals. The Parks and Recreation Departments must have the committee's permission before a single tree can be felled in a Scarborough park. Moreover, area residents must be consulted beforehand and so must the council member representing that area. In the future nobody will be able to plead ignorance in the felling of parkland trees.

[SEE LETTER ON PAGE 5.]

Globe and Mail, October 9, 1987.

Dinosaur Bones in the Canadian Arctic

Dinosaur bones were found last summer at Bylot Island off the north coast of Baffin Island. They were discovered by an Inuit assistant working on a summer project with scientists from Memorial University. This is the most northerly place where we know that dinosaurs lived and the discovery may prove useful in understanding why dinosaurs disappeared. The dinosaur concerned is a duck-billed dinosaur called a hadrosaur. It lived about 65-75 million years ago. The bones were found lying on the surface of what must have been at some stage a river delta. Other bones were also found--from birds, reptiles and sharks.

One idea put forward in the 1970s is that dinosaurs died out because of a collision between the earth and a comet. A cloud of dust thrown up by the impact would have blotted out the sun for some months--long enough to kill both vegetation and animals including dinosaurs. However, the Bylot Island discovery implies that some dinosaurs could survive a normal Arctic winter. That is, they could survive two to three months of total darkness.

See article by Stephen Strauss, Globe and Mail, Oct. 1, 1987.

IN THE NEWS (cont'd)

A Battle over a Butterfly

One of the largest defence contractors in the U. S.--United Technologies Corp.--donned battle dress to fight a butterfly--*Euphydryas editha bayensis*, commonly know as the Bay Checkerspot. United Technologies owns land on San Francisco Bay beside a small company called Waste Management. The Checkerspot lives in waste land on both properties. Waste Management is an environmentally-conscious waste disposal and landfill company. It adopted the Checkerspot as its mascot and campaigned to have the butterfly listed as an endangered species. Its habitat would therefore become protected. The company put up a huge butterfly sign on its property. It engaged a person to dress up as a Checkerspot, give talks to children and lead tours on waste disposal.

United Technologies for some reason decided that Checkerspots were a nuisance. It may have been using the Checkerspot's wasteland habitat as a buffer against outside prying eyes and resented the protective listing on that habitat. The company engaged helicopters to map the extent of Checkerspot's habitat. It stated that Checkerspot was multiplying beyond belief and did not need a protected habitat. It engaged the help of the Undersecretaries of the Navy and Air Force Departments to state that the Checkerspot was slowing down fuel deliveries for Tomahawk and Minutemen missiles.

United Technologies lost! *Euphydryas editha bayensis* is now listed as an endangered species and its habitat is protected.

See article by Christopher Reed in the Globe and Mail, Sept. 1987.

A Frog in Amber

A frog fossilized in amber has been found in the Dominican Republic. It is the first amphibian fossil preserved in amber. Only two other vertebrate amber fossils exist. The name of the frog is *Eleutherodactylus* and it lived during the Eocene period: 38-65 million years ago. The amber comes from the leguminous tree *Hymenaea*. Some of the frog's bones are broken and it may have been caught by a predator, possibly a bird, and taken to a nest. There are some decomposing limbs of a second frog plus fly maggots and part of a centipede in the same piece of amber; this adds weight to the idea that the frog was taken to a nest. Before the frog was eaten, however, it came into contact with resin and it is resin which fossilizes into amber.

See article by George O. Poinar, Jr. and David C. Cannatella in Science, 1987, vol. 237, no. 4819, pp. 1215-1216.

▷ Please send newspaper clippings to Louise Herzberg, 59 Hillside Dr., Toronto M4K 2M1.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOTBAGS, BAGS, BAGS

Every day people throw out bags of all kinds -- grocery bags, bread bags, fruit and vegetable bags -- then turn around and buy garbage bags, sandwich bags, etc.

Let's cut down on waste:

- Grocery store bags are a convenient size for kitchen garbage. Double up to prevent leaks. Tie handles together when full.
- Milk bags, both the inner bags (cut open and wash out thoroughly) and the large outer bag, are excellent for sandwiches, leftovers, freezing, almost anything. The plastic is far stronger than any bag you can buy.
- Bags from bread, fruits and vegetables can also be re-used.
- If storing bags is a problem, try flattening out and folding smaller bags. Store inside another bag. Loop the handles of grocery bags onto a clotheshanger or hook and hang for easy storage.

- from METRO TORONTO COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPT.

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FOR PEOPLE WITH ALLERGIES

As a member who enjoys the TFN very much, I would like to speak for all those who can't enjoy it. For the many who take pleasure in nature walks and hikes, there are scores of others who can't participate in these simple pleasures. For anyone with so called "Twentieth Century" disease who is allergic to "life", just breathing is difficult, let alone walking. For people with allergies or sensitivities to plants, nature walks are out of the question.

Some people like to classify allergic patients as "being sensitive to substances that other people aren't bothered by". I like to think that we are providing early warning signals like the canaries that were put in coal mines to warn the miners of contaminated air. Perhaps our reaction to substances today is a warning that others may have a reaction a few years from now.

TFN has been responsible for a number of companies being made to clean up their acts, as far as environmental pollution is concerned. We appreciate your efforts! Please remember that when pollutants such as acid rain and air pollution affect plant and animal life, they affect us too. Keep up the good work for the sake of all living things!

If you are a "sensitive" person, please get in touch with the following organization for information on how you can help and be helped: - the Orthomolecular Medical Centre, 271 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto M5P 1B1 or call 489-9595 (Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays - 10 am to 4 pm).

Evelyn Stagg, Secretary OMC

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The weather this time last year

December 1986, City of Toronto

December was mild and dull this year. Actually, high pressure and inactivity dominated the month and the clouds were due to stagnation of a mild airmass over cool ground. There were no extremes of temperature; the mildness was not the tropical balmy breezes of 1982 or of 1984. In fact, the temperature only rose above 5°C at the City and in Pickering in the east end; it only hit 3.9°C at the L.B. Pearson Airport. These are among the lowest monthly maximums on record; however, every day from the 15th on, had an above-normal mean temperature with a Pacific airmass controlling the picture. (NEWS FLASH -- El Nino is back! This was the warm surge in the Pacific that gave us such a mild winter in 1982-83.)

There was very little snow this month. Toronto City had 21 cm, the lowest snowfall since 1978. The Airport had only 13.2 cm of snow, the least since 1967. Rainfall was variable -- there were a couple of mixed precipitation storms early in the month which gave us our entire snowfall as well as some freezing rain on the 2nd, 7th and 9th. Most of the rain, however, fell on Christmas Eve. Toronto City had 35.4 mm on the 24th into Christmas morning, the wettest Christmas since 1979. Needless to say, there was no snow on the ground for the second half of the month. The snow-line hung about 25 km north of the city.

Sunshine was only 44.2 hours at Toronto City, the least since 1972 and the winds were the lightest since 1981.

Mild air covered most of Canada this month, in contrast with November; it seemed to be holding on into '87.

January 1987, City of Toronto

January was comparatively mild. The mean temperatures at all stations in our area were above normal and the highest since 1983. The mean windspeed at Toronto Island was 17.4 km/h, the lightest on record there. Sunshine hours were near normal and almost twice that of December.

Considering the above facts just stated, it should come as a surprise that snowfalls were well above the average. Toronto City had 67.2 cm of snow and L.B. Pearson International Airport had 59.8 cm. It was the city's snowiest month since January 1982 and the airport's snowiest since December 1975. L.B. Pearson Airport had not had as much snow in January since 1966!

El Nino does some strange things to our weather. The month began with a continuation of December's mild and uneventful weather. Temperatures remained above normal continuously until the 16th. There were a couple of occasions when wet snow fell; storm-tracks were a little more active this month in eastern North America than in December. However, mild weather kept the snow-cover to a minimum. The sun peeked out occasionally.

Colder air invaded after the 16th but not until 32 consecutive days with above-normal temperatures had elapsed. This must have been one of Toronto's longest stretches of such weather. With the cold outbreak, the active storm-track along the east coast became positively wild. On January 18th-19th, two closely-spaced snowstorms brought from 25 to 35 cm of snow to our area. The storm on the afternoon of the 19th was particularly intense; it was accompanied by winds, blowing and

THE WEATHER (cont'd)

drifting and fairly cold temperatures. It played havoc with transportation and thunder was reported as close as Buffalo, New York. A few days later, a coastal storm that walloped areas from the Carolinas to the Maritimes missed us except for a skiff of snow; however, the only severe cold outbreak of the season so far swept in behind it. Temperatures were not exceptional but winds of over 40 km/h brought wind-chill equivalents of the -30's. (There were anecdotal reports that this cold outbreak had affected the weather picture as far south as Jamaica where normal temperatures fell from the high to the low twenties and windy conditions with overcast prevailed.)

High pressure, cool temperatures and lots of sun followed for several days from the 24th-29th. The last few days saw a return to fairly mild weather with periodic wet snowfalls and light winds.

Gavin Miller

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SKY NOTES

The Sun, Moon and Planets - December, 1987 & January, 1988

Venus and Jupiter are prominent in the evening sky during December and January.

Venus, making its first appearance in the evening sky in fourteen months, is the only bright object close to the southwestern horizon after sunset. Over the next few months Venus moves east relative to the Sun and becomes brighter.

Jupiter, on the other hand, continues to move west relative to the Sun and becomes dimmer. This month and next it is well up in the east after sunset. Like Venus it is the brightest object in its part of the sky.

The Sun is at the winter solstice on Dec. 22. Hence this is the first day of winter and the shortest day of the year. Note, however, that the earliest sunset of the year occurs not on Dec. 22 but on Dec. 9 (at 4:41 PM). The latest sunrise occurs on Jan. 3 (at 7:51 AM).

Phases of the Moon:	Full Moon	Last Quarter	New Moon	First Quarter
	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 25

Jeff Nadir 226-1904

◁

Ed. Note. Monthly "Stargazing" maps are available from the National Museum of Canada, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M8 or in the GLOBE AND MAIL (usually the last Saturday of each month -- for the following month). If you want to attend an astronomy outing, call Jeff Nadir.

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COMING EVENTS

COMING EVENTS

JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALK, Saturday, December 5 at 8:00 a.m. - Early Winter Birding in Lambton Woods - Leader: Herb Elliott - Meet in James Gardens parking lot. Free.

JIM BAILLIE MEMORIAL BIRD WALK, Saturday, January 16 at 9:00 a.m. - Gulls at Sunnyside - Leader Tim Sabo - Meet in the Sunnyside parking lot at the foot of Windermere. Free.

Three CONSERVATION SCHOLARSHIPS of \$1,000 each are being offered by the M.T.R.C.A. Deadline for acceptance of applications is Monday, February 29, 1988. For further information and applications, write: The Executive Co-Ordinator, The Metropolitan and Region Conservation Foundation, 5 Shoreham Drive, DOWNSVIEW, Ontario M3N 1S4.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM: On January 16, 1988, two new galleries, the BAT CAVE with 2500 hand-made models of bats and the HARDWOOD FOREST, a re-creation of a Haliburton, Ontario forest will open, forming parts of the Life Sciences Cluster. Also, a third, a temporary exhibit, MAMMALS AND CHANGE will open at the same time. Call 586-5549 for further information.

ONTARIO SCIENCE CENTRE, Don Mills Rd. and Eglinton Ave. E., North York. Call 429-4100, Ext. 298 for more information.

Adult Education Class in ASTRONOMY with Instructor Cathy McWaters

OSCOTT: Science activities for children will commence in late January. Call 429-4100, Ext. 269 for a program.

BLACK HOLES on Sunday, January 17 with Astronomer Ivan Semaniuk at 1:30 and 3:00 p.m., Theatre B.

BLACK CREEK PROJECT, Box 324, Station A, DOWNSVIEW M3M 3A6. Meeting on Wednesday, January 20, 1988 at 7:30 p.m., Mt. Dennis Community Centre, 4 Hollis St., Weston. For further information, call Barb Scott at 234-1924.

SAVE THE ROUGE VALLEY SYSTEM will be holding regular nature walks throughout the year. The next one is planned for late January and will be led by James Garrett. Tel. 288-8730 for further information.

TORONTO MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY will meet at the Civic Garden Centre (Edwards Gardens) on January 18, 1988 at 8:00 p.m. in Studio 3. Please note change of meeting place.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE SUNDAY LECTURES at the University of Toronto, Medical Sciences Auditorium, King's College Circle. Admission free.

November 29 at 3:00 p.m. - The Psychiatrist is first a Doctor: Thoughts on Gurus, Prophets, Magicians and Charlatans -
- Vivian M. Rakoff

There will be no lectures in December. The next is planned for January 31, 1988. Tel. 928-2096 for further detail.

CANADIANS FOR CONSERVATION OF TROPICAL NATURE (CCTN) is a new organization dedicated to the conservation of tropical ecosystems. General meeting on Monday, Dec. 7 at 4:30 at York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Room 2245, Lumbers Bldg. For further information, call Mary Granskou, Res. 362-6783 or Bus. (Tues. Thurs.) 923-8173.

□

TFN MEETINGS

Visitors welcome

General Meetings

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

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

WHALES by Don Houston

+ NATURE ARTS DISPLAY (See page 21.)

Next Meeting: Monday January 4 at 8:00 p.m.

THE EARTH FROM ABOVE by Lou Wise

* 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: How to See 150 or More Bird Species a Year in Toronto - by Group Leader Ross Harris. Please bring Bruce Parker's Toronto Region Bird Chart. Wednesday, January 13, 1988 at 7:30 p.m. in Rm. 252, Board of Education Centre, 155 College St. Tel. 921-5975

Botany Group: Plans for the meeting will be announced at the general meeting in January. Leader: Steve Varga - Tel. 223-4151

Environmental Group: SWEAP (plan for disposal of solid waste) by Barbara Wallace, Public Participation Facilitator for Metro SWEAP. Thursday, January 28, 1988 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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Toshi Oikawa (425-3161) 1063 Pape Ave., Toronto M4K 3W4

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.



TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS

20 College St., Suite 4
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2

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<p>TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB: ITS HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION, 1965 \$.50</p> <p>CHECKLIST OF PLANTS IN FOUR TORONTO PARKS: WILKET CREEK, HIGH PARK, HUMBER VALLEY, LAMBTON WOODS, 197250</p> <p>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</p> <p>FIELD CHECKLIST OF PLANTS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1977 5/\$1.00 or 25ea.</p> <p>TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' RAVINE SURVEYS 2.00ea. 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, 1976 Survey #7 - Taylor Creek-Woodbine Bridge Ravines, 1977 Survey #8 - West Don Valley, 1978</p> <p>INDEX OF TFN NEWSLETTERS (1938-1978) 10.00</p>	<p>ANNUAL TFN INDEX 25ea.</p> <p>AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF METRO TORONTO, 1983 2.00</p> <p>TORONTO REGION BIRD CHART, 1983 2.00</p> <p>A GRAPHIC GUIDE TO ONTARIO MOSSES, 1985 .. 2.00</p> <p>TORONTO REGION VERTEBRATE LIST (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, mammals), 1985 ... 5/\$1.00 or 25ea.</p> <p>TORONTO REGION BIRD LIST, 1985 .. 5/\$1.00 or... 25ea.</p> <p>GUIDE TO THE TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS' NATURE RESERVE, LEASKDALE, ONT., 1986 2.00</p> <p>TORONTO ISLANDS: PLANT COMMUNITIES AND NOTEWORTHY SPECIES, 1987 2.00</p> <p>TODMORDEN MILLS, 1987 2.00</p> <p>All publications are available at the monthly general meetings or may be ordered from Toronto Field Naturalists, 20 College St., Suite 4, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1K2. (Add \$1.00 per item for postage and handling.)</p>
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MEMBERSHIP FEES

- \$20 FAMILY (2 adults - same address, children included)
 - \$15 SINGLE; SENIOR FAMILY
 - \$10 STUDENT; SINGLE SENIOR
- Tax receipts issued for donations

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