



# the Esquesing

---

Newsletter of the Halton / North Peel Naturalist Club

---

Volume 46, Number 3

January-February 2012

## Club Activities

**Indoor:** Meetings begin at 7:30 pm on the second Tuesday of the month, October to June at St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church, 537 Main Street, Glen Williams, unless stated otherwise.

**Tuesday January 10, 2012: Saving an imperiled Blanding's turtle population.**

Biologist Brennan Caverhill will speak about the work he has done to protect the threatened Blanding's turtle here in Ontario. Brennan was involved in a highly successful project to save a population of these turtles from road mortality.

**Tuesday February 14, 2012: The plants and animals of Churchill Manitoba, the "Polar Bear Capital of the World".**

Freyja Forsyth of Credit Valley Conservation spent seven months in Churchill and came away with a deep appreciation of the natural history of this northern town. Churchill has become a major eco-tourism destination, not only because of bears, but also because it is a great place to see arctic birds. Perhaps you will be inspired to visit Churchill after attending this meeting.

**Tuesday March 13, 2012: Canada's katydid of the bogs: boreal love calls and elastic energy.** Glen Morris, Professor (emeritus) of Zoology at the University of Toronto will regale us with stories about the only katydid found solely in Canada. The males of this grasshopper-like insect broadcast mating calls beyond the range of human hearing. Morris, who studied these 100% bona fide Canadian bugs for decades, discovered that the calls are made with "elastic energy" a sound production mechanism that is shared with katydids in the Amazon. Not sure what "elastic energy" is? Neither am I, but we can find out in March.

**Tuesday April 10, 2012: Silence of the Songbirds.** Bridget Stutchbury, Professor of Biology at York University has written two very well received books on birds. Her first, *Silence of the Songbirds*, was a finalist for the Governor General's Award in Canada. The product of years of research into the decline of woodland birds, *Silence* is a clarion call for anyone interested in the plight of our glorious woodland songbirds. This is a meeting you don't want to miss.

---

**Naturalist Club Outdoor Activities – page 3**

## President's Message

Dear Friends,  
Happy New Year to everyone!

I am writing this on one of the coldest days of the winter so far, yet the activity at my bird feeder is very good, with a downy, hairy and even a red-bellied woodpecker, large numbers of chickadees and juncos and a nice flock of goldfinches. Don't forget to put out suet at this time of year as the birds really do need that energy boost.

We have a great line-up of speakers in the coming months, talking on a wide range of subjects from katydids to turtles to migrating birds. Thanks to Don for arranging these and I hope everyone will be able to attend and enjoy the programs. Don't forget to get out and enjoy the great Canadian winter!

*Best wishes,*

*Fiona Reid*

Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club, Box 115, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4T1  
Charity registration number 869778761RR0001

### Executive

President: Fiona Reid (905) 693-9719  
Past President Andrew Kellman (905) 681-3701  
Vice President: Don Scallen (905) 877-2876  
Secretary: Anne Fraser (905)-877-1844  
Treasurer: Janice Sukhiani (647) 408-9515

### Appointments

Membership: Valerie Dobson (905) 828-1729  
Newsletter: Nicole Charlton (519) 993-6870  
Ontario Nature Representative: Freyja Forsyth  
Public Relations: Vacant  
Webmaster: Andrew Kellman  
Crozier Property Steward: Marg Wilkes  
Hardy Property Steward: Ray Blower

Membership for one year: \$30 Single; \$40 Family  
The Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club is an affiliated member of Ontario Nature.

[www.hnpnc.com](http://www.hnpnc.com)



## Credit Valley Conservation Event Bird Feeder Workshop – Saturday January 21, 2012

**Time:** Drop in from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**Location:** Terra Cotta Conservation Area, Halton Hills

**Cost:** \$16/ adult, \$10/ child (6-12) & senior (60+) (includes gate fee)

**Contact:** Stewardship hotline at 905-670-1615 x 221 or [education@creditvalleyca.ca](mailto:education@creditvalleyca.ca)

**Please note:** registration is required.

**Cancellation:** Cancellations must be received 24 hours before the start of the event

Use your carpentry skills to build a backyard, wooden bird feeder. All building materials and tools will be supplied (one feeder per family). This program involves indoor and outdoor activities, starting at the Watershed Learning Centre. This event is recommended for adults and children over seven years.

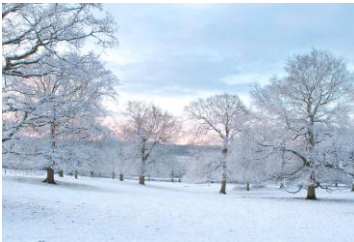
## Club Activities *(continued from page 1)*

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

**January 29: Winter waterfowl at La Salle Park, Burlington.** Join Fiona Reid for this annual trip to La Salle and nearby areas on Lake Ontario. We can expect to see a variety of ducks, swans and other water birds, as well as some songbirds. Dress warm! Please contact Fiona ([905-693-9719](tel:905-693-9719), [Fiona.reid@xplornet.com](mailto:Fiona.reid@xplornet.com)) after Jan. 26 for trip meeting places and times.

**Saturday, February 18: Mississauga Winter Waterfront Waterfowl.** We will visit several of the parks that overlook Lake Ontario in search of the wide variety of waterfowl that winter in this area. Bring a lunch or money for the golden arches. Call Ray Blower, ([519-853-0171](tel:519-853-0171)), for details.

**Saturday, March 17: Tundra Swans at Long Point.** Flocks of Tundra Swans stop at Long Point during their spring migration to the northern breeding grounds. Many other species of waterfowl, early-returning songbirds, Bald Eagle and Short-eared Owl may also be seen on this long day trip. Be advised that lunch at the restaurant is usually around 1:00 p.m. and the outing usually ends in the late afternoon near Jarvis. Bring snacks, water, a lunch or money for the restaurant(s) and layers of warm clothing, etc. Call Ray Blower, ([519-853-0171](tel:519-853-0171)), by Thursday, March 15 for more details.



### Report from the Crozier

*December 10, 2011*

A skiff of snow lay like yesterday's meringue over the open meadow of the Crozier. Only the sound of twittering chickadees and honking nuthatches followed us through the area.

The little A-Frame birdhouse has lost part of its roof. The "Nature Reserve" sign has listed too far to the west. Several of the wooden fence posts have rotted at the ground level.

Is it time for a Spring Work Party??

*Marg Wilkes*

# Results of Monitoring Late-flowering Plants in Halton Hills, 2002-2011

W.D. McIlveen



Wormseed mustard

The impact of climate on the biota of an area can be manifested in a number of ways. One possible effect of global warming and climate change in general is

that the growing season could be extended. We can measure temperature changes easily enough but the effect of the temperature changes may not be immediately apparent. In part, this is because the changes will be gradual and small but changes are obscured by annual and daily variations. One means of assessing the long-term influence of climate changes is to follow the phenological changes in the flora. This could include such things as documenting the dates of first flowers (anthesis) or bud breaks of tree leaves. In the present investigation, we have chosen to record the dates when open or viable flowers are still present on plants in the area late into the season. This can be taken as one

measure of a late growing season. It is not possible to know the exact date when an individual flower is no longer viable. In reality, the probability that the late-flowering blooms could be

fertilized and go on to produce seed is rather low; however, the monitoring of such flowers over a period of time



Cow vetch

should provide a measure of the change in growing season dates.

Each autumn from 2002 until 2011, members of the Halton/North Peel Naturalist Club have conducted a survey of the plants still in flower in the latter part of November. The exact dates of the survey are indicated in Table 1. The dates ranged between November 14 and November 26. The exact locations of the survey have changed somewhat each year; however, the Willow Park Ecology Centre and the Lucy Maude Montgomery Garden in Norval have been checked every year. In the earlier years, the woods near the Georgetown Fair Grounds were examined while more recently the survey route included the Dominion Seed House Park. As well, incidental observations of flowering plants in parts of Georgetown have been added to the list.

**Table 1. Survey dates and number of plant species in flower in Halton Hills, 2002-2011.**

Survey Date	No. Species
16-Nov-2002	17
15-Nov-2003	11
20-Nov-2004	20
20-Nov-2005	21
19-Nov-2006	22
18-Nov-2007	24
15-Nov-2008	28
14-Nov-2009	41
20-Nov-2010	31
26-Nov-2011	36

Species observed still flowering on the survey dates are included in Table 2. The number of species in flower observed has fluctuated from year to year (Figure 1) but there is general trend to larger numbers over time. In part, the trend might have been influenced by the

choice of sites visited; however, other factors such as site management at Willow Park and natural succession of species within an area likely played a mitigating role as well. Overall, the survey documented as few as 11 species still in bloom in 2003 and as high as 41 in 2009.

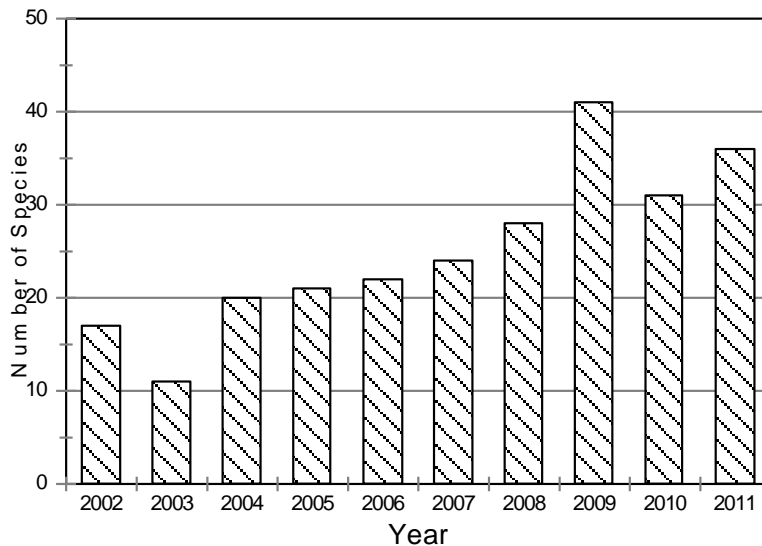


Perennial garden phlox

The vast majority of the 108 species on the list (Table 2) are cultivated garden species

along with several species generally regarded as introduced weeds. The cultivated garden species includes several

that are native species that have been purposely planted. Only about 10% of the species on the list are ones that are both native and endemic to the area. Only two species, Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and Common Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) were found flowering every year. Other commonly encountered species (6 to 8 years each) were Yellow Chamomile (*Anthemis tinctoria*), Calendula (*Calendula officinalis*), Garden Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum* hybrid sp.), Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum chieranthoides*), Scentless Chamomile (*Matricaria perforata*), Canker Rose (*Rosa canina*), Common Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), Tall White Aster (*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*), and New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*). Interestingly, all of the species on the most common list except for the Wormseed Mustard and the rose are members of the composite family.



**Figure 1. Number of plant species observed flowering in late November surveys in Halton Hills, 2002-2011.**

A survey of this type on its own cannot be expected to demonstrate that climate change is having a significant impact on the length of the growing season. In combination with many other surveys though, the data set will

be more robust in demonstrating that a change is indeed occurring. This effort is a small contribution towards that end.

<b>Table 2. Summary of plant species observed in flower in Halton Hills, 202-2011</b>											
Latin Binomial	Common Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow						+		+		+
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock			+							
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives			+	+						
<i>Allium sp.</i>	Allium sp.									+	+
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed									+	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False-indigo				+						
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Chamomile			+		+		+	+	+	+
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Garden Snapdragon				+	+	+	+		+	
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Blue Wild Indigo							+			
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Yellow Rocket						+				
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Broccoli									+	
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Calendula				+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Carpathian Harebell			+							
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Creeping Bellflower							+			
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell		+	+	+						+
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse										+
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	Yellow Knapweed									+	
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Montane Knapweed								+		
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Eastern Buttonbush								+		
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-ear Chickweed							+	+		+
<i>Chamaesyce glyptosperma</i>	Ridge-seeded Spurge										+
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's-quarters		+								
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Oak-leaved Goosefoot								+		
<i>Chrysanthemum hybrid sp.</i>	Garden Chrysanthemum			+	+	+	+	+		+	+
<i>Chrysanthemum sp.</i>	Small White Mum								+		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	+									
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot						+			+	+
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William								+		
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall-rocket	+	+		+	+					
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Eastern Purple Coneflower	+									
<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>	Common Globe-thistle									+	
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane						+	+			
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Fleabane sp.										+
<i>Eryngium x tripartitum</i>	Sea Holly								+		
<i>Erysimum chieranthoides</i>	Wormseed Mustard	+		+	+		+		+	+	+
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge									+	+
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia								+	+	+
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	Blanket-flower						+	+			
<i>Gaura longiflora</i>	Gaura			+							
<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's Crane's-bill			+	+						
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Bigroot Geranium								+		+
<i>Geranium wallichianum</i>	Perennial Geranium				+						
<i>Geum x borsii</i>	Avens								+		
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Annual Baby's-breath				+						
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem Artichoke									+	
<i>Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus</i>	Yellow Day-lily							+	+	+	
<i>Lamium album</i>	Snowflake					+					
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Everlasting Pea									+	
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Fall Hawkbit	+					+	+		+	+
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Common Motherwort								+		

**Table 2. Summary of plant species observed in flower in Halton Hills, 202-2011**

Latin Binomial	Common Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Cress			+							
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazing Star			+							
<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	Cylindric Blazing Star					+					
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spiked Blazing Star	+									
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow Toadflax	+					+				
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum							+			
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Glaucous Honeysuckle		+								
<i>Malva alcaea</i>	European Mallow	+						+		+	
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow			+	+	+	+				
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Cheeses			+		+	+		+		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	High Mallow						+	+	+	+	+
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	Scentless Chamomile		+		+	+	+	+			+
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Stocks							+			
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic								+		+
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Common Balm					+	+	+			
<i>Nepeta mussinii</i>	Persian Catmint								+	+	+
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>	Garden Geranium							+			
<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Hybrid Petunia								+		
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Perennial Summer Phlox						+		+		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Garden Pea						+				
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	Water Smartweed								+		
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Prostrate Knotweed								+		+
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Lady's Thumb										+
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil					+			+		
<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	Mexican Hat								+		
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Canker Rose	+		+	+				+	+	+
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweetbrier Rose		+	+							
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose sp., Hybrid Tea							+	+		+
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan		+		+			+			
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Common Rue								+	+	+
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Common Sage					+					
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>	Pincushion Flower								+		+
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Live-forever									+	+
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel		+		+	+			+	+	+
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Tall Goldenrod								+	+	+
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Golderod	+									
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Fie						+	+			
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle								+		
<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>	Waterer Spiraea								+		
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	Heath Aster	+				+					
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i>	Tall White Aster	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+
<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i>	Calico Aster	+	+								
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	+			+	+		+	+	+	+
<i>Symphotrichum sp.</i>	Aster sp.								+		
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew				+	+		+			
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common Tansy					+		+		+	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress										+

**Table 2. Summary of plant species observed in flower in Halton Hills, 202-2011**

Latin Binomial	Common Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Red Clover			+							
<i>Unknown</i>	Aster sp.										+
<i>Veronica agrestis</i>	Field Speedwell										+
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Common Speedwell							+			
<i>Veronica sp.</i>	Veronica sp.								+		
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch								+	+	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle	+				+	+				+
<i>Viola sp.</i>	Violet sp.						+				
<i>Viola tricolor var. hortensis</i>	Garden Pansy '			+			+				



## Conservation Halton Event Mountsberg Owl Prowl Nights

Advanced Adult Nights: January 13 and 27, 2012  
Family Nights: January 14 and 28, 2012

**Time:** 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM

**Location:** Mountsberg Conservation Area

Cost: \$15 for adults, \$10 for seniors (ages 65 years and over), \$10 for children (ages 5 to 14 years) and free for children ages four years and under. HST extra.

**Contact:** Conservation Halton

**Email:** [mtsberg@hrca.on.ca](mailto:mtsberg@hrca.on.ca) **Phone:** 905-854-2276

Mountsberg Conservation Area is once again gearing up for our popular winter Owl Prowl programs! Intrepid prowlers will learn about native Ontario owls during a winter night hike to search for wild local owls.

Both Adult and Family evenings feature visits with the Mountsberg Raptor Centre's resident birds of prey to give guests a memorable 'nose to beak' experience. The Family Nights also include a puppet show and a special story time, while the advanced Prowl gives nature-minded adults a chance to learn the fine details of owl behaviour, anatomy, and natural history.

As a special bonus this year, Mountsberg Conservation Area is hosting the Royal Ontario Museum's travelling Northern Owls exhibit from January 1 to February 23, 2012. A guided tour of this spectacular display will be included with both Family Night and Adult Night Owl Prowl evenings.

Admission for the Owl Prowl programs is by advance registration only, visit <http://www.conservationhalton.ca/> to register.



## Results of the 2011 Halton Hills Christmas Count

W.D. McIlveen

The 21<sup>st</sup> annual Christmas Bird Count for Halton Hills was held on December 27, 2011. The weather that day was marked by a fairly constant snowfall that restricted viewing of birds and generally made for a dull day with temperatures just above the freezing mark.

The results for the 2011 Count are summarized in the attached table. For comparison, the average and high numbers recorded for the previous 20 years are also included in the table. The total number of species recorded for the day plus Count Week was 56 and that is just below the maximum count of 57 species. The species count was bolstered by five new species including Northern Shoveller, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, and Red-breasted Merganser observed at the Maple Lodge farms sewage lagoons. The Mute Swan was seen at an estate on the 10<sup>th</sup> Line near Terra Cotta but although it was counted here, caution needs to be exercised in case it is really a captive bird. With the new additions, the cumulative number of species for the Count Area rises to 101. Two species (Great Blue Heron and Easter Screech Owl) were found in Count Week and not on Count Day. The total number of birds (10777) is somewhat higher than the long-term average count of 9744. Considering the weather, the day has to be viewed as very successful.

New high numbers of Common Goldeneye (18) and American Robin (266) were encountered and this might be attributable to conditions prevailing during or slightly before the count period for 2011. New high numbers of Red-bellied Woodpecker (11) are likely due to increases in the local resident population for the species is known to be increasing substantially across Southern Ontario. Both Green-winged Teal and Bufflehead with two birds each increased from the previous high count of only one. Black-capped Chickadee matched the previous high of 465 birds. Other species were present in numbers within previously established ranges for the respective species.

In total, 23 people participated in the count, either as observers or as feeder watchers. Thanks to the following participants: Anna Baranova, Judy Biggar, Brad Bloemendal, Ray Blower, Mark Cranford, Betty Ann Goldstein, Charles Hildebrandt, Larry Martyn, Diane McCurdy, Irene McIlveen, W.D. McIlveen, Michael Pearson, Fiona Reid, Valerie Rosenfield, Don Scallen, Dan Shuurman, Chris Street, Rick Stroud, Janice Sukhiani, Jake Veerman, George Wilkes, Marg Wilkes, and Dave Williams.

Many thanks to Larry May for arranging access to the Maple Lodge Farms property and to Halton Regional Police for use of the community boardroom for the wrap-up session.

Results of the 2011 Christmas Bird Count at Halton Hills									
Species	Total	Avg.	Low	High	Species	Total	Avg.	Low	High
Canada Goose	4577	1951	229	3534	Hairy Woodpecker	18	17	2	32
Mute Swan	1	0	0	0	Northern Flicker	2	1	0	2
American Black Duck	22	19	2	67	Pileated Woodpecker	1	4	0	12
Mallard	476	554	135	1636	Northern Shrike	1	0	0	1

Northern Shoveller	8	0	0	0	Blue Jay	91	156	60	333
Green-winged Teal	2	1	1	1	American Crow	469	358	55	692
Ring-necked Duck	1	0	0	0	Black-capped Chickadee	465	232	0	465
Lesser Scaup	1	0	0	0	Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	9	1	22
Bufflehead	2	1	1	1	White-breasted Nuthatch	36	44	19	82
Common Goldeneye	18	3	1	7	Brown Creeper	2	3	1	8
Common Merganser	6	14	1	66	Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	7	1	30
Red-breasted Merganser	1	0	0	0	Eastern Bluebird	3	4	0	8
Ruffed Grouse	1	4	0	8	American Robin	266	29	1	206
Wild Turkey	5	24	0	55	European Starling	1669	2065	485	3490
Great Blue Heron	CW	1	0	4	Cedar Waxwing	195	74	7	240
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	4	1	11	American Tree Sparrow	258	300	95	837
Cooper's Hawk	1	2	0	5	White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	1	2	Slate-colored Junco	264	255	91	565
Red-tailed Hawk	50	64	39	117	Snow Bunting	35	270	1	1118
Rough-legged Hawk	1	7	1	45	Northern Cardinal	57	59	29	95
American Coot	1	1	1	1	Purple Finch	19	12	1	52
Ring-billed Gull	20	173	1	2010	House Finch	54	228	23	456
Herring Gull	17	42	1	222	White-winged Crossbill	20	28	15	40
Rock Pigeon	439	614	210	1455	Common Redpoll	12	264	3	1670
Mourning Dove	421	685	191	1385	Pine Siskin	40	614	1	58
Eastern Screech Owl	CW	2	0	4	American Goldfinch	361	185	37	470
Belted Kingfisher	4	3	1	7	House Sparrow	321	654	196	1316
Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	3	0	10					
Downy Woodpecker	21	52	21	91	Total Birds	10777	9744	3131	15507
					Total Species	56	49.5	41	57

## Protect the Shouldice Wetlands

Over three years ago, Coalition on the Niagara Escarpment (CONE) opposed a quarry expansion just north of Owen Sound that would be affecting a neighbouring provincially significant wetland; industrial waste water, which in the past contained exceedances of un-ionized ammonia, has been pumped out of the quarry to the nearby creek that feeds the wetland. Recently other possible contaminants from the quarry operations have also been of concern.

**Coalition on the Niagara Escarpment** and the **Grey Association for Better Planning** urgently need your help in protecting the Shouldice wetlands and its many species at risk from harmful water contamination from this nearby quarry.

**For more information:** [niagaraescarpment.org](http://niagaraescarpment.org)

Thank you on behalf of CONE, GABP and the species of the Shouldice Wetlands!

*-Josh Gordon, Coalition on the Niagara Escarpment*