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Newsletter of the Halton / North Peel Naturalist Club

Volume 42, Number 2 November – December 2007

Club Activities

Indoor: Meetings begin at 7:30 pm on the second Tuesday of the month, October to June at St. Andrew's United Church, 89 Mountainview Road South (at Sinclair) in Georgetown unless stated otherwise.

Dec. 11: **Annual Pot Luck and Members' Night**. Stephen House, Upper Canada College, Norval Outdoor School, 10444 Winston Churchill (north of Norval). Please bring your own plate, mug, cutlery, and a pot luck dish of your choice. If you take nature slides or have other show-and-tell items, please bring some to share with the other members. Doors open at 6:00 pm; dinner 6:30.

Jan. 08: **Patagonia, South America**. Jack Imhof, National Biologist for Trouts Unlimited Canada will be presenting.

Feb.12: **Escarpment Cedars.** Peter Kelly, Cliff Ecology Group, University of Guelph will be presenting on the ecology of the eastern white cedars that grow on the cliff faces of the Niagara Escarpment.

Outdoor: Trips begin at the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC) parking lot at Mountainview Road and Guelph Street, Georgetown unless stated otherwise. If you would like to meet the group at the trip site, please speak to the trip leader for the location and directions to the starting point.

Nov. 18: **Late Flowering Plants Survey Hike.** Bill McIlveen will be leading this outing to find and identify any flowering plants that are still blooming. Meet at 1:00 pm.

Dec. 02: **LaSalle Park and Burlington Area**. Meet at 9 am at NEC and 10 a.m. at the Travelodge, downtown Burlington. Contact Kelly or Andrew at 905-873-7338 or andrew.kellman@sympatico.ca.

Dec. 26: **Christmas Bird Count.** Each group will have at least one experienced birder, so all participants needn't be birders, just sharp-eyed and keen-eared. There is a $5.00 fee to participate in the count, to cover the cost of information management and publication of the results. . This does not include those who will be counting birds at their feeders – see page 3 for details. If you would like to join the count, call Bill McIlveen at (519) 853-3948 or email wmcilveen@sympatico.ca. More details on page 3.

Jan. 20: **Rattray Marsh Outing.** Leader – Bill McIlveen. Meet at 10:00 am.

Young Naturalists

Note: Meetings and outings begin at 1:00 pm the last Saturday of the month. Contact Nancy and Andy Kovacs (905) 702-1132.



President's Message

At our AGM in October, Bill McIlveen presented the History of the Credit River, with a focus on power generation. Thanks, Bill! This was followed by "elections" for the executive. As nobody stepped forward to run for any positions, the 2006/2007 executive has reluctantly agreed to stay on for one more year. However, I am giving notice that this will be my last year as president, given our new family obligations. It was discussed that in the future, we might be forced to question the viability of our club, if membership and involvement continue to decline. On a positive note, Don Scallen has offered to help us secure future speakers for our meetings.

Several items were raised at the AGM. One of these was what should be done in the longer term with money that the club holds in a GIC. Given the seriously outdated nature of the club's website, and the lack of time and expertise that the club has to fix it, we are making some inquiries to possibly hire a company to re-create it for us. The goal would be to set it up so that it is easy for club members to regularly update it. Given the importance of up-to-date information on the web these days, and the power of the internet to potentially attract new members, we feel that this would be a worthwhile investment of some of the club's money. We will keep you posted on any future developments of the website. On a related note, if anyone has any good "action shots" of club activities or any flora or fauna images that you think would work on the website, send them to me electronically. I can also scan and return any prints or slides that you may have. We feel that building a club library of images is worthwhile!

Finally, I would like to thank those people who have led outings in the last several months. Don Scallen led a moth observation night at Fiona's at the end of August, and also guided a hike at Forks of the Credit. Marg Wilkes also recently led an outing near the Currie Tract.

We hope to see many of you at our annual potluck dinner/slideshow meeting in December. Thank you in advance to Gerry Doekes and Upper Canada College for allowing us to use their facilities.

Kelly Bowen

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club, Box 115, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4T1

Executive		**Appointments**	
President: Kelly Bowen	(905) 873-7338	Membership: Christine Williams	(905) 877-1539
Past-President Andy Kovacs	(905) 702-1132	Newsletter: Gerda Potzel	(905) 702-1681
Vice-President: Andrew Kellman	(905) 873-7338	Ontario Nature Representative: Teresa Rigg	873-0614
Secretary: Janice Sukhiani	(905) 693-8227	Public Relations:	Vacant
Treasurer: Marg Wilkes	(905) 878-6255	Young Naturalists: Nancy Kovacs	(905) 702-1132

Membership for one year: $20 Single; $30 Family
The Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club is an affiliated member of Ontario Nature
http://haltonnorthpeelnaturalists.org

Rattray Marsh Environmental Restoration
Draft Environmental Study Report (ESR) - Open House

Credit Valley Conservation is currently proposing an environmental restoration of the Rattray Marsh Conservation Area that has become much degraded in recent years. As part of that process, they are following the environmental assessment process required for Category C projects under the Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects.

A Draft ESR has been prepared and will be available for inspection at a Public Open House. The details for the Open House are:

When: Wednesday, November 21, 2007, 7:00 - 9:00 pm **(presentation at 7:30)**
Where: Green Glade School, 1550 Green Glade, Mississauga

Comments regarding the proposal must be received by Robert Morris, Credit Valley Conservation December. 21, 2007 when the 30-day comment period ends.

Christmas Bird Count

Do you watch the birds at your feeder all winter?

The Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club (HNPNC) invites you to help with the Halton Hills 17th Annual Bird Count.

The Christmas Bird Count is a North America-wide effort. Last year our club observed 9,492 birds from 47 different species. The most frequently observed birds were Canada goose, European Starling, Mallard, and Black-capped Chickadees.

The Club would appreciate your assistance in collecting data by recording and reporting the number and species of birds you observe on **December 26**.

Report ONLY birds observed on **December 26.**

- Report the location where you made the observation (Location could be "backyard on Princess Anne Drive" or "Cedarvale Park").
- If observations were recorded in more than one location, please keep multiple lists (For example, report 3 Blue Jays in Cedarvale, 10 Gold Finches in backyard).
- If you are not certain which bird you have seen don't guess, do your best to describe it or do not include it.

You may report your observations by **December 31**, in one of two ways:

- E-mail your observations to hnpnc@hotmail.com (If you are interested in learning the results for our area, please indicate so in your e-mail).
- Or mail you observations to the HNPNC, P.O. Box 115, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4T1.

Natural Areas Inventory (NAI) Update – Bat and Small Mammal Surveys

Although this year is primarily an organizational one for the NAI Project, we were able to sneak out into the woods to do some bat and small mammal surveys before many of the critters hibernated or migrated for winter. These surveys were conducted under the expertise of Fiona Reid, associate of the Royal Ontario Museum, author and illustrator of the new Peterson Field Guide to Mammals of North America, and as you know, member of HNPNC!

The bat surveys were done in early September. Fiona was joined by her colleague Dr. Sybill Amelon, a bat researcher with the U.S. Forest Service in Missouri. Sybill used acoustic bat detection devices which digitally record bat calls. Each bat species has its own distinctive call. The detector produces a graphical picture of the call, (similar to the pictures of bird calls in some field guides). Usually, bat surveys use mist nets to capture the animals but this method of auditory detection was wonderfully kind to the bats as it is not invasive or stressful to them – just like bird-watching!

Bats were surveyed at 6 locations, evenly distributed over the upper, middle and lower regions of the Credit River watershed. A total of 7 species were detected in each of the regions. The richest sites were Rattray Marsh Conservation Area and a site near Caledon Lakes, with all 7 species present.

Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*
Big Brown Bat	*Eptesicus fuscus*
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*
Northern Long-eared Bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*
Eastern Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus subflavus*

This survey almost doubled the number of known bat species in the area, up from the four previously recorded. An additional species, the Eastern Small-footed Bat (*Myotis leibii*), last seen in 1948, was not detected by these surveys

….. *continued on page 8*

Currie Tract Walk Report

The October 14th walk into the Currie Tract actually was into The Turner/Robertson Tracts, as George and I find it more interesting than the Currie. Actually, it wouldn't have mattered where we went as long as Irene and Bill came too, and shared their vast knowledge of the natural world.

Dark clouds crowded the sky as Irene and Bill McIlveen, Larry Martin, George and I meandered into the Turner. Just a few hundred feet down the path Irene pointed out the Canada moonseed vine with blue fruit hanging, crawling up a sapling. She split a berry mentioning that she had never seen a seed, and wondered at the moniker "moonseed". It didn't live up to its name, however.

Most goldenrod along the trail has gone to seed, but we could still identify zig zag. In a forgotten spot along the way, tansy flourished, growing up to four feet high. Because the trail passes through multiple environments, we found maidenhair fern plantations surviving exactly where they can thrive; rattlesnake and Christmas ferns too. A new species for me was the small-flowered leafcup plant.

Have you noticed how the pale autumn light seems to make moss glow with such an eager green hue? One boulder was quite exquisite glowing green with blooming herb Robert sprouting out all over, even at this time of year. Sharp-lobed hepaticas were still green and plentiful as well as bottlebrush grass and lily-of-the-valley. Sedge grasses seemed healthy and some in particular sprung up in the habit of a hosta. There were many purple-stemmed and heart-leaved asters.

We reveled at a large, gnarled ironwood tree. Bill pointed out a blue ash, black maple with hairy, droopy leaves, and I gathered a few bitternut hickory nuts as well. Near the end of our walk Bill noticed fat gypsy moth egg cases on a birch tree. Irene pointed out a stand of dog-strangling-vine that covered an area of 150 square feet. "It grows everywhere and nothing stops it", Irene maintained.

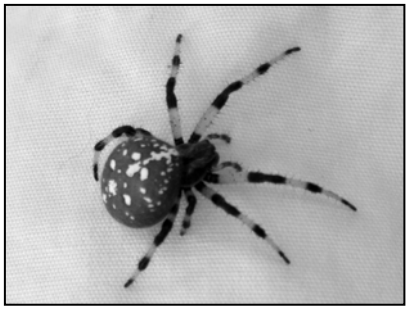
The sun blessed us two or three times, but it was a little chilly on bare hands. Cooler temperatures didn't deter the chickadees, nuthatches, a solitary robin and chipmunk ... or the cyclists.....

Marg Wilkes

Forks of the Credit Outing

On September 16, Larry Martin, Andrew, Sierra (tucked into her Snugli carrier) and I joined Don Scallen on a hike at Forks of the Credit Provincial Park. The weather was perfect – warm and sunny, and we had a good walk through rolling meadows and past a kettle lake. Kettle lakes are formed when chunks of ice from a retreating glacier are imbedded in till and then melt. We explored the shore of this lake and found a number of pickerel frogs. These are similar to leopard frogs except their spots are more uniformly square and arranged in a double row down the back. Their bellies and the inside of their legs are yellow or orange. Don demonstrated his inner child by catching one for us so we could see it up close.

We also explored an adjacent wet area and spotted a few painted turtles and a very large green frog. A few dragonflies still zoomed around us, and the asters and goldenrod were in full bloom. I was a little less than thrilled when a very large spider, along with the contents of its web, took up residence on my sleeve. I find spiders very interesting, but I must admit that I still am not very pleased when large ones unexpectedly crawl on me. We transferred it to



Sierra's hat (no longer on her head) and then took some close-up photos.

We eventually reached the cataract and the old mill ruins where electricity was once generated. Anyone who attended our October meeting will remember Bill McIlveen telling us about the history of this site. We stopped to enjoy the falls for a few minutes at the observation bench. We were then faced with a climb up a long stairway to the top of the cliff.

On the way back, we stopped again at the ruins of an old building so that Sierra could have a snack. All in all, this was a very pleasant afternoon, with a good overview of human interactions with the environment over the last century and a half.

Kelly Bowen

The Newest Forest Pest

Many citizens have heard about the imminent threat of the emerald ash borer though they have not actually come into contact with it yet. Now comes news of another introduced pest. It is the European wood wasp, *Sirex nocilio.* It was first noticed in 2005 in upper New York State close to the Ontario border. It was feared that it would soon cross into Ontario.

The European wood wasp had already shown itself to be a pest in other parts of the world where pines had been introduced including South Africa, Australia, and Brazil. This meant the species had been the subject of over 100 research papers and this gave North American scientists a great head start in their investigations of the pest. (By comparison, the entire world scientific literature for emerald ash borer was only two papers at the time it was discovered in North America).

The insect attacks pines, primarily the two-needled types, with Scots pine being the preferred host. There is some concern that it is also able to complete its life cycle in eastern white pine, a five-needle species. The insect has a 1 or 2-year life cycle living in the trunks of trees where the larvae bore holes. The presence of the tunnels in the wood greatly reduces its commercial value. The new adults typically exit the trunks near joints with branches.

ADULT MALE *Sirex noctilio*

Photo from: http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us

Resin drips are associated with the holes but this is not diagnostic as other causes can elicit the same thing. Needles of affected trees tend to droop.

Surveys using traps baited with alpha/beta pinene as a lure were conducted across Southern Ontario in 2006 to determine if the insect had entered the province. (Pinene is the chemical that gives pines their typical scent). The results indicated the pest was actually widespread and based on that information, it was reasoned that it had already been here in the Province for about twenty years. It is estimated that it can spread 30 to 50 kilometers per year. Surveys were conducted in Northern Ontario in 2007 to determine if it had spread further than the 2006 survey had shown. Fortunately, only three of 200 traps were positive and these were located fairly close to the known distribution of the pest.

From: http://www.mdinvasivesp.org/sirex_noctilio.pdf

The potential impact of the European wood wasp is yet to be determined; however, it seems like it may end up as a moderately severe pest overall. First, its preferred host is Scots pine that is itself a bit of an invasive species. Secondly, the female carries a fungus, *Amylostereum aerolatum* that colonizes the tunnels of the burrowing larvae. The effect of this fungus for the forest industry is unknown but it has a wide host range among conifers. The fungus has at least four different genotypes indicating different places of origin of the different fungal strains. The Sirex larvae feed on the fungus but so does a nematode, *Beddingia siricicola*.

One form of the nematode lives and feeds on the fungus. The other strain is more interesting in that it is parasitic on the wasp. The nematodes multiply within the eggs in the female and are therefore distributed to new trees each time a new lot of eggs are being laid. The nematode has been already been developed as an effective biocide to control the wasp. As well as the nematode that shows much promise for potential biological control, other parasites of the wasp are known. One is a small parasitic wasp *Ibalia leucosporoides*. This parasitoid attacks the European wood wasp that is the present concern as well as native species that are generally similar in appearance and habit.

Only time will tell if this new wood wasp species will eventually be a major or a secondary pest for the lumber industry.

W.D. McIlveen

Exploring Limehouse Conservation Area

One of our favourite places to hike in the area is on the Bruce Trail and Black Creek Side Trail at Limehouse Conservation Area. One of the reasons is that our salamander boards are located here, so we must visit at least once per month during the ice-free period. There is a great loop trail approximately 4 km long that explores a variety of habitats and interesting historical structures. Near the trailhead in the village, the Limehouse Kiln Society is working at restoring, or at least stabilizing, some of the old lime kilns. A powder house beside the trail was restored in 2005.

The trail passes over Black Creek on a new bridge, just below a wonderful stone arch spanning the tumbling stream. This was part of an old mill built by Scottish stone masons, most of which is long gone. As the old beaver dam located under the former bridge has been dismantled, the pond upstream has reverted back to a meandering creek. There are almost always mallards and Canada geese in this area, and we have spotted wood ducks and kingfishers. In the early summer this wet meadow is a great spot to observe dozens of ebony jewel wings, the striking iridescent green damselflies with black wings.

After passing an old clearing with gnarly sumacs and many depressions left following the removal of limestone for the kilns, the trail joins up to the right-of-way of the former Toronto Suburban Railway. You still see the old bridge pilings that crossed over the former mill pond. CVC has slightly rerouted the trail in this area as it now passes over a new boardwalk at the end of the beaver meadow.

The trail then ascends to the "hole in the wall", a narrow cleft in the limestone cliff where one must climb two ladders. At the top, the shade offered by old cedars limits undergrowth and keeps the many rocky crevices clearly visible. The trail is indistinct through here and the area undoubtedly is subjected to much trampling. Soon we abruptly exit the cedars and enter into a mature maple/beech/oak forest. This is a great spot to view spring flowers, and we periodically see or hear pileated woodpeckers. There are a few magnificent red oaks as well. The dryness of this summer is evident in the cracked soil even under the hardwoods. CVC has recently removed a number of hazard trees near the trail, including one huge red oak. Their cutting seemed a bit excessive to us, but they undoubtedly are worried about liability.

At the eastern end of the loop, is a small pond that provides a breeding area for spring peepers and green frogs. There are a number of ephemeral ponds in this area excavated by the limestone quarrying, but this one usually persists throughout the summer. However, this fall it was completely dry. I'm sure the green frog tadpoles, which may take more than one season to mature, weren't too happy about this. On our last hike, we found a brown snake. These snakes are very small (25-50 cm at maturity) and docile. Although they can release a persistently foul-smelling liquid when disturbed (garter snakes are infamous for this), this one behaved itself. I am rather enamoured with all herptiles, especially snakes, and still love to catch them for a few minutes!

The Black Creek Side Trail, not surprisingly, follows Black Creek. Part of the trail runs atop the creek embankment, where a number of large white pines grow. Winter wind storms have not been kind to these ancient trees in recent years, and a few have toppled. One has a fresh vertical split that runs up the trunk for many feet, with the bark blown off. Pieces of bark were lying up to 20 feet away. We assume that this must have been caused by a lightening strike.

Farther along, after the trail passes an old campsite and climbs a small hill, our 20 salamander boards lay hidden in the woods. We have been checking these for five years now and they are slowly rotting. Many have ant colonies or rodent tunnels under them, and often shelter cave crickets, orange slugs, isopods (sow bugs), sometimes large carabid (ground) beetles and any many different varieties of spiders. One of these days I would like to try to identify more of these critters… Oh, did I mention the salamanders?

Our boards rule in this department, routinely housing more than any of the other monitoring plots. Our

record was 69 red-backed salamanders this June! Diversity isn't high however; and we have only ever caught one yellow spotted salamander, a few red eft newts, and a wood frog. Numbers also are dictated by the amount of rainfall. By September, the boards and leaf litter had completely dried out, and we caught none. Presumably they hide deeper underground during times of dryness. A few had returned in October after some rain. We will continue checking until the snow flies, and hopefully the boards will hold together for a few more years to continue with the monitoring. It will be fun to watch Sierra finding her first salamander!

For more information in the area on the internet you can visit these web sites:

http://www.creditvalleycons.com/
http://www.limehousekilns.ca/home.htm
http://www.hcry.org/
http://brucetrail.org

Take Action: Does one hand know what the other hand is doing?

On one hand..........

In a speech on Saturday, October 20, President George W. Bush spoke about the importance of migratory bird conservation in the United States. He described the growth of National Wildlife Refuges - the equivalent of Migratory Bird Sanctuariesand National Wildlife Areas in Canada - and committed to restoring 200,000 additional acres by the time he leaves office.

The U.S. government **spends $12.61** to protect each hectare of National Wildlife Refuge.

Migratory birds like the Sandhill Crane need more than 19 cents per hectare to protect their habitat.

On the other hand..........

In Canada, news reports reveal that the Migratory Bird Program budget has been cut by over 40%.
Resource development and exploration within National Wildlife Areas seriously threaten species at risk.

The ecological integrity of many wilderness sites is declining due to uncontrolled human encroachment and the introduction of exotic species. The Canadian government **spends just *19 cents*** to protect each hectare of National Wildlife Area or Migratory Bird Area.

Let one hand know what the other hand is doing..........

Help protect migratory birds like the American Robin by writing to Prime Minister Stephen Harper.
http://supporter.naturecanada.ca/site/PageServer?pagename=Advocacy_Migratory_Birds.

Ask Prime Minister Stephen Harper to phone his friend President George W. Bush so he can find out why migratory bird protection is so important.
http://supporter.naturecanada.ca/site/PageServer?pagename=Advocacy_Migratory_Birds.

……. *continued from page 3*

Small mammal surveys were done over the first three weeks of October at Silver Creek Conservation Area, the CVC property surrounding Caledon Lakes and Rattray Marsh Conservation Area. Some members of HNPNC were able to participate (and also lucky enough to have weekdays free). Small mammals are seldom seen and when they are, the sighting is usually so fleeting that identification to species is not possible. Some small mammal species must be measured for accurate species identifications, thus trapping is a necessity.

Three kinds of live traps were used – small ground traps, medium sized traps set on platforms fixed to tree trunks (3-4 m up) and pitfall traps sunk into the ground. Each trap type targets animals with different habits. The pitfall traps primarily target shrews. The tree traps target squirrels, including flying squirrels, which spend more time in the trees than on the ground. The ground traps target a variety of small, ground-dwelling mammals. Since most small mammals are most active during the night, the traps were closed during the day, then opened and baited in the late afternoon and checked for captures the next morning, after which they were closed again.

At all three locations we caught lots of mice, mostly white footed mice but a couple of possible deer mice. The two species are very difficult to tell apart and a series of measurements and experience are needed to make the identification. Fiona has spent a lot of time measuring specimens at the Royal Ontario Museum in order to develop a set of measurement criterions that would be useful for identifications in the field. We also caught northern short-tailed shrews, masked shrews, smokey shrews, meadow voles, a long-tailed weasel, a short-tailed weasel, chipmunks, red squirrels and lots and lots of grey squirrels. At Rattray there were so many grey squirrels (black-coated and grey coated are the same species) that we had a hard time keeping them out of the traps.

The tree traps were baited with peanut butter-oatmeal-molasses balls to attract flying squirrels, with a smear of peanut butter on the trunk by the trap opening. As soon as our backs were turned from setting the baits, the grey squirrels were there licking the smear and then entering the traps. We were able to refine our technique and reduce the grey squirrel catch by baiting the tree traps as late in the day and close to darkness as possible. Tree traps were not used at Silver Creek and Caledon Lake because MNR had already surveyed for flying squirrels in these areas, but we did catch northern flying squirrels in the ground traps at Caledon Lake.

All the participants learned a lot from Fiona and really enjoyed the experience. Keep watching the NAI webpage at www.creditvalleycons.com/NAI for more opportunities to participate.. We are planning some amphibian surveys for next spring and with luck, maybe some more bat and/or mammal surveys.

We would be interested in receiving mammal sightings from HNPNC members – send your name, the species, the date and the place you observed it, along with any notes about what the animal was doing, to drenfrew@creditvalleycons.com .

Dawm Remfrew

Local Sightings

On September 16, an albino male wood duck showed up on the Credit River, accompanied by two females and another male wood duck.

On October 7, a Red-bellied woodpecker showed up around our house at Upper Canada College (UCC) Norval Outdoor School. This species does frequent bird feeders, but has not been attending the bird feeders here yet. I have seen this bird a couple of times each week since that date, foraging for food in different areas along the Credit River valley where it winds through the property.

On October 29 a male and two female pine grosbeaks showed up and stayed for a short period in the arboretum at UCC Norval Outdoor School. Also on the same day, a pair of evening grosbeaks perched in a tree close to the bird feeders, but did not drop in to feed, before flying away.

Gerry Doekes

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club

Membership for September 2007 to September 2008

_____ Renewal or _____ New Member(s)

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

_____ Single ($20.00) _____ Family ($30.00)

Do you have any suggestions for programs or field trips?

_____

_____

_____

_____

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WAIVER OF LIABILITY

(must be signed by anyone planning to attend field trips or other outdoor activities)

In making this application, I affirm that I am in good health, capable of performing the exercise required to participate, and that I accept as my personal risk the hazards of such participation and will not hold the Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club or its representatives responsible.

In consideration of the Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club accepting my application, I hereby and forever release and discharge the Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club and its officers, directors, servants and agents from any liability whatsoever arising as a result of my participation in these trips and declare that this is binding upon me, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigned.

Signature(s): _____ Date: _____

_____ Date: _____

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Please fill out this form and bring it in to next indoor meeting. or mail with payment to:

Please complete the survey on page 6 prior to mailing!

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club,
P.O. Box 115,
Georgetown, Ontario,
L7G 4T1

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club Survey

To help your executive decide what speakers to get, outings to go on and to help the club grow and be more active, we are asking for your input in the future direction of your club.

Please circle your answer.
Please feel free to add any comments or suggestions at the bottom.

1. Are you satisfied with the current outings mixture?	Yes	No
2. Are you satisfied with the monthly speaker mix?	Yes	No
3. Would you be interested in a canoe outing to Luther Marsh or Minising Swamp?	Yes	No
4. Would you be interested in an outing to Carden Alvar?	Yes	No
5. Would you be interested in an outing to Rock Glen (NW of London)?	Yes	No
6. Would you like to hear a talk on geology?	Yes	No
7. Are you willing to assist in promoting the club to the community?	Yes	No
8. Are you willing to sit on the executive or assist the executive?	Yes	No

Comments/suggestions

_____

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