GRAND ACTIONS

THE GRAND STRATEGY NEWSLETTER

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Grand River Conservation Authority

The Grand: A Canadian Heritage River

INSIDE

Cover photo

This photograph by Don Thomas shows the confluence of the Speed and Grand River in Cambridge, and the low lying land besides the two rivers.

THE LAND BESIDE THE RIVER

by Jack G. Imhof

We could hear the river, but we couldn't see it. The yellow ragwort plants towered over us, shaking their golden heads in the light breeze that did not find its way down to us. I was taking some friends on a fishing trip to a favorite bass river and our troubles began when we slid down the tall bank into the bottomlands that border any large river. These bottomlands are often referred to as the floodplain and riparian zone.

The floodplain and riparian zone along this river is wide and almost unbroken by farm field or dwelling. This is one of the major reasons for the rivers' quality, beauty and health. We had come down the valley wall and landed in a wide section of the riparian zone that was part of the active floodplain. In the spring this section would have been open and easy walking, but by August the rich soil had created a ragwort jungle: pretty to look at but a nightmare to push through.

Eventually we broke free and stepped onto short grasses and forbes (herbaceous plants other than grasses) that border the river. Although the fishing was good that day, what stayed in our minds was the slugging we did through the rich riparian zone beside the river. That day bred in me a new respect for these wild and productive areas that maintain the quality, productivity and health of the rivers we love to fish.

The lands closest to the river are frequently flooded in the spring. There are several obvious signs of this: flotsam caught around the base of the trees in the floodplain; and long dunes of sand under and around shrubs. This fine sand carries many nutrients useful to plants. This movement of nutrient-rich sands and silts out of the river into the floodplain promotes the growth of trees and plants important to the health of the riparian zone and floodplain. In this way, the river nourishes the adjacent lands and in return, the well-vegetated adjacent lands help to maintain the health of the river channel, its' structural diversity and the quality of habitat for fish

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LAND

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and aquatic invertebrates. All parts of the river and its valley work together for their mutual well-being.

The riparian zone is a unit that includes the stream and secondary channels, the streams' floodplain, immediately adjacent valley slopes and those portions of the surrounding lands that are periodically inundated with water or have a high water table. These lands often contain water-loving vegetation. Riparian zones are active portions of the stream corridor in contact with the active stream channel. They are where land and water mix.

Riparian zones come in all sizes, from small strips of vegetation along the edges of deeply notched headwater streams, to extensive areas encompassing the entire valley bottom of large floodplain rivers. Riparian zones and their valleys are products of their watershed's geology, topography, climate, landcover and history.

The interaction between water and riparian systems is complex. Although these zones seem dry most of the time, climate conditions and floods occur which move surface and groundwater over and through the lands and vegetation. Water movement into the zone will come from upstream during high flows or, in lesser rainstorms, from the surrounding landscape, as either surface water, shallow and deep groundwater, or a combination of all of these.

Although the water may not always inundate the surface of the riparian zone, it may very well influence the height of the groundwater beneath. As the groundwater table rises under the riparian zone, it comes in contact with the roots of riparian vegetation. Riparian zones can take up enormous quantities of nutrients such as nitrates and phosphorous. These nutrients are then absorbed by the roots of the plants and used to build more plants. From a water quality perspective, riparian zones are the kidneys of the stream and its watershed.

During a flood, floodwater velocities are slowed down in the riparian zone because of the vegetation. This roughness creates several functions: it stores water in the floodplain, reduces the speed of the water, therefore reducing erosion, and it allows the river to deposit fine, nutrient-rich sediments in the floodplain instead of on the river bed where it may impair spawning habitat.

In larger riparian floodplains, water is recharged into the floodplain gravels and sands during and after floods. Here it is stored or moves underground down the valley, often discharging into the river over the summer and winter, or as a spring lower down the valley. Groundwater storage and movement in sand and gravel deposits provides several benefits:

- Groundwater discharging to the river from these alluvial deposits moderates temperature extremes in summer and winter (shallow groundwater would likely discharge at approximately 11-14^{o} C). The discharge locations often create temperature refuge areas in the river during extreme high or low temperatures (e.g., cool summer refuge, or warmer over-wintering areas for trout);
- Groundwater discharges help to maintain high baseflows in the river during low summer flows (therefore ensuring more living space for the fish).

The importance of alluvial floodplains to the health of rivers suggests that mining of gravel in the floodplain could lead to a major loss of the functions noted above. In Ontario, the extraction of gravel from large alluvial deposits adjacent to coldwater streams has created major headaches for extractors (i.e., Fisheries Act implications) and resource agencies alike. Extraction practices, if not carefully managed, can seriously damage the quality of the river by eliminating the functions mentioned above and also by affecting the rivers' structure. River temperatures can be affected because large ponds left from extraction can disrupt groundwater storage and movement. Although removal of the gravel may provide short-term economic benefits, the long-term de-stabilization of a large river and the loss of a coldwater resource would in the longer term be a greater economic loss than the short-term gains from gravel extraction.

Riparian zones regulate, modify and moderate the habitat form of both floodplain and stream channel. Densely rooted riparian vegetation creates very stable banks, reduces erosion and as a result encourages the stream channel to be narrower and deeper than in reaches of river where the riparian vegetation has been removed. In headwater streams, riparian vegetation controls the form of the stream channel. Most pasture and urban grasses do not have the strength, rooting depth and density to maintain stable stream banks.

Well-vegetated riparian zones on larger streams result in a channel with deeper, more complex pools (which fish really like) and shallow well-defined riffles that are ideal for spawning. When this deeply rooted riparian vegetation is lost, the stream channel often widens quickly during floods, filling in pools and reducing habitat for fish.

Riparian zones also provide those annoying logs, trees and root wads that we as anglers love to hate. Logs and wood debris are some of the most important habitat elements in medium to small streams. Wood in streams provides cover for the fish, increases local water depths and increases habitat complexity. Stream sections that lose their willow shrubs and large trees are often straighter, wider and shallower with less habitat than well-vegetated reaches. There is less habitat for fish and therefore fewer fish in general and much fewer larger fish specifically.

In southern Ontario terrestrial habitat for wildlife is very limited. Land and natural vegetation available

for wildlife such as mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds is limited to woodlots and valley corridors. Most of the intact riparian zones in southern Ontario remain because they were found to be too difficult to reach or too wet to farm. As a result, stream corridors are perhaps one of the most important wildlife features left in southern Ontario.

The regeneration of riparian zones can restore a stream to good health after many years of degradation. There is a catch however. Under a passive or "natural" regeneration process, recent research on Carroll Creek near Elora suggests that this regeneration time may take as long as 50-100 years!

The restoration, extension and enhancement of riparian zones may be essential if we wish to see many of the animals that we came to expect to see as we grew up. A lot can be said for giving nature a hand in these circumstances.

This article was first printed in the July 1999 issue of Double Haul. Jack Imhof has kindly given permission for it to be condensed and edited for the Grand Actions newsletter. Mr. Imhof is a well-known authority on fish habitat and is currently the National Biologist for Trout Unlimited Canada. He can be reached at jimhof@tucanada.org

MILESTONES

Milestones are progress or products of *The Grand Strategy* Joint Work Plan.

Wetlands Policy Update

After extensive consultation with municipal staff, environmental and community groups, Ministry of Natural Resources, and representatives of the development industry, the GRCA has developed a draft policy to strengthen the protection of wetlands within the Grand River watershed.

This draft policy has been sent to municipalities with a request for their endorsement. Response is requested, after which the policy will be presented for adoption by the GRCA general membership. The draft can be seen at www.grandriver.ca

The policy, which has been under development since 2001, spells out actions the GRCA would take to protect wetlands from disappearing, as well as rehabilitating and enhancing existing wetlands. The GRCA would use a combination of regulatory authority, advice to municipalities, education programs and land purchases to protect wetlands. The policy also urges watershed municipalities to enhance protection for wetlands in their own official plans and zoning bylaws.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Brant Rural Water Quality

The Brant Rural Water Quality Program received good news from the Province of Ontario. The Healthy Futures Program of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food is providing $715,000 to the Brant Rural Water Quality Program. The announcement was made on August 9, 2002 by MPP Toby Barrett (Haldimand-Norfolk-Brant) at the GRCA's Apps' Mill Nature Centre near Brantford.

The provincial contribution means that the total budget for the program will be $1.43 million. Other financial support is coming from the City of Brantford ($50,000), the County of Brant ($50,000), the Brant Millennium Grow Green Committee ($10,000) and the participating farmers, who will contribute $605,000 toward the cost of their projects. As well, the GRCA provides administrative support for the program.

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It's more fun handing over a cheque if you can keep your feet cool at the same time. MPP Toby Barrett presents a $715,000 cheque to the Brant Rural Water Quality program. From left to right: Toby Barrett, MPP for Haldimand-Norfolk-Brant; Paul Emerson, Chief Administrative Officer, GRCA; Helen Mulligan, Councillor, County of Brant; Chris Friel, Mayor, City of Brantford; Larry Davis, President, Brant County Federation of Agriculture.

RURAL WATER QUALITY
from page three

The money will be used to finance more than 190 farm projects in Brant. Funds can be used for building irrigation ponds, fencing water courses, planting trees for erosion control along water courses, preparing nutrient management plans, building clean water diversions, improving milkhouse wastewater treatment, and improvements to chemical, fertilizer and fuel handling. Projects are eligible for grants of 50 to 70 per cent of the cost of a project, with grants ranging from $1,500 to $10,000, depending on the type of project.

The goal is to improve the quality of water in the streams and rivers of the Grand River watershed and the part of the Long Point Region watershed in Brant County. This benefits rural and city residents who depend on these rivers and streams as a reliable source of clean water for drinking, farming, business and recreation. As well, the program protects and improves the natural habitat for the benefit of the animals, fish and other creatures living there.

Rural Water Quality Programs address the recommendations of the Part II of the Walkerton report, which says the first step in providing safe drinking water is to protect the sources of that water.

The GRCA administers Rural Water Quality Programs throughout the Grand River watershed. Another $4 million has been committed by municipal, provincial and federal governments to programs in other Grand River watershed communities.

Waterloo County Gaol

First opened on January 22, 1853, the Waterloo County Gaol (pronounced "jail") is the oldest County building in Waterloo Region and housed prisoners continuously for 125 years. The Governor's House was built in 1878. It is an excellent example of a high-Victorian brick house in the Italian villa style and reflected the Governor's respected position in the County Town of Berlin. When the Ministry of Correctional Services formally closed the gaol and Governor's House in September 1978, demolition was considered.

The Waterloo County Gaol and Governor's House, Queen Street, Kitchener, has been restored as an attractive and useful part of the city's downtown heritage.

Many concerned people worked together over the years to save the two historic structures. On December 8, 1999, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo approved the redevelopment and adaptive reuse of these buildings as a Millennium Project. Today, the refurbished buildings house two courtrooms, with the Governor's House providing office space for prosecutors. The project was completed in December 2001.

The Waterloo County Gaol Garden is the work of a group of dedicated volunteers—The Friends of the Governor's House and Gaol—and is a quiet place for reflection, colourful in all seasons, and symbolic of the early history of Waterloo County.

Fish Tagging

By Lori Richardson

The GRCA and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) have intensified fish tagging efforts in the southern Grand River over the last few years. Rainbow trout are marked using a "spaghetti-type" tag, which is green or orange in colour and located below the dorsal fin. Walleye may be marked using "spaghetti-type" tags, metal jaw tags, which are fitted around the lower jaw, or clear, plastic disc tags which are located in front of or between the two dorsal fins. The tagging and reporting of fish provides important information regarding movement patterns, population size, survival and growth rates for these species of fish.

The Dunnville District Hunters and Anglers have been tagging walleye annually since the creation of their walleye hatchery and rearing project in the late 1980's.

Both walleye and rainbow trout are tagged during spring migrations at the

Dunnville Fishway since monitoring began in 1995. The GRCA has also been tagging walleye and rainbow trout as part of a Grand River migratory species assessment. In 1999, the MNR Lake Erie Management Unit began intensive walleye tagging in the Grand River as part of a 5-year rehabilitation plan for eastern Lake Erie.

Tags are recovered through fisheries assessments by GRCA and MNR or recaptured by anglers and reported. Information requested includes the tag number and description, fish species, date and location of capture, and whether the fish was kept or released, the size of the fish (length/weight) as well as the angler's name, address and phone number. Tagging information is then reported back to the angler including where and when the fish was tagged as well as the length and age of the fish.

In the southern Grand River most walleye are recaptured in the vicinity of where they were originally tagged. Fish tagged and released below the barrier at Dunnville tend to remain in that area although they will travel throughout Sulphur Creek and into areas of the river further downstream. In the past few years, anglers below the Caledonia Dam have caught walleye tagged at the Dunnville Fishway in the spring. This is an indication that these fish are reaching better quality spawning grounds and may be remaining in the area or continuing to use the fishway each spring—one fish was tagged through the fishway in April of 1999 and was captured below the Caledonia Dam in May of 2001!

Other walleye are captured below the dam at Dunnville during spring spawning aggregations. These fish are sampled, tagged then moved above the barrier with the hopes that they will continue upstream. Four fish from spring 2001 tagging efforts were reported caught below the Caledonia Dam in addition to those fish moving upstream through the fishway.

The oldest fish recaptured recently was caught in 2001 during spring assessment activities below Dunnville Dam. This was tagged in 1989 as part of a transfer of walleye from the Thames River to the Grand River. This fish was likely 5 years old when first tagged then recaptured 12 years later, making it 17 years old! Tags from 1994 (1) and 1996 (3) were also recovered in spring 2001.

Rainbow trout tagged as part of monitoring efforts at the Dunnville Fishway generally travel great distances in short periods of time. Some amazing tag recaptures have been reported:

- A rainbow trout tagged on March 19th, 2002 was recaptured on May 1st in Young's Creek, a tributary of Lake Erie near Port Ryerse.
- A rainbow trout tagged on April 14th, 2002 was recaptured on May 1st in Walnut Creek, a tributary of Lake Erie in Pennsylvania.
- A rainbow trout tagged on April 27th, 2001 was recaptured on June 24th in Lake Erie, 12-14 miles northeast of Lorain, Ohio.
- A rainbow trout tagged on April 8th, 2001 was recaptured on July 10th in Lake Erie off of Rondeau Provincial Park.

Several fish were reported recaptured in Lake Ontario during the summer of 2000 and 2001—one near Oakville and another near Grimsby.

If you catch a tagged fish please report it to the Ministry of Natural Resources – Lake Erie Management Unit in Port Dover (519) 583-0981, or the GRCA at (519) 621-2761.

The walleye derives its common name from the glassy appearance of its eyes.

Grand River Water Forum

Recent events in Ontario have raised general awareness regarding water issues, especially related to drinking water. What is the current status of water in the Grand River watershed today and who is doing what to ensure continued good quality and quantity of our water resources? This question will be the focus of attention for the Grand River watershed's 2nd Annual Water Forum *"Our Water—Our Choice—Our Future"* on September 20, 2002 at the GRCA Administration Centre, 400 Clyde Road, Cambridge.

The Water Forum will celebrate excellence in water management and provide participants with current information about:

- the state of water and emerging water issues in the Grand River watershed;
- new tools, regulations, technologies, and strategies for water and wastewater management and cost savings;
- new opportunities, challenges and next steps for improved water management.

The program will be of vital interest to business and industry, water managers, politicians, government agencies, First Nations, community groups and students. Leading-edge industries, municipalities, GRCA, and other conservation agencies within the Grand River watershed, will present case studies focused on challenges and opportunities around water management.

The forum runs from 8:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Registration is $50 including lunch (student rate $25). Interactive displays illustrating innovative research, technologies, services, and programs are welcome. Space is available ($150 including one complimentary registration) on a first-come, first-served basis. Additional information is posted at the GRCA website at www.grandriver.ca • *See page 6*

WATER FORUM
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The program is hosted by *The Grand Strategy* Water Managers Working Group and organized by several partners. For more information contact Carol Bystriansky by September 13th at the GRCA, Phone: (519) 621-2763 ext. 220. Fax: (519) 621-4945. Email: cbystriansky@grandriver.ca

Pond Workshop

More and more ponds are being constructed across the countryside. Ponds have become desirable attributes for landscapers of rural estates. With proper planning and construction a pond can create habitat for insects, fish and wildlife. Alternatively, a poorly planned and constructed pond is little more than a saucer-shaped depression plagued with water quality and weed problems

To provide pond owners with proper planning and management advice, the Waterloo Stewardship Network with a number of government and organizational partners, is planning a one-day workshop at the Laurel Creek Nature Centre on Saturday September 14th, 2002.

The workshop is directed at private landowners that have either constructed a dug pond or are considering a pond on their property. The workshop will also be of interest to consulting firms involved in design or construction of these types of ponds. Expert speakers will present a broad spectrum of information. Presentation topics will include pond ecology, permits and regulations, design, plant management, fish stocking, working with contractors and more.

Workshop partners include the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, GRCA, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Wetland Habitat Fund, Ducks Unlimited, and the Region of Waterloo. To register contact the Waterloo Stewardship Network at 519-826-4919.

Interactive displays and information sharing are an important part of the Grand River Water Forum. Your conservation groups display can also be featured at this year's Forum. See page five for more information.

Conservation Symposium

Ontario's most prestigious and well-attended annual conservation conference, the A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium, will be held on November 13-15, 2002, at the Nottawasaga Inn in Alliston. Now in its ninth year, the conference continues to grow, attracting a wide range of highly respected speakers and delegates. The sponsors, Conservation Ontario and the Centre for Land and Water Stewardship, University of Guelph, have partnered with many other Ontario groups and agencies to deliver a quality program.

This year's theme "*Conservation in Action: Crossing Boundaries and Connecting Communities"*, will be topical and thought-provoking. Environmental concerns, especially around the safely of our drinking water, are becoming more pronounced. The impact of our activities on natural resources and the interrelationship between these impacts and human and environmental health is becoming a huge local and global issue. Presenters will explore how these interrelationships can be identified, measured, monitored and acted upon to ensure continued good health for Ontarians.

For registration information call Conservation Ontario at (905) 895-0716, ext. 21. Email: info@conservation-ontario.on.ca. For program and exhibit inquiries contact Kim Geddes at (416) 864-9027, or visit the website Latornell@event-horizons.com

Freeport Church

The Freeport Church in Doon Heritage Crossroads, near Kitchener, has been rededicated after undergoing structural repairs and redecoration. The interior decoration now more closely reflects this United Brethren place of worship in the early twentieth century. The church, built in 1861, was moved from its original Grand River location at Freeport, to Doon in 1962.

Freeport Church came into being through the evangelizing efforts of dynamic missionary evangelist, the

Reverend Downey from Ohio. The original United Brethren in Christ denomination was established in 1800. Its members were mostly German-speaking converts, among them Lutherans, German Reformed, Moravians, Mennonites, Amish and Tunkers. Many were closely related to the first European settlers of Waterloo County.

In 1907, the congregation affiliated with the Congregational Churches of Ontario and Quebec, and eventually merged with other denominations in 1925 to become members of the United Church of Canada. Freeport Church was rededicated as an interdenominational church after it was moved to the museum.

A new report "*Loyalty in Things Spiritual: The Freeport United Brethren Church, 1861-2001"* by Doon Heritage Crossroad's historical researcher, Elizabeth Hardin, is now available. It explores the history of the United Brethren in Christ and story of the Freeport Church.

The report is available from Doon Heritage Crossroads for $15.00 plus $1.05 GST (plus $5.00 postage if applicable). Please make cheque or money orders payable to Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Doon Heritage Crossroads, 10 Huron Road, Kitchener, Ontario N2P 2R7.

McDougall Cottage Opens

McDougall Cottage, the Region of Waterloo's newest historic site, opened to the public on June 2nd . Summoned by the skirl of the pipes, visitors were treated to lashings of Haggis, wee 'drams' of scotch and plenty of scones and Eccles cakes. McDougall is a decidedly Scottish experience, a charming c.1858 stone cottage on the banks of the Grand River in Galt (Cambridge), surrounded by a charming pocket-sized garden. Home to two families of hardworking Scots for the first 100 years of its history, this humble working-class dwelling pays tribute to the McDougalls and the Bairds, and their kith and kin, but also to the many other Scottish immigrants who found work in local industries.

But this is an "Ontario Cottage" like no other for, beyond the din of the pounding engines and grinding gears, unfolded a magical landscape capable of transporting the work-weary labourer on exciting adventures to exotic lands, all from the familiar comfort of his arm-chair. For this little house boasts the most spectacular hand-painted friezes and trompe l'oeil ceilings that Ontario has to offer. The friezes, painted by a grateful brother, feature picturesque landscapes and seascapes, harbours and mountain ranges, idyllic gardens, even tropical beaches. Several evoke the painter's homeland with its violet hills and peaceful lochs.

The cottage is open to the public Wednesday to Friday 1-5 p.m., Sunday 1-5 p.m., and Thursday evening until 8 p.m. Admission for 2002 is free. For more information or to be added to the mailing list call (519) 624-8250. Email: bususan@region.waterloo.on.ca

Tim Horton Onondaga Farms

The Tim Horton Children's Foundation celebrated the opening of its sixth camp in June at Tim Horton Onondaga Farms, in St. George. Special guests included the Honourable Jane Stewart, M.P. for Brant and Minister of Human Resources, former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Dr. Lincoln M. Alexander, and Canadian music veteran Jim Cuddy. The occasion was marked by special events throughout the day and evening.

Tim Horton Onondaga Farms will offer over 500 resident campers an unbelievable camping experience on 400 acres of rolling hills and wetlands,

Celebrating the opening of the McDougall Cottage are (left to right), Susan Burke, Curator, Joseph Schneider Haus, Kitchener; Ken Seiling Regional Chair; Jean Baird, 'matriarch' of the family that lived in the cottage from 1901-1960; Doug Craig, Mayor of Cambridge; and Jan Liggett, Heritage Cambridge.

focusing on outdoor education, adventure programming, agriculture, creative arts, water sports and outdoor recreation. In addition, the Foundation will headquarter its unique Youth Tracking program at this new camp. This program invites 370 previous summer camp participants between the ages of 13 and 18 back to camp for further leadership and life skills development. After completing up to seven years in this program, participants may be eligible for scholarships to attend college or university.

In addition to the summer resident campers, the camp and its new Eco-Centre will also be available to school and community groups year-round.

On June 24th, the Foundation welcomed the first group of campers to Onondaga Farms. This year over 9,000 children, whose families would not otherwise be able to afford it, will attend one of six Tim Horton Children's Foundation Camps—all expenses paid. These children are selected from within the communities of Tim Hortons stores.

Ron Joyce founded the Tim Horton Children's Foundation in 1974 in honour of his friend, hockey legend Tim Horton. The first camp opened Ontario in 1975. Since then, camps have opened in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Quebec and Kentucky.

NOW AVAILABLE

Great Canadian Rivers

The award winning website, *Great Canadian Rivers*, is almost complete. The entertaining and informative new website provides users with a collection of images and details about some of Canada's wondrous rivers. Interactive features introduce the history, ecosystem, recreation and economy of the Grand River, and other prestigious rivers such as the Bow, the Cowichan , the Slave and the St.Lawrence. Visit the web site at www.greatcanadianrivers.com

DID YOU KNOW?

- In the days of the early settlers, German Baptist Brethren members were called Tunkers (from the German verb *tunken*, meaning *to dip*) by their neighbors who observed them immersing converts in baptism.

THE GRAND STRATEGY CALENDAR

September 14, 2002, 9:00 a.m. to 3 p.m. Pond Workshop, at the Laurel Creek Nature Centre, Waterloo. Registration $10 (lunch provided). For information contact Catherine Robertson at 519-826-4919.

September 20, 2002, 2nd Annual Grand River Watershed Water Forum. 8:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. at the GRCA Administration Centre, Clyde Road, Cambridge. For registration information contact Carol Bystriansky, (519) 621-2763, ext. 220. Email: cbystriansky@grandriver.ca

Sunday September 22, 2002, Clean Water Day, Doon Heritage Crossroads, **Kitchener,** from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. The event is sponsored by the Children's Water Education Council and supported by the Region of Waterloo, the City of Guelph, and GRCA. Hands-on activities, demonstration, and displays will challenge visitors to consider the importance of water. Draws will be held for a Rain Barrel. The first 100 families will receive an assortment of water saving gadgets. Admission: Adult $6, Senior/Student $4, Child $3, Family $15. For more information call (519) 748-1914.

November 13-15, 2002, A.D. Latornell Conservation Symposium at the Nottawasaga Inn, Alliston. To register call (905) 895-0716, ext. 21. Email: info@conservation-ontario.on.ca For exhibit inquiries contact Kim Geddes, at (416) 864-9027 or Latornell@event-horizons.com

ABOUT THIS NEWSLETTER

This newsletter is produced as a communications tool by the Grand River Conservation Authority on behalf of the partners in *The Grand Strategy.*

This newsletter can be seen on the Internet at www.grandriver.ca

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For newsletter submissions
Contact the Editor, Liz Leedham, c/o Barbara Veale at the above address. Newsletter submissions must be made by the 15th of the month prior to publication, and may be subject to editorial change. Tax deductible donations and sponsorships toward the cost of producing this newsletter are always welcome.

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