

Essex County
FIELD NATURALISTS'
CLUB

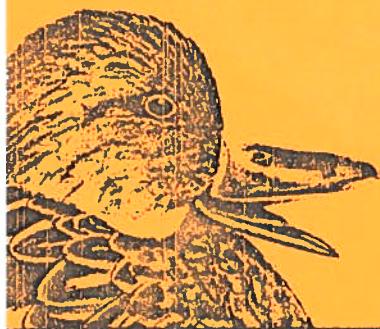
VOL.4, NO.2
JUNE, 1987

THE EGRET.



CONTENTS

President's Report / Deb Gorman Smith.....	1
Honour Among Trees / Gerry Waldron.....	2
The Best of Birds.....	4
Nature-Study, the Elixir of Youth / Robert G. Hawker.....	5
E.C.F.N.C. Third Annual Dinner Meeting.....	5
Acid Rain / Shannon Managhan.....	6
Untitled poem / John Arquette.....	10
Cuba Trip List / P. D. Pratt and J. E. Pilkington.....	11
Gone, a poem / Vlad Kontich.....	15
Spring Field Trip to Sinclair's Bush / Frances Langlois.....	15
Untaxing Nature.....	16
Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).....	18
Letter Writing Strategies.....	19
Open Letter to the Hon. Vincent Kerrio.....	20
Members of Legislative Assembly of Ontario.....	21
Big and Beautiful : Children's Section.....	23
Essex County Plants : an Update / Wilfred Botham.....	27
Point Pelee National Park Duck Hunting.....	35
Activities Calendar / Betty Learmouth.....	37



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Dear E.C.F.N.C. Members:

The last few months have been very busy and the executive has tackled several issues.

At our April meeting, the issue of duck hunting at Point Pelee National Park was discussed. A ballot vote was held by the members with following questions put forth:

1. Are you opposed to duck hunting in Point Pelee National Park?
2. Do you believe the Club should be involved in this issue of eliminating duck hunting at Point Pelee National Park?
3. Would you be personally willing to help in the Club's efforts?

The results of the vote were:

1. 94% yes
2. 88% yes
3. 73% yes

There is information regarding duck hunting at P.P.N.P. contained within this edition. Please read the information and write a letter expressing your view.

Another spring has flown by and with it another spring migration. This spring also marked another year this Club participated in the Baillie Birdathon. All the participants, birders and sponsors, are to be congratulated for a job well done and for their support to the club.

The executive would like to remind all members that this is your Club. Any concerns regarding the operations of the Club should be directed to the executive in the form of a letter forwarded to the mailbox. Executive meetings and minutes are open to any member at any time.

The Third Annual Dinner meeting plans are well underway. We are looking for donations for door prizes and auction items. Contact Jo Barten (944-1959) for more information. All the details regarding the Dinner Meeting are on pages 5 and 38.

Check the Hotline for any information updates. Have a safe and wonderful summer.

See you on September 9th.

--Deb Gorman Smith

HONOUR AMONG TREES

Ontario has a list of the biggest trees of each species found within the province's boundaries. The list is called Honour Roll of Ontario Trees. The composing of such a list seems to be a benchmark of civilization although even some states of our southern neighbour have them. It appears that once the cut, burn, and bulldoze stage is winding down, we gaze upon the destruction hoping to find some elements of the former state to preserve and revere.

It would be nice if these honourable big trees represented the paragon of their species, unfortunately such is not always the case. Like their human counterparts, such veterans are often marked with the scars and infirmities of a long life. Their height in particular makes them more vulnerable to wind and lightning than their lesser neighbours.

If big isn't always better, neither is it always older. The unarticulated quest of such list making is, I believe, to find the oldest trees. However, if the Japanese are to be believed, a bonsai under a metre tall can be hundreds of years old, or, to really belabour the point, the stunted Bristlecone pine is thousands of years older than the most towering Sequoia. For these reasons it is unlikely that the listed trees are the oldest of their kind.

The Honour Roll was started in 1967 to focus attention on our timber resources but a list wasn't published until 1973. Although nominally a committee effort by the Ontario Forestry Association, the actual work involved in compilation and measurement was for many years the labour of one man - Albert Butwick of Millgrove, Ontario. To just say that this man loves trees is to indulge in understatement. Albert Butwick has a consuming passion for trees. This was evident in the early Honour Rolls in which trees were listed without discrimination and even trees with freakish traits were noted reverently. Today an attempt has been made to restrict the list to native trees or exotic trees which have become naturalized although trees of historic interest are still included.

Nominations to the list are of course welcomed. Looking for tree Methuselabs

can become a hobby in itself. I seldom leave home without a compact tape measure in my pocket.

It is fun to see how long a nomination will stand (sometimes the tree falls first). I must have the record for the shortest. In 1980 Albert came down to measure a Hachberry on the farm of Fred Baldwin east of Colchester that I had nominated. It was a record breaker, but on his way home about an hour later Albert found an even bigger one near the DeLaurier House at Point Pelee. The Pelee record still stands.

The Honour Roll can be obtained by writing to the Ontario Forestry Association, 150 Consumers Road, Willowdale, Ontario. M2J 1P9.

They will also include plans on how to make your own hypsometer to measure tree height. One of our members, Anne Barbour of McGregor, has made her own hypsometer and would probably explain construction and function to you. I've always managed to get by (crudely) using the nitty unit. In this method an object of known height (the nitty) is placed next to the tree and the number of nitty units needed to get to the tree top calculated. This method is named after a colleague of mine who earned the nickname nitty because of his nit picking research habits. He did, however, kindly assist in the original survey of the famous Iler pear in Colchester South by offering to stand by the tree.

When you consider how little forest cover remains in Essex County, it is remarkable that so many Honour Roll trees are growing here. Doubtless our moderate climate plays a roll in this but also the ranges of some tree species do not extend much farther into Ontario. It is also interesting to note that nearly all the listed trees are from the south of the County where the soil types are more diverse.



Hachberry



Sassafras



Here are the more notable Honour Roll trees in Essex County:

	diameter (cm.)	height (m.)	Location
Black Alder *	72	18.4	30 Stanley St., Kingsville
Chestnut	57	20.4	Cedar Creek Cons. Area, Gosfield S.
Hackberry	159	22.0	Point Pelee N.P.
Dwarf Hackberry	12	6.0	Fish Pt., Pelee Island
Downy Hawthorn	62	--	698 Front St. N., Amherstburg
Hoptree	24	10.0	Middle Is.
Blue-Beech	44	10.7	Hwy 18 at Kenyon Pt. Dr., Gosfield S.
Kentucky Coffee tree	65	25.0	River Canard, South of McGregor
Black Oak	170	24.1	116 Paradise Cr., Kingsville
Chinquapin Oak	131	20.0	West of Scudder, Pelee Island
Pin Oak	107	28.4	Maidstone Cons. Area, Maidstone
Red Oak	172	25.9	Near Arner
Shumard Oak	75	15.6	Lot 5, Conc. 8, Colchester N.
Common Pear *	171.5	14.6	Lot 45, Front Conc., Colchester S.
White Poplar *	155	27.1	West of Harrow, Colchester S.
Sassafras	114	22.9	Cedar Creek Cons. Area, Gosfield S.

* - exotic species

Other big tree lists are available for:

Alberta (Alberta Trees of Renown, Alberta Forestry Assoc.)

Ohio (Big Trees, Ohio Forestry Assoc.)

Michigan (Champion Trees of Michigan, Michigan Botanical Club)

U.S.A. (American Forestry Assoc.)

--Gerry Waldren

The Best of Birds

The photography contest co-sponsored by the Canadian Nature Federation and the National Museum of Natural Sciences is winging its way across the country. Bird lovers, and people who appreciate nature photography at its best, will want to catch the exhibit when it passes through their area. The 1987 itinerary is:

March 9-April 6
Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre
Midland, Ontario

April 20-May 18
Centre d'exposition de Mont-Laurier
Mont-Laurier, Québec

June 1-29
Chatham Cultural Centre & N.E.C.
Chatham, Ontario

July 13-August 10
Kerry Wood Nature Centre
Red Deer, Alberta

August 24-September 21
Calgary Zoo
Calgary, Alberta

November 16-December 14
Le centre national d'exposition
à Jonquière
Jonquière, Québec



Jim Flynn

The belted kingfisher is one of four notecards produced featuring works from The Best of the Birds.

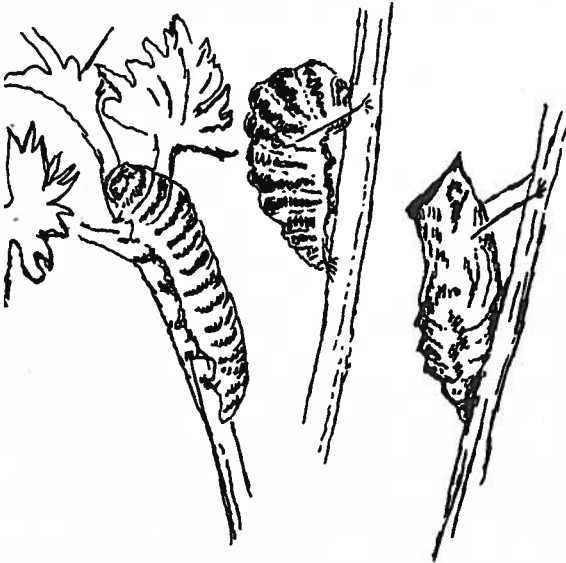
NATURE-STUDY, THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH

Older persons are too likely to become didactic, dogmatic, and "bossy" if they do not constantly strive with themselves. Why? They have to be thus seven days in the week. They know arithmetic, grammar, and geography to their uttermost. They are never allowed to forget that they know them, and finally their interests become limited to what they know.

After all, what is the chief sign of growing old? Is it not the feeling that we know all there is to be known? It is not years which make people old; it is ruts, and a limitation of interests. When we no longer care about anything except our own interests, we are then old. It matters not whether our years be twenty or eighty. It is rejuvenation for the person, thus growing old, to stand ignorant as a child in the presence of one of the simplest of nature's miracles - the formation of a crystal, the evolution of the butterfly from the caterpillar, the exquisite adjustment of the silken lines in the spider's web.

I know how to "make magic" for people who are growing old. Let them go out with their youngest grandchild and reverently watch with him the miracle of the blossoming violet and say, "Dear Nature, I know naught of the wondrous life of these, your smallest creature. Teach me!" And they will suddenly find themselves young.

--Robert G. Hawker



Caterpillar-to-chrysalis sequence, black swallowtail

THE ESSEX COUNTY FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB
ANNOUNCES OUR
THIRD ANNUAL DINNER MEETING
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987
AT
THE RIVERSIDE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
1286 LAUZON ROAD
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

ADVANCE TICKETS ONLY

Adults	\$15.00
Children	\$ 8.00

THE EVENING WILL INCLUDE DINNER,
A GUEST SPEAKER, DOOR PRIZES AND AUCTION

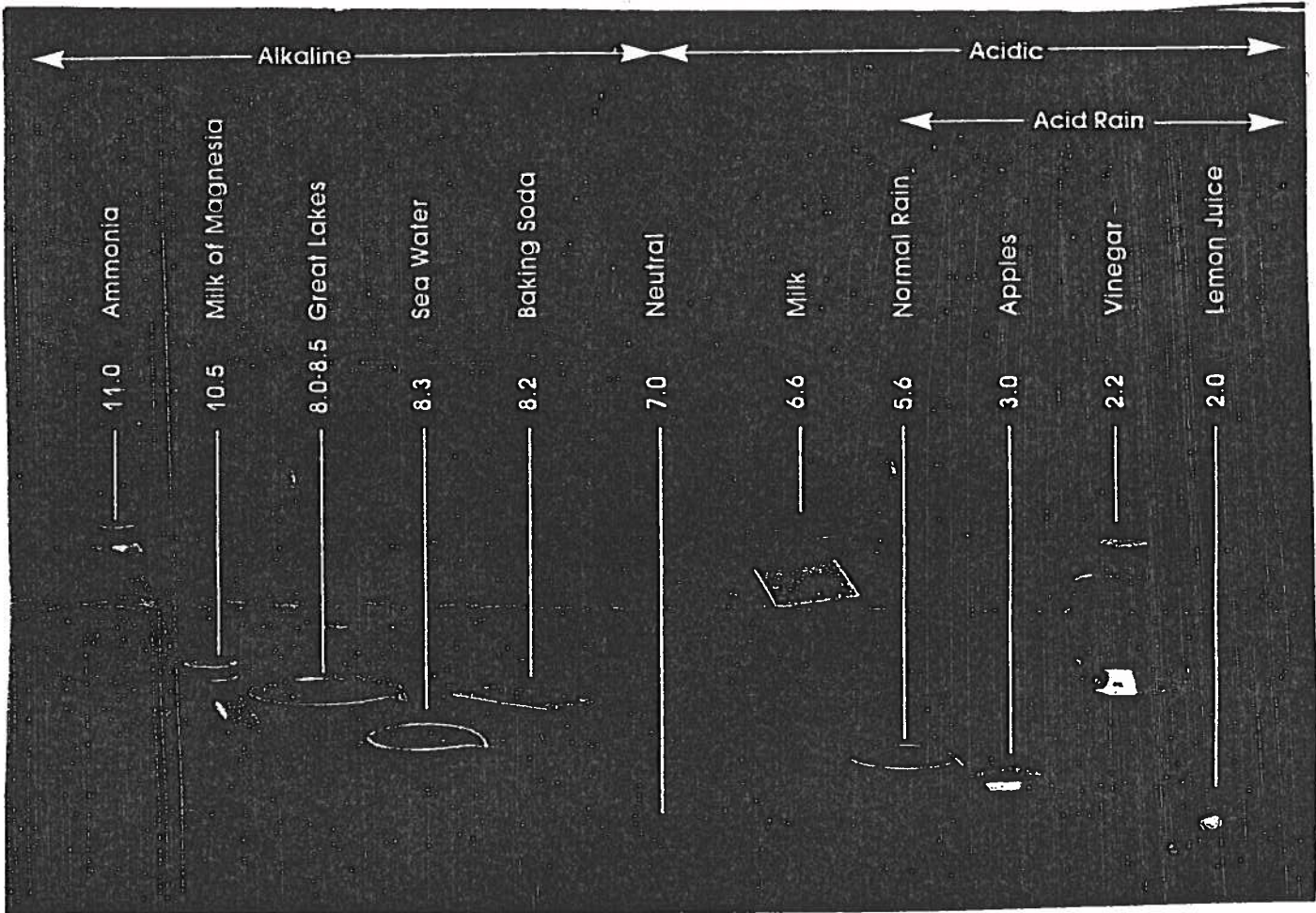
ACID RAIN

I'm sure that many of us have heard about acid rain, either through radio, television and newspaper advertisements or perhaps by owning a cottage on a so-called 'dead lake'. I'm at Trent University in Peterborough now and not too long ago I was instructed to do some research on this topic finding all available facts that proved conclusively that acid precipitation was causing the 'dead lake syndrome'. This of course meant eliminating magazine or newspaper articles that may not always deal with the facts. I then went to work digging up scientific articles that researched this much publicized topic. Environment Canada, Ministry of the Environment and numerous scientific reports provided me with the information I needed. I thought I would share with you some of the facts I came across; I found them interesting; I hope you do too!

Sulphur oxides are the first major contributors to acid precipitation. Nitric oxides also contribute significant amounts. These are the by-products of burning fossil fuels. While sulphur dioxides result largely from industrial processes, half of the nitric oxides are spewed out from automobile exhaust systems. The biggest worry here comes from what is termed the Long Range Transport of these Airborn Pollutants (LRTAP). As these invisible clouds of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides travel with the wind currents, long range transport allows time for chemical reactions to take place. What then happens is that acid-causing sulfates and nitrates are produced. $SO_2 + NO_x + \text{water} = \text{ACID RAIN (fact)}$! Sulphur dioxide makes up 70% of acid rain, nitrogen oxides account for the rest.

To understand what is meant by 'acidic' it is first necessary to look at the pH scale. (Figure 1.) As you can see 7 on this scale is classified as neutral. Anything below this value is acidic and becomes more so as we progress to the right of the scale. The opposite occurs as we move to the left of the scale in that substances become more alkaline (opposite to acidic), of course!

Areas most sensitive to acid precipitation have one thing in common. They are underlain by granite bedrock which offers no buffering protection. (A buffer,



Approximate areas in North America containing lakes sensitive to acid precipitation

Diagrams taken from an acid rain brochure put out by Environment Canada

according to the dictionary, is said to be "a substance capable of maintaining the relative acid-base concentration in a solution by neutralizing within limits, added acids or bases". In this case an alkaline substance such as limestone would neutralize acidic solutions.) What this means, in effect, is that some 2.5 million sq. kilometres in Canada are considered to be very susceptible to acid rain, most of the Canadian Shield.

Fortunately the parental material of Essex County is limestone which is further overlain by layers of soil which are alkaline in nature. This protects us from some of the effects of acid precipitation; however we are still directly affected in other ways. Some of our important historical monuments are prematurely weathered as a result of acid rain, not to mention the effect it has on some of our buildings. One of the highest acidic rainfalls was recorded in Scotland in 1974 when the pH was recorded at 2.4. According to our scale that is somewhere between apples and vinegar.

Acid rain effects were investigated as early as 1925 in parts of Scandinavia where their substrate conditions are similar to that of our Canadian Shield. Lakes there have been monitored for years and warnings were issued through various papers that pointed out conclusively that acid precipitation was lowering the pH of unbuffered lakes and that fish species were dying as a result of it. Let's look at a few facts:

- Normal rainwater is slightly acidic because of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and registers at 5.6 on the pH scale. Rainfall from some man-made sources has been recorded at as low as 3 on the scale. A change of 1 unit of pH represents a 10x change in the acid content. Therefore such rain water will have 400x as much acid as normal rainwater.
- When the acidic precipitation travels over the soil on its way to lakes, rivers or streams it causes aluminum to be released from the surrounding soil and is then carried to local water bodies. The presence of aluminum, a major problem associated with acid lakes, clogs the gills of fish. The fish slowly die and

eventually sink to the bottom of the lake.

- The acid in a lake also causes an imbalance in the blood of the fish. Calcium is drawn out of the bone tissue and skeletal system of the fish to compensate for its acidic environment. The fish slowly becomes deformed when the muscles, which are still strong, pull the body through normal movements causing the bones to further weaken.
- All this is amplified during spring melt or 'spring shock syndrome.' Acid trapped in the snow over winter is suddenly released almost all at once causing a sharp increase in the acidic content of the lake and in some cases killing off fish and amphibian eggs.
- At a pH of 5.5 most species of fish fail to reproduce. At a pH of 4.5 all species are gone.

DEATH OF A LAKE

The first species to disappear are the salamanders and frogs. They are the most sensitive to acidic water as their eggs are directly affected by spring melt-waters of spring shock! Certain microorganisms begin to die off as well as bacteria that decompose dead material at the bottom of the lake. Litter begins to accumulate. Mosses, fungi, and algae begin to replace phytoplankton. Newly hatched fish are sensitive and as younger fish die off, older fish lose their main source of food. Minnows are amongst the first fish to go followed by Walleye, Bass, Trout and Pike. Perch and Carp are the most resistant. Sphagnum mats appear with an increase in acidity. Biological activity is slowed down. The result is a shorter food chain, until eventually the lake becomes clear and can only support thick mats of algae, moss and fungi. Some people have described it as looking like astroturf on the bottom of a lake. Some have also said that while the canary was brought down to the depths of mines as an indices for conditions suitable for human life, the minnow may be used as an indicator for life in water bodies.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

One of the problems concerns automobiles. More and more Canadians are disconnecting anti-pollution devices. These units alone cut pollutant emissions (nitric oxides) down by 50%. For people driving older cars, they can help by switching from leaded to unleaded gasoline. Not only will you be cutting down on emissions but Environment Canada reports that while you may be paying up to 7% more at the pumps, this switch will nearly pay for itself through savings in maintenance costs in car repairs. Spark plug and muffler life will be doubled and your car will run more efficiently.

What about huge corporations you say? Government standards for industrial emissions are becoming more strict every year. No doubt we can also do our part by reminding our government officials that we want continued and stricter enforcement on such issues. We all have to work together!

--Shannon Managhan

The seasons of a hundred years have passed me by,
And I've stood in my silence.

Countless creatures have made their home in me.
I've battled for them against the elements, and I've stood silent and strong.

Twice the fires have scorched over me, searing my bark.
The insects have plagued me, disease has almost taken me to dust.
Through time I have endured.

I've seen the cold beauty of winter, the pinching ice, and bitter wind.
Each time my inner life came forth with brilliance in spring.

I've been a firm corner stone in my most beautiful forest home.
And I've stood silent, and strong, and proud.

But now a beast comes forth and rapes my home.
He comes to me with death in his arms.
Death screams at me through ripping teeth.
My pride has left me as fear now runs through me.
And soon, I know, I will fall.
And I scream.

--John Arquette

CUBA TRIP LIST, March 1987

LEADERS: P.D. Pratt & J.E. Pilkington

FAMILY	SPECIES	STATUS	February / March 1987							
			28	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
PODICIPEDIDAE										
	Least Grebe, <u>Tachybaptus dominicus</u>									
	Pied-billed Grebe, <u>Podilymbus podiceps</u>									
PELECANIDAE										
	Brown Pelican, <u>P. occidentalis</u>									
PHALACROCORADICAE										
	Double-crested Cormorant, <u>Phalacrocorax auritus</u>									
	Olivaceous Cormorant, <u>P. olivaceus</u>									
ANHINGIDAE										
	Anhinga, <u>Anhinga anhinga</u>									
FREGATIDAE										
	Magnificent Frigatebird, <u>Fregata magnificens</u>									
ARDEIDAE										
	Least Bittern, <u>Ixobrychus exilis</u>									
	Great Blue Heron, <u>Ardea herodias</u> °									
	Great Egret, <u>Casmerodius albus</u>									
	Snowy Egret, <u>Egretta thula</u>									
	Little Blue Heron, <u>E. caerulea</u>									
	Tricolored Heron, <u>E. tricolor</u>									
	Reddish Egret, <u>E. rufescens</u>									
	Cattle Egret, <u>Bubulcus ibis</u>									
	Green-backed Heron, <u>Butorides striatus</u>									
	Black-crowned Night-Heron, <u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u>									
	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, <u>N. violaceus</u>									
THRESKIORNITHIDAE										
	White Ibis, <u>Eudocimus albus</u>									
	Glossy Ibis, <u>Plegadis falcinellus</u>									
	Roseate Spoonbill, <u>Ajaia ajaja</u>									
CICONIIDAE										
	Wood Stork, <u>Mycteria americana</u>									
PHOENICOPTERIDAE										
	Greater Flamingo, <u>Phoenicopterus ruber</u>									
ANATIDAE										
	Fulvous Whistling-Duck, <u>Dendrocygna bicolor</u>									
	West Indian Whistling-Duck, <u>D. arborea</u> *									
	Wood Duck, <u>Aix sponsa</u>									
	Blue-winged Teal, <u>A. discors</u>									
	Northern Shoveler, <u>A. clypeata</u>									
	American Wigeon, <u>A. americana</u>									
	Ring-necked Duck, <u>A. collaris</u>									
	Ruddy Duck, <u>Oxyura jamaicensis</u>									
	Masked Duck, <u>O. dominica</u>									
CATHARTIDAE										
	Turkey Vulture, <u>Cathartes aura</u>									
ACCIPTRIDAE										
	Osprey, <u>Pandion haliaetus</u> ° with + white face									
	Snail Kite, <u>Rostrhamus sociabilis</u>									
	Northern Harrier, <u>Circus cyaneus</u>									
	Sharp-shinned Hawk, <u>A. striatus</u>						†††			
	Gundlach's Hawk, <u>A. gundlachi</u> **									
	Common Black-Hawk, <u>Buteogallus anthracinus</u> °									
	Broad-winged Hawk, <u>B. platypterus</u> °									
	Red-tailed Hawk, <u>B. jamaicensis</u>									
FALCONIDAE										
	Crested Caracara, <u>Polyborus plancus</u>									
	American Kestrel, <u>Falco sparverius</u> ° with white breast									
	Merlin, <u>F. columbarius</u>									
	Peregrine Falcon, <u>F. peregrinus</u>									
PHASIANIDAE										
	Helmeted Guineafowl, <u>Numida meleagris</u>						††††			
RALLIDAE										
	Clapper Rail, <u>Rallus longirostris</u> rare									
	King Rail, <u>R. elegans</u>									
	Purple Gallinule, <u>Porphyryula martinica</u>									
	Common Moorhen, <u>Gallinula chloropus</u>									
	American Coot, <u>Fulica americana</u>									
ARAMIDAE										
	Limpkin, <u>Aramus guarana</u>									

CUBA TRIP LIST

28 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 3

_____	La Sagra's Flycatcher, <u>M. sagrae</u> *								
_____	Eastern Kingbird, <u>T. tyrannus</u> casual								
_____	Loggerhead Kingbird, <u>T. caudifasciatus</u> *								
HIRONIDAE									
_____	Cuban Martin, <u>P. cryptoleuca</u> **								
_____	Tree Swallow, <u>Tachycineta bicolor</u>								
_____	Cave Swallow, <u>H. fulva</u>								
CORVIDAE									
_____	Cuban Crow, <u>C. nasicus</u> *								
TROGLODYTIDAE									
_____	Zapata Wren, <u>Ferminia cerverai</u> **								
MUSCICAPIDAE									
_____	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, <u>Polioptila caerulea</u>								
_____	Cuban Solitaire, <u>Myadestes elisabeth</u> **								
_____	Red-legged Thrush, <u>T. plumbeus</u> *								
MIMIDAE									
_____	Gray Catbird, <u>Dumetella carolinensis</u>								
_____	Northern Mockingbird, <u>Mimus polyglottos</u>								
BOMBYCILLIDAE									
_____	Cedar Waxwing, <u>Bombycilla cedrorum</u>								
VIREONIDAE									
_____	White-eyed Vireo, <u>Vireo griseus</u>								
_____	Cuban Vireo, <u>Vireo gundlachi</u> **								
_____	Yellow-throated Vireo, <u>V. flavifrons</u>								
_____	Black-whiskered Vireo, <u>V. altiloquus</u>								
EMBERIZIDAE									
_____	Blue-winged Warbler, <u>V. pinus</u>								
_____	Northern Parula, <u>Parula americana</u>								
_____	Yellow Warbler, <u>Dendroica petechia</u>								
_____	Magnolia Warbler, <u>D. magnolia</u>								
_____	Cape May Warbler, <u>D. tigrina</u>								
_____	Black-throated Blue Warbler, <u>D. caerulescens</u>								
_____	Black-throated Green Warbler, <u>D. virens</u>								
_____	Yellow-throated Warbler, <u>D. dominica</u>								
_____	Olive-capped Warbler, <u>D. pithyophila</u> *								
_____	Prairie Warbler, <u>D. discolor</u>								
_____	Palm Warbler, <u>D. palmarum</u>								
_____	Black-and-white Warbler, <u>Mniotilta varia</u>								
_____	American Redstart, <u>Setophaga ruticilla</u>								
_____	Worm-eating Warbler, <u>Helminthos vermivorus</u>								
_____	Swainson's Warbler, <u>Limothlypis swainsonii</u>								
_____	Ovenbird, <u>Seiurus aurocapillus</u>								
_____	Northern Waterthrush, <u>S. noveboracensis</u>								
_____	Louisiana Waterthrush, <u>S. motacilla</u>								
_____	Kentucky Warbler, <u>Oporornis formosus</u>								
_____	Common Yellowthroat, <u>Geothlypis trichas</u>								
_____	Yellow-headed Warbler, <u>Teretistris fernandinae</u> **								
_____	Hooded Warbler, <u>Wilsonia citrina</u>								
_____	Wilson's Warbler, <u>W. pusilla</u>								
_____	Red-legged Honeycreeper, <u>Cyanerpes cyaneus</u>								
_____	Stripe-headed Tanager, <u>Spindalis zena</u> *								
_____	Indigo Bunting, <u>P. cyanea</u>								
_____	Cuban Bullfinch, <u>Melopyrrha nigra</u> **								
_____	Cuban Grassquit, <u>Tiaris canora</u> **								
_____	Yellow-faced Grassquit, <u>T. olivacea</u>								
_____	Zapata Sparrow, <u>Torreornis inexpectata</u> **								
_____	Red-winged Blackbird, <u>Agelaius phoeniceus</u> °								
_____	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird, <u>A. humeralis</u> *								
_____	Eastern Meadowlark, <u>Sturnella magna</u>								
_____	Cuban Blackbird, <u>Dives atrovioaceus</u> **								
_____	Greater Antillean Grackle, <u>Quiscalus niger</u> *								
_____	Black-cowled Oriole, <u>Icterus domicensis</u>								
_____	Northern Oriole, <u>I. galbula</u>								
PASSERIDAE									
_____	House Sparrow, <u>Passer domesticus</u>								
TOTAL SPECIES									
160					107				

Mammals

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bats (species not determined)								
<input type="checkbox"/>	House Mouse								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hutia (Cuban Tree Rat), <u>Capromys prehensilis</u> **								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hutia, <u>Capromys p. pilorides</u> **								

Amphibians

(many of the herps are endemic to Cuba and have no common names)

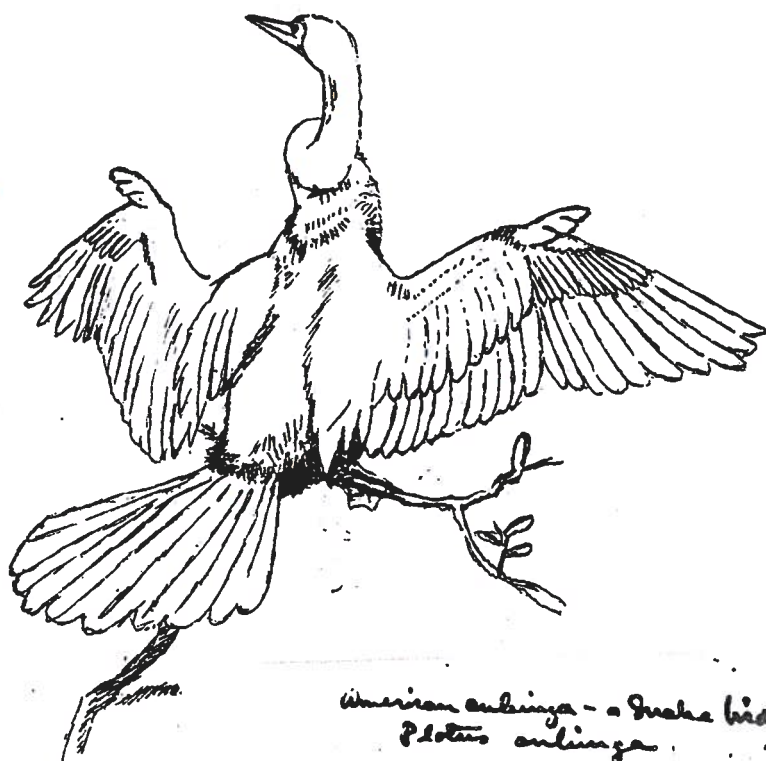
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cuban Giant Toad, <u>Peltaphryne peltoccephalus</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	frog, <u>Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	frog, <u>E. eileenae</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bullfrog, <u>Rana catesbeiana</u> (introduced)								

Reptiles

<input type="checkbox"/>	West Indian Slider, <u>Chrysemys decussata</u>								captive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gecko, <u>Hemidactylus mabouia</u> (nocturnal)								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ashy Gecko, <u>Sphaerodactylus elegans</u> (nocturnal)								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(blue-headed) anole, <u>Anolis allisoni</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(blue-eyed) anole, <u>A. alutaceus</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(bark) anole, <u>A. angusticeps</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(brown) anole, <u>A. homolechis</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	King Anole, <u>A. l. luteogularis</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	King Anole, <u>A. l. calceus</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(green) anole, <u>A. porcatius</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cuban Brown Anole, <u>A. sagrei</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cuban Curly-tailed Lizard, <u>Leiocephalus cubensis</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	whiptail lizard, <u>Ameiva auberi zugl</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	(racer-like) snake, <u>Alsophis cantherigeris</u>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	snake sp.								

- * West Indian species
- ** Cuban endemic species
- o Cuban race recorded

- †††† recorded by single observer
- ▨ day list
- heard only



American frigatebird - a frigate bird
Pteropus carolinensis

GONE

There is a building now
Where the trees stood before
And welcomed the birds back every spring
And bid them farewell in the fall.

Gone are the days of children playing
Weaving adventurous paths in the green thicket,
That grove, and oasis in a desert of concrete and steel.

Stands this now,
From which the song of birds will not be heard
And children cannot play.
Where welcome only are determined shoppers,
The noise, the filth which cities always bring.

Gone is that glade
Which welcomed us as children.
Gone is that glade
Which welcomed birds to stop off and sing.

--Vlad Kontich

SPRING FIELD TRIP TO SINCLAIR'S WOODS, KENT COUNTY

On April 25th, the E.C.F.N.C. and the Sydenham Field Naturalists joined together for a spring wildflower walk at Sinclair's Woods near Blenheim. With Gary Allen and Allan Woodliffe from the Ministry of Natural Resources as our leaders, perfect weather, and a lush carpet of wildflowers on the forest floor, it was a very rewarding trip.

After introducing us to the Blue Cohosh, Gary set up a game called, "Now who can find the first Yellow Cohosh?" Ladies from the Sydenham group won that one. However, we all felt like winners with the finding of a "yellow" Red Trillium! It was captured on film by a dozen photo buffs but will remain a picture for every one of us.

A good exchange of wildflower knowledge was shared among the thirty or more people there. Perhaps we could have other naturalists clubs join with us again on some future field trip.

--Frances Langlois



Red trillium

UNTAXING NATURE--ITS TIME HAS COMEBackground

The most important recent move contemplated in the field of natural heritage protection is surely the announcement by Premier David Peterson to untax our heritage lands. For a decade now, the FON has been advocating the untaxing of nature, so the Premier's announcement, on October 22, 1986 at the 35th anniversary dinner of the Conservation Council of Ontario, was a welcome one. The Premier stated:

We will take steps to ease the property tax burden that threatens the preservation of land that is vital to Ontario's natural heritage. We extend the principle that has seen the provincial government rebate 60% of the property tax on agricultural land and managed forests to provide the same kind of assistance to many heritage lands, such as Class 1 and 2 wetlands.

That is our short-term solution. For the long term we are initiating an intensive review to determine the best way to ease the property tax burden on heritage land. We plan to complete the review and have changes in place by the beginning of 1989.

This proposal was more fully fleshed out by the Ministry of Natural Resources' Bob McClure at the annual meeting of the Natural Heritage League on November 25, 1986. He stated that from the MNR's perspective, heritage lands include:

- non-revenue producing Conservation Authority lands
- provincially-significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest
- regionally-significant ANSI with provincial conservation benefits
- forestry lands that contribute to conservation objectives
- provincially-significant wetlands (Class 1 and 2)
- lands designated Escarpment Natural Area and Escarpment Protection Area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Starting on January 1, 1987 and into 1988, property owners of these heritage lands will be given a 60% tax rebate. The rebates are estimated to be worth \$3 million. By 1989, the Assessment Act will be amended to take into account heritage lands. This would involve a tax rebate, tax reduction, or a tax reassessment.

To ensure that "Untaxing Nature" makes its way through the bureaucracy, the FON and its members should be publicizing the proposal and encouraging the government to live up to the Premier's announcement.

OUTLINE OF FON STRATEGY FOR UNTAXING NATURE

1. Immediately, have FON members (i.e., you) send congratulatory letters to the Premier and MNR stressing the need for quick action.
2. FON staff to prepare a position paper on "Untaxing Nature".
3. Arrange meetings with bureaucrats in charge of "Untaxing Nature", and with appropriate ministers.
4. Publicize "Untaxing Nature".

##We are asking for your comments on this section. Please send them to the FON offices, attention Don Huff. Thank you.##

FON POSITION PAPER ON UNTAXING NATURE (DRAFT)

The FON would like to see the following items in an "Untaxing Nature" bill:

1. Definition of heritage lands eligible for a tax rebate

The 60% tax rebate should apply to the following heritage lands:

- sanctuaries and nature reserves owned by non-profit conservation organizations (e.g., FON, Hamilton Field Naturalists' Club, Toronto Field Naturalists)
- provincially-significant ANSI
- Environmentally Significant (Sensitive) Areas (ESAs) designated by municipalities (e.g., Regional Municipalities of Waterloo, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Haldimand-Norfolk, Ottawa-Carleton) and Conservation Authorities (e.g., MTRCA, South Lake Simcoe, Essex, Credit Valley)
- non-revenue producing Conservation Authority lands
- provincially-significant Class 1 and 2 wetlands
- lands designated Escarpment Protection Area and Escarpment Natural Area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

Private landowners who have entered into a Woodlot Improvement Agreement (WIA) or Conservation Authorities which have entered into Forest Management Agreements (AGR) should not be eligible for the heritage lands tax rebate. They already receive a tax rebate in the case of WIAs or receive revenue from cutting in the case of AGRs.

2. Requirements for obtaining a tax rebate

To get a tax rebate the landowners must agree to keep their heritage lands in a natural state. This should include: no logging (with the exception of hazardous trees along trails and roads, or near buildings), and no altering of drainage.

3. Implementation strategy

The government should set aside funds and staff for implementing the scheme.

- The boundaries of heritage lands should be mapped onto the tax assessment rolls. These maps should be available by December 1987 at the offices of municipalities, Conservation Authorities, and MNR Districts/Regions.
- Advertisements should be placed in local newspapers to ensure that landowners are aware of the tax rebate.
- MNR should encourage its staff and the staff of Conservation Authorities to make sure landowners are aware of "Untaxing Nature" when they engage in landowner contacts.
- The boundaries of heritage lands should be field checked periodically to make sure they are still in a natural condition.

Activist Sheet 1987-2

87.02.27

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)

In 1983, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) released District Land Use Guidelines (DLUG) which were intended to guide (as opposed to control) the use of Ontario's natural resources in an integrated and planned manner. One part of the guidelines refers to provincial parks, and contained under this category is the policy for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI). Attached is a copy of the ANSI policy.

The problem here is that nothing has changed since 1983. Very few districts have been inventoried. In Ontario, 600+ ANSI have been identified, but in the United Kingdom, for example, 3800 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (U.K. ANSI equivalent) have been identified. Even if districts have been inventoried, nothing has been done to safeguard the designated areas. In southwestern Ontario, the destruction of ANSI sites is tied to the destruction of the rarest forest habitat in the province--Carolinian forest. Examples of ANSI, of this forest type, which have been, or are in danger of being devastated are:

1. Hillman Sand Hills, located 6.4 kms east of Leamington (see enclosed article).
2. Sinclair's Bush, located about 4.5 kms southeast of Blenheim (see enclosed article).
3. Thamesville Sandhills, located west of Thamesville, south of Thames River.

The forest was cut last summer.

The pressures on these southwestern Ontario examples are from firewood cutting and turning land over to agriculture. Perhaps you know of some examples of ANSI destruction in your area. If you do, use them as examples and send the information on to us. We are interested in documenting stories about ANSI destruction.

The two main issues are:

1. The MNR has failed to develop the program and public information is not easy to obtain.
2. Time is rapidly running out for many of these areas.

We need to get some action on the ANSI program. We are asking you to --

Write to the MNR Minister

Hon. Vincent Kerrio, Minister
 Ministry of Natural Resources
 6th Floor, 99 Wellesley Street West
 Toronto ON
 M7A 1W3

If you use any of the attached southwestern Ontario examples, send a copy of your letter to --

Mr. Dennis W. Schafer
Regional Director
Southwestern Region
Ministry of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 5463, 659 Exeter Rd.
London ON
N6E 1N9

And if you use examples from other regions, send copies to the Regional Office in which the ANSI is located.

APPENDIX D
POLICY FOR AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

ANSIs may vary in level of significance. The most significant of these may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where ANSIs occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners' co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire this land.

ANSIs encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

(1983 Backgrounder to Land Use Guidelines)

LETTER WRITING STRATEGIES

From INFOETEX Vol. 2 No. 3 Friends of the Earth, Oct. 1985.

LETTER WRITING STRATEGIES TO BRING ABOUT CHANGE . . .

To bring about changes in the laws and regulations, letter writing can be very effective, if the following tips are utilized:

1. Keep your letter short. Make at most two or three points on a single sheet of paper.
2. Handwritten letters are as good as typed letters as long as they are legible. They indicate that you are serious about the ideas and are not just copying someone else.
3. To increase the impact of your letter, copy it to two or three other officials, members, or ministers.
4. Ask specifically that the person reply to your letter, or ask questions that indicate that you expect answers, or ask whether the person is willing to support your position. If you receive no reply within three weeks, write again or phone.
5. Do not threaten or try to intimidate the person. Remember, you are trying to gain their support.
6. Individual letters are more effective than group letters or form letters or petitions.
7. Send a copy of your letter to the environmental or recreational organization that is working on the issue. This lets them know how much support has been given in the form of letters. Otherwise, they don't know their strength.
8. Be sure to include "Hon." before ministers' names.
9. Send your letter today. The more you procrastinate, the less likely that your concern will reach the persons responsible in time.
10. Get in the habit of writing letters regularly. Once a week is a good number to keep in mind. Remember, they can be handwritten.

March 2, 1987

Open Letter

Hon. Vincent Kerrio,
Minister of Natural Resources,
99 Wellesley St. W., 6th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 1W3

Re.: Carolinian Woodlot Destruction

Dear Mr. Kerrio:

We urge you to take prompt action to preserve the few remaining pockets of Carolinian forest which exist as small woodlots in Essex and Kent Counties.

In 1983, the previous government announced a policy of the Ministry of Natural Resources to protect Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), whether they are found on public or private land. However, the ANSI program has apparently not progressed much since then. Critically important Carolinian woodlots in private ownership in Essex and Kent Counties are being lost right now, largely for firewood.


Less than three per cent of the original Carolinian forest in the two counties still stands. We urge that there be immediate and full implementation of the ANSI program and associated incentives to private land-owners to protect valuable forests, so that endangered areas such as the following will be saved from further destruction:


- * Bothwell Woods: A 94-acre woodlot south of the town of Bothwell, containing rare orchids. Clear-cutting is taking place this winter. Designated ANSI.
- * Sinclair's Bush: A 125-acre woodlot southeast of Blenheim. It contains eight plant species which are very rare in Ontario, including pawpaw trees, tulip trees and the winged monkey-flower. Designated ANSI.
- * Hillman Sand Plains: A 59-acre woodlot east of Leamington, now being logged. It contains rare tree species such as swamp white oak, sassafras, sycamore, black walnut and black oak.

We also urge the provincial government to give farmers a tax break that would encourage woodlot preservation and that would offset any gain in cropland achieved by destroying these unique woodlots. The current assessment system by which farmers are penalized for having more than 10 per cent of their land in woodlot must be amended. Last year, the Premier proposed such a change as one which would "untax nature". We urge you to table these amendments as soon as the Legislature reconvenes. When will the amendments be tabled?

We look forward to your immediate action to protect these irreplaceable natural features of the Ontario environment.

Sincerely,


Mrs. Ruth Grier
MPP Lakeshore


Mr. Pat Hayes,
MPP Essex North

opseu:593
LP:amd
CAROLWOODLOT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

HON. HUGH EDIGHOFFER, Speaker
RODERICK LEWIS, OC, Clerk of the House

MEMBERS

Legislative Building
Toronto Ontario M7A 1A2

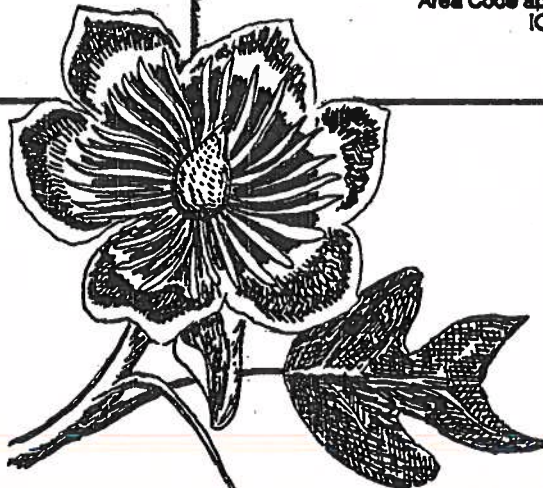
Hamilton West	Allen, Richard, NDP MPP Room 320 5-6404
Lincoln	Andrews, Philip, PC MPP Room 1310 Whitney Block ... 5-7147
Durham West	Asha, George, PC MPP Room 1617 Whitney Block ... 5-3566
Ottawa West	Baetz, Reuben, PC MPP Room 1516 Whitney Block ... 5-6661
Cambridge	Barlow, Bill, PC MPP Room 118 North Wing 5-6736
Ottawa South	Bennett, Claude, PC MPP Room 167 5-6520
Kenora	Bernier, Leo, PC MPP Room 412 North Wing 5-6996
Chatham - Kent	Bosny, Maurice, L MPP Room 416 5-9605
St. Catharines	BRADLEY, HON. JAMES, L MPP 15th Floor St. Clair Avenue West Toronto M4V 1P9 5-1611
Simla	Brandt, Andy, PC MPP Room 1415 Whitney Block ... 5-6836
Oshawa	Breaugh, Mike, NDP MPP Room 221A North Wing 5-3215
Beaches - Woodbine	Bryden, Marion, NDP MPP Room 210 North Wing 5-4726
Brampton	Callahan, Bob, L MPP Room 420 5-4296
Orillia	CAPLAN, HON. ELINOR, L MPP 7th Floor Frost Building South 7 Queen's Park Crescent Toronto M7A 1Z8 ... 6-2020
Hamilton Mountain	Charlton, Brian, NDP MPP Room 227A North Wing 5-7024
Renfrew North	CONWAY, HON. SEAN, L MPP 22nd Floor Mowat Block M7A 1L2 5-6277
Kitchener	Cooka, David R., L MPP Room 419 5-6681
Windsor - Riverside	Cooka, Dave, NDP MPP Room 201 North Wing 5-6366
Downsview	Cordiano, Joseph, L MPP 13th Floor 101 Bloor Street West Toronto M5S 1P7 5-6176

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

York Center	Cousens, Don, PC MPP Room 1308 Whitney Block ... 5-6420	Cornwall	Guindon, Luc, PC MPP Room 117 North Wing 5-4
Durham East	Cureatz, Sam, PC MPP Room 105 North Wing 5-4166	Erie	Haggerty, Ray, L MPP Room 434 5-2
Scarborough North	CURLING, HON. ALVIN, L MPP 17th Floor 777 Bay Street Toronto M5G 2E5 585-7111	Nipissing	Harris, Mike, PC MPP Room 1620 Whitney Block ... 5-5
Scarborough Center	Davis, William C., PC MPP Room 1302 Whitney Block ... 5-2900	York East	Hart, Christine L MPP Room 426 3-3
Wentworth	Dean, Gordon, PC MPP Room 1411 Whitney Block ... 5-7517	Essex North	Hayes, Pat, NDP MPP Room 325 5-9
Victoria - Haliburton	EAKINS, HON. JOHN, L MPP 7th Floor 77 Bloor Street West Toronto M7A 2R9 3-1401	Humber	Henderson, Jim, L MPP 6th Floor Hepburn Block M7A 1E9 5-9
Perth	EDIGHOFFER, HON. HUGH, L MPP Room 160 5-2331	Fort William	Hennessy, Mickey, PC MPP Room 123 North Wing 5-4
Huron Bruce	ELSTON, HON. MURRAY, L MPP 10th Floor Hepburn Block M7A 2C4 5-2421	Burlington South	Jackson, Cam, PC MPP Room 461 5-4
Waterloo North	Epp, Herbert A. L, MPP 4th Floor Hearst Block M7A 1X7 5-5841	Wellington - Dufferin - Peel	Johnson, Jack, PC MPP Room 170 5-4
Perry Sound	Eves, Ernie E., PC MPP Room 116 5-4837	Scarborough West	Johnston, Richard, NDP MPP Room 319 5-7
Wellington South	Ferraro, Rick, L MPP 8th Floor Hearst Block M7A 2E1 5-6731	Niagara Falls	KERRIO, HON. VINCE, L MPP Room 6323 Whitney Block M7A 1W3 5-1
St. George	Fish, Susan, PC MPP Room 121 North Wing 5-5631	Kingston and The Islands	KEYES, HON. KEN, L MPP 11th Floor George Drew Building 25 Grosvenor Street Toronto M7A 1Y6 5-2
Cochrane North	FONTAINE, HON. RENÉ, L MPP 10th Floor 10 Wellesley Street East Toronto M4Y 1G2 5-3707	Halton - Burlington	Knight, Don, L MPP Room 429 5-6
Port Arthur	Fouka, Jim, NDP MPP Room 228 North Wing 5-1965	Wilson Heights	KWINTER, HON. MONTE, L MPP 9th Floor 555 Yonge Street Toronto M7A 2H6 3-0
Scarborough East	FULTON, HON. ED, L MPP 3rd Floor Ferguson Block M7A 1Z8 5-2101	Algoma - Manitoulin	Lane, John, PC MPP Room 157 5-6
Ottawa Center	Gigante, Evelyn, NDP MPP Room 221 North Wing 5-5928	Nickel Belt	Laughren, Floyd, NDP MPP Room 209 North Wing 5-6
Brantford	Gilles, Phil, PC MPP Room 1414 Whitney Block ... 5-5463	York West	Leluk, Nicholas, PC MPP Room 159 5-6
Sudbury	Gordon, Jim, PC MPP Room 108 North Wing 5-5800	Dovercourt	Lupusata, Tony, NDP MPP Room 212A North Wing 5-5
Oakwood	Grande, Tony, NDP MPP Room 322 5-6071	Hamilton East	Mackenzie, Bob, NDP MPP Room 204 North Wing 5-2
Ottawa East	GRANDMAITRE, HON. BERNARD, L MPP 17th Floor 777 Bay Street Toronto M5G 2E5 585-7000	Essex South	Mandini, Remo, L MPP 6th Floor Mowat Block M7A 1C2 5-5
Mississauga East	Gregory, Bud, PC MPP Room 1304 Whitney Block ... 5-6453	Mississauga South	Marland, Margaret, PC MPP Room 119 North Wing 5-4
Lakeshore	Grier, Ruth, NDP MPP Room 224 North Wing 5-6192	Sudbury East	Martel, Elie, NDP MPP Room 211 5-2
St. Andrew - St. Patrick	Grossman, Larry, PC MPP Room 223 5-1676	Armourdale	McCafray, Bruce, PC MPP Room 171 5-3
		Dufferin - Simcoe	McCague, George, PC MPP Room 160 5-6
		Belleville	McClellan, Ross, NDP MPP Room 327 5-0

63; 5-dial 965; 6-dial 586; 8-dial 248

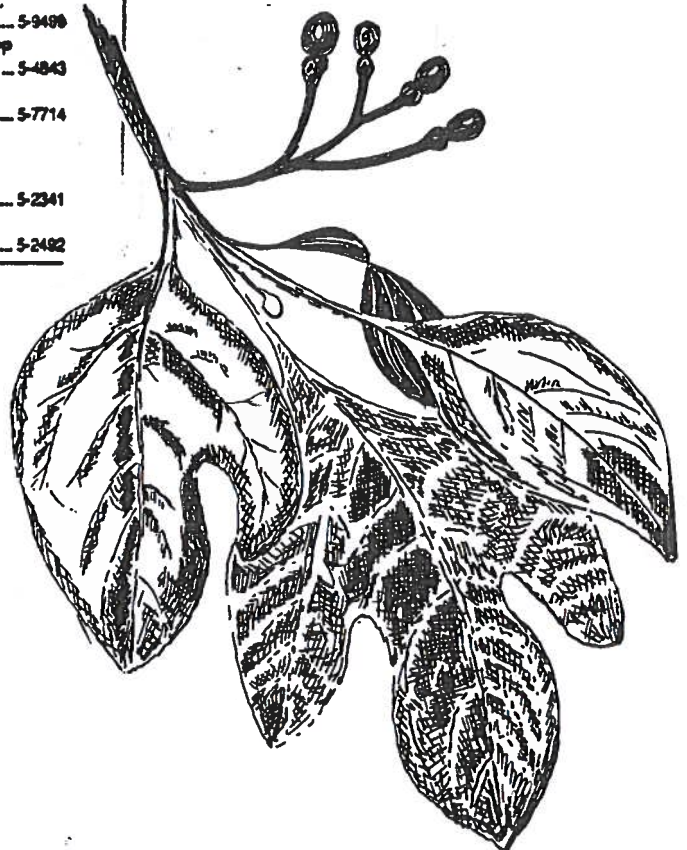
Area Code appears in brackets; if not shown, the area code is 416.
IC indicates an Inter-City Network number.



TULIP
TREE BLOSSOM
AND LEAF

Equinox	McFadden, David, PC MPP Room 408 North Wing 5-3183	Cochrane South	Pope, Alan, PC MPP Room 165 5-3584	Don Mills	Timbrell, Dennis R., PC MPP Room 1618 Whitney Block ... 5-85
Kent - Eglon	McGulgan, James, L MPP Room 6501 Whitney Block M7A 1W3 5-5676	Lake Nipigon	Poulot, Gilles, NDP MPP Room 329 5-8581	Oxford	Treleaven, Richard, PC MPP Room 180 5-44
Grey	McKessock, Robert, L MPP Room 5320 Whitney Block M7A 1A2 5-4360	York South	Rae, Bob, NDP MPP Room 340 5-1784	Peterborough	Turner, John, PC MPP Room 1413 Whitney Block ... 5-40
Simcoe East	McLean, Allan, PC MPP Room 414 North Wing 5-4974	Timiskaming	Ramsay, David, NDP MPP Room 208 North Wing 5-9579	London North	VAN HORNE, HON. RON, L MPP 12th Floor Ferguson Block M7A 1N3 5-1
Eglon	McNeil, Ronald K., PC MPP Room 1301 Whitney Block ... 5-4848	Riverdale	Reville, David, NDP MPP Room 211 North Wing 5-1348	Stormont - Dundas - Glangary	Villeneuve, Noble, PC MPP Room 1421 Whitney Block ... 5-84
Muskoka	Miller, Frank, PC MPP Room 1308 Whitney Block ... 5-8823	Middlesex	Reycraft, Doug, L MPP 22nd Floor Mowat Block M7A 1L2 5-8277	Wentworth North	Ward, Chris, L MPP 10th Floor Hepburn Block M7A 2C4 5-82
Haldimand - Norfolk	Miller, Gordon, L MPP 11th Floor 801 Bay Street M7A 1A3 5-0393	Huron - Middlesex	RIDDELL, HON. JACK, L MPP 11th Floor 801 Bay Street Toronto M7A 1A3 5-1041	Scarborough - Eglamere	Warner, David W., NDP MPP Room 321 5-3C
Carlton	Mitchell, Robert, PC MPP Room 1303 Whitney Block ... 5-3845	Simcoe Centre	Rowe, Earl, PC MPP Room 414 North Wing 5-8484	Algoma	Wildman, Bud, NDP MPP Room 208A North Wing 5-62
Carlton East	Morin, Gilles, L MPP Room 447 5-8352	Leeds	Runciman, Robert, PC MPP Room 1619 Whitney Block ... 5-9438	Lanark	Wiseman, Douglas J., PC MPP Room 172 5-6F
Sault Ste Marie	Morin-Strom, Karl, NDP MPP Room 318 5-8194	Parisdale	RUPRECHT, HON. TONY, L MPP 6th Floor 77 Bloor Street West Toronto M7A 2F9 5-1122	Windsor - Sandwich	WRYE, HON. WILLIAM, L MPP 14th Floor 400 University Avenue Toronto M7A 1T7 ... 5-41
Hamilton Center	MUNRO, HON. LILY, L MPP 6th Floor 77 Bloor Street West M7A 2F9 5-8098	Grey - Bruce	Sargent, Edward, L MPP Room 438 5-5505	Renfrew South	Yakubski, Paul J., PC MPP Room 158 5-4E
Windsor - Walkerville	Newman, Bernard, L MPP Room 410 5-5683	St. David	SCOTT, HON. IAN, L MPP 18th Floor 18 King Street East Toronto M5C 1C5 5-1684		
Brent - Oxford - Norfolk	NIXON, HON. ROBERT F., L MPP 7th Floor Frost Building South M7A 1Y7 5-8361	Northumberland	Sheppard, Howard, PC MPP Room 408 North Wing 5-6200		
Oakville	O'Connor, Terry, PC MPP Room 404A North Wing 5-4959	High Park Swanses	Shymia, Yuri, PC MPP Room 1307 Whitney Block ... 5-7225		
Mississauga North	Offer, Steve, L MPP 9th Floor 555 Yonge Street Toronto M7A 2H6 3-0311	Lambton	Smith, David W., L MPP Room 428 5-1846		
Quinte	O'NEIL, HON. HUGH P., L MPP 8th Floor Hearst Block M7A 2E1 5-1617	London South	Smith, Joan, L MPP Room 251 5-8339		
Brock	Partington, Peter, PC MPP Room 108 North Wing 5-0805	York North	SORBARA, HON. GREG, L MPP 13th Floor 101 Bloor Street West Toronto M5S 1P7 5-8283		
London Centre	PETERSON, HON. DAVID, L MPP Room 281 5-1941	Frontenac - Addington	South, Lawrence, L MPP Room 432 5-9588		
Etobicoke	Philp, Ed, NDP MPP Room 324 5-0894	York Mills	Stephenson, Berta, MD PC MPP Room 1308 Whitney Block ... 5-4		
Rainy River	Pierce, F. Jack, PC MPP Room 122 North Wing 5-4811	Carlton - Grenville	Stirling, Norman, PC MPP Room 153 5-9498		
Prescott - Russell	Poirier, Jean, L MPP 14th Floor 136 St Clair Avenue West Toronto M4V 1P5 5-6806	Durham York	Stevenson, K. Ross, PC MPP Room 1412 Whitney Block ... 5-4843		
Hastings - Peterborough	Pollock, Jim, PC MPP Room 470 5-4812	Welland Thorold	Swart, Mel, NDP MPP Room 225 North Wing 5-7714		
Yorkview	Potvinell, Claudio, L MPP 14th Floor University Avenue Toronto M7A 1T7 5-7920	Kitchener - Wilmet	SWEENEY, HON. JOHN, L MPP 6th Floor Hepburn Block M7A 1E9 5-2341		
		Prince - Edward - Lennox	Taylor, James A., PC MPP Room 163 5-2482		

For numbers beginning with 3-dial 963; 5-dial 985; 6-dial 586; 8-dial 248



SASSAFRAS
LEAVES AND
FRUIT



Cecropia moth

By Pamela Hickman
Design & Illustration by Judie Shore

BIG & BEAUTIFUL

Moths are insects which, along with butterflies, belong to the order **Lepidoptera** (means scaly winged). The wings of moths and butterflies are covered with overlapping scales, many of which are brightly coloured and create beautiful patterns. Although there are many similarities in the life history, form and habits of moths and butterflies, two general clues can be used to distinguish between them:

1) The most obvious difference is that butterflies have slender antennae which end in a club-shaped enlargement; whereas the antennae of moths are usually feathery or thread-like, without the club-shaped ending (see illustration).

2) Both moths and butterflies undergo complete metamorphosis. That is, each goes through four distinct stages in its life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult. The larvae of each are similar and both are known as caterpillars. However, the pupae differ between the two groups. A butterfly pupa is known as a chrysalid and consists of a thin, naked

shell (or chrysalis) in which the adult develops. On the other hand, a moth pupa develops into an adult inside a silken structure called a cocoon, spun by the larva.

A less reliable clue to the identity of a Lepidopteran is the time of day or night at which you see it flying. Butterflies tend to be most active during the day, while most moths are nocturnal (active at night).

Giant silkworm moths are among the largest of the Lepidopterans - some with a wingspread up to 15.2 cm. Ontario is home to five of these magnificent creatures; **Cecropia**, **Polyphemus**, **Luna**, **Promethea** and **Io**. Although the names are foreign and difficult to pronounce, the group consists of some of the most unforgettable insects that you may encounter.

There are several general characteristics to look for when trying to identify a giant silkworm moth:

1) often have large, transparent window-like areas on one or both pairs of wings. These "eye spots" are

important defense mechanisms used to scare away predators. The most dangerous period for an adult moth is just after emergence from the cocoon, when its wings are expanding and drying. At this time it is helpless and cannot fly. Eye-like markings near wing edges also distract predators from the moth's head, reducing the likelihood of serious injury.

2) body is thickly covered by long soft hairs

3) antennae are large and feathery

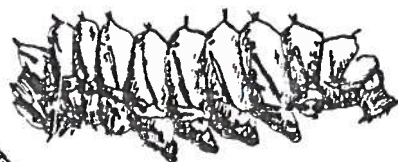
4) unlike many moths, the adult silkworms do not feed. They live just long enough to mate and lay eggs. The typical coiled mouthparts of an adult moth, used as a sucking straw are absent in the adult giant silkworms.

5) eggs are bun-shaped, usually laid singly on the underside of leaves, but sometimes in groups

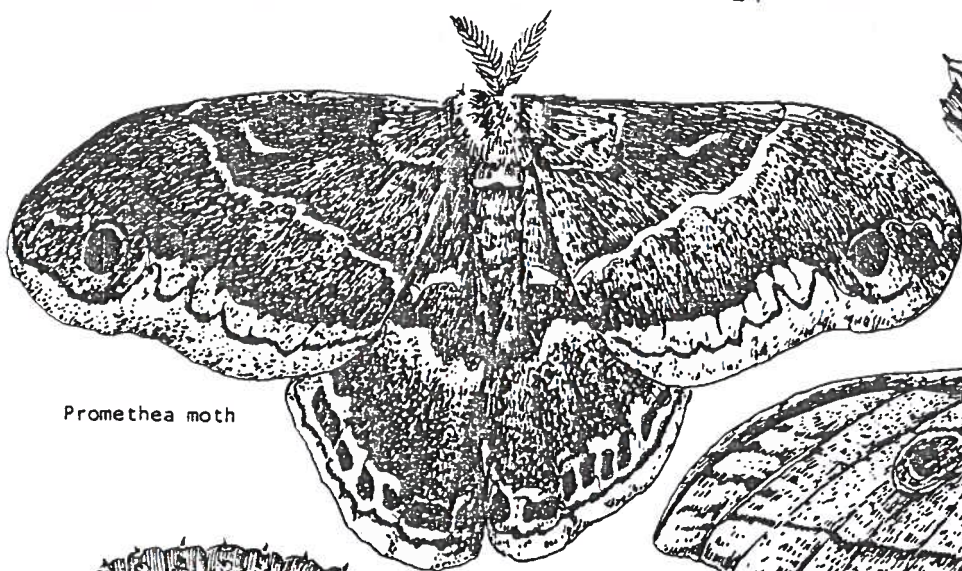
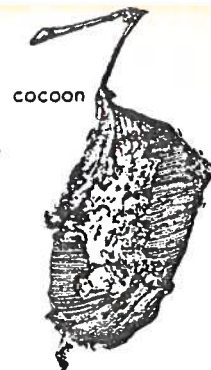
6) caterpillars are large, often bright green or bluish-green

7) cocoons are attached to twigs (as in *Cecropia*) or rolled up among leaves (as in *Promethea*)

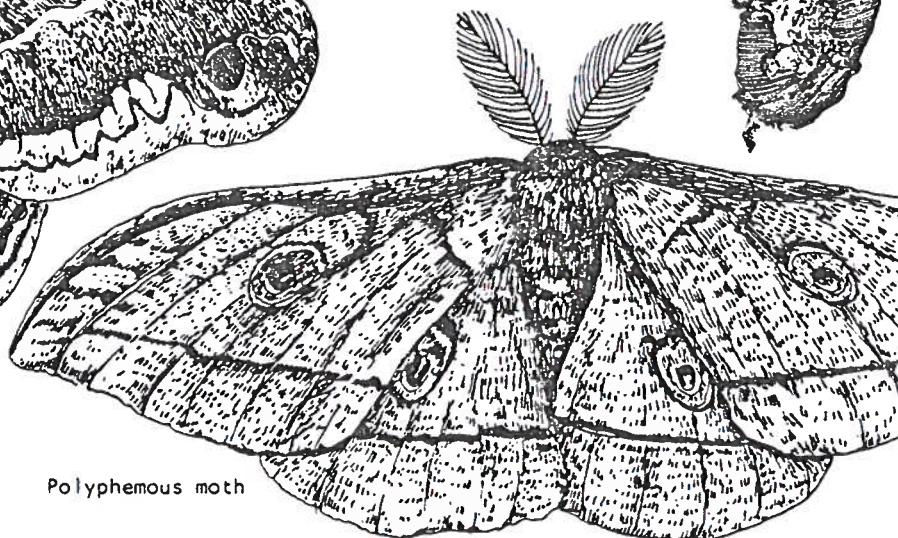
Polyphemous caterpillar



cocoon



Promethea moth



Polyphemous moth



Promethea caterpillar

The chart below describes important features of each of the five Ontario giant silkworm moths. Using this mini-guide and the directions on the back cover for attracting moths, you can discover some of our most fascinating and beautiful insects this spring. If you wish to get a closer look at one of these creatures, follow our instructions for raising your own giant silkworm moth.

MINI-GUIDE TO ONTARIO'S GIANT SILKWORM MOTHS

Name	Range	Description of Larva	Food of Larva	Description of Adult	When to See Adults
Cecropia	Nova Scotia to the Rockies	- green with a pair of orange tubercles on 2nd and 3rd segments and a pair of yellow tubercles on all other segments except the last one - blue spines on tubercles	- leaves of several trees and shrubs such as lilac, wild cherry, birch, maple, ash or willows	-largest of this group -wingspread up to 15.2 cm -white, brown and mahogany colour pattern -opaque spots near centre of each wing, also eye-like markings on edges of each forewing	-late May to early July
Polyphemus	Nova Scotia to B.C.	- green with raised, silvery-white lines on its sides	- leaves of birch, maple, poplars or willows	-yellowish-brown colouring with silvery-white line across each wing and on leading edge of forewings -round, window-like spot near centre of each wing	late May to late June
Luna	Nova Scotia to prairies	- yellowish-green with yellow stripe along its sides	- leaves of white birch, walnut, hickory, maple or oaks	-wingspread 7.5 - 9.0 cm -light green with a long tail on each hind wing -front margin of forewings brownish purple on early spring adults -each wing has a transparent eye spot	-late May to July
Promethea	southern Ontario and Quebec	- bluish-green colour with coral red tubercles on 2nd and 3rd segments	- leaves of wild cherry, white ash, lilac, sassafras or tulip tree	-dark brown with light-coloured edges on wings -dark eye spot on each forewing	-June and early July
Io	Quebec to the prairies	- green, spiny caterpillar with a narrow stripe of red above, white below, running along its sides - spines can sting you if handled (like nettles)	- leaves of maple, birch, poplar and willows	-wingspread 5-6.5 cm -males bright yellow -females have dark brown forewings -both have large eye spot in each hind wing	-mid-May to mid-July; occasionally in August-September

RAISING A GIANT SILKWORM MOTH

Raising a giant silkworm moth is not difficult if you are prepared and informed. It can be a very rewarding and fascinating experience as you witness one of nature's 'miracles' and get a closer look at the intricate life cycle of these beautiful creatures. Use the mini-guide on this page to find out where to look for the caterpillars, how to identify your specimens and what to feed them. On the back page you will find some effective ways of attracting moths. If you have a camera, take pictures of your project at different stages. By capturing the whole process on film you can share your experience with others and keep a permanent record for yourself.

You will need:

- a large glass jar, aquarium or terrarium for a rearing container
- screening or mosquito netting
- fresh food for the caterpillars daily
- branches on which caterpillars can pupate
- overwinter shaded storage space, such as unheated attic, garage or sunporch

What to do:

- 1) if you collect caterpillars, collect only a few specimens
- 2) identify your specimens so you will know what to feed the caterpillars
- 3) if you are raising caterpillars from eggs, expect that several will die of natural causes before reaching maturity. Allow for this natural mortality by raising several

4) eggs and caterpillars are very delicate so always handle them gently

5) all food leaves should be washed and then patted dry with a paper towel before being given to the larvae. This helps remove potential viruses, bacteria and fungi that could cause disease in the caterpillars

6) cover the openings of the rearing container with screening or mosquito netting to keep the caterpillars in and any parasitic flies or wasps out. The screening also allows air circulation

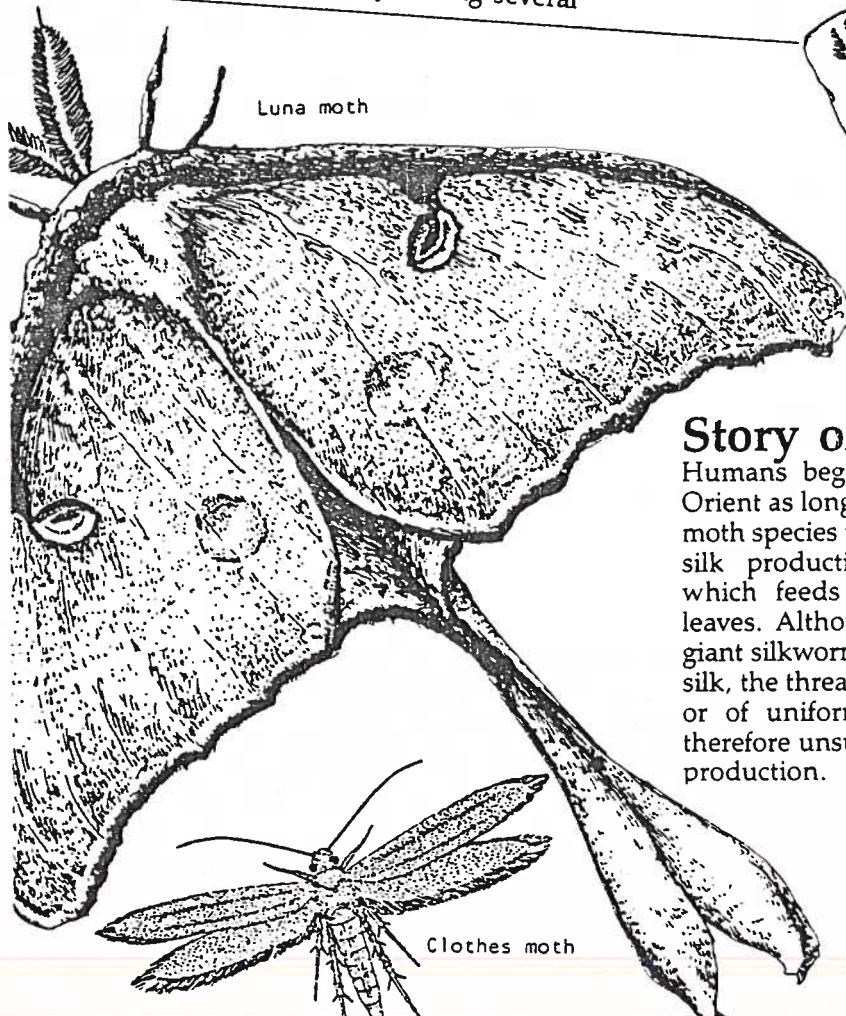
7) the container should be kept clean and food replaced daily

8) caterpillars grow by moulting four to ten times. When a caterpillar has moulted several times and appears large, branches on which to pupate should be introduced into the rearing container

9) after pupation occurs, place container in a protected, shaded overwinter storage space such as an unheated attic, garage or sunporch

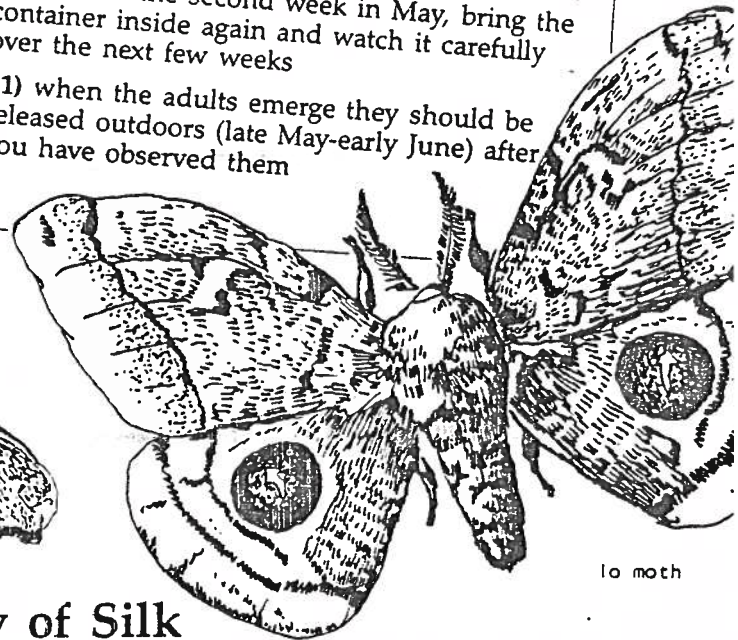
10) around the second week in May, bring the container inside again and watch it carefully over the next few weeks

11) when the adults emerge they should be released outdoors (late May-early June) after you have observed them



Luna moth

Clothes moth



Io moth

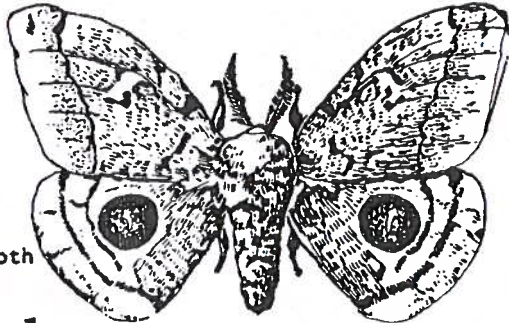
Story of Silk

Humans began using silk in the Orient as long ago as 2500 B.C. The moth species used commercially for silk production is *Bombyx mori* which feeds on Paper Mulberry leaves. Although North American giant silkworm moths also produce silk, the threads are not continuous or of uniform diameter and are therefore unsuitable for commercial production.

Clothes Moths

Unfortunately, many people's encounters with moths come in their clothes closet. Feeding on cloth carpets, upholstery, blankets, other woollens, the larvae of some species can be a real nuisance. Clothing-eating clothes moths are yellowish-brown with three distinct dark spots on each front wing. The larva constructs a cylindrical, silken case with which to cover itself while feeding. The adult webbing of clothes moths are straw-coloured. The larva forms a loose, silken web over the material on which it is feeding.

THINGS TO DO



Io moth

Puzzle

Answers will appear in the next issue.

Across

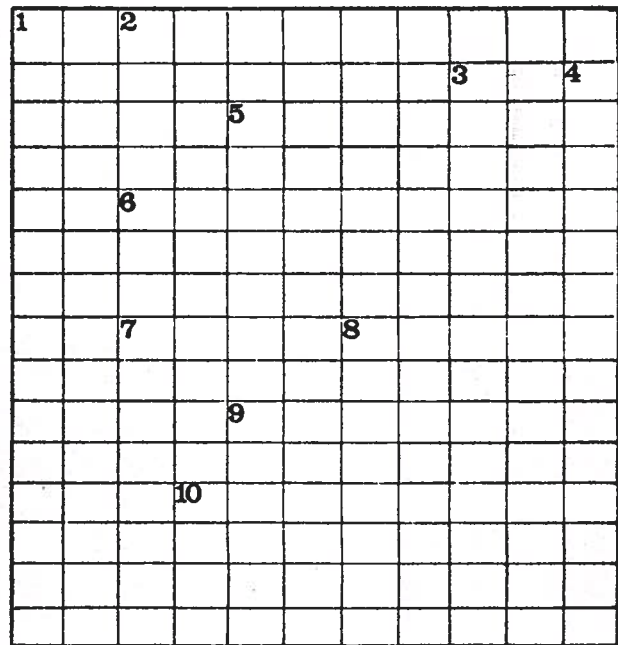
1) Cecropia, Polyphemus, Luna, Io and Promethea are all examples of giant _____ moths.

6) One way of distinguishing between a moth and a butterfly is by looking at the shape of the _____.

7) The adult butterfly develops inside a _____.

9) This can be used to attract moths at night.

10) The largest giant silkworm moth in Ontario.



Down

2) The second stage in a moth's life cycle.

3) This giant silkworm moth is mostly pale green, with a long tail on each hind wing.

4) The pupae of moths develop into adults inside structures called _____.

5) The Order Lepidoptera includes moths and _____.

8) This method of attracting moths includes a recipe.

Attracting Moths

Get a closer look at the moths in your area by setting up some simple materials which will bring the moths to you. Your efforts will be most effective after dusk, as moths generally fly at night. Bring a field guide to help you identify the species attracted.

Lights

A simple outdoor light will attract a number of different moths. Hang an old white sheet on the side of a building or from the branch of a tree and shine a bright light on it.

Bait

"Sugaring" for moths is another way to attract them. Prepare a mixture of sugar or molasses with stale fruit juice or beer, or spoiled, mashed up fruit, such as bananas. Using a paint brush, choose a tree, or several trees, and paint the mixture on the trunk. Return later in the dark, flashlight in hand, to view your visitors.

A moth trail can be established by painting several trees (stations) along a circular route which can be walked in 20-30 minutes. By the time the last tree is painted, some insects may already be at the first station. Follow the course around, checking to see what has been attracted at each bait station.

FON'S YOUNG NATURALISTS' CAMP '87

August 23rd to August 30th, 1987 join us for an action-packed week of:

- canoeing • birdwatching
- hiking • nature hobbies
- habitat exploration...

Our experienced and enthusiastic staff will introduce you to some of Ontario's finest ecosystems and show you how to enjoy them to their fullest. This year's camp will be held in Lambton County in Canada's Carolinian Zone. For more information contact: the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 355 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2W8 Telephone (416) 444-8419.

The Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows will sponsor four youth to attend our camp.



Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows

Dedicated to Canada's Outdoor Heritage

If you are between 10-15 years old, write to us telling why you want to go to the Young Naturalists' Camp in 1987. Deadline for entries is May 1, 1987. Winners will be announced in Seasons Summer 1987. Contact: Pam Hickman at the FON office.

ESSEX COUNTY PLANTS - AN UPDATE

In the December issue of The Egret I listed the plants that had been discovered in the county in 1986 - with comments. Following is a list of all plants discovered since Essex County Plants was published - without comments. The page number precedes each new plant name. Following each name is a letter or number, signifying the area in which the plant was found. They are the same code symbols as were used in Plants of Essex County.

1	<i>Equisetum palustre</i> L. - Marsh Horsetail.	B
2	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> (Doll) A. Braun - Daisy-leaved Grape Fern.	8
2	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L. var. <i>pseudopodum</i> (Blake) Fern. Northern Adder's-tongue Fern.	W
4	<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i> (Weath.) Blasdell Creeping Fern.	1 5
4	<i>Dryopteris Xboottii</i> (Tuckerm.) Underw. - A hybrid.	5
12	<i>Agropyron elongatum</i> (Host) Beauv. -	6
13	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L. - Meadow Foxtail.	2 4 9 0 B
13	<i>Aristida oligantha</i> Michx. - Plains Three-awn Grass.	W
15	<i>Bromus latiglumis</i> (Shear) A.S. Hitchc. - Tall Brome.	W
15	<i>Bromus mollis</i> L. - Soft Chess.	W
15	<i>Bromus squarrosus</i> L. - Nodding Brome.	P
17	<i>Diplachne acuminata</i> Nash - Sprangletop.	W
17	<i>Echinochloa microstachya</i> (Wieg.) Rydb. - Barnyard Grass.	W
18	<i>Elymus riparius</i> Wieg. - Riverbank Wild Rye.	9 C
18	<i>Eragrostis frankii</i> C.A. Mey. - Sandbar Lovegrass.	5 6 9 W I P
18	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) Beauv. -	I
19	<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds. - Meadow Fescue.	1 3 6 8 B I
19	<i>Festuca rubra</i> L. - Red Fescue.	7 W P
19	<i>Glyceria grandis</i> S. Watson - Reed Manna Grass.	4 C
20	<i>Leptoloma cognatum</i> (Schultes) Chase - Fall Witchgrass.	W C K
22	<i>Oryzopsis pungens</i> (Torr.) Hitchc. - Short-horned Rice Grass. C.K. Dodge reported it for Windsor.	
22	<i>Dichanthelium sabulorum</i> (Lam.) Gould & Clark var. <i>thinium</i> (Hitchc. & Chase) Gould & Clark -	W

23	<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i> (L.) Gould -		6
23	<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i> (Scribn.) Gould - Slender- leaved Panic Grass.		C M
24	<i>Panicum tuckermanii</i> Fern - Panic Grass.		B I
24	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> L. - Canary Grass.		H
25	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> L. - Bulbous Bluegrass.		P
29	<i>Carex aggregata</i> Mack. - Glomerate Sedge.		E
30	<i>Carex canescens</i> L. - Hoary Sedge.		M
31	<i>Carex communis</i> Bailey - Fibrous-rooted Sedge.	1 5 6 9 0	C H K
32	<i>Carex crus-corvi</i> Kunze - Crow-spur Sedge.		O
32	<i>Carex deweyana</i> Schwein. -		9 P
32	<i>Carex digitalis</i> Willd. - Slender Wood Sedge.	2 3 4 5	C M
32	<i>Carex festucacea</i> Schkuhr - Fescue Sedge.		9 C M
32	<i>Carex foenea</i> Willd. - Hay Sedge.		W
33	<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> Tuckerm. - Glaucous Sedge.		1
34	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i> (Kukenth.) Mackenz. -		5
34	<i>Carex leavenworthii</i> Dew. -		I
35	<i>Carex leptalea</i> Wahl. - Bristly-stalked Sedge.		5
35	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i> Sartwell - Hop-like Sedge.		1
36	<i>Carex pedunculata</i> Muhl. - Long-stalked Sedge.		5 9
36	<i>Carex plantaginea</i> Lam. - Plantain-leaved Sedge.		9
36	<i>Carex prairea</i> Dewey - Prairie Sedge.		5
36	<i>Carex prasina</i> Wahl. - Drooping Sedge.		K
36	<i>Carex retrorsa</i> Schwein. - Retorse Sedge.	1 4 0	C H
36	<i>Carex rostrata</i> Stokes - Beaked Sedge.		C
38	<i>Carex Xsullivantii</i> (hirtifolia X gracillima)		C
38	<i>Carex Xsubimpressa</i> Clokey (hyalinolepis X lanuginosa)	1 3 4 5 7 9	
39	<i>Carex woodii</i> Dew. - Dry Woods Sedge.		1 7 9 C

39	<i>Cyperus aristatus</i> Rottb. - Awned Cyperus.	2	B
40	<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> X <i>schweinitzii</i>		6
41	<i>Eleocharis engelmannii</i> Steudel -		I
41	<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i> Torr. - Bright Green Spikerush.		P
41	<i>Eleocharis ovata</i> (Roth) R.& S. - Ovoid Spikerush.		B
43	<i>Acorus americanus</i> (Raf.) Raf.		C
47	<i>Juncus compressus</i> Jacq. - Flattened Rush.	7 0	I
52	<i>Trillium cernuum</i> L. - Nodding Trillium.		6
55	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Ait. - Moccasin Flower. Macoun, 1901. East of Leamington.		
55	<i>Platanthera clavellata</i> Michx. - Small Green Wood Orchis. Macoun, 1892. Leamington.		
55	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i> (Torr.) - Macoun, 1901. Near Leamington.		
55	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i> Walt. - Showy Ladies'-Slipper.		5
59	<i>Salix cinerea</i> L. - Gray Willow.		I P
61	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> (L.) Coult. - Sweet-fern.		M
62	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Gaertn. - Black Alder.		5
63	<i>Castanea mollissima</i> - Chinese Chestnut.		P
68	<i>Pilea fontana</i> (Lunell) Rydb. - Bog Clearweed.	5	B P
69	<i>Polygonum achoreum</i> Blake - Knotweed.	5 7 8 0	W H
69	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> Boreau - Knotweed.	5 8	R I
69	<i>Polygonum buxiforme</i> Small - Knotweed.		W I
75	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Wats. - Tall Amaranth.	1 5	P
75	<i>Froelichia gracilis</i> (Hook.) Moq. - Slender Froelichia.		6
77	<i>Gypsophila scorzonerifolia</i> Ser. - Big Baby's Breath.		9
78	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L. - Knawel.		C
91	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i> L. - Small-flowered Bitter Cress.		I
93	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i> L. - Clasping Cress.		4
93	<i>Lepidium ruderales</i> L. - Field Peppergrass.	5	I

96	<i>Ribes hirtellum</i> Michx. - Northern Gooseberry.	5 9 C
96	<i>Ribes odoratum</i> Wendl. f. - Golden Currant.	6 7
97	<i>Crataegus dissona</i> Sarg. - Hawthorn.	I
97	<i>Crataegus holmesiana</i> Ashe - Hawthorn.	C
98	<i>Crataegus prunifolia</i> Hawthorn.	1
100	<i>Potentilla inclinata</i> Vill. - Hoary Cinquefoil.	1 9 P
105	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> (Michx.) Tratt. - Barren Strawberry.	C
109	<i>Lespedeza violacea</i> (L.) Pers. - Violet Bush Clover.	C
114	<i>Polygala cruciata</i> L. - An old record. From Windsor ?	
121	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> L. - Glossy Buckthorn.	1 4
123	<i>Hypericum boreale</i> (Britt.) Bickn. - St. John's-wort.	5
124	<i>Hypericum sphaerocarpon</i> Michx. - Round-fruited St. John's-wort.	6
125	<i>Viola affinis</i> Le Conte - Violet.	I
126	<i>Viola fimbriatula</i> Sm. - Northern Downy Violet. C.K. Dodge 1914: Windsor.	
126	<i>Viola odorata</i> L. - Sweet Violet.	I
131	<i>Myriophyllum exalbescens</i> Fern. - Water-Milfoil. Not synonymous with <i>M. spicatum</i> .	
132	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> L. - Great Angelica.	0
133	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Miller - Fennel. Reported from Pelee Isl.	
137	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i> Nutt. - Large-leaved Shinleaf.	5 C
143	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i> Britt. - Sand Vine.	5
144	<i>Cuscuta coryli</i> Engelm. - Hazel Dodder.	W
144	<i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i> Engelm. - Knotweed Dodder.	W
147	<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (L.) Pers. - Virginia Cowslip.	5 E
147	<i>Myosotis stricta</i> Link - Small-flowered Forget-me-not	P
147	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Hoffm. - Woodland Forget-me-not.	3
149	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L. - Common Hemp Nettle. Reported in Essex County.	
151	<i>Lycopus Xsherardii</i> - A hybrid Bugleweed.	I
156	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i> Sendtner - Hairy Nightshade. Reported in Essex County.	

157	Agalinis skinneriana Wood -	Gerardia.	W
158	Lindernia anagallidea (Michx.) Pennell - Slender False Pimpernel.		9
158	Mimulus alatus Aiton - Winged Monkey Flower.		9 K
161	Conopholis americana (L.) Wallr. - Squawroot.		M
163	Plantago virginica L. - Dwarf Plantain.		5
166	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench - Coral Berry.		6 0 I
166	Triosteum aurantiacum Bickn. - Early Horse Gentian.		1 4 C
173	Aster dumosus L. - Bushy Aster.		W
185	Lapsana communis L. - Nipplewort.		9
188	Senecio viscosus L. - Sticky Groundsel.		W
192	Tragopogon Xmirus - a hybrid Goat's-Beard between T. dubius and T. porrifolius.		I
192	Vernonia missurica Raf. -	Ironweed.	6

There are, unfortunately, some deletions to be made in the list of Essex County Plants, mostly because their existence in the county has not been substantiated. A few others are not truly wild in the county.

4	Dryopteris campyloptera	64	Quercus prinoides var. prinoides
9	Potamogeton obtusifolius	64	Quercus prinus
22	Muhlenbergia sylvatica	79	Tunica saxifraga
23	Panicum lanuginosum	81	Anemone riparia
30	Carex careyana	123	Hypericum canadense
32	Carex emmonsii	129	Epilobium ciliatum
32	Carex flaccosperma	129	Epilobium glandulosum
32	Carex flava	130	Oenothera pilosella
32	Carex formosa	152	Pycnanthemum tenuifolium
37	Carex scirpoidea		Lump it with P. virginianum
59	Salix babylonica	153	Pycnanthemum verticillatum
59	Salix caprea	177	Bidens laevis



Squawroot
Conopholis americana.

Squawroot

Conopholis americana Pale dull yellow, May-July

A pale parasitic plant, the stem hidden by the overlapping, light tan-colored, lance-shaped or ovate pointed scales; the plant resembling an erect cone. The flowers perfect, set in a many-scaled dense spike, the upper lip hooded, the lower small and three-lobed, the stamens protruding; the lips are pale ochre-yellow fading toward the corolla. 3-8 inches high. In rich woods over tree roots, Nova Scotia to Fla., west to Mich. and Ala.

The taxonomy and nomenclature of plants are constantly under review. This has resulted in name changes for many Essex County plants.

	<u>New Name</u>
1 Lycopodium flabelliforme	Lycopodium digitatum A. Br. - Crowfoot Clubmoss.
5 Dryopteris spinulosa	Dryopteris carthusiana (Villars) H.F. Fuchs
5 Thelypteris hexagonoptera	Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Fee
12 Agrostis hyemalis	Agrostis scabra Willd.
18 Eragrostis poaeoides	Eragrostis minor Host
19 Festuca ovina	Festuca longifolia Thuill.
19 Heleochoa schoenoides	Crypsis schoenoides (L.) Lam.
20 Hystrix patula	Elymus hystrix L.
22 Panicum boreale	Dichanthelium boreale (Nash) Freckmann
23 Panicum implicatum	Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould & Clark var. implicatum (Scribn.) Gould & Clark
23 Panicum latifolium	Dichanthelium latifolium (L.) Harvill
23 Panicum oligosanthos	Dichanthelium oligosanthos (Schultes) Gould
24 Panicum praecocius	Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould & Clark var. villosum (A. Gray) Gould & Clark
24 Panicum sphaerocarpon	Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon (Elliott) Gould
24 Paspalum ciliatifolium	Paspalum setaceum Michx. var. muhlenbergii (Nash) D. Banks
40 Cyperus filiculmis	Cyperus lupulinus (Spreng.) Marcks
45 Wolffia punctata	Wolffia borealis (Engelm.) Landolt
52 Smilax tamnoides	Smilax hispida Torr.
55 Habenaria ciliaris	Platanthera ciliaris (L.) Lindl.
55 Habenaria flava	Platanthera flava (L.) Lindl. var herbiola (R. Br.) Luer
56 Habenaria hyperborea	Platanthera hyperborea (L.) Lindl.
56 Habenaria lacera	Platanthera lacera (Michx.) Lindl.
56 Habenaria leucophaea	Platanthera leucophaea (Nutt.) Lindl.
59 Salix cordata	Salix eriocephala Michx.

61	<i>Quercus prinoides</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i> Engelm.
68	<i>Fagopyrum sagittatum</i>	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench.
69	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> L. var. <i>emersum</i> Michx.
72	<i>Tovara virginiana</i>	<i>Antenoron virginianum</i> (L.) R.& V.
73	<i>Chenopodium boscianum</i>	<i>Chenopodium standleyanum</i> Aellen
73	<i>Chenopodium fremontii</i>	<i>Chenopodium incanum</i> (Wats.) Heller
73	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	<i>Chenopodium gigantospermum</i> Aellen
74	<i>Chenopodium paganum</i>	<i>Chenopodium bushianum</i> Aellen
74	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i>	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> Wats.
77	<i>Lychnis alba</i>	<i>Silene pratensis</i> (Rafn) Godron & Gren.
78	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke
83	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	<i>Ranunculus longirostris</i> Godr.
84	<i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i>	<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i> Michx. var. <i>marilandicus</i> (Poir.) Benson
93	<i>Rorippa islandica</i>	<i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser
100	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	<i>Potentilla simplex</i> Michx.
102	<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i> (Marsh.) Rehder
102	<i>Pyrus coronaria</i>	<i>Malus coronaria</i> (L.) Miller
102	<i>Pyrus malus</i>	<i>Malus pumila</i> Miller
104	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	<i>Rubus strigosus</i> Michx.
116	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> L.
124	<i>Hypericum spathulatum</i>	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> L.
124	<i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i> (Spach) Gl.
125	<i>Lechea leggettii</i>	<i>Lechea pulchella</i> Raf.
126	<i>Viola incognita</i>	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i> F.E. Lloyd var. <i>pallens</i> (DC.) C.L. Hitchc.
126	<i>Viola pensylvanica</i>	<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.
127	<i>Opuntia compressa</i>	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (Raf.) Raf.
133	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	<i>Heracleum maximum</i> Bartr.

138	<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> Ait.
139	<i>Steironema ciliatum</i>	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> L.
139	<i>Steironema quadriflorum</i>	<i>Lysimachia quadriflora</i> Sims.
144	<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i>	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i> Yunker
146	<i>Lappula myosotis</i>	<i>Lappula squarrosa</i> (Retz.) Dumort.
148	<i>Lippia lanceolata</i>	<i>Phyla lanceolata</i> (Michx.) Greene
149	<i>Dracocephalum virginianum</i>	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (L.) Benth.
153	<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> L.
154	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i> Willd.
154	<i>Teucrium occidentale</i>	<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L. var <i>occidentale</i> (Gray) McCl. & Epl.
157	<i>Conobea multifida</i>	<i>Leucospora multifida</i> (Michx.) Nutt.
157	<i>Gerardia purpurea</i>	<i>Agalinis purpurea</i> (L.) Penn.
157	<i>Gerardia paupercula</i>	<i>Agalinis paupercula</i> (or a var. of above.)
157	<i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i>	<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i> (Vahl) Raf.
171	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	<i>Antennaria parlinii</i> Fern.
175	<i>Aster simplex</i>	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i> Willd.
176	<i>Bidens beckii</i>	<i>Megalodonta beckii</i> (Torr.) Greene
178	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.
179	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.
180	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq.
182	<i>Helenium nudiflorum</i>	<i>Helenium flexuosum</i> Raf.
192	<i>Taraxacum laevigatum</i>	<i>Taraxacum erythrospermum</i> Andrz.

All of these additions and changes can be written into your copy of *Plants of Essex County* in the pages indicated.

This update ought to be of interest to the Field Botanists of Ontario when they visit Windsor in May of this year.

Wilfred Botham
9 Feb 1987.

POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK
DUCK HUNTING



The purpose of National Parks is defined as:

"Dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, and shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." [Management Plan for Point Pelee, 1982, p. 105]

"Point Pelee National Park was established by a Order-in-Council on May 29, 1918. In part, the Order-in-Council provided that "...the shooting of wild ducks be allowed each year on the said Point Pelee Park under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks during such times as the Governor-in-Council shall from time to time decide". To date this activity has been permitted to carry on." [Duck Hunting 1986 Point Pelee National Park, p.1]

The purpose of Point Pelee National Park (PPNP) as outlined in the Management Plan for Point Pelee is:

"The nationally and internationally significant natural resources at PPNP will be given the highest degree of protection to ensure their continuation essentially unaltered by human activity." [p. 3]

The continuation of duck hunting in PPNP does seem to be a direct conflict with the purpose of National Parks and the significance of PPNP because of its importance to migratory birds.

Some facts regarding duck hunting at PPNP:

1. The Order-in-Council decision to permit duck hunting was made almost seventy years ago when hunting within parks was a generally acceptable practice. The populations of waterfowl that existed at the turn of the century have declined dramatically. Today, thinking has changed and the public views National Parks as sanctuaries and not as hunting areas. Proof of this is the fact that PPNP is the only National Park in Canada which allows sport hunting.

2. Hunting is widespread in Essex County. Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary is the only publicly accessible site within the County where duck hunting is prohibited. Jack Miner's cannot be said to offer good duck habitat, so that in fact, all prime duck habitats are open to hunting to a degree.

3. A total of 242 people hunted ducks at PPNP in 1986. The 1029 visits by these hunters in the September 25 to December 20 hunting season comprises 2.8% of the 36,643 visits during this time of year. It is approximately 0.23% of the 450,000 annual visitors. The marsh area, or four square miles of PPNP six square miles is allocated for the almost exclusive use of 0.23% of the annual visitors for four days a week (Wednesday to Saturday) for the three month hunting season.

4. 98% of the people hunting PPNP live within an hour's drive of the Park. In fact, 36% are from Leamington, situated on the Park's doorstep. To say that PPNP has almost become the private domain of a local group of hunters would not be overstating the truth.

5. In fact, only 7% of the adult population in Ontario does hunt.

6. It is not just migratory ducks which are being hunted, but also residents. For example, wood ducks, which breed at PPNP, do not leave the marsh until the duck hunting season has opened and traditionally comprise the greatest percentage of bagged birds on opening day.

7. There are also problems associated with the enforcement of hunting regulations. Motors are not normally permitted in PPNP marsh; however, an exception is made during duck hunting season. Blinds are at times placed in illegal sections, and every year species other than ducks are shot illegally.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR PAST EIGHT YEARS

COMPARATIVE FIGURES	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
No. of permits issued	1029	862	921	1003	904	845	204*	212*
No. of ducks bagged	1657	1252	1008	1243	1268	1195	1284	1422
No. of hunter days	1029	862	921	1003	904	845	1093	1422
Opening day number of hunters	58	63	79	77	64	74	86	82
Opening day ducks bagged	117	121	134	201	181	85	146	200
Bird fatality other than ducks	5	2	6	4	4	2	3	0
No. Of motors used	607	473	506	511	457	435	63**	68**
No. of times dogs were used	314	221	241	196	189	193	183	133
No. of ducks lost	136	137	91	91	103	90	95	150
Convictions - Illegal hunting	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

* Annual hunting permits

[Duck Hunting, 1986, p.11]

** Annual No. of motors used

If you feel the time has come to eliminate duck hunting in PPNP a brief letter should be written to the following persons. Perhaps now is the best time to change park policy as the National Parks Act is being amended and this issue of duck hunting within a National Park does constitute a management problem that can be dealt with within the Acts policy context.

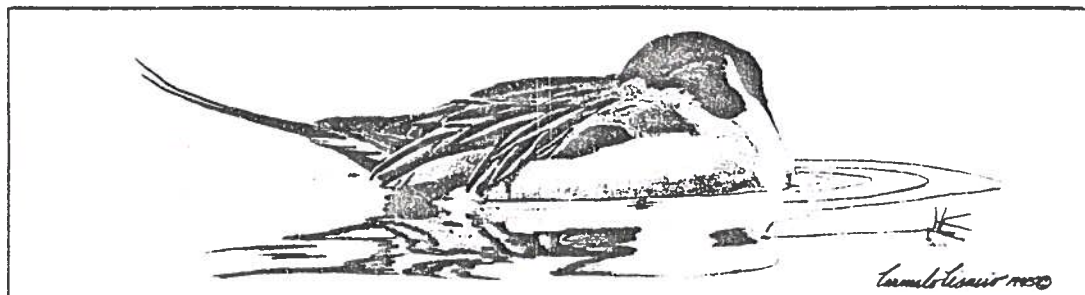
Mr. James Barlow,
Superintendent,
Point Pelee National Park,
R.R. #1,
Leamington, Ontario
N8H 3V4

Mr. James Christakos,
Director, Ontario Region,
Parks Canada,
P.O. Box 1359,
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4

Honourable James Caldwell,
MP for Essex and Kent,
67 Talbot St., East,
Leamington, Ontario
N8H 3W5

The Honourable Thomas McMillan,
Minister of the Environment,
Minister's Office,
Room 533, Confederation Bldg,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

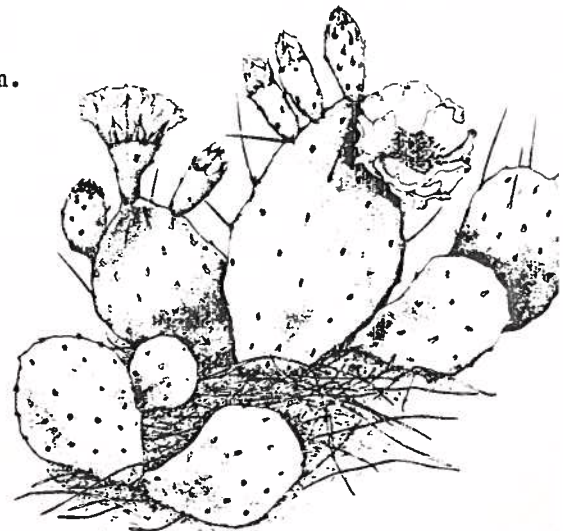
The Right Honourable M Brian Mulroney,
Prime Minister's Office,
Langevin Block,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A2



ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

Hotline 252-BIRD
 E.R.C.A. 776-5209
 Ojibway 966-5852
 Point Pelee 322-2365

- June 21 - E.R.C.A. Marsh Murals
 Holiday Beach C. A.
 1 - 3:00 p.m. (for children)
- 24 - E.C.F.N.C. Board Meeting
- 28 - Hillman Marsh canoeing
 2:00 p.m. (Bring your own canoe)
- July 4 - Wildlife night (films and guest speaker)
 Holiday beach C.A. - 8:00 p.m.
- 5 - Old-fashioned picnic
 Holiday Beach C.A. - 12:00 - 8:00 p.m.
- 8, 15, - Young naturalists' camps (single days)
 22 & 29 Call Ojibway N.C. for details
- 9 - Insects of Essex County
 Ojibway N.C. - 7:30 p.m.
- 11 - Insects of Essex County field trip
- 11 - Fur Trade to Farmstead (film)
 Holiday beach C.A. - 8:30 p.m.
- 12 - Native crafts for kids
 Holiday Beach C. A. - 2:00 p.m.
- 18 - Explore the Marsh at Point Pelee National Park
 (afternoon canoe excursions of 1/2 - 3/4 hour with a naturalist
 interpreter. Call 322-2367, extension 206 for details.)
- 18 - Campfire and cookout demonstration
 Holiday Beach - 8:00 p.m.
- 19 - Square dance and corn roast
 Holiday beach C. A. - 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
- 25 - Mysteries of the Marsh (3 films)
 Holiday Beach C. A. - 8:30 p.m.
- 25 - Insects of Essex County field trip
- Aug. 1 - Creatures of the night walk
 Holiday Beach C. A. - 9:00 p.m.
- 2 - Summer plants and animal walk
 Holiday Beach C. A. - 2:00 p.m.



Prickly Pea

- Aug. 5, 12, 19 - Junior naturalists at Point Pelee National Park, 9:30 - 12:00
(single days)
Ages 6 - 11. Preregister as soon as possible.
- 8 - Insects of Essex County field trip
- 8 - Wildlife Film Festival
Holiday Beach C. A. - 8:30 p.m.
- 9 - Second Annual Fishing Derby
Holiday Beach C. A.
Judging at 3:00 p.m.
- 10-14 - Weeklong young naturalists' camp
Call Ojibway N.C. for details
- 15 - Owl Prowl
Holiday beach C. A. - 9:00 p.m.
- 15, 16 - Craft Fair 10:00 - 5:00
John R. Park Homestead - 1:30 p.m.
- 15 - Puppet Show
John R. Park Homestead - 1:30 p.m.
- 16 - Puppet show for children
Holiday Beach C. A. - 2:00 p.m.
- 17-21 - Weeklong young naturalists' camp
Call Ojibway N.C. for details
- 20 - Confusing fall Warblers course
Ojibway N.C. - 7:30 p.m.
- 22 - Confusing fall Warblers field trip
Point Pelee - 8:30 a.m.
- 22 - Campfire and sing-along
Holiday beach C. A. - 7:30 p.m.
- Sept. 9 - Third annual dinner of E.C.F.N.C.,
Knights of Columbus Hall
Lauzon Road
Tickets available at Ojibway N.C.
- 26 - Peregrine Falcon Festival
Point Pelee National Park
Peregrine Falcon "watch"
Guest speaker, films



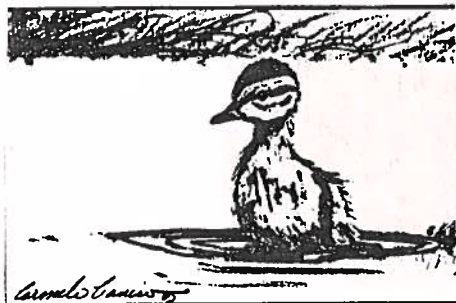
Common Fleabane

NATURE

HANDBOOK OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, Ben Gadd, \$25 paper ISBN 0-9692631-0-4, 876 pp., illus., Corax Press (Box 1557, Jasper, Alta. TOE 1E0), 1986

Ranger, naturalist and all-around mountaineer Ben Gadd has compiled the most comprehensive field guide imaginable for the wilderness. This encyclopedic, yet very readable book covers the entire mountain region north of Montana to the British Columbia-Yukon border, concentrating on the more accessible, southern Canadian Rockies. Taking a fairly scientific approach, it deals with almost every topic the curious mountain visitor would want to know about: from an unusually thorough first chapter on the geology of the Rockies, to a multitude of information on living things such as mushrooms, flowers, birds, butterflies, and bears. There are sections on the weather, hot springs, human history, outdoor clothing and safety, and brief guides to individual activities such as bicycling, ice climbing, and cross-country skiing. Extensive bibliographies point the reader to the source of data and further information, including the more detailed trail and climbing guidebooks that are currently available. The text is illustrated mainly with black-and-white photographs and line drawings of geological features and biological specimens. A set of page-size maps and a thorough index at the back make it easy to find the subject-matter both on the ground and in the book.

Gadd single-handedly financed and produced *Handbook of the Canadian Rockies*, which is written in a pleasant, informal manner. In closing, he gives an eloquent, heart-felt summary of the vulnerability of these mountains to those seeking plunder, but with the positive reminder that a wilderness in its natural state returns more money by tourism than does its development or exploitation. As a book about Canadian natural history, this is worthwhile reading, even if you don't happen to be carrying it to your favourite alpine meadow. *Brian Pratt*



SPECIAL PURCHASE OFFER

The author of Handbook of the Canadian Rockies has offered this book at a special price to E.C.F.N.C. members. If five members indicate they wish to purchase the book, a special price of \$15.00 for each copy will apply.

Please see Betty Learmouth regarding this special offer. If we order now we could probably receive the books in time for use this summer.



SPECIAL PURCHASE OFFER

Key Porter Books Limited has offered for sale to E.C.F.N.C. members its Canadian Bird 88 Engagement Diary (\$10.95) and the Canadian Nature Wall Calendar 1988 (\$8.95).

Please order through Betty Learmouth. These calendars make excellent gifts as well as useful personal items.

THE EGRET, Volume 4, Number 2, June 1987; newsletter of the Essex County
Field Naturalists' Club, P.O. Box 3421, Tecumseh, Ontario. N8N 3C4.
Address correction requested.

Thomas Hurst,
R.R. # 3,
Cottam,
Ont
NOR 1B0