

- H⁺ 2 Botrychium simplex E. Hitchc. Simple Grape-fern
 Scott (1913) reported "found in one locality in open woods near High Park, Toronto". Another record by T.J. Ivey in 1920's. It is not likely that this plant still exists in the park.
- OSMUNDACEAE
- H⁺ 0 Osmunda cinnamomea L. Cinnamon Fern
 This species was found locally in High Park along west bank of Spring Road ravine. However, in 1970 a dead tree fell over and destroyed the last patch. The area is now sodded.
- H⁺ Osmunda Claytoniana L. Interrupted Fern
 rare in High Park. Only 2 patches have been located, both on east - facing steep slopes in areas G and J.
- H⁺ 1 Osmunda regalis L. Royal Fern
 Last record 1933. Found generally in swamps and acid wet soil, and probably disappeared when these "swamps" were destroyed.
- POLYPODIACEAE
- H⁺ Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn.
 var. latiusculum (Desv.) Underm Brachen Fern
 extremely common in dry sandy soil in Area A. Occurs with Vaccinium, Myrica asplenifolium, Gaylussaccia baecata and other interesting dry sandy ground species.
- H⁺ 2 Matteuccia Struthiopteris (L.) Todaro Ostrich Fern
 Only record is in 1906. No longer in High Park. Again a species characteristic of swamps and moist woods.
- H⁺ Onoclea sensibilis L. Sensitive Fern
 common in rich woodland on west side of Grenadier Pond, particularly along path.
- H⁺ Athyrium Filix-foeminea (L.) Roth Lady Fern
 present in rich thicketed slopes throughout the park.
- H⁺ Athyrium Filix-foeminea (L.) Roth Lady Fern
 var. michauxii Mett.
- H⁺ 1 Athyrium thelypteroides (Michx.) Desv. Silvery Spleenwort
 Reported as being quite rare near Toronto by Scott, only report is in 1927.
- H⁺ 2 Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh. Bulblet- Bladder Fern
 Last report in 1890. Unlikely still present in the park.
- H⁺ Thelypteris palustris Schott. Marsh Fern
 var. pubescens (Lowson) Fern.
 locally present along west bank of Grenadier Pond. Formerly found in northeast corner of the park but habitat has since been destroyed.

- H⁺ 2 Dryopteris x triploidea Wherry Shield Fern
only report is a collection made in 1899
- H⁺ 1 Dryopteris cristata (L.) Gray Crested Wood Fern
Only record was in 1927
- H⁺ 1 Dryopteris spinulosa (O.F.Muell.) Watt. Spinulose Shield Fern
Only record was in 1927
- H⁺ Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott. Christmas Fern
Found 1976 associated with Bhus radicans, & Smilacina racemosa,
growing on a north facing slope in Area E (southeast bay, near
Grenadier Pond) New record for the park.

PINACEAE

- H⁺ Pinus resinosa Art. Red Pine, Norway Pine
Only one tree is known to exist in the park, in the open
oak woodland of Area A.
- Pinus strobus L. White Pine
Scattered groups of trees occur throughout the park, but
appear to be less common than they were ten years ago
(E. Hamilton pers. comm.)
- H⁺ Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr. Hemlock
Scattered throughout the park, but more common towards the
east side of the park, especially east of Spring Road.

CUPRESSACEAE

- H⁺ Thuja occidentalis L. White Cedar, Arbor Vitae
occurring in groups on the east side of Spring Road. Perhaps
planted.

TYPHACEAE

- H⁺ Typha latifolia L. Broad-leaved Cattail
Dominant species in all marshy areas within Grenadier Pond

NAJADACEAE

- H⁺ 2 Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerm. Long-leaved Pondweed
Only collection of this species was in 1896 by Wm. Scott.
It is unlikely that this species has been present in
Grenadier Pond for many years. Only record for this species
in York, Halton & Peel Counties.
- H⁺ Potamogeton crispus L. Crimped Pondweed
A species commonly associated with waters near to man's
activity. This species is extremely prolific and forms
one of the dominants of the submerged vegetation of
Grenadier Pond.

- H⁺ Potamogeton pectinatus L. "Sago"
Like P. crispus, this species is extremely abundant on the bottom of Grenadier Pond. New record and collection for High Park. Only three other locations in York, Halton and Peel Counties.
- H⁺ 2 Potamogeton illinoensis Morong. Illinois Pondweed
Only report was in 1896, a collection made by Wm. Scott. Only record for York, Halton and Peel Counties.
- H⁺ 2 Potamogeton zosteriformis Fern. Flat-stem Pondweed
Only collection was made in 1896 by Wm. Scott.

ALISMATACEAE

- Alisma plantago - aquatica L. Water-plantain
This species was recorded in the TFN checklist (1972) as Alisma triviale. It was not seen this year but may still be present in small numbers.
- H⁺ Sagittaria latifolia Willd. Broad-leaved Arrowhead
This species has been reduced in abundance until only 2 plants were found on Grenadier Pond in the northwest edge next to the wildflower garden. (Area D). Approx. 20 robust plants were discovered this year in a tiny marsh at the bottom of a ravine in Area
- H⁺ 1 Sagittaria rigida Pursh. Sessile-fruited
Last collection or record was made in 1949, giving the location as the southeast corner of Grenadier Pond. Since then this entire area has been destroyed. The only other record in York, Halton and Peel Counties is in the Humber River and it, too, is likely destroyed.
- H⁺ * Butomus umbellatus L. Flowering Rush
Once very abundant around Grenadier Pond, this species has been reduced to 3 plants, 1 at the north end marsh and 2 at the south end. This represents the only location in York County and there is only one additional collection from the Credit River in the entire York, Halton and Peel Counties.
- H⁺ Anacharis canadensis (Michx.) Rich. Elodea, Waterweed
One of the three dominants of the submerged vegetation of Grenadier Pond, this plant was noted here as early as 1913.

POACEAE

- H⁺ * Bromus commutatus Schrad. Brome-grass
A European species, this plant was abundant along paths, in the allotment garden area, and other waste places in the park.
- H⁺ * Bromus inermis Leyss. Awnless Brome-grass
Common in disturbed sites throughout the park. A European introduction.
- H⁺ * Bromus tectorum L. Downy Chess
Found in northeast corner of the park, extensively colonizing a dry sandy hill.

MAP B-1

Botanically Interesting Areas in High Park

The following numbers correspond to particularly good stands of a particular plant species but in many cases the plant occurs throughout the entire area.

Area A

1. Aster azureus, Solidago juncea
2. Areas of land fill - almost total domination by Lolium perenne, with Medicago sativa, etc.
3. Trifolium arvense - introduced clover found along paths
229. 4. Gaylussacia baccata, Vaccinium angustifolium, Vaccinium pallidum, Myrica asplenifolia
5. Andropogon gerardii, Sorghastrum nutans, Rosa carolina
6. Myrica asplenifolia, Hieracium canadense, Liatris cylindracea, Sorghastrum nutans, Antennaria neglecta, Solidago nemoralis, Solidago hispida
7. 720 Lupinus perennis, Vaccinium angustifolium, Vaccinium pallidum, Convolvulus spithameus, Helianthemum canadense, Lechea intermedia, 7. Lespedeza capitata, Pteridium aquilinum
8. 829 Helianthus divaricatus, Helianthus decapetalus, Myrica asplenifolia, Pteridium aquilinum, Sassafras albidum
9. Solidago juncea, Aster azureus, Solidago nemoralis, Vaccinium pallidum, Amelanchier spicata, var. stolonifera

Area B

1. Myosotis laxa, Glecoma hederacea
2. Impatiens capensis
3. Solidago patula 820

Area C

1. Glyceria grandis
2. Typha latifolia, Juncus effusus, Butonus umbellatus, Scirpus acutus, Juncus bufonius 829. 21

- H⁺ * Festuca ovina L. Sheep Fescue
var. duriuscula (L.) Koch
An introduced species, now one of the dominant grasses on the dry open sandy hillsides of High Park.
- H⁺ Festuca rubra L. Red Fescue
Native, occurring with Festuca ovina on dry sandy sites generally under Quercus
- H⁺ Glyceria grandis S. Wats. Reed-Meadow Grass
Growing at east edge of marsh, north end of Grenadier Pond. Common in Toronto in wet marshy areas but no other locations in York, Halton and Peel Counties. Grows to 4 feet high.
- H⁺ Glyceria striata (Lam.) Hitchc. Fowl-Meadow Grass
A much smaller species, common along wet shorelines, marshy edges, etc.
- H⁺ * Poa annua L. Annual Bluegrass, Speargrass
Common in lawns, and in land fill sites, and edges of paths.
- H⁺ * Poa compressa L. Canada Bluegrass
Widespread in areas of waste ground, and disturbed habitat.
- H⁺ Poa pratensis L.
Extremely common throughout the park.
- H⁺ * Dactylis glomerata L. Orchard-grass
present in disturbed sites along paths throughout the park.
- H⁺ * Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. Witch-grass, Quack-grass
Common in waste places, especially old field at north end of Wendigo Rivine, just south of Bloor Street bridge.
- 1 Elymus canadensis L. Wild Rice, Wild Rye
A sight record in 1932 is only evidence for the existence of this species.
Hystrix patula Moench. Bottle-brush Grass
Cited by Scott (1913) as being common in High Park. Likely present in disturbed areas.
- H⁺ * Lolium cf. multiflorum Lam. Italian Rye-grass
According to Britton and Brown, this is a separate species. However, Voss (1972) uses more characters, and suggests that there is considerable hybridization, and perhaps this and the following species are merely agricultural strays.
- H⁺ E Lolium perenne L. English Rye-grass
This plant predominated in areas of calcareous clay soil dumped as erosion control in many paths leading down the hills in Area A. No native species occurred here, and the Lolium did not grow on the original sandy acid soil.
- H⁺ Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trm. Common Hair-grass
Only one other record (Humber River 1903) in York, Halton and Peel Counties, Occurs in dry sandy soil under Oaks. (Area A).

- 1 Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.) Beauv. Bluejoint
Reported as a sight record (1932).
- H⁺ Agrostis gigantea Roth. Black Bent grass
- H⁺ * Agrostis stolonifera L. Bent grass
Common throughout disturbed habitats, etc.
- H⁺ * Phleum pratense L. Timothy
Common in disturbed areas, especially by the edge of paths, etc.
- H⁺ Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.) Gray Sand Dropseed
Found in Area E on south facing hill with Equisetium hyemale
- H⁺ 2 Oryzopsis osperifolia Michx. Harsh-leaved Mountain Rice
Only record is in 1891
- H⁺ Phalaris arundinacea L. Reed Canary grass
- H⁺ 2 Phalaris canariensis L. Canary Grass
Only collection was in 1889
- H⁺ Leersia oryzoides (L.) Sw Cut Grass
Extensive patches were found in Areas & In both cases
these were low wet areas, with Polygonum natans a codominant.
- H⁺ 1 Panicum xanthophysum Gray Panic grass
Last collection was made in 1953
- H⁺ * Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv. Barnyard Grass
Found at edges of stairs, pathways, lawns, etc. throughout the
park.
- * Setarra glauca (L.) Beauv. Foxtail grass
- H⁺ * Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv. Green Foxtail
Common in disturbed sites. Often with Phleum pratense
- H⁺ Andropogon gerardi Vitm. Bluestem, Turkey foot.
A tall (4 ft.) grass, this species flowers in the autumn and
is associated with Sorghastrum nutans. Both these species
have western affinities and are commonly found in tall grass.
- Andropogon coparius Michx. Little Bluestem
Common species in Area A, occurs with Festuca ovina on dry sandy
hillsides. Was mentioned as abundant by Scott (1913).
- H⁺ Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash Indian grass
Only two other locations in York, Halton and Peel Counties
are known for this species. Both it and Andropogon gerardii
occur in the dry open sandy hillsides of Area A, east of
Grenadier Pond and to a lesser extent, Area N.
- CYPERACEAE
- H⁺ Cyperus filiculmis Vahl. Galingale
Last record for this species was in 1965. A Cyperus was noted
to be abundant in dry sandy meadows, but was not identified
because it was immature. It is quite likely that this species
is still present and further searching next year may find it.

- H⁺ Scirpus acutus Muhl. Hard-stem Bulrush
 Found on mud flats south of marsh at north end of Grenadier Pond. Not very abundant. Widespread in Ontario, although not that common in the Toronto region.
- H⁺ Scirpus americanus Pers. Sword-grass, Chair-makers
 More common, found along mud flats, north end of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Scirpus atrovirens Willd.
 var. georgianus (Harper) Fern. Bulrush
 Found on mud flats with Juncus bufonius and Scirpus americanus. Other locations in the Toronto Area are Pottageville and North Toronto.
- H⁺ Scirpus rubrotinctus Fern. Bulrush
 Occasional specimen found in mud flats. The only location for this specimen in York, Halton & Peel Counties is Aurora.
- H⁺ 2 Eleocharis elliptica Kunth Spike-rush
 Last collection was made in 1900. Unlikely still present within the park.
- Eleocharis erythropoda Steud. Spike-rush
- H⁺ 1 Carex blanda Dewey Sedge
 Last collection 1939
- H⁺ 1 Carex diandra Schrank Sedge
 Last collection 1939
- H⁺ 1 Carex foenea Willd. Sedge
 Last collection 1933
- H⁺ Carex hystericina Mühl Sedge
 Found in patches in wet seepy areas near Wendigo stream at bottom of ravine.
- H⁺ Carex laevivaginata (Kukenth) Mackenzie Smooth-sheathed Sedge
 Found on slightly dryer ground in Wendigo ravine.
- H⁺ 2 Carex lasiocarpa Ehrh. Sedge
 Last and only collection was made in 1896. Habitat (open swamps and marshes) has undoubtedly been destroyed.
- H⁺ 2 Carex leptonevia Fern Sedge
 Last and only collection made in 1896 by Wm. Scott. But not mentioned by him in 1913. Likely has disappeared from the
- H⁺ Carex pennsylvanica Lam. Sedge
 Common along edges of paths in dry open oakwoods (Area A) just east and north of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Carex pseudo-cyperus L. Sedge
 Found in wet areas by the east shore of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ 2 Carex scabrata Schw. Sedge
 Last and only collection made in 1896 by Scott. Not mentioned by him in 1913.
- H⁺ Carex stipata Willd. Sedge

Carex umbellata Schk. Sedge

Mentioned as growing on the streets east of High Park by Scott (1913).

ARACEAE

H⁺ Acorus calamus L. Sweet Flag

This species is rather uncommon, there being only three other locations known for it in York, Halton and Peel Counties. High Park location is a new location for York County. Abundant on west shore of Grenadier Pond.

H⁺ Calla palustris L. Water Arum, Wild Callq.

Reported by T.F.N. as still present in 1972. Could not locate specimen this year, however.

H⁺ Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Schott. Jack-in-the-Pulpit

Reported by T.F.N. in 1972, this plant was not seen this year. A search next spring will be necessary to locate this plant in deciduous rich woodlands.

LEMNACEAE

H⁺ Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schlerden Water Flaxseed

Abundant on surface of stagnant water in Grenadier Pond particularly on the east shore.

H⁺ Lemna minor L. Common Duckweed

Abundant on surface of water particularly near west shore of Grenadier Pond.

H⁺ 1 Lemna trisulca L. Star Duckweed

Only report is collection made in 1936 by H.H. Brown. May still be present in Grenadier Pond.

H⁺ 1 Wolffia columbiana Karst. Columbian Wolffia

Last collection made in 1946. Likely still present in Grenadier Pond.

H⁺ 1 Wolffia punctata Griseb. Dotted Wolffia

Last collection made in 1946. May still be present in Grenadier Pond.

COMMELINACEAE

H⁺ * Commelina communis L. Dayflower

Common plant in disturbed and ruderal sites.

PONTEDERIACEAE

H⁺ 1 Pontederia cordata L. Pickerelweed

Last collection made in 1953, but is either very rare or absent from Grenadier Pond.

JUNCACEAE

- H⁺ 1 Juncus bufonius L. Toad-rush
 var. bufonius
 Abundant on the mud flats south of marsh at north end of Grenadier Pond. New record for High Park.
- H⁺ Juncus dudleyi Wieg. Dudley's Rush
 New record for High Park.
- H⁺ Juncus effusus L. Soft-rush
 Only one clump of this plant was found on the mud flats at the north end of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Juncus tenuis Willd. Path-Rush
 Common along disturbed sites especially pathways in rich deciduous areas, i.e. the path on the west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ 1 Luzula acuminata Raf. var. acuminata Tapered Wood Rush
 Only collection was in 1936.

LILIACEAE

- E Hemerocallis fulva L. Tawny Day-Lily
 A garden escape, this plant grows very well in colonies particularly at the top of hills on the east side of Grenadier Pond, south of the hillside gardens.
- H⁺ 2 Lilium philadelphicum L. Wood Lily
 var. andinum (Nutt.) Ker
 Only record for this species is in 1909. Listed by P.M. Cathing on his "List of Protected Plants in Ontario" (unpublished) as a species being seriously depleted by picking and/or transplanting. It is likely extinct in High Park now.
- H⁺ 1 E Ornithogallum umbellatum L. Star of Bethlehem
 A garden escape, only record is in 1954 by L.T. Owens
- H⁺ 2 E Muscari botryoides (L.) Mill. Grape-Hyacinth
 Another garden escape, only record was noted in 1907.
- H⁺ E Asparagus officinalis L. Cultivated Asparagus
 A garden escape, found in slightly disturbed areas. Listed by the T.F.N. in 1972.
- H⁺ Clintonia borealis (Ait.) Raf. Corn-lily, Bluebead Lily
 A more northern species, frequent in cool deep ravines such as the Spring Road ravine where it associates with other more northern plants (Maiarthemum canadense, etc.).
- H⁺ Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf. False Spikenard, False Solomon's Seal
 Common in all rich ravines and frequent in the dry open sandy meadows as well.
- H⁺ Smilacina stellata (L.) Desf. Starry False Solomon's Seal
 Less common than the above, found exclusively in the dry open sandy soil of Area A. Being seriously depleted due to picking of the leaves for salads.

- H⁺ Maianthemum canadense Desf. Wild Lily-of-the-Valley,
Canada Mayflower
var. interius Fern.
- Widespread in cooler deep ravines with Clintonia borealis,
Trillium grandiflorum, etc. This variety is chiefly
midwestern and flowers approximately two weeks later
than the more common species.
- H⁺ 0 Streptopus roscus Michx. Twisted Stalk
var. longipes (Fern.) Fassett.
- This variety is chiefly midwestern, extending as far as
Manitoba. Unfortunately, a search this year failed to
locate any specimens, and it may no longer be in the park.
- H⁺ E Polygonatum commutatum (Schult. F.) A. Dietr. Great Solomon's
Seal
- Thought to be a tetraploid hybrid between P. pubescens and
P. biflorum, these plants, found on a north facing slope in
Area E are the most robust (5 ft. tall) seen to date. Rare
in Ontario.
- H⁺ Polygonatum pubescens (Willd.) Pursh. Small Solomon's Seal,
Hairy Solomon's Seal
Often found in rich wooded slopes
with Smlacina racemosa and Trillium
grandiflorum.
- E Convallaria majalis L. Cultivated Lily-of-the-Valley
Locally abundant under thickets of Cornus rugosa and
Viburnum acerifolium in Wendigo Ravine.
- H⁺ Medeola virginiana L. Indian Cucumber Root
A more northern species, only 5 plants are known to exist
in the park. These are found 2 feet from the path.
Trillium erectum L. Red Trillium
Reported by T.F.N. (1972). Flowers in spring. A search
next year may verify this report.
- Trillium grandiflorum (Michx.) Salisb. Large White Trillium
Abundant under Cornus and Viburnum in rich slopes, with
thick cover.
- H⁺ Smilax herbacea L. var. herbacea Carrion Flower
Found in moist soil of thickets in ravines throughout the
park.
- H⁺ Smilax hispida Muhl. Hispid Greenbrier
Found in rich thicketed ravines often in slightly disturbed
ground throughout the park.
- IRIDACEAE
- H⁺ * Iris pseudacorus L. Water-Flag, Yellow Iris
A European introduction, this robust iris grows abundantly
along the west bank of Grenadier Pond. Blooms late May,
early June with yellow flowers.

- Iris versicolor L. Blue Flag Iris
 Much less common, this species probably occurs with Iris pseudacorus on west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Sisyrinchium montanum Greene Blue-eyed Grass
 Reported by the T.F.N. (1972). Found in dry open ground near Pedicularis canadensis in Area M.
- ORCHIDACEAE
- H⁺ * Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz Helleborine Orchid
 Very abundant under Cornus, Viburnum and Corylus thickets in rich ravines, especially Wendigo Stream ravine.
- H⁺ 2 Spiranthes romanzoffiana Cham. Hooded Ladies' Tresses
 Only record was in 1896. This plant probably grew in wet seeping springs at the bottom of sandy slopes, such as probably existed along Spring Road.
- H⁺ 2 Corallorhiza trifida Chat. Early Coral root
 Last and only collection was made in 1913.
- SALICACEAE
- E Populus alba L. White Poplar, Silver-leaved Poplar
 A planted species, easily distinguished by the white furry underneath surfaces of its leaves, in many places it has escaped cultivation, and vigorous sucker growth threatens to crowd out native species.
- Populus balsamifera L. Balsam-Poplar
- Populus deltoides Marsh. Cottonwood
 Scattered trees throughout the park. A fine specimen exists at the north end of the Wendigo Way Native trail.
- Populus grandidentata Michx. Large-toothed Aspen
 Large stand on west-facing slope of Wendigo Ravine north of Grenadier Pond.
- Populus tremuloides Michx. Quaking Aspen
 Recorded by P.M. Catling in 1971.
- Salix cf. humilis Marsh Small Pussywillow
 Scattered shrubs in dryer open fields throughout the park.
- H E Salix pentandra L. Bay-leaved Willow
 One specimen only, noted, in Area G. at the base of an east facing slope.
- MYRICACEAE
- H⁺ Myrica asplenifolia L. Sweet Fern
 var. tomentosa (Chev.) Gl.
 A species with somewhat western affinities in dry sandy soil, in Area A, and N, open oak woodlands. Associates include Vaccinium sp. Gaylussacia baccata, Pteridium aquilinum. Known only from the Humber region in the Toronto area.

- H⁺ * Rumex acetosella L. Red Sorrel, Sheep Sorrel
Occasional weed in lawns, and waste places, particularly in acid soil.
- H⁺ * Rumex crispus L. Curled Dock
Common weed of grossly disturbed ground, along landfill areas, in the toboggan run, etc.
Rumex mexicanus Meissn. Mexican Dock
Reported by T.F.N. (1972). Widespread but not necessarily common weed of disturbed ground and ruderal sites.
- H⁺ * Rumex obtusifolius L. Bitter Dock, Broad-leaved Dock
Common in disturbed sites at the edge of the Typha marsh, along landfill sites, erosion areas, and the allotment gardens.
- H⁺ 1 Rumex orbiculatus Gray Great Water-Dock
Only collection was made in 1929. Since its habitat is swamps and shallow water, the cleanup of swamps and the marshy edges of Grenadier Pond may have eliminated this species.
- Polygonum aviculare L. Prostrate Knotweed
Common in disturbed sites particularly in edges of lawns.
- H⁺ E Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb & Zucc. Japanese Knotweed
Another garden escape, this plant occurs often with Impatiens glandulifera and is found along the banks of streams in wet ravines (e.g. Wendigo ravine).
Polygonum erectum L. Erect Knotweed
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972.
- H⁺ 1 * Polygonum hydropiper L. Common Smartweed, Waterpepper
Found in wet banks of stream, running along Spring Road, in Area L, south of its junction with Centre Road.
Polygonum lapathifolium L. Pale Smartweed
Reported by P.M. Catling in 1972.
- H⁺ Polygonum natans Eat. Water Smartweed
Locally abundant in a wet meadow, dominating with Leersia oryzoides in Area M. just north of the Junction of Spring Road and Centre Road.
- H⁺ 2 E Polygonum orientale L. Prince's Feather
A garden escape, this plant was last reported from the park in 1895. Could possibly exist in waste places behind gardens on the west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ * Polygonum persicaria L. Lady's Thumb
Abundant weed of disturbed and ruderal sites, usually in moist ground.
- CHENOPODIACEAE
- Chenopodium album. L. Lamb's Quarters
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972. Found in waste places and disturbed sites throughout the park.

- H⁺ * Chenopodium glaucum L. Oak-leaved Goosefoot
Present in grossly disturbed habitats such as the toboggan run.
- Chenopodium hybridum L. Maple-leaved Goosefoot
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972.
- H⁺ 1 * Cycloloma atriplicifolium Spreng.) Coult. Winged Pigweed
Collection made in 1942 from "railroad embankment at High Park". Probably did not occur within the park but on the railway tracks just south of the park.
- Atriplex patula L. Spreading Orache, Spearscale
Weed of disturbed calcareous soil, such as the landfill sites in erosion areas and the toboggan run on the east side of Grenadier Pond.
- * Axyris amaranthoides L. Russian Pigweed
An introduction from Siberia, this species is found in grossly disturbed sites such as landfill sites, etc.
- H⁺ 1 * Salsola kali L. var. tenuifolia G.F.W. Meyer Russian Thistle
Only collection was made in 1930 by H.H. Brown.
Habitat - grossly disturbed areas, landfill sites, etc.
- AMARANTHACEAE
- * Amaranthus graecizans L. Prostrate Pigweed
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972.
- H⁺ 1 * Amaranthus hybridus L. Green Amaranth, Wild Beet, Prince's Feather
An escape from cultivation, only collection made of this plant was in 1940.
- * Amaranthus retroflexus L. Red-root Pigweed
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- PORTULACACEAE
- Portulaca oleracea L. Purslane
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- CARYOPHYLLACEAE
- H⁺ Stellaria longifolia Muhl. Long-leaved Chickweed
Weed of lawns, edges of paths and other semi-disturbed sites throughout the park.
- * Stellaria media (L.) Cyrill. Common Chickweed
Common weed of lawns throughout the park.
- H⁺ * Cerastium vulgatum L. Mouse-ear Chickweed
Weed of lawns, pathways and similar -ramped areas.
- H⁺ * Arenaria serpyllifolia L. Thyme-leaved Sandwort
Weed of lawns throughout the park.
- H⁺ E Silene armeria L. Sweet William, Catchfly
A garden escape.

- H⁺ * Silene cucubalus Wibel. Bladder Campion
Growing in wet ground at borders of north end Typha marsh, with Lychnis alba and Saponaria officinalis.
- * Silene noctiflora L. Night-flowering Catchfly
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ * Lychnis alba Mill. White Campion
Growing in a disturbed area between lawn and marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ E Dianthus armeria L. Deptford Pink
A popular rockery plant. Found growing on east bank of Wendigo Stream, as well as in the "Wildflower" garden on the northwest shore of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ E Saponaria officinalis L. Soapwort, Bouncing Bet
Found in "Wildflower" garden, and at north side of Typha marsh at the north end of Grenadier Pond.

NYMPHAEAE

- Nymphaea odorata Ait. White Water-Lily
Although their numbers have been greatly reduced through the "clean-up" of the marsh, patches of this plant are beginning to reappear on the east side of Grenadier Pond, particularly in the bays.
- Nuphar variegatum Engelm. Yellow Pond-Lily
Only one small patch is known to exist. This is located on the water near the marsh in the southwest corner of the pond.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE

- H⁺ Ceratophyllum demersum L. Coontail, Honewort
Another very common aquatic species throughout Grenadier Pond.

RANUNCULACEAE

- H⁺ 1 Caltha palustris L. Marsh Marigold, Cowslip
Occurring in wetwoods, swamps and shallow water, this plant was last collected in 1933. Likely the cleanup of swamps and low wet areas in the park has eliminated this species.
- H⁺ Coptis groenlandica (Oeder.) Fern. Goldthread
Only one clump of plants is to be found in the park along Spring Road ravine near to a path. Habitat is in a cool, deep ravine in keeping with the plant's northern affinities.
- H⁺ Actaea alba (L.) Mill. White Boneberry, Doll's Eyes
Locally abundant in Area G. ravine at southeast corner near Grenadier Pond. Occurs with Podophyllum peltatum and the following:
- H⁺ Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd. Red Boneberry
Common Area G. Both this and the above species flower in spring (late May) and fruit by late July.
- H⁺ Aquilegia canadensis L. Wild Columbine
First reported in 1939 and recorded by the T.F.N. (1972), this plant is likely present in dry sandy meadows in the open oak woodland.

- Anemone canadensis L. Canada Anemone
T.F.N. (1972).
- Anemone cylindrica Gray. Long-headed Thimbleweed
T.F.N. (1972). Found in various locations throughout the
the Toronto area in dry, often sandy soil.
- H⁺ Anemone quinquefolia L. Wood Anemone
Found in rich moist woods in ravines in High Park. Flowers in
spring.
- H⁺ Anemone virginiana L. Thimbleweed
T.F.N. (1972) is the latest record for this species. Likely
present in dry open oak woodlands. Flowers in spring.
- Hepatica acutiloba D.C. Acute-lobed Hepatica
Reported by T.F.N. 1972). Spring flowering. Probably found
in rich calcareous soil.
- H⁺ Hepatica americana (D.C.) Ker. Round-lobed Hepatica
This species prefers acid soil and is likely present in the
open oak woodlands in the park.
- Ranunculus abortivus L. Kidneyleaf Buttercup
Reported by the T.F.N. (1972), this buttercup flowers in
spring, in a variety of habitats, but often in moist ground.
- H⁺ * Ranunculus acris L. Tall Meadow Buttercup
The most common buttercup, flowering throughout spring and
summer. Found in disturbed areas beside paths, near
allotment gradens, etc.
- Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl. Early Buttercup
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972, this spring-flowering buttercup
is found in prairie like vegetational areas and dry open
woods. It is likely present in Area A, the hillside northeast
of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ 2 Ranunculus hispidus Michx. Early Woods Buttercup
Only collection made was in 1890 by Jas. White. A buttercup
of dry woods, it may have been found in the open oak woodlands
throughout the park. Mainly confined to southern Ontario.
- H⁺ 1 Ranunculus pennsylvanicus L.F. Bristly Crowfoot
Only record is a collection made from the edge of a marsh
in 1953. This plant may still be present within the park,
perhaps near the marshes of Grenadier Pond. Not common
in the Toronto area, but more common further north.
- H⁺ 1 Ranunculus recurvatus Poir. Hooked Buttercup
Only record is a collection in 1939. Probably was located
in rich wooded areas of the park.
- * Ranunculus repens L. Creeping Buttercup
Found in semi-disturbed areas with Ranunculus acris on east
banks of Wendigo Stream.
- H⁺ 1 Ranunculus rhomboideus Goldie Prairie Buttercup
Characteristic of dry open woods and prairies, this plant was
last seen in High Park in 1933. It is unfortunate that it is
not likely still present in the park. Rather rare in Ontario.
Only other locations in Toronto area are at the Humber River
and Holland Landing.

- H⁺ Ranunculus sceleratus L. Cursed Crowfoot
Found on banks of Wendigo stream near Ranunculus acris.
- H⁺ Thalictrum dioicum L. Early Meadow Rue
Frequent in rich deciduous wooded slopes, often under thickets, especially in Wendigo Ravine.
- BERBERIDACEAE
- H⁺ Podophyllum peltatum L. May-Apple, Mandrake
Frequent in Area G. on east facing slope, with Actaea alba, Actaea rubra and Celastrus scandens. Flowers in spring, fruit edible.
- H⁺ E Berberis thunbergii D.C. Japanese Barberry
An escape from cultivation, this plant was found in open sandy meadows on hillside east of Grenadier Pond, just north of the hillside gardens.
- E Berberis vulgaris L. European Barberry
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- LAURACEAE
- H⁺ Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees. Sassafras
High Park and the Toronto area represents the northern limit of distribution for this species and it was used by Soper as one of eleven species to determine the limits of the Carolinian Zone in southern Ontario - found in open oak woodland in Area A.
- PAPAVERACEAE
- H⁺ * Chelidonium majus L. Celandine
Commonly found on disturbed grounds, especially along path at the southwest corner of Grenadier Pond (Area D).
- BRASSICACEAE
- H⁺ * Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br. Field Peppergrass
Common in ruderal sites throughout the park.
- H⁺ Lepidium densiflorum Schrader. Peppergrass
weed of lawns, fields and disturbed areas (paths, landfill sites, etc.).
- H⁺ Lepidium virginicum L. Virginian Peppergrass
- H⁺ * Thlaspi arvense L. Field Pennycress, Horsetweed
This species is only one of many noxious weeds which have completely covered the area of the toboggan run (in the middle of Area A) and are aggressively encroaching on native species.
- * Sisymbrium altissimum L. Tumble-mustard
Common weed of waste places.
- * Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. Hedge Mustard
- H⁺ 1 * Diploxys tenuifolia (L.) D.C. Wall-rocket
Common in fields, waste places, etc. throughout the part.

- Erucastrum gallicum (Willd.) O.E. Schultz. Dog Mustard
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ 1 * Brassica campestris L. Field Mustard
- H⁺ Brassica haber (D.C.) L. Wheeler Wild Mustard
In disturbed sites, a common weedy species
- H⁺ * Barbarea vulgaris R.Br. Winter Cress
var. arcuata (Opiz) Fries.
- H⁺ * Nasturtium officinale R.Br. True Watercress
Once very common on the shores of Grenadier Pond, now only a few plants may be found on the mud flats at the north end of the Pond.
- H⁺ * Rorippa islandica (Oeder.) Borbas Yellow Winter Cress,
Yellow Marsh Cress
- H⁺ 1 Cardamine pennsylvanica Mühl Pennsylvania Bittercress
Only collection is one made in 1927, by R.F. Cain. May still be present in waste places throughout the park.
Dentaria diphylla Michx. Two-leaved Toothwort
Reported by the T.F.N. in 1972, this species is a plant of rich deciduous beech-maple forests in calcareous soil. Probably found in ravines in the park.
- * Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic. Shepherd's Purse
A common weed of lawns (sodded) around park buildings and other heavy traffic areas.
- H⁺ 2 * Neslia paniculata (L.) Desv. Ball Mustard
Only collection was made in 1914 by T.J. Ivey from an area of "dry sand".
- * Descurainia Sophia (L.) Webb Flixweed
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- Erysimum cheiranthoides L. Wormseed Mustard
Present in open dry meadows and slightly disturbed habitats.
- H⁺ 1 * Erysimum inconspicuum (Wats.) MacMill. Wormseed Mustard
Only collection was made in 1927. Similar to E. cheiranthoides, but much more uncommon. Found in dry soil of prairies, plains and upland woods. Only record in York Halton and Peel Counties at southern limit of its range.
- H⁺ E Hesperis matronalis L. Dome's Rocket
An escape in slightly disturbed open areas, near paths.
- CRASSULACEAE
- 1 E Sedum acre L. Mossy Stonecrop, Wallpepper
Anonymous sight record from 1932.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

- H⁺ 2 Saxifraga virginensis Michx. Early Rock-Saxifrage
Only collection is that from "sandy hillsides" in 1905 by
A. Cosens.
- H⁺ 1 Tiarella cordifolia L. False Mitrewort, Foam-flower
A more northern species, occurring generally in rich woods.
Only report is from 1939. May well have disappeared from
deep ravines with their recent disturbance.
- H⁺ 1 Mitella diphylla L. Mitrewort
Another more northern species. Last record of its occurrence
in the parks from 1939. Might still be present in deep cool
areas of Spring Road ravine.
- H⁺ Ribes americanum Mrl. Wild Black Currant
An occasional shrub in rich woods.
- H⁺ E Ribes sativum Syme Currant

HAMAMELIDACEAE

- H⁺ 1 C Hamamelis mollis Oliv. Chinese witch-hazel
Only collection was made by L. T. Owens in 1957. Likely a
planted shrub near the hillside gardens.
- H⁺ Hamamelis virginiana L. Witch-hazel
A more southern species, this shrub is found in rich
deciduous thickets of Wendigo Ravine and Spring Road Ravine.
Flowers in autumn.

PLANTANACEAE

- Plantanus occidentalis L. Sycamore
Only a few trees seen, all of them in the rich woods west
of the main nature path northeast of Grenadier Pond.

ROSACEAE

- H⁺ 2 Spiraea alba DuRoi Meadow Sweet
Only report is a collection made in 1896. This plant may have
disappeared as wet swampy areas and shorelines were filled in
or "cleaned up".
- C Spiraea filaperdula = Filapendula hexapetala Gilib. Dropwort
Scattered specimens exist in the Spring Road ravine, usually near
clearings or other sites of frequent human activity.
- E Sorbaria sorbifolia (L) A.Br. False Spiraea
An occasional shrub noted along pathways in rich ravines east
of Colbourne Lodge.
- H⁺ 1 E Pyrus baccata L. Siberian Crabapple
- Sorbus decora (Sarg.) C.K. Schnerd. Mountain Ash
- H⁺ C Sorbus hybrida L. Hybrid Mountain Ash
Frequently planted among hillside gardens, east side of
Grenadier Pond.

- H⁺ Amelanchier sanguinea (Pursh.) D.C. Shadbush, Juneberry
Abundant in open areas of oak woods with Amelanchier spicata var. stolonifera, Gaylussacia baccata and Vaccinium angustifolium.
- H⁺ Amelanchier spicata (Lam.) K. Koch. Shadbush, Juneberry
var. stolonifera (Wieg.) Cing-Mars.
Locally abundant in open oak woodland Areas A & N with Vaccinium angustifolium, Myrica asplanifolium and Ceanothus americus. Some problems with the taxonomy of this genus exist.
- Crataegus sp.
Present in small numbers in rich ravines throughout the park. May be escaped from cultivation.
- H⁺ Rubus allegheniensis Porter Common Blackberry
Widespread in thicketed ravines in rich soil.
- H⁺ Rubus cf. arundelanus Blanchard Dewberry
- H⁺ 1 Rubus hispidus L. Hispid Dewberry
Only record is a collection made in 1931 by H. H. Brown.
- H⁺ Rubus odoratus L. Purple-flowering Raspberry
Frequent in rich moist slopes with Cornus sp. Viburnum, Lonicera and other Rubus species.
- H⁺ 1 Rubus pubescens Raf. Dwarf Blackberry
Latest record of this species is in 1941, when it was collected from Wendigo Ravine.
- H⁺ 2 Rubus recurvicaulis Blanch. Dewberry
Only record is in 1898 by Wm. Scott
- H⁺ Rubus strigosus Michx. Red Raspberry
var. canadensis (Richards) House
Probably the most common Rubus within the park.
- Fragaria vesca L. Woodland Strawberry
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972.
- H⁺ Fragaria virginiana Duschesne Field Strawberry
Widespread in open dry sandy sites, especially in the area northeast of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ 1 Potentilla anserina L. Silverweed
Last collection was in 1950 and listed this plant from the lakeshore south of High Park. It is unlikely that it is present within the park.
- H⁺ * Potentilla argentea L. Silvery-Cinquefoil
Frequent weed in disturbed soil along paths and above retaining walls on east side of Grenadier Pond. Frequently in dry sites.

- H⁺ Potentilla canadensis L. Canada Cinquefoil
Common Cinquefoil
Frequent in dry open woods and fields within the park.
- H⁺ * Potentilla intermedia L. Intermediate Cinquefoil
Plant of dry slightly disturbed habitats.
- H⁺ Potentilla norvegica L. Norwegian Cinquefoil
- H⁺ 2 Potentilla palustris (L.) Scop. Marsh Five-Finger
Only report was in 1898. listed as being in swamps and peat bogs. It is possible that this plant occurred in the swamp in the southeast corner of the park which in 1961 was completely destroyed.
- H⁺ 2 Potentilla paradoxa Nutt. Paradoxical Cinquefoil
Only report is by John Macoun in 1901. Unlikely still present in the park since its habitat (beach, bogs) has most likely been destroyed.
- H⁺ * Potentilla recta L. Rough-fruited Cinquefoil
Common weed of disturbed habitats throughout the park
- Potentilla simplex Michx. Common Cinquefoil
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- H⁺ Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michx.) Tratt. Barren Strawberry
Located near a path in Spring Road ravine in a dry sandy soil
- H⁺ Geum aleppicum Jacq. Yellow Avens
Present in dry sandy sites near stream leading into Grenadier Pond
- Geum canadense Jacq. Canada Avens
Present in slightly disturbed ground i.e. near pathways, in lawns, etc.
- H⁺ 2 Geum rivale L. Water or Purple Avens
Last collection was made by E.M. Walker in 1898, who listed its habitat as "swamps and low ground". Swamps in the park have been totally destroyed and with it this species.
- H⁺ Agrimonia gryposepala Wallr. Tall Agrimony
Frequent along sandy banks of both Spring Rd. stream and Wendigo stream.
- H⁺ Agrimonia pubescens Wallr. Hairy Agrimony
Found growing above retaining wall at southeast section of walkway around Grenadier Pond. Listed by Argus as rare in Ontario and Canada, this more southern species is known from only 3 other locations in Ontario, Kent Co. Simcoe Co. and the Humber River.
- H⁺ 1 Rosa blanda Ait. Smooth Rose
Last collection was made in 1959 from dry woods. (likely the open oak woodland northeast of Grenadier Pond).

- Rosa carolina L. Dwarf Rose
An occasional plant in hollows between Festuca ovina hummocks in open dry sandy meadows. This plant is at its northern limit in Ontario at High Park. The only other record from York, Halton and Peel Counties is from the Humber River.
- H⁺ 1 C Prunus c.f. avium L. Sweet Cherry
- H⁺ 1 E Prunus padus L. European Bird Cherry
- H⁺ Prunus pennsylvanica L.F. Pin cherry
An occasional tree in rich deciduous thickets, in Wendigo Ravine and Spring Road ravine.
- H⁺ Prunus serotina Ehrh. Black Cherry
Scattered mature trees occur throughout the park, most notably in Area A, the open oak woodland.
- H⁺ Prunus virginiana L. Choke Cherry
This species is very abundant along the west bank of the stream in Wendigo Ravine, and also in the steep slope between Deer Pen Road and Howard Road.
- FABACEAE
- H⁺ Lupinus perennis L. Wild Lupine
At one time the hillside east of Grenadier Pond was "blue with lupines". However, these western plants have been severely depleted and only scattered plants are found here in dry sandy sites.
- H⁺ Lupinus perennis L. Wild Lupine
The validity of this variety and its abundance in High Park cannot be determined without close examination of many plants. Possibly this variety intergrades with the species.
- O E Genista tinctorra L. Dyer's Greenweed
Was formerly present in Spring Road ravine, but has disappeared since approximately 1972.
- H⁺ * Medicago lupulina L. Black Medich
Common weed in lawns throughout the park, especially in areas of heavy traffic.
- H⁺ E Medicago sativa L. Alfalfa, Lucerne
This species, commonly cultivated is found with Lolium perenne dominating a landfill site at an area of erosion of the slope in Area A. No native species are found within this area, the soil of which differs drastically in composition and pH.
- Melilotus alba Desr. White Sweet Clover
Plant of ruderal habitats and slightly disturbed ground. Common near allotment gardens.
- * Melilotus officinalis (L.) Desr. Yellow Sweet Clover
Abundant in disturbed areas near allotment gardens.
- H⁺ 1 * Trifolium agrarium L. Hop Clover
Last collection made in 1954. A weed of roadsides.

- H⁺ * Trifolium arvense L. Rabbit foot Clover
An unusual introduced species from south Africa, this plant is found along paths in the open oak woodland to the east of Grenadier Pond. The only other location for this plant in the Toronto area is the Humber River area where it has likely been destroyed.
- H⁺ * Trifolium hybridum L. Alsike Clover
- H⁺ * Trifolium pratense L. Red Clover
Common weed of lawns and along paths in heavily used areas.
- H⁺ * Trifolium procumbens L. Low Hop Clover
- H⁺ * Trifolium repens L. White Clover
Common weed of lawns, along pathways and other disturbed sites.
- H⁺ E Robinia viscosa Vent. Clammy Locust, Rose acacia
- H⁺ 1 E Colutea arborescens L. Bladder senna
Distinctive with its papery, inflated pods, this plant was last collected in 1952.
- H⁺ Desmodium canadense (L.) D.C. Bush Tick Trefoil
Widespread on hillsides east of Grenadier Pond in dry sandy soil.
- H⁺ Desmodium glutinosum (Muhl.) Wood Wood Tick Trefoil
Locally present in Area E, on north facing hill on east side of Grenadier Pond near an eastward embayment of the pond.
- H⁺ Lespedeza capitata Michx. Bush Clover
A species with western affinities, locally common in dry sandy soil of open oak woodlands northeast of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Lespedeza hirta (L.) Hornem Rough Bush Clover
Much less common than *L. capitata*, this species is found near the toboggan run with Rosa carolina, Viola fimbriatula, Lechea intermedia and Helianthemum canadense. Also found in the Humber River area.
- Vicia americana Muhl. American Vetch
Reported by T.F.N. (1972) this species was not seen in 1976. Although it may still be present, it is much less common than Vicia cracca, the introduced species.
- H⁺ * Vicia cracca L. Tufted Vetch
Common dry hillsides and open meadows east of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Lathyrus palustris L. var. palustris Marsh Vetchling
Reported by T.F.N. (1972). Also collected at the Humber but not common in the Toronto region. More abundant further north.
- H⁺ Amphicarpa bracteata (L.) Fern Hog Peanet
var. bracteata
Extremely abundant in rich thickets, particularly along paths and semi disturbed sites.

- H⁺ * Euphorbia esula L. Leafy Spurge
Local patch on west bank of Grenadier Pond at south end
with Nepeta cataria and Chelidonium majus Celandine Poppy
Euphorbia maculata L. Spotted Spurge
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ 1 E Euphorbia marginata Pursh. Snow on the Mountain
Only collection was made in 1941 from "a dump at the north end
of Grenadier Pond" This dump is no longer present in the park.
- H⁺ * Euphorbia serpyllifolia Pers. Thyme leaved Spurge
Weed in lawns at the north end of Grenadier Pond, just
north of the Typha marsh
- ANACARDIACEAE
- H⁺ Rhus radicans L. Poison Ivy
Very abundant in all rich deciduous Maple - Beech woodland
slopes throughout the park.
- H⁺ Rhus typhina L. Staghorn Sumac
Large colony present in dry sandy hillside east of Grenadier
pond just north of the hillside gardens.
- CELASTRACEAE
- H⁺ Celastrus scandens L. Climbing Bittersweet
Common and widespread in rich wooded ravines throughout
the park.
- ACERACEAE
- H⁺ Acer Negundo L. Box Elder, Manitoba Maple
Present at north end of the park. Probably planted at one
time.
- C Acer platanoides L. Norway Maple
Cultivated specimens occur here and there throughout
the park.
- H⁺ Acer rubrum L. Red Maple
Found in rich woods, on west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- Acer saccharum Marsh. Sugar Maple
Found associating with Fagus grandiflora and Acer rubrum
on west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H_ Acer spicatum Lam. Mountain Maple
Present in rich woods particularly in ravines to the north of
Grenadier Pond.
- HIPPOCASTANACEAE
- C Aesculus hippocastanum L. Horse Chestnut
Many planted specimens found near Colbourne Lodge.

Hypericum prolificum L. Shrubby St. John's-wort

Listed by Argus (1975) as rare in Ontario and Canada, this shrubby St. John's-wort was located in area I, in an isolated spot on the top of a hill, right beside a path. Possibly planted. New record for York, Halton and Peel Counties and only 3rd record from Ontario.

H 2 Triadenum virginicum (L.) Raf. Marsh St. John's-wort

Only record is a collection in 1896, from a marshy area. Since most wet places, (marshes, bogs, swamps) have been destroyed, it is probably no longer in the park.

CISTACEAE

H⁺ 2 Helianthemum bicknelli Fern. Frost weed

Listed by Argus (1975) as rare in Ontario and Canada. Last record was in 1911. A southern species which may have disappeared from the park, close examination is needed to distinguish it from the following species.

H⁺ Helianthemum canadense (L.) Michx. Frostweed

An infrequent plant of dry open sandy meadows, with Convolvulus spithameus, Leechea intermedia and Campanula rotundifolia

H⁺ Leechea intermedia Leggett. Pinweed

The more common species, it occurs with Helianthemum canadense (L.) Michx. as well as Lespedeza capitata. Known from only 3 locations in York, Halton & Peel Counties.

H 1 Leechea minor L. Pinweed

var. maritima (Legge H.) Gray

Listed by Argus as rare in Ontario and Canada, last record was a collection made in 1949.

VIOLACEAE

H⁺ 2 Viola adunca Sm. Hooked Spur Violet

var. Minor (Hook.) Fern.

Only record is in 1910 by T. J. Ivey.

H⁺ 2 Viola blanda Willd. Sweet White Violet

Last record made in 1894.

H⁺ 1 Viola cucullata Ait. Blue Marsh Violet

Only collection made in 1939.

H⁺ 1 Viola eriocarpa Schw. var. leiocarpa Fern. Smooth yellow violet

Only collection made in 1939.

H⁺ Viola fimbriatula Ait. Northern Downy Violet

Scattered throughout the park in depressions between hummocks of Festuca ovina often in mowed areas. Soil - dry, sandy.

H⁺ 2 Viola pallens (Banks) Brainerd Wild Shite Violet

Only collection made in 1907 by T. J. Ivey. Found along cold streams. Habitat has likely disappeared.

- Viola papilionacea Pursh. Common Blue Violet
Recorded by T. F. N. in 1972.
- H⁺ Viola pubescens Ait. Downy Yellow Violet
Recorded by T. F. N. in 1972.
- H⁺ 2 Viola selhirkii Pursh. Great Spurred Violet
Last collection made in 1898. Habitat shady ravines.
- H⁺ 2 Viola striata Ait. Pale Violet, Cream Violet
Only collection made was in 1894.
- ELAEAGNACEAE
- H Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt. Buffaloberry, Soapberry
This shrub was known to be present on the dry open hillside east of Spring Road. However, an extensive search this year failed to locate it, and it may no longer be present in the park.
- LYTHRACEAE
- H⁺ * Lythrum salicaria L. Purple Loosestrife
Abundant along wet banks on west shore of Grenadier Pond.
- H Decodon verticillatus (L.) Ell. Water Willow Swamp Loosestrife
Once much more abundant, due to dredging, now confined to 3 plants located just north of a large log on the west shore of Grenadier Pond in about 2 feet of water. Only other location in Metropolitan Toronto is in the Humber River.
- ONAGRACEAE
- H⁺ Epilobium angustifolium L. Fireweed
ssp. circumvagum Mosq.
- Epilobium coloratum Biehler Purple leaved Willowherb
A few scattered plants were found on the edged of a wet Leersigoryzoides and Polygonum natans meadow.
- H⁺ * Epilobium hirsutum L. Hairy Willowherb
Occurring in patches in wet places in ravines, notably Wendigo Ravine and Spring Road Ravine.
- Epilobium strictum Muhl. Small Willowherb
Recorded as Epilobium densum Raf. by T.F.N. (1972) which is an older name.
- H⁺ Oenothera biennis L. Common Evening Primrose
Common weed of disturbed areas throughout the park.
- H⁺ Oenothera parviflora L. Small-flowered Evening Primrose
Recorded by T.F.N. in 1972.
- Circaea quadrisulcata (Mxsim.) Franch. & Sav. Enchanter's Nightshade
Abundant along pathways, stairs, etc, and near allotment gardens.
- HALORAGACEAE
- 1 Myrraphyllum sp. Water Milfoil
Anonymous sight record in 1932 reports this species as present.
Was not seen in 1976.

ARALIACEAE

- H Aralia nudicaulis L. Wild Sarsaparilla
Frequent in rich moist woods leading to Wendigo Ravine.
- H Aralia racemosa L. False Spikenard
Scattered plants throughout the park in moist rich woodlands and ravines.

APIACEAE

- Sanicula marilandica L. Black Snakeroot
- Osmorhiza claytoni *Michx.) Clarke Sweet Cicely
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- Cicuta maculata L. Water Hemlock
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- H Cicuta bulbifera L. Bulblet-bearing Water Hemlock
Only location known in the park is in the marsh at the southwest corner of Grenadier Pond.
- H Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) D.C. Honewort, Wild Chervil
- H 1 Taenidia integerrima (L.) Yellow Pimpernel
Only record of this species is a collection by P.V. Krothov in 1933.
- H Heracleum lanatum Michx. Cow Parsnip, Masterwort
- H⁺ * Daucus carota L. Queen Anne's Lace
Common weed of disturbed fields, particularly the south facing hillside at the extreme north end of Grenadier Pond.

CORNACEAE

- H Cornus alternifolia L.F. Pagoda Dogwood, Green Osier
Found in rich woods and thickets. Not common.
- H Cornus canadensis L. Bunchberry, Dwarf Cornel
A species with more northern affinities, this plant is locally abundant in cool deep ravines in rich soil under thickets.
- H Cornus rugosa Lam. Round leaved Dogwood
Common shrub in rich ravines and slopes, occurring especially in Wendigo Ravine (Area B) and Spring Road Ravine (Area M).
- H Cornus stolonifera Michx. Red Osier Dogwood
Common in moist sites in ravines, often beside streams.

EROCACEAE

- H 2 Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Bart. Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa
The last collection was made in 1897. Likely no longer present in the park. While there is only 1 other location for this plant in York, Halton or Peel Counties, it is much more common further north.
- Monotropa uniflora L. Indian Pipe
Scattered patches of ca. 20 plants found under oaks or open ground in Area A, on open oak woodland. Flowers in early July.
- H 1 C Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) D.C. Sourwood, Sorrel tree
Native as far north as Pennsylvania, this plant was probably cultivated here.

- H⁺ Epiqaea repens L. Trailing Arbutus, Mayflower
 Considered an endangered plant in Ontario due to picking of it and transplanting (P.M. Catling) this plant is found in only two isolated patches in Spring Road Ravine, in dry sandy soil, precariously near a main path.
- H⁺ 2 Gaultheria hispidula (L.) Muhl. Creeping Snowberry
 Only collection was made in 1907 from a swamp. Swamps were destroyed continually with the largest being filled in in 1960-61, and this plant has probably permanently disappeared.
- H⁺ Gaultheria procumbens L. Wintergreen, Checkerberry
 A more northern species, this plant is found in a couple of patches in dry sandy soil in open locations on the east side of the park.
- H⁺ Gaylussacia baccata (Wang.) K. Koch. Black Huckelberry
 Locally present in open oak woodlands on east side of Grenadier Pond, and to a lesser extent the east side of the park. Associates include Vaccinium angustifolium, Amelanchier spicata var. stoloni Myrica asplenifolia and Pteridium aquilinum. Only 3 other locations in York, Halton & Peel Counties.
- H⁺ Vaccinium angustifolium Ait. Blueberry, Low Sweet Blueberry
 The most common blueberry in High Park. Occurs on dry sandy sites throughout the park, particularly on the hillside to the east of Grenadier Pond.
- Vaccinium corymbosum L. Blueberry
 Reported by P.M. Catling, 1971.
- H⁺ Vaccinium myrtilloides Michx. Velvet Leaf Blueberry
 This species occurs with Vaccinium angustifolium on the east side of High Park in open sandy locations.
- H⁺ Vaccinium pallidum Ait. Low Blueberry
 Often called Vaccinium vacillans, this genus has been recently revised. An unusual plant in Ontario, it is found on dry open sandy hillsides on the east shore of Grenadier Pond. This species is extremely located in Ontario to about 5 locations and is close to the northern limits of its distribution in High Park.
- PRIMULACEAE
- H Lysimachia x producta (Gray) Fern. Hybrid Loosestrife
 A fertile hybrid of Lysimachia terrestris and Lysimachia quadrifolia, several plants were found growing with their parents in Area G at the bottom of a hill. This is the only location in York, Halton and Peel Counties for this plant.
- H Lysimachia ciliata L. Fringed Loosestrife
 Frequent along shores of stream leading into north end of Grenadier Pond.
- H Lysimachia quadrifolia L. Whorled Loosestrife
 Growing on dry sandy soil in open oak woodland, not very abundant.
- H Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP. Yellow Loosestrife, Swamp Candles
 Found with Lysimachia thyrsiflora L. on west side of Grenadier Pond in low wet ground.

- H Lysimachia thyrsiflora L. Tufted Loosestrife
Found on west bank of Grenadier Pond, in wet soil.
- H Trientalis borealis Raf. Starflower
A less common species, this plant is found in deep cool ravines in rich soil, with Trillium sp. Cornus canadensis, Mitella diphylla, etc.
- H⁺ * Anagallis arvensis L. Pimpernel
Weedy species found along east bank of Grenadier Pond.
- Dodecatheon meadia L. Shooting Star
- GENTIANACEAE
- H⁺ 2 Gentianella crinita (Froel.) G. Don. Fringed Gentian
 ssp. crinita
The last collection of this plant was reported from "sandy clay soil, west side of Grenadier Pond". Habitat is probably destroyed. Other locations in Toronto include the Humber River and Toronto Island.
- H⁺ 2 Gentianella quinquefolia (L.) Small. Stiff Genian
 ssp. quinquefolia
The last collection for this plant was made in 1907 from dry soil. It has not been seen since. Only two other locations in York, Halton & Peel Counties exist for this plant, the Humber Plains which are probably destroyed and the Don Valley.
- H 2 Menyanthes trifoliata L. Buckbean
An undated but old specimen reports this specimen from marshes in Grenadier Pond. It is possible that this habitat has been largely destroyed.
- APOCYNACEAE
- H⁺ Apocynum androsaemifolium L. Dogbane
Found in rich woodlands west side of Grenadier Pond and on east facing slopes in Area G.
- H Apocynum cannabinum L. Indian Hemp
First collected in 1932, but reported in the park as recently as 1972. Only 4 other locations are known in the Toronto area, Erindale, Humber Plains, Scarborough Bluffs and Toronto Island.
- ASCLEPIADACEAE
- H⁺ 0 Asclepias exaltata L. Poke Milkweed
Listed by Argus (1975) as a rare plant in Ontario, this plant was present on the west bank of the stream, in Spring Road Ravine before its habitat was destroyed in 1972.
- H⁺ Asclepias syriaca L. Common Milkweed
Common in disturbed sites near T.T.C. loop on east side of park, near allotment gardens and in the toboggan run near Grenadier Pond.

- H⁺ 1 Asclepias tuberosa L. Butterflyweed Pleurisy Root
 A species with prairie western affinities. Was formerly (1941) present in the northwest section of the park in sandy soil. Only two other locations in the Toronto area (Erindale and Humber River).
- H⁺ E Cynanchum nigrum (L.) Pers. Black Swallow-wort
 Common garden escape rapidly spreading in disturbed ravines throughout the Toronto area.
- CONVOLVULACEAE
- * Convolvulus arvensis L. Field Bindweed
 Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- H Convolvulus sepium L. Hedge Bindweed
 An unusual species, this plant is found in one of five locations in York, Halton and Peel Counties.
- H Convolvulus spithameus L. Low Bindweed, Upright Bindweed
 An unusual plant in the Toronto area, found in dry sandy ground, on the Humber River and at Erindale, Peel Co. Scattered plants occur throughout the dry open sandy woodland on the east side of Grenadier Pond.
- HYDROPHYLLACEAE
- Hydrophyllum virginianum L. Virginia Waterleaf
 Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- BORAGINACEAE
- H⁺ 2 Hackelia virginiana (L.) Johnst. Beggar's Lice, Stickseed
 Only collection was made in 1896. No other records are known. May still be present as its habitat dry or moist upland woods have not been destroyed. Present in various sites in the Toronto area.
- E Borago officinalis L. Borage
- H⁺ Myosotis laxa Lehm. Small flowered Forget-Me-Not
 One extensive patch in a low seepage springy area feeding into the stream in Wendigo Ravine.
- H * Echium vulgare L. Viper's Bugloss, Blueweed
 Common weed of disturbed and ruderal sites.
- VERBENACEAE
- Verbena hastata L. Blue Vervain
 Abundant in disturbed sites throughout the park.
- Verbena urticifolia L. Nettle leaved (White) Vervain
 Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- LAMIACEAE
- H 2 Teucrium canadense L. Germander, Wood sage
 Only record is a collection made in 1896.

- H Scutellaria galericulata L. Common Skullcap
Listed by the T.F.N. (1972) as Scutellarra spilobifolia
- * Nepeta cataria L. Catnip
Common in disturbed sites. One large patch exists on the west side of Grenadier Pond at the southern end, just north of the marsh.
- H * Glechoma hederacea L. Gill-over-the-Ground
Local patches occur in wet areas Ground Ivy
near banks of stream in Wendigo Ravine.
- Dracocephalum parviflorum Ntt. Dragonhead
Found in disturbed areas along pathways.
- H * Prunella vulgaris L. Heal All, Self heal
Weed of disturbed ground, pathways, old fields, etc.
- H 2 * Lamium aplexicaule L. Henbit
Only record is a collection made in 1891 by J. White.
- H * Leonurus cardiaca L. Motherwort
Common weed of disturbed areas, particularly abundant in area of the toboggan run.
- Stachys palustris L. Woundwort
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H Monarda fistulosa L. Wild Bergamot
Abundant in Area F in disturbed old open area with many paths. Occurs with Desmodium canadense and Solidago juncea
- Lycopus americanus Muhl. Water Horehound
Less abundant than the European species, this plant occurs along the west bank of Grenadier Pond in the same habitat as Lycopus europaeus L.
- H⁺ * Lycopus europaeus L. European Water Horehound
Very abundant along west bank of Grenadier Pond, and in edges of north Typha marsh.
- Lycopus uniflorus Michx. Common Bugleweed
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- Mentha arvensis L. Field Mint
Common weed of disturbed habitats.
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ E Mentha gentilis L. Mint
A garden escape, found in disturbed ground near allotment gardens. One other location known from York, Halton, Peel Counties, the Humber River. Only three locations known in Ontario.
- SOLANACEAE
- H⁺ E Lycium halimifolium Mill. Matrimony Vine
An unusual garden escape, found near houses in a disturbed area beside the marsh in the southwest corner of Grenadier Pond. Only one other location in York, Halton & Peel Co.

- H⁺ Physalis heterophylla Nees. Clammy Ground Cherry
var. heterophylla
Found in old field, much disturbed on a hillside just south of Bloor Street, at extreme north end of Wendigo Ravine.
- E Physalis peruviana L. Cape Gooseberry
Three or four isolated plants were found along a well used path near the hillside gardens, but in a wild area. Rhus typhina, Festuca ovina were associates.
- H⁺ * Solanum dulcamara L. Climbing Bittersweet
Abundant in rich deciduous woodlands and moist ravines throughout the park.
- H Solanum nigrum L. Black Nightshade
Reported by T.F.N. (1972)
- SCROPHULARIACEAE
- H⁺ * Verbascum blattaria L. Moth Mullein
Three or four plants located at the top of a ravine just west of Howard Road. Associates included Hemerocallis fulva. At southern species, only 2 other locations in York, Halton, Peel Counties are known.
- H * Verbascum thapsus L. Common Mullein
Much more common, found extensively in disturbed habitats.
- H * Linaria vulgaris Hill. Common Toadflax, Butter
Common weed of all disturbed slopes in the park. and Eggs
- H Chelone glabra L. Turtlehead
Reported by T.F.N. (1972) but the habitat for this plant (marshy shores along Spring Road stream) appear to have been disturbed. Further searches may yet find this plant.
Penstemon digitalis Nutt. Foxglove, Beard tongue
Planted in wildflower garden on northwest bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H 2 Mimulus glabratus HBR. Monkey flower
var. fremontii (Benth.) Grant
Last record was a collection in 1922 by S. L. Thompson. Considered by Argus (1975) to be rare in Ontario.
Mimulus moschatus Dougl. Mushflower
Anonymous sight record made in 1932.
- H 1 Veronica americana (Raf.) Schw. American Brooklime
Latest collection made in 1927. Habitat is brooks and ditches. Few of these wet places have remained undisturbed and this plant has likely disappeared.
- H⁺ * Veronica arvensis L. Corn Speedwell
A common weed of lawns
Veronica officinalis L. Common Speedwell
Listed by T.F.N. in 1972 as present in the park. Widespread in disturbed open sites.

- H Veronica peregrina L. Neckweed, Purslane, Speedwell
Common in disturbed sites throughout the park.
- H⁺ Gerardia purpurea L. Small flowered Gerardia
var. parviflora Nutt.
Listed by T.F.N. in 1972, but not seen in 1976. May still be present in moist sandy soil along shores of streams.
- H⁺ 2 Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl. Slender Gerardia
var. parviflora Nutt.
Listed by Argus (1975) as rare in Ontario, this species was last collected from High Park in 1920's. Found on Toronto Island in sandy soil.
- H⁺ 0 Aureolaria pedicularia (L.) Raf. Fern leaved False Foxglove
Listed by Argus 1975 as rare in Canada and Ontario, this plant is found in only the Humber & Toronto junction in the Toronto area. Formerly one plant was located just north of the present day toboggan run, but was killed either by weed spray or overgrowth.
- H⁺ Pedicularis canadensis L. Early Wood-betony
Common lousewort
An unusual species in the Toronto area.
Other locations include the Humber River and the Rouge River. A colony of about 20 plants is found growing in a dry sandy meadow near Spring Road Ravine.
- H⁺ 2 Pedicularis lanceolata Michx. Swamp Lousewort
Only one specimen was collected from the west side of Grenadier Pond in 1914. Its habitat (wet swamps) has largely been destroyed and the ground is much more disturbed now. It is unlikely that it is still in the park. Only other location in York, Halton and Peel Counties is the Humber.
- LENTIBULARIACEAE
- H 1 Utricularia vulgaris L. Great Bladderwort
Only collection is from Grenadier Pond in 1936. Either very rare or absent from the pond now, since many areas of the pond were dredged.
- PLANTAGINACEAE
- * Plantago lanceolata L. Lance-leaved Plantain
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ * Plantago major L. Broad leaved Plantain
Common in disturbed areas in lawns, paths, etc.
- H 1 * Plantago psyllium L. Whorled Plantain
Only one collection from the west shore of Grenadier Pond, in 1929. At that time only one plant.
- H⁺ Plantago rugelli Decne. Rugel's Plantain
Common in disturbed sites along paths, in lawns, etc. throughout the park.

RUBIACEAE

- Mitchella repens L. Partridgeberry
One patch found growing in a cool shaded ravine on the west side of the stream in Spring Road Ravine. An unusual plant in Metropolitan Toronto.
- Galium aparine L. Cleavers
Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ Galium boreale L. Northern Bedstraw
Found in dry open sandy sites in open oak woodland.
- CAPRIFOLIACEAE
- H Sambucus canadensis L. Common Elder, Black Elderberry
Scattered shrubs in rich ravines.
- H⁺ Viburnum acerifolium L. Maple leaved Viburnum
Found in Wendigo Stream ravine with Cornus rugosa, Corylus cornuta, and Alnus rugosa
- H Viburnum lentago L. Sheepberry, Nannyberry
Present in rich thicketed ravines with Corylus cornuta, Cornus rugosa and Viburnum acerifolium.
- Viburnum trilobum Highbush Cranberry
= Viburnum opulus L. var. americanum Ait.
Reported by the T.F.N. in 1972.
- O E Viburnum plicatum Thunb. Japanese Hobblebush
Formerly known from west bank of stream in Spring Road ravine but a search was unable to locate these plants.
- H Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake Snowberry
Reported in 1972 by T.F.N.
- H 1 E Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake Snowberry Cultivated
Var. laevigatus Fern.
Only record is a collection made in 1954 by L. T. Owens
- H⁺ 2 Linnaea borealis L. Twinflower
Only collection was made in 1886. May have been found with other northern species in Spring Road ravine.
- H⁺ E Lonicera x bella Zabel. Honeysuckle
Although positive identification was not possible because no flowers were available, a tentative identification was made on the basis of orange berries and the pubescence on the leaves.
- H 1 Lonicera canadensis Marsh. Fly Honeysuckle
Found in Area I, hillside to the east of former swamp, in southeast corner of the park.
- H⁺ Lonicera dioica L. Wild Honeysuckle
Glaucous Honeysuckle
A semi-trailing species with bright red berries. Widespread in rich thickets and shrubby ravines throughout the park.

- H⁺ E Lonicera morrowi Gray Morrow's Honeysuckle
An unusual garden escape. Found growing in Area I along with Lonicera dioica and Lonicera canadensis, two native species.
- H⁺ E Lonicera tatarica L. Tatarian Honeysuckle
A cultivated specimen found in slightly disturbed ravines especially on hillside west of Grenadier Pond.
- H⁺ Diervilla lonicera Mill. Bush Honeysuckle
A low shrub, found growing in dry open sandy meadows with Berberis thurbergii on hillside east of Grenadier Pond.
- CUCURBITACEAE
- H⁺ Echinocystis lobata (Michx.) T & G. Wild Cucumber
Trailing over Cornus and Viburnum sp. particularly in semi-disturbed habitats, edges of paths etc. in rich deciduous ravines throughout the park.
- H⁺ Sicyos angulatus L. Bur Cucumber
A much less common species than the one above, the Toronto area is the only locality known in York, Halton, and Peel Counties. High Park represents a new location within the Toronto area.
- CAMPANULACEAE
- H 2 Campanula aporinoides Pursh. Marsh Bellflower
- H⁺ * Campanula rapunculoides L. Creeping Bellflower
Frequent in dry open sandy sites in Area A, especially along the paths. Associates include Andropogon scoparius, Festuca ovina, Campanula rotundifolia.
- H⁺ Campanula rotundifolia L. Harebell
- LOBELIACEAE
- H 2 Lobelia inflata L. Indian Tobacco
Only report is in 1895 by W. H. McNairn, in open dry woods.
- ASTERACEAE
- H⁺ Eupatorium maculatum L. Joe-Pye-Weed
Common in north end marsh in paths trampled through it. Occurs with Lycopus europaeus and Lythrum salicaria.
- H Eupatorium perfoliatum L. Boneset
Common in disturbed sites.
- Eupatorium rugosum Houtt. White Snakeroot
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972 and P.M. Catling in 1973.
- H⁺ Liatris cylindracea Michx. Blazing Star
High Park represents the easternmost location for this species in Ontario which is primarily western in its affinities. It's only other known locality in York, Halton & Peel Co. is in the Humber plains, where it is not protected, and where much of the habitat has been destroyed.

- H⁺ 1 Solidago bicolor L. Silver Rod
var. bicolor L.
Only collection is in 1954. There is some problems in distinguishing it from the following species.
- H⁺ Solidago bicolor L. var. concolor T.G. Hairy Goldenrod
Called S. hispida by T.F.N. (1972) found in dry open sandy hillsides especially in Area A. Locally abundant only.
- Solidago caesia L. Blue stemmed Goldenrod
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972, this Goldenrod is not abundant in High Park. Occurs in patches in open area near Spring Road Ravine.
- H⁺ Solidago canadensis L. Canada Goldenrod
Widespread in open areas of the park, often in association with disturbed ground and weedy species.
- H Solidago flexicaulis L. Zigzag Goldenrod,
Broad-leaved Goldenrod
Found in rich woods, often with Aster macrophyllus and Amphicarpa bracteata.
- H⁺ 2 Solidago gigantea Ait. Late Goldenrod
Only collection was made in 1920 by S.L. Thompson.
- Solidago graminifolia (L.) Salisb. Grass-leaved Goldenrod
Locally abundant along west bank of stream in Spring Road Ravine.
- H Solidago juncea Ait. Early Goldenrod
Widespread in open dry areas throughout the park, this is the earliest flowering Goldenrod, blooming as early as July 15.
- H⁺ Solidago nemoralis Ait. Gray Goldenrod
Scattered patches occur throughout the open dry areas of the park, often with Solidago hispidis and Aster lateriflorus.
- Solidago patula Muhl. Rough-leaved Goldenrod
One plant only known in the park, this occurs in Wendigo Ravine, close to the creek. Other locations for this unusual Goldenrod include Humber River, York Co. and Pottageville.
- H⁺ Solidago squarrosa Muhl. Stout Goldenrod
Locally abundant in Area M with Solidago caesia in a relatively dry sandy site.
- H Aster azureus Lindl. Shy blue Aster, Azure Aster
One extensive patch exists in the park at the north end of the nature trail. This area is considerably disturbed, however, and steps should be taken to protect this unusual more southern species which Argus lists as rare in Ontario.
- H Aster cordifolius L. Heart-leaved Aster
A common species, often found in semi-disturbed sites in rich woods at the bottom of ravines.
- H Aster ericoides L. Heath Aster
Found throughout the open oak woodland (A) with Andropogon scoparius, Festuca ovina and Solidago hispidus.

- 0 Aster laevis L. Smooth Aster
Formerly present on west bank of stream in Spring Road Ravine, at the north end near the sculpture area; a landslide occurred here in 1972 and the area was sodded over.
- Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britt. Calico Aster
Occurs in open dry sandy meadows with Aster ericoides and Solidago juncea especially in Area A and N.
- H⁺ Aster macrophyllus L. Large-leaved Aster
Locally abundant in open oak woodland and the top of a rich wooded slope. Can occur with Helianthus sp. and Amphicarpa bracteata.
- H⁺ Aster novae-angliae L. New England Aster
Widespread in semi-disturbed habitats.
- H⁺ Aster puniceus L. Swamp Aster,
Purple-stemmed Aster
Locally abundant in wet areas in Wendigo Ravine and along the creek in Spring Road Ravine.
- Aster sagittifolius Willd. Arrow-leaved Aster
Reported by P.M. Catling in 1971 as a sight record only, he feels this record may be invalid, since a detailed examination of the plant is necessary for an exact identification.
- 0 Aster schreberi Nees. Schreber's Aster
Listed by T.F.N. in 1972, there are now doubts that this species was correctly identified. Probably it has never existed in High Park.
- H⁺ Aster simplex Willd. Panicked Aster
Found in low moist shaded thickets on the slopes of Wendigo Ravine.
- Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. Annual Daisy Fleabane
Listed by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ Erigeron philadelphicus L. Common Fleabane
Philadelphia Fleabane
Found in dry open sandy meadows with Helianthemum canadense and Campanula rotundifolia.
- H 2 Erigeron pulchellus Michx. Robin's Plantain
Listed by Argus (1975) as rare in Canada and Ontario, the only collection for this species was made in 1890 by J. White.
- H⁺ Conyza canadensis (L.) Crong. Horseweed, Canada Fleabane
A common species of dry open disturbed ground, particularly on the east side of High Park.
- H Antennaria neglecta Greene Pussy Toes
Found in low depressions between hummocks of Fescue grass, in dry sandy hillsides, often along semi-disturbed sites such as paths.
- H⁺ Silphium perfoliatum L. Cup Plant
Listed by Soper as one of the eleven species used to determine the Carolinian Zone of Ontario. High Park represents the northern limit of this species. Listed by Argus as rare in Ontario and Canada. About 10 plants found in Area E near a stairway.

- H⁺ Ambrosia artemisifolia L. Common Ragweed
Common in all disturbed areas of the park.
- H⁺ Xanthium strumarium L. Cocklebur
Common in disturbed sites in toboggan run, and allotment gardens.
- H 2 Rudbeckia hirta L. Black-eyed Susan
Only collection was in 1910 by T. J. Ivey.
- H⁺ Helianthus decapetalus L. Thin-leaved Sunflower
Abundant in patches in open oak Ten-petalled Sunflower
woodland habitats. Flowers later than Helianthus divaricatus
(August - September).
- H⁺ Helianthus divaricatus L. Woodland Sunflower
Growing in patches throughout open oak woodland, often
occurs with above species, but alowers earlier (i.e. late
July) rather than August.
- Helianthus tuberosus L. Jerusalem artichoke
Patch of about 50 plants located on west side of toboggan
run. Most plants were over 6 feet tall.
- H⁺ 1 Coreopsis lanceolata L. Lance-leaved Coreopsis
Only collection was in 1941 at Tickseed
"Northwest end of Grenadier Pond, sandy soil of dump".
This dump is no longer in existence and likely the plant has
also disappeared.
- H⁺ Bidens cernua L. Nodding Bur-Marigold
Reported by P.M. Catling (1971) in wet ground at the edge
of Grenadier Pond.
- Bidens frondosa L. Beggar-ticks
Found in disturbed sites along pathways, in rich ravines.
- H⁺ 2 Bidens tripartita L. Sticktight
Only collection in 1895 by M. Wilkes in "swamp". Possibly
occurred in the swampy area in the southeast corner of the park.
- * Galinsoga ciliata (Ref.) Blake Hairy Galinsoga
Common weed along paths and near allotment gardens in High Park.
- H⁺ * Anthemis cotula L. Mayweed
Weed of disturbed sites, lawns, pathways and ruderal sites in
general.
- H⁺ Achillea millefolium L. Common Yarrow
Weedy species of disturbed ground, old fields, allotment
gardens, and as an occasional weed in lawns.
- H⁺ Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter Pineapple-weed
Common weed of lawns and other disturbed areas (e.g. along
paths, etc.)
- H⁺ * Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L. Ox-eye Daisy
Found in disturbed sites, old fields, and area around allotment
gardens.

- * Tanacetum vulgare L. Common Tansy
Found in disturbed hillside near toboggan run on east shore of Grenadier Pond.
- H 2 * Artemisia biennis Willd. Biennial Wormwood
- H Artemisia campestris L. ssp. borealis Wormwood
(Pall.) Hall & Clem.
Common plant of disturbed ground in Toronto.
- H Artemisia campestris L. ssp. caudata Wormwood
(Michx.) Hall & Clem.
Common plant of disturbed ground.
- * Artemisia vulgaris L. Mugwort
A less common weed of roadside and waste places. Other locations in York, Halton & Peel Counties include Toronto Island, and Snelgrove, Peel Co.
- H⁺ * Tussilago farfara L. Coltsfoot
A European introduction. One extensive patch at the bottom of a disturbed hillside at northeast side of Grenadier Pond. Flowers are precocious.
- H 1 Petasites frigidus (L.) Fries. Butterbur, Sweet Coltsfoot
var. palmatum (Ait.) Cronq.
Only collection was made in 1933. Possibly occurred at edges of swampy area in southeast corner of the park which was destroyed in 1960-61.
- H 2 Erechtites hieracifolia (L) Raf. Pilewort Fireweed
Only report was a collection made in the 1920's from "broken lowland". Only 6 locations for this plant in York, Halton and Peel Counties.
- H⁺ * Senecio vulgaris L. Common Groundsel
Weed of disturbed habitats, lawns, old fields, by pathways, etc.
- * Arctium lappa L. Great Burdock
Anonymous report 1932 listed it as present in the park. Rather rare in Ontario, the only locations for this plant in York, Halton & Peel are from Oakville, Snelgrove and the Humber River.
- * Arctium minus Schk. Common Burdock
Common in disturbed sites particularly the toboggan run and landfill sites.
- H⁺ * Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. Canada Thistle
Abundant in grossly disturbed habitat, especially the base of the toboggan run.
- H⁺ 1 Cirsium muticum Michx. Swamp Thistle
Only collection was made in 1953 by L. T. Owens. Probably grew in wet sites, in low lying ground. Only 3 other locations in York, Halton & Peel Counties.

- * Cirsium vulgare (Savi.) Tenore Ball Thistle
Abundant and prolific in toboggan run area, east shore of Grenadier Pond.
- * Cichorium intybus L. Chicory
Common and abundant in disturbed areas throughout the park.
- * Lapsana communis L. Nipplewort
Reported by T.F.N. (1972). An uncommon weed in the Toronto area, found in the Humber River area and in Snelgrove, Peel County.
- H⁺ * Tragopogon dubius Scop. Lemon-yellow Goatsbeard
Present in disturbed sites at north end of Wendigo Ravine.
- * Tragopogon pratensis L. Common Yellow Goatsbeard
- H⁺ * Taraxacum officinale Weber. Common Dandelion
Common weed of lawns, pathways and other disturbed sites throughout the park.
- H * Sonchus arvensis L. Field Sow Thistle
var. glabrescens Guenth, Grab & Wimm.
- H⁺ * Sonchus asper (L.) Hill. Spiny-leaved Sow Thistle
Weedy of disturbed habitats, often at the junction of mowed and natural areas. Particularly abundant in the toboggan run.
- * Sonchus oleraceus L. Common Annual Sow Thistle
Common weed of disturbed sites.
- H Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fern. Blue Lettuce
Lactuca canadensis L. Canada Lettuce
Reported by T.F.N. in 1972.
- * Lactuca serriola L. Prickly Lettuce
Widespread in disturbed areas of the park.
- * Lactuca serriola L. Prickly Lettuce
var. integrata Gren & Godr.
A lobeless variety. Reported by T.F.N. (1972).
- H⁺ * Crepis tectorum L. Hawk's beard
A rather unusual plant of slightly disturbed ground in dry sandy soil. Found along pathways in Area A, the open oak woodland. New record for the park. Only second record for York County. First location is Cherry Street Beach in sandy soil.
- H Prenanthes alba L. Rattlesnake Root,
White lettuce
Present in rich deciduous woodlands, west bank of Grenadier Pond.
- H Prenanthes altissima L. Tall White Lettuce
Present in rich woodlands particularly along disturbed areas such as pathways.

- Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh. Lion's Foot
Present in rich deciduous woodlands, along pathways.
- * Hieracium aurantiacum L. King-devil
An occasional weed along pathways in dry open oak woodlands.
- * Hieracium pratense Tausch. Yellow Hawkweed
One plant noticed growing at south end of enclosed area
around Catfish Pond in southeast corner of High Park.
- H⁺ Hieracium canadense Michx. Canada Hawkweed
var. fasciculatum (Pursh.) Fern.
Occasionally seen along pathways in dry sandy meadows
in open oak woodland.
- H⁺ Hieracium c.f. canadense Michx. Canada Hawkweed
This plant while most resembling this species is much south
of its range. It is likely that it is a recent European
introduction, but further collections and study will be
needed to determine this.

BIRD INVENTORY

In some respects the summer bird life in High Park is not as interesting as during other times of the year when the more uncommonly seen migrants pass through - time when other bird-watchers are attracted to the Park. In spring the myriad of wood warblers and other migrants, stop off at the Park and it is a good location to receive the wing-weary travelers which have just flown across Lake Ontario. Spring also sees the nesting activities of a large number of resident birds; this continues on into even the later part of the summer for some species. Various birds which winter in the Park leave in spring for the north. There is of course considerable interest to be taken in breeding birds but the observer must be not only early up in the morning, but also early out in the spring, to catch them all.

During the course of the summer, nesting American Robins, Northern Orioles, Red-winged Blackbirds, Mallards, Canada Geese, Downy Woodpeckers, Common Flickers, and Eastern Kingbirds, are perhaps most in evidence; many other species also nest in the Park. Their young start making their appearance in early summer and the adults are often seen feeding them. Later in the summer some species start flocking together and this activity continues on into the fall. Winter resident birds are often of quite different species from summer residents, though there are some birds which stay all year round and others which can be coaxed to do so with appropriate artificial feeders and houses

In the following section, research has resulted in a Composite Bird List which was compiled from various sources; the information is intended to provide more of a comprehensive picture of the avian life in the Park. The contributors were several and will be mentioned later. Some equally creditable information from the more distant past was also collected and is included in a special history section.

The actual field work done this summer has yielded some interesting information on the localities where various species were found, chiefly in the environs of Grenadier Pond. The methods used will

be discussed along with their limitations and problems incurred. An overview of the quality of the habitat for birds in the Park will then be outlined and some recommendations made with an eye to preserving the special areas of the Park which provide essential habitat. Other areas around Toronto offer similar wildlife possibilities to High Park; the findings of several studies elsewhere were reviewed so as to determine the possibilities for improvement of the study area and the special strengths and weaknesses the Park has for attracting various birds.

Mammals, reptiles and amphibians are discussed with respect to casual observations made concerning them this summer.

More detailed information from which the Composite List and History sections were derived is included in the Appendices.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Bird walks were undertaken several times by Kingsley Jew before he became ill and was replaced by James Rowsell who subsequently undertook regular bird walks between June 17 and August 20, 1976. These walks followed no pre-set routes and were done at a leisurely pace including both slow walking and frequent intervals of five to fifteen minutes stationary observation. Hillside trails were available for access into areas of bushy and forested land on both east and west sides of Grenadier Pond and along Wendigo Ravine. Bird walks were undertaken irregularly in other sections of the park usually with Mr. Garry Fairfoul of the High Park School. In the Grenadier Pond area walks commenced from the Hillside Gardens and proceeded half the time in a clockwise direction and half the time in a counter-clockwise direction so that all areas were covered at various hours of the morning or evening. Although most of the walks were done in the morning between 5:30 and 10:00 am., others were done in the evening and a few at midday.

For bird watching a pair of 7 X 35 binoculars was used. Field identification texts used included the Golden Field Guide to Birds of North America and the Peterson Field Guide to the Eastern Land and Water Birds. Field use was also made of Peterson's Field Guide to the Mammals and others listed in the Bibliography.

Bird names were recorded along with their locations except in the case of common birds such as Common Grackle, Starling, House Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, American Robin, Rock Dove and Mallard. Birds generally found in the air above the pond such as Common Nighthawk, Gulls, Swallows, Chimney Swift and Purple Martin, were also not recorded as to location. Birds observed in the marsh area to the north of the Pond were described as present at that location. Birds seen around Grenadier Pond were described as being on the "east side" (from the northern marsh southward and westward along the sound end to the pond outflow); the "west side" (from the outflow northward to the northern marsh); or, the "creek" (From the northern marsh to Eloor St. along Wendigo Ravine).

Nests, where observed, were recorded, as were broods and sightings of any mammals, reptiles or amphibians (or their various signs) as well as any unusual occurrences related thereto, except in the case of Gray Squirrels which were so numerous as to divert the attention from birds which remained as the main object of interest. Walks were engaged upon whenever practicable, weather and other obligations permitting.

On August 21 a transect survey was undertaken in the area south from Eloor Street from Wendigo Way to the west bank of the creek, southward to the boathouse, in the interest of counting Gray Squirrels and their nests. The observer walked on a 260° (magnetic) bearing and stopped after every fifty paces for about three minutes to observe tree tops in all directions. Parallel transects were also fifty paces apart; approximately 20 acres were covered.

Various landmarks and field maps were used to describe more exact locations and these were coordinated using a compass, aerial photographs and a 1:25,000 topographic map of the area.

Considerable time was also spent in collating the data for birds from other sources; the use of various libraries and the contacting of several notable bird watchers, some associated with the Toronto Field Naturalists Club, was effected to this end.

HISTORY OF BIRD OBSERVATIONS IN HIGH PARK

A pond with plenty of marsh, natural shoreline and diverse surrounding forestland provides an excellent milieu for a whole range of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. High Park with its Grenadier Pond could adequately boast of displaying such an environment for most of its history. Although changes in this environment have been often radically deleterious in the recent past (as displayed in the map series for the past thirty years, pages 5-10), the Park still provides good habitat for many resident species and is well visited by a host of migrant birds.

It will become apparent in the following brief history that some species of birds and other animals mentioned, are much less common nowadays. We cannot entirely place the blame on the deleterious environmental changes in the Park; other adjacent sections of land have also been developed in a manner which has tended to isolate High Park. Some species which would have included High Park as part of their range thus found the Park too small or have moved to more desirable locations (such as the more continuous Humber River Valley corridor). Other species (one thinks of migrants in particular) may have been subject to influences in other parts of their range. Nevertheless, detrimental changes within the Park are important and should be considered.

John G. Howard, original owner of much of High Park, makes a number of references to his interest in birds and other animals. These included hunting and trapping and the collection of wild birds for his downtown residence "birdroom". His interest in collecting birds, shared also by Mrs. Howard, stemmed from 1844 when at the age of 41 he purchased a thrush and was given some small wrens by a friend. The following year he bought a catbird and in 1847 stated in his diary that he had trapped four catbirds on the farm and was given two others. He augmented his collection with English birds by trading for them, "four blue jays, two Canadian song sparrows and one catbird". In 1848 he bought a hen

goldfinch and a singing woodlark and traded something for a bobolink.

Over the years he made various improvements to his birdroom where birds could fly about to some degree and to which he sometimes took his friends. He added some young "respoles" (Redpolls perhaps) to his collection. Sometimes he gave birds to friends as presents.

Howard's hunting and trapping interests are also mentioned in his diary. One year (1882) he shot a bittern, a small duck and a lesser bittern and thirty robins. On another occasion he mentions catching "a very young marmot or groundhog" and shot 46 robins with three days' effort. Also in 1882 he caught a young fox in a trap. He also was in the habit of shooting hawks and squirrels.

One of his visitors to the farm mentions that there were squirrels, birds, chipmunks, groundhogs, turtles and skunks on the property. On one occasion a snapping turtle wandered up to Howard's house.

(The above is a summary of Howard's statements and other commentaries from The Journal of John G. Howard, pages 23, 25, 28, 32, 88, etc.)

History Related to Terrestrial Wildlife

Animals mentioned in the past which are no longer common or are absent -

A. John G. Howard's Diary	Probable Present Status
1. American Bittern	Uncommon migrant
2. Least Bittern	Rare migrant
3. Groundhog	(rare or) absent
4. Red Fox	(rare or) absent

Other references to birds in Toronto and High Park are possibly present in the following references which either could not be located or for which insufficient reference was available or for whose perusal insufficient time was available.

1. Fleming, J.H., Birds of Toronto, Canada, 1907. (Also a list of 322 Ontario species from 1893)
2. Hayes, L., 1923-24, *Can. Field Nat.*, Vols. 37, 38
3. McIlwaith, Thomas, Birds of Ontario, 1886
4. Nash, Charles W., Check List of the Birds of Ontario (?)
5. Ussher, Richard D., (records for birds of York region)
6. Hope, Clifford E., (records for birds of Southern Ontario)
7. Townson, John, *Can. Field Nat.*, Vol. 44, P. 167, 1930
8. Barratt, Fred, Notebook of birds observed mainly in Toronto and vicinity, 1937, 1939. (Rare books and special collections, Robarts Library, U of Toronto)
9. Beaupre, Edwin, Newspaper Clippings, circa 1895. (Rare books and Special Collections, Robarts Library, U. of Toronto)
10. Nash, Charles William, Field Notes, circa 1890. (Rare books and Special Collections, Robarts Library, U. of Toronto).
11. Goodwin, Clive, 1968-69, *Journal of American Birds* (Audubon Field Notes), V. 22, pp 695-7; V. 23 p 728
12. Audubon Field Notes (Various Notes)
13. *Canadian Field Naturalist* (Periodical with notes)
14. Speirs, J. Murray, 1939, Fluctuations in Numbers of Birds in the Toronto Region, *Auk*, 56: pp 411-419
15. Macoun, John, *Catalogue of Canadian Birds*, Part 2, 1903, 1909
16. *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*
17. *Journ. and Proc. Hamilton Assoc.*
18. *Biol. Review of Ontario*, 1894
19. *Orn. and Oologist* (Vol. 15, 1890)
20. *Trans. Royal Can. Inst.*
21. *Can. Sportsman and Naturalist*
22. *Auk*
23. *Ont. Nat. Sc. Bull.* (1906)
24. *Bird Lore*
25. *Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club* (1879)
26. Longille, Rev. J. Hilbert, Our Birds in their Haunts, 1884
27. *Oologist*
28. *Cardinal*
29. *Wilson Bull.*

Although it is probable that bird watching picked up momentum after Howard's tenure of the Park expired, little information was easily at hand for some years thereafter.

One interesting development regarding birds was the release of "unknown numbers [of English Sparrows] at Toronto in 1875 and near Oshawa in 1876." (Ont. Fish and Wildl. Rev., 14:1, 1975)

J.L. Baillie was one of the earlier ornithologists who played an active role in the scientific documentation of breeding birds in Ontario and he centred much of his activity in the Toronto area. He has stated in his and P. Harrington's survey of Ontario breeding birds (1936) that at the time of writing, "fully ninety per cent of the ornithological work in Ontario has been done in the southern 10% of the province."

Baillie comments in the Canadian Field Naturalist that field sparrows were abundant in Toronto in 1922 and 1923 but there weren't many in 1924, none was observed in 1927 and only three were seen by him in 1929. He supplies no concrete reasons for the change, which he says, "seems to be an example of the pronounced periodic fluctuation in numbers which occurs with many species of birds at the limits of their range." (Can. Field Nat., 44, p. 23).

Baillie and Harrington's work (1936) was extended with the incorporation of new records for many years thereafter and this same publication is useful in supplying the older nesting records in the High Park area. A list of specific nesting birds for High Park which exists in the publication will be found in Table 4.

TABLE 4

A FEW NESTING SPECIES IN HIGH PARK

(J.L. Baillie)

Species	Details	
1. *Blue-winged Teal	Brood of young seen, 10/8/33	Grenadier Pond
2. *Virginia Rail	Nest with 10 eggs found 15/5/35	Grenadier Pond
3. *American Woodcock	Nest with 3 eggs found 9/4/25	High Park
4. *Red-headed Woodpecker	Nest with 4 young found 14/6/36	High Park
5. Rough-winged Swallow	Nest with 5 eggs found 9/6/35	Grenadier Pond
6. Black-capped Chickadee	Nest with 7 eggs taken 17/5/29	High Park
7. Starling	Nest found, 21/4/29	Grenadier Pond
8. *American Redstart	Nest with young, 23/6/34	High Park
9. *Lark Sparrow	Nest with 3 eggs and 1 cowbird egg 1/7/1898	High Park
* Rare or uncommon nesters for this area at the present time		

During the early part of the century, the annual Christmas bird count was initiated and has continued to present. J.L. Baillie stated in *The Ontario Field Biologist*,

"Although the Christmas 'census' of birds has been a popular feature of the naturalists' year ever since it was begun by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, then editor of Bird Lore magazine in 1900, the Toronto count prior to 1925 was made in a desultory fashion by a few individuals."

"In 1925, the Brodie Club undertook the responsibility for the local count and each year (excepting 1952 and 1960) the results have been published in the Canadian Field Naturalist. The undertaking was turned over to the Toronto Ornithological Club in 1958.

"A day in the latter half of December is selected for the count and the region is broken up into areas, each of which is assigned to an experienced party. The Toronto region includes all the area within thirty miles of the Royal Ontario Museum."

A complete listing of the results of the Christmas bird counts between 1925 and 1945 exists in Richard M. Saunders' book Flashing Wings and it is obvious that interest in the undertaking increased during that period. From the data it is difficult to tell whether any particular species has increased or decreased in relative occurrence. Some species may even be more common now than in past winters because of residents' increasing use of bird feeders. For the Toronto Region, the number of species observed went from 26 in 1925 to 58 in 1945 and the number of observers involved showed a twelve-fold increase.

For the High Park area, data from the Christmas bird census is not available for the area as such, until 1970 when 33 species were recorded. Only 23 were recorded in 1975. This data will be listed more fully in the Results Section.

The reliability of cross-comparison of data for wintering mallard and black ducks was questioned in the Ontario Field Biologist (no. 10, p 10), where it states:

"General observations during the early winter seem to suggest that there are considerable local shifts in the wintering populations due to progressive freeze-up and consequently the birds are more widespread and harder to count in December. For example, the numbers on Toronto Island build up sharply after the bodies of water in High Park freeze over."

During the period 1931 - 1943, "tame black and mallard stock was liberated in the Toronto area which (sic) established itself as permanently resident under rather artificial conditions, and which crossbred, making the identification of individuals difficult. By 1944 this situation had somewhat clarified "so that the re-counting of birds of these species was re commenced at that time during the Christmas censuses. It is interesting to note that whereas the number of mallards seen in the High Park area between 1970 and 1975, has increased, the number of Black Ducks has decreased. (However, the aforementioned limitation overrules any valid conclusions at the present time.)

Dozens of interesting observations regarding birds in High Park appear in Saunders' book *Flashing Wings* covering the years 1938 - 1946. Some of the more interesting quotations will be found in Appendix 4. However, a list of the more peculiar sightings will be included here. An excellent table of information is presented in the book regarding the dates of arrival and departure of birds in the Toronto area. It was compiled from several sources (including Saunders' and J.L. Baillie's observations over a period of up to 27 years).

TABLE 5 BIRD SPECIES NOTED IN THE TEXT OF FLASHING WINGS

Species	Date	Location	Remarks
1. Red-breasted Merganser	1/1/45	Sunnyside	
2. Great Black-backed Gull	1/1/45	"	
3. Red-tailed hawk	1/1/45	Grenadier P.	
4. Mourning Dove	1/1/45	N. end Grenadier P.	Peculiar at time of yr.
5.* Marsh Hawk	1/1/45	Windego Ravine	
6.* Common Snipe	1,2/42	North Marsh	
7. Common Gallinule	1939 or 40	North Marsh	Spent the winter
8. Swamp Sparrow	-	North Marsh	Winter resident
9.*1Hoary Redpoll	1,2/42	Windego Ravine) assoc. together
10.* Common Redpoll	1,2/42) Hoary rare or absent
11.* Glaucous Gull	11/2/45	Sunnyside	
12. Redwinged Blackbird	11/2/45	North Marsh	Uncommon winter bird
13. Common Crow	20/2/44	Grenadier Outlet	Wintering
14.*1Horned Lark	20/2/44	Grenadier Outlet	
15.*1Iceland Gull	20/2/43	Sunnyside	
16. Northern Shoveler	15/3/42	Sunnyside	Wintering
17. White-breasted Nuthatch	3/40	North Marsh	
18. Tree Sparrow	3/40	North Marsh	
19. Dark-eyed Junco	3/40	North Marsh	
20. Cardinal	3/40	North Marsh	

* Rare or uncommon 1. Unlisted by J.A. Kelley (1970-76)

TABLE 5 Cont'd BIRD SPECIES NOTED IN THE TEXT OF FLASHING WINGS

Species	Date	Location	Remarks
21.* Purple Finch	16/3/41	Windego Ravine	
22. Brown Creeper	16/3/41	" "	
23. Gadwall	16/3/41	West Bank, G.P.	Wintering on pond
24. American Woodcock	17/4/40	Windego Ravine	
25. Eastern Phoebe	17/4/40	" "	
26.*1 Henslow's Sparrow	4/40	North Marsh	Rare Sighting
27. Caspian Tern	23/4/44	Sunnyside	
28.*1 Water Pipit	5/5/38	Windego Ravine	
29. Scarlet Tanager	7/5/41	Howard's House	
30.* Red-headed Woodpecker	7/5/41	" "	Saw 16 species of
31.* Golden-winged Warbler	7/5/41	" "	warblers this day in the park
32.* Yellow-breasted Chat	5/43	Near Zoo	4 seen this Spring
33. Nashville Warbler	25/4/42	Windego Ravine	(Also on 13/5/43, saw at least 100 in High Park)
34. Black-and-white Warbler	25/4/42	Windego Ravine	
35.* Cerulean Warbler	25/4/42	Windego Ravine	Rare at the time and place
36.*1 Hudsonian Curlew	20/4/43	Sunnyside	Extended migration time span.
37.*1 Brunnick's Murre	27/4/43	Sunnyside	Very rare on the Great Lakes
38.*1 Clay-coloured Sparrow	14/4/43	High Park	Rare in Toronto
39.*1 Red Knot	26/4/46	Sunnyside	
40.*1 Western Sandpiper	16/7/44	Sunnyside	
41. Black-crowned Night Heron	23/7/44	Sunnyside	
42.*1 Sanderling	1/8/44	Sunnyside	
43.*1 Northern Palarope	8/9/42	Sunnyside	
44.*1 Golden Plover	8/9/42	Sunnyside	
45.*1 Little Gull	2/10/40	Sunnyside	2nd Toronto recording
46.*1 Snowy Owl	10/11/45	Sunnyside	
47.* Red-necked Grebe	8/11/42	Sunnyside	
48.*1 Red-throated Loon	16/11/41	Grenadier Pond	
49. American Widgeon	11/38	Sunnyside	

The activity of birdwatchers in the Park has increased in recent times, especially in the past thirty years. J.L. Baillie's records of nesting birds formed a backbone for the excellent records now available. Baillie kept track of new nesters and published additions in The Ontario Field Biologist until the late 1960's. In 1949 he mentions the appearance of a newcomer - the Vermilion Flycatcher, "evidently the first occurrence north of the New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada line. Tom Swift discovered it in High Park, Toronto, October 9, 1949, following two days of moderately steady and warm winds from New Mexico. It was associating with a flock of Bluebirds and was collected (an immature male) by Mr. Hope, November 1. It has not been reported since in Canada." (Ont. Field Biol., No. 11, p 1)

The High Park School for Outdoor Education has been in existence for some years now. It was established by the Toronto Board of Education and the Department of Parks for the City of Toronto. Its aim is to provide instruction for pupils at the grade five level in the areas of natural science, crafts, and recreational sports. Students study the outdoors in the beautiful surroundings of High Park and are given instruction in such subjects as weather forecasting, geology, plant life, birds, camp crafts, pond and stream studies, orienteering, tennis, badminton, photography, swimming and leather craft.

This programme is operated for eight weeks and is provided for 120 different students each week. Pupils are brought from collector schools by park trainers each morning and returned there each afternoon. There is no charge whatever for this programme.

One of the latest developments is bird study in Toronto started in 1970 and has included High Park among its observation sites. This is the "Toronto Spring Warbler Migration Study" whose findings are published in the Ontario Field - Biologist. "The purpose of this study is to show the patterns of the spring warbler migration at Toronto, to compare the relative abundance of each species studied and to document the fluctuations in the number of warblers from year to year."

TABLE 6

SPECIES AND FREQUENCIES - BIRDS OBSERVED
DURING 1976 SUMMER SURVEY OF HIGH PARK

Species No.	Common Name	East Side Grenadier Pond	West Side Grenadier Pond	General Pond Sightings	Other Areas in High Park	Total	Rank From Total
C-4	Great Blue Heron			5		5	21
C-5	Green Heron			2		2	24
D-4	Canada Goose			17		17	13
D-10	Mallard			22		22	8
D-15	Blue-winged Teal			8		8	19
D-36	Ruddy Duck			1		1	25
E-19	American Kestrel			1		1	25
G-3	Sora			4		4	22
H-5	Killdeer			19		19	11
H-15	Spotted Sandpiper			15		15	14
H-18	Lesser Yellowlegs			10		10	17
H-26	Least Sandpiper			5		5	21
I-8	Herring Gull			20	1	21	9
I-10	Ring-billed Gull			25		25	7
I-21	Common Tern			10		10	17
I-25	Caspian Tern			1		1	25
K-2	Rock Dove	8	10			18	12
K-4	Mourning Dove	1	6		1	8	19
K-8	Black-billed Cuckoo		2		2	4	22
M-3	Common Nighthawk			7		7	20
M-4	Chimney Swift			9	1	10	17
M-7	Belted Kingfisher			5		5	21
N-1	Common Flicker	13	14		5	32	6
N-8	Downy Woodpecker	2	4		2	8	19
O-1	Eastern Kingbird	19	19		3	41	4
O-5	Great Crested Flycatcher	1			2	3	23
O-6	Eastern Phoebe		1		1	2	24
O-12	Least Flycatcher				1	1	25
O-13	Eastern Wood Peewee				1	1	25

Species No.	Common Name	East Side Grenadier Pond	West Side Grenadier Pond	General Pond Sightings	Other Areas in High Park	Total	Rank From Total
P-2	Tree Swallow			8	2	10	17
P-5	Barn Swallow			17	1	18	12
P-7	Purple Martin			24	1	25	7
Q-2	Blue Jay		2		1	3	23
Q-5	Common Crow			9	1	10	17
R-1	Black-capped Chickadee	2	6		3	11	16
R-4	White-breasted Nuthatch				2	2	24
S-2	Gray Catbird		20			20	10
S-3	Brown Thrasher	3	13		1	17	13
S-5	American Robin	23	21		4	48	2
S-12	Eastern Bluebird				1	1	25
S-16	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	5	7			12	15
T-3	Cedar Waxwing	3	4			7	20
T-6	Starling	19	14		3	36	5
U-5	Red-eyed Vireo	1			1	2	24
U-7	Warbling Vireo	3	4			7	20
V-1	Black-and White Warbler				1	1	25
V-11	Yellow Warbler		11		1	12	15
V-15	Yellow-rumped Warbler				1	1	25
V-23	Chestnut-sided Warbler				1	1	25
V-31	Northern Waterthrush		1			1	25
V-41	Canada Warbler				1	1	25
V-42	American Redstart				1	1	25
W-1	House Sparrow	8	7			15	14
X-5	Red-winged Blackbird	25	22		4	51	1
X-7	Northern Oriole	7	20		5	32	6
X-10	Common Grackle	23	21		2	46	3
X-11	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	4		2	9	18
X-13	Scarlet Tanager				1	1	25
Y-1	Cardinal		5			5	21
Y-2	Rose-breasted Grosbeak				2	2	24
Y-5	Indigo Bunting				3	3	23
Y-14	American Goldfinch				2	2	24
Y-31	Chipping Sparrow				2	2	24
Y-40	Song Sparrow	10	20		2	32	6
Z	Budgerigar (exotic)				1	1	25
Total Number of Species Observed:						65	

NOTES: 1. 90.5 hours of observing was done around Grenadier Pond and 11.0 hours in other areas of the park.
2. Species number refers to Composite List (P. 106)

During 1970 and 1972 observations were made in High Park; results shown in the literature averages all data for Toronto and at the time of writing, separate data for High Park is not in hand. Twenty-one species of warblers are represented in the tabulated data for 1970. The co-ordinator of the programme at that time was George M. Fairfield and the field works for 1970 and 1971 in High Park were C. Goodwin, G. Bellerby and J. Latterly.

The latest allusion to High Park in the literature seems to have been the recording by C. Goodwin of a Mallard unsuccessfully attempting to nest in an oak tree in spring 1972. Mr. Goodwin's comment on the occurrence holds an ominous ring for the future nesting of not only this species, should not more effective conservation methods be effected: "it is interesting to speculate whether this futile attempt may not have been a response to the difficulty this population must face in nesting successfully in more conventional locations."

Since 1972 there have been fewer detrimental changes in the Park's natural habitat compared to the previous thirty years, (though one sometimes wonders what could be further done). In any case, interest in birds there has not flagged and the various bird-watchers contacted during 1976 continued with those others sure to be found in the Park at other times of the year, make up a small but concerned and active group.