



GRAND Actions

The Grand River watershed newsletter



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What's Inside:

Features

Ice storm damage1

Tips for damaged trees ...2

Heritage River

20th anniversary2

What's Happening

Butterfly monitoring5

Bugs in traps6

Taking Action

Lynn Woolstencroft6

Award nominations7

GRCF

Order of Canada7

Grants and Scholarships ..7

Drimmie Dam photo8

Calendar8

Cover photo

Trees bent over to the ground with ice. The impact of the ice storm was significant across the Grand River watershed.



Photo by Kevin Tupman

Heavy ice storm damage

By Dave Schultz

GRCA Communications Manager

The Grand River Conservation Authority posted “No Trespassing” signs on trails, parks and natural areas to urge people to stay out while crews continue to clean up from the December ice storm.

The red and white signs read “No Trespassing - Dangerous conditions exist beyond this point - Area closed.”

Thousands of trees were damaged during the ice storm on the 20,000 hectares or 200 square kilometres of land owned by the GRCA. Dozens of staff, augmented by four private tree firms, have been working steadily since December to clear out hazardous trees and branches. In addition, trained and properly equipped volunteers belonging to snowmobile clubs have been working on some trails.

But the damage is so heavy that it will take time before some popular areas and trails see work crews. The GRCA expects to spend \$200,000 for

forestry work and an additional \$75,000 for hydro repairs related to this storm.

GRCA Parks staff have authority under provincial law to issue trespassing tickets. They could issue tickets to those who ignore requests to leave a property or return after having been asked



Photo by Anne Loeffler

An oak leaf lost in a swirl of ice after the storm. The beauty of the storm was followed by devastation to trees.



Riverprize 2000
for excellence in river management



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to leave. The GRCA is also concerned about do-it-yourselfers who have been going onto trails and into parks to clear away debris so they can use the areas.

The problem is that while they may be moving branches and trees on the ground, they're not clearing the material far enough away from the trails to be safe for visitors. Nor are they dealing with the danger posed by hanging branches and leaning trees. The risk is that visitors could think a trail is safe but could be hit by falling debris or, in the case of snowmobilers, run into newly-fallen branches or trees. This has been a problem particularly on the Elora-Cataract Trailway.

Tips for ice damaged trees

By Ron Wu-Winter
GRCA Forester

December's ice storm has many people wondering how to care for their damaged trees.

The storm left lots of destruction throughout southern Ontario in its wake. Municipalities, hydro companies and landowners are doing their best to come to terms with the changes to their trees.

Although the immense weight of ice resulted in damage to all types of trees, those species that grow quickly, such as willow, poplar and Manitoba maple, have brittle wood that is more likely to be damaged in an ice storm. Trees in poor health and ones with poor branch structure and attachment were also more susceptible to storm damage. Many of the large broken limbs were ones with either poor branch attachment or where rot was already present. Trees have the remarkable ability to compartmentalize damage and respond to the loss of limbs.

Follow up tree care

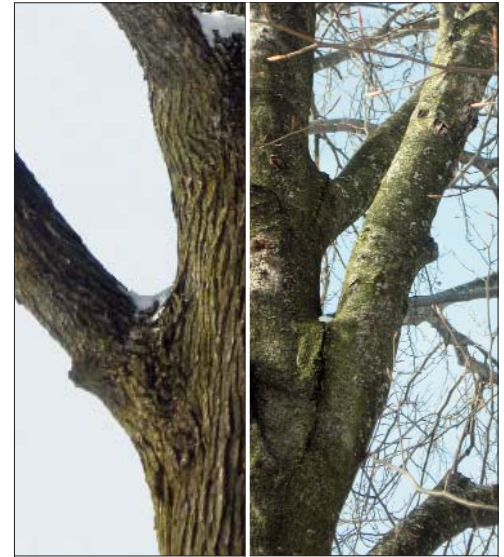
Follow-up tree care for damaged trees will depend on the type of tree and the extent of the damage. In general the most important aspect will be good pruning practices to remove damaged limbs and to promote good tree form to resist future damage. Good pruning helps a tree to heal more quickly and lowers the risk that rot will enter a wound. An understanding of branch attachment is important in choosing which

branches to remove and which to keep.

Tree maintenance, especially after a storm, can be very dangerous. In many cases this work should be left to a professional arborist, especially where the tree and its limbs are large, or for trees that are near buildings and power lines, and limbs that can't be reached from the ground. Information on certified arborists can be obtained from the International Society of Arboriculture. www.isa-arbor.com which allows a search by community or postal code. Arborists are trained and knowledgeable in all aspects of growing trees.

Trees provide many benefits. The recent ice storm is a reminder of the importance of planting the right tree in the right place and the ongoing maintenance of trees near infrastructure.

The best time to promote strong tree form is when a tree or limb is small. A two-minute cut to remove a small poorly-attached branch now may prevent a much more expensive removal years down the road.



The branch on the left is an example of good branch attachment because the angle is wide. The example on the right is poorly attached due to the sharp angle of union that leaves it weaker and susceptible to storm damage.

Photo by Ron Wu-Winter

HERITAGE RIVER

Grand River broke the mold for Heritage River System

By Janet Baine
GRCA Communications Specialist

Canadian Heritage River designation of the Grand River 20 years ago was a major coup in many ways.

The Grand River was the first non-wilderness river to be designated. It was also the first to have its tributaries integrated within its designation, taking a more integrated approach to heritage designation.

Acceptance of the Grand into the Canadian Heritage River System broke new ground.

"The real coup was to convince the 'powers that be' to designate the Grand River, because it was a departure from all the other designated rivers to that point," explains Bryan Howard, who worked for the Ministry of Natural Resources and was co-chair of the Grand Strategy in 1994 and is now retired. "There was a broadening of the scope that paved the way for other non-wilderness rivers in southern Ontario, such as the Thames, Humber and the Detroit

rivers to be designated."

Nomination was a lengthy process that began in 1987 when watershed municipalities approached the GRCA and asked it to spearhead heritage river designation. The Grand was nominated Feb. 20, 1990, when Lyn McLeod, then Ontario's Minister of Natural Resources, signed the carefully prepared nomination document. There was a great deal of input from committees and hundreds of members of the public all along the way.

The Grand was designated on Jan. 18, 1994 and the first Grand River plaque was unveiled Sept. 26 of that year with great fanfare. The Grand was the 15th river to be designated by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, which has representatives appointed for each province and territory.

The decision was made when the board met at the historic Langdon Hall in Cambridge, where they were presented with a management plan called The Grand Strategy. The strategy provided a plan for the



Grand River near Elora: This photo of the Grand River near Elora was taken by Kitchener resident and professional landscape photographer Justin Fabien. It won first place in the Canadian Heritage Rivers and Nature category of the Canadian Heritage Rivers photo contest in 2011. "This particular spot is in a valley that tends to get a lot of fog in the spring and fall and is one of my favourite locations to photograph. I try to find locations that provide intimate and unique perspectives to Canadian landscapes," Fabien says.

future and a look forward 25 years, to 2019. It was developed through a collaborative process involving more than 200 representatives of community groups, businesses, educational institutions, municipalities, federal and provincial agencies, First Nations and the GRCA.

"It was regarded as a pivotal change for the Canadian Heritage River System (CHRS) to embrace the Grand River into the system, because it was a working river," Howard says.

The GRCA's lead in this process was Grand Strategy co-chair Barbara Veale, who dedicated many years to bringing about the river designation. During the two decades since, she has helped to keep the river designation on the front burner locally, nationally and internationally. She recently left the GRCA and now works for Conservation Halton, but she continues her interest in heritage designation of the Grand.

Stumbling block

The stumbling block for designation of the Grand River was that it did not meet the criteria to be considered for its natural

features, because it is not a free-flowing river. As a result, it didn't conform with the CHRS guidelines for natural heritage. For this reason Veale, Howard and a legion of other people worked extra hard to bring about the nomination and designation based on the two other areas of nomination: cultural features and recreational opportunities.

The Grand nomination document included the major tributaries in the designation — the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa rivers. Howard believes that including these rivers strengthened the case to designate the Grand River. It also brought the concept of integrated watershed management into the Heritage River nomination process.

By 1999, Heritage River plaques had been unveiled on all the rivers to denote their designation and acknowledge that a river is part of a system.

The only river in the CHRS that has more kilometres of designated waterways than the Grand is the Fraser River, as the entire 1,375-km river has been designated.

In contrast, many Canadian Heritage

Rivers have sections that have been designated, such as 48 km of the Yukon River known as "The Thirty Mile," which was part of the Klondike Gold Rush. The Yukon itself is nearly 3,200 km long.

Where are we now

"One of the biggest values of the Heritage River designation was to raise the profile of the river in the communities up and down the rivers," says Veale. "Many neat things have come out of it, including books about the river, poetry and art festivals, to name a few. All of those increase awareness of the rivers again. It has really helped to have people notice the river, because before the designation, we turned our back on the river."

For a few decades, parents warned their children to stay away from the river as it was dirty and communities dumped their garbage along the riverbanks. Great effort was put into cleaning these areas up and making waterways a place that people wanted to visit and to improve even more.

Dozens of businesses and organizations

are named after the Grand River and its tributaries. Some have changed their name to incorporate “grand,” such as Grand River Hospital (in 1995), Grand River Transit (in 2000) and the Grand Philharmonic Choir (2006). Companies in all lines of business from beer to insulation to dance are named for the Grand River, so the river is much more than a source of water to the communities that it flows through, especially since the designation.

The Grand Strategy was created to direct change within the Grand River watershed and it worked in partnership with other programs. These include the Grand River Fish Management Plan (completed in 1998), the Grand River Forest Plan (completed in 2004) and the Grand River Water Management Plan that is being finalized this year. In fact, a goal for the CHRS is that all designated rivers have management plans. In addition, annual monitoring takes place after designation, and the GRCA will be preparing a 20-year monitoring report to outline the changes that have taken place since designation.

There are now 38 Canadian Heritage Rivers and three more that have been nominated for designation. The CHRS now places less focus on designating new rivers and more on supporting the rivers that have already been designated.

About the CHRS

The CHRS is Canada’s national river conservation program. Through it, governments of all levels work with communities to recognize, conserve and manage Canadian rivers that present outstanding natural and/or cultural values and recreational opportunities.

The program was initiated by Parks Canada in 1984, evolving from the American Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Becoming a Canadian Heritage River is a two-step process – nomination and designation. Each step demands extensive public involvement and community support. Designation also involves monitoring the state of the river on an ongoing and active basis.

Current CHRS strategic priorities:

1. Build a comprehensive and representative system that recognizes Canada’s river heritage.
2. Conserve natural, cultural, and recreational values and integrity.
3. Engage partners to maximize the full range of benefits associated with the Canadian Heritage Rivers program.
4. Foster excellence in river management.

Dates from the 1994 GRCA Annual Report

It was a long and winding road that led to designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River. Many accomplishments during 1994 led to the celebration of the river and the Canadian Heritage Rivers System plaques unveiling. Some of them were:

Jan. 14: The provincial ministers of Natural Resources, Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Municipal Affairs and Environment and Energy signed the Declaration of Support which is in the Grand Strategy for Managing the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River, published on Jan. 18, 1994

Jan. 17-18: The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board held its 10th annual meeting at Landgon Hall in Cambridge and recommended the designation of the Grand River based on the Grand Strategy.

Feb. 23: At the GRCA’s annual meeting, Halton North MPP Noel Duignan announced that the Ontario government joined the Government of Canada in designating the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River. This announcement was made during Ontario Heritage Week.

May 27-29: Brantford Riverfest used the theme Celebrate the Heritage for its weekend of events.

June: The Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation gave an Award of Excellence to the GRCA for “contribution to the preservation of our heritage.”

July: The folk group Tamarack held Heritage River Tour concerts at GRCA conservation areas, the Mill Race Festival in Cambridge and Hillside Festival in Guelph.

Sept. 26: The plaque unveiling ceremony took place in Cambridge. The day was proclaimed Canadian Heritage River Day in the city. Since 2002, Canadian Rivers Day is held annually on the second Sunday in June while World Rivers Day was declared by the United Nations as the last Sunday in September.

Oct. 26: Barbara Veale received one of the first National River Conservation Awards from the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board to recognize her as “a driving force in providing ... administrative and planning support for finalizing the river’s management plan.”



A parade held in Galt to unveil the Heritage River plaque beside the Grand River on a rainy Sept. 26, 1994. About 500 people attended this event.

Declining monarchs

Norm and Mary Pomfret have been monitoring butterflies at Ruthven National Historic Site near Cayuga for eight years, and they report 2013 was not a good year for butterflies.

Their census started on April 11 and carried on weekly until the end of September, normally on Wednesday afternoons.

They found that monarch butterfly numbers were shockingly reduced from 2012. Only 13 were seen on the census, compared to 55 to 105 in a more normal season. No larvae were seen at all.

The Pomfrets found that the overall butterfly numbers were down in 2013 as well as the number of species. The species total was 33 in 2013, compared with 43 in 2012 and 42 in 2011. No southern migrating species, including the family of painted and American ladies, were seen by the Pomfrets last year.

The two most common butterflies on their census were cabbage whites (905 counted) and European skipper (653). Both of these are small non-native butterflies that are now very common. The cabbage white was first introduced into North America in Quebec in the 1860s, while the European skipper was

WHAT'S HAPPENING

first seen locally in the early 1900 in London.

Butterfly monitoring also takes place further up the Grand River at Rare Charitable Research Institute in Cambridge, where 70 species of butterflies are on the checklist. The monitoring there also found monarch numbers were low.

"The monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) was noticeably absent from the 2013 monitoring season and had the lowest observed abundance of all previous monitoring seasons. This trend was consistent with observations from across the breeding range in eastern North America," according to the 2013 Rare report.

Monarchs fly directly south to Mexico, but as they migrate north in the spring, they stop along the way and go through several life cycles in the U.S. before the adults arrive in Ontario.

There have been many news stories about the decline of monarchs. They lay their eggs only on milkweed, and caterpillars eat only this plant, so their wellbeing is closely tied to milkweed, of which there are several

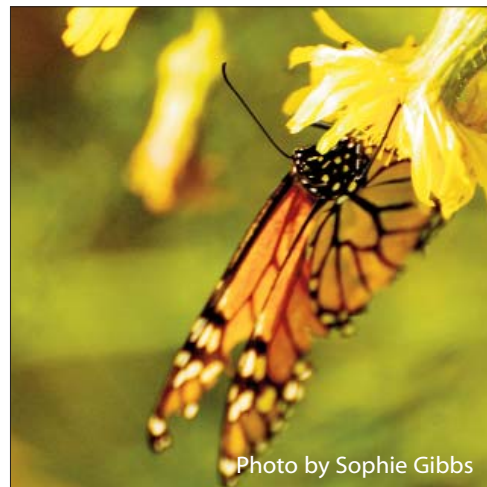


Photo by Sophie Gibbs

Monarchs help pollinate our food.

varieties.

The Pomfret's report points out that farming and landscaping practices that keep milkweed on the landscape are helpful to monarchs. These include vegetated road allowances and native butterfly gardens. Reducing use of genetically-modified seeds and pesticides are also beneficial, the Pomfret's report points out.

You can help monarchs by providing places for milkweed to grow and planting some in your garden.

For butterfly information, check www.ontarioinsects.org or www.raresites.org.

The full Ruthven butterfly report is in the *Riversong* newsletter Winter 2013 online at www.ruthvenparknationalhistoricsite.com.

Trees and Bees Workshops

Tuesday, March 4: Rockwood Public Library, 85 Christie St., Rockwood,

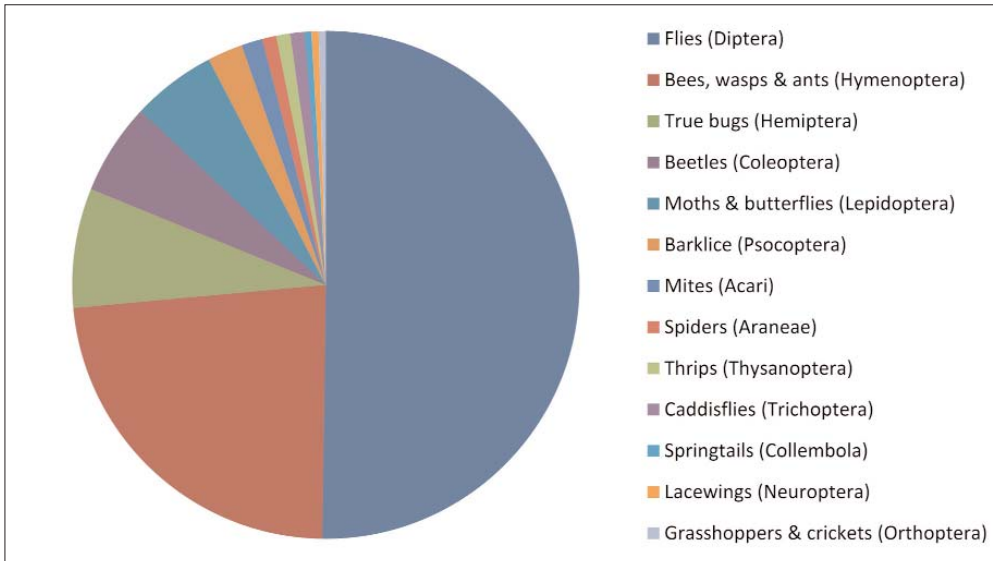
Wednesday, March 19: Burford Community Centre, 14 Potter Dr., Burford
Thursday, March 27: Laurel Creek Nature Centre, 525 Beaver Creek Rd., Waterloo

Learn which native plants and trees can attract pollinators and protect species at risk. Talk to Forestry and Restoration Specialists to receive advice on creating treed areas and knowing what species can thrive on your property. Participants will receive a free 2013 Stewardship Guide. Each workshop runs from 6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. and is free. Register online at www.grandriver.eventbrite.ca.



Photo by Gillian Mastromatteo

A monarch butterfly larva feeding on a milkweed plant. The monarch photos on this page were part of the 2011 GRCA photo contest. For details on the current photo contest and the \$2,000 in prizes, see www.grandriver.ca/photocontest. We welcome your submissions.



An insect trap at the Guelph Lake Nature Centre collected 1,648 specimens during two weeks this past fall. Ten new species were added to the DNA barcode library that were only found at Guelph Lake. The pie chart shows the types of insects collected.

An insect DNA barcode database

DNA barcoding is a new tool that makes identifying species quick and easy.

The Biodiversity Institute of Ontario at the University of Guelph is assembling a DNA barcode reference library for all of the world's species, called the Barcode of Life Database. They enlisted the help of students across southern Ontario through the Malaise School Trap program.

For two weeks in the spring and fall of 2013 traps were placed at these locations, each collecting hundreds of insects. The Malaise trap are small tent-like structures. Most of the traps are at schools, including

many in the Grand River watershed and one at Guelph Lake Nature Centre.

The staff at BIO sorted the 28,110 specimens collected during two weeks in the fall of 2013 from all the traps. They selected 5,985 specimens for barcode analysis. When the molecular work was complete, 5,572 (93 per cent) of the specimens resulted in a DNA barcode.

Just like a can of beans in a grocery store, where the barcode lets the cashier quickly know it is different from a can of peas, each species has a small unique piece of DNA that can be used to distinguish it from other species.

Because a few short barcodes were excluded, the final result was 4,736 barcodes for insects. In total, 1,493 insect species were collected during the two weeks of fall sampling. There are only 70,000 species known in all of Canada, so 2.1 per cent of these were collected this fall, impressing the researchers.

Roughly half of these species were uncommon, since 816 species were collected only in a single trap. More important, this resulted in the very first records for 113 species, including 10 new species that were collected at Guelph Lake.

When comparing the data, scientists found that 404 species are shared between the fall and the spring projects at Guelph Lake, so

quite a few insects seem to be around for most of the year.

Ten new species that were added to the DNA barcode library were only found at Guelph Lake.

The Biodiversity Institute of Ontario also has a Biobus, a specially equipped RV that is the mobile field research vehicle of the institute. It sometimes visits special events and has been to the Guelph Rotary Forest at Guelph Lake.

The school malaise trap program is set to get underway again for the spring of 2014.

For more information about this program visit www.malaiseprogram.ca.

WATERSHED AWARD

Woolstencroft honoured

By Janet Baine

GRCA Communications Specialist

The late Waterloo politician Lynne Woolstencroft's dedication to environmental issues led to a posthumous 2013 Conservation Award from the GRCA.

Conservation awards have been given out each year since 1976 by the Grand River Conservation Authority to individuals and organizations for outstanding conservation and environmental work. Woolstencroft, who died of cancer in May 2013, was a trail blazer whose interest in the environment was always among her top priorities.

She was on the Waterloo County Board of Education from 1970 until 1985, including three years as chair. As a school board trustee, she initiated paper recycling, started commemorative tree planting and found ways to ensure that plants and animals were protected during construction. The first environmental audit of each school to find energy savings got underway as a result of her initiative.

She then served as a City of Waterloo councillor for three terms, and in 2000 she was elected as mayor.

Woolstencroft chaired the city's first environmental committee, which pushed for awareness, emphasizing environmental



Prociphilus sp., an aphid species that feeds on plants and causes the plant to produce abnormal growths called galls. This is one of 138 species of insect collected at Guelph Lake.

problem solving and action. Among other things, they encouraged the city to set up city-wide blue box recycling and collections at businesses, industries and multi-unit residences.

Woolstencroft had been an English teacher and wrote a book and a song to teach children about recycling. She initiated publication of a booklet called "Towards 2000" which was about local environmental initiatives, especially those that people can undertake at home.



Woolstencroft

streets in Waterloo.

Her last major public appearance was in March 2013 when she received the Jack Young Civic Award — the Region of Waterloo's highest honour. She was also the recipient of a Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal for her many initiatives in a broad range of organizations.

"She had long believed in the environment, and when she was a city councillor there was a tremendous task force of citizens working on environmental issues, and the city was recognized for environmental leadership when she was mayor," says her husband Peter.

Woolstencroft was nominated for the GRCA award by Jane Mitchell, a longtime friend and the current chair of the GRCA board. The two also served on the GRCA board together for many years until Woolstencroft retired at the end of 2010.

"She got the City of Waterloo to naturalize creeks, preventing flooding and encouraging diversity. On her urging, the city banned cosmetic pesticide use. As mayor her commitment to enhancing the quality of the environment in Waterloo resulted in the city being cited as the greenest city in Ontario by TVO," Mitchell said.

A short video about Woolstencroft and other award recipients is available online at www.grandriver.ca/awards.

As a Waterloo regional councillor, she chaired the environment committee to oversee the concept and design of the regional landfill site in Waterloo. She and business leaders planted trees on both King and Regina

Heritage Watershed Awards

The GRCA is seeking nominations for the 2014 Watershed Awards, including special Heritage River awards.

If you know a company, organization or individual who you think could receive an award, please nominate them by the May 1 deadline. The GRCA is giving out three types of awards:

1. An Honour Roll Award for a sustained record of achievement over an extended period of time
2. Watershed Awards for outstanding examples of conservation and environmental work.
3. Heritage River Awards to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River in the areas of Human Heritage and Recreation.

The deadline is May 1, and full details and nomination forms are available online at www.grandriver.ca/awards.

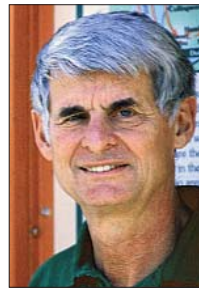
GRCF

Order of Canada for Letson and McEwen

Two former board members for the Grand River Conservation Foundation were appointed as members of the Order of Canada in December — Doug Letson of Waterloo and Murray McEwen, who lives beside the Eramosa River.

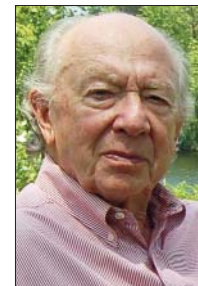
Letson received the national recognition for "his contributions to the betterment of his community and for his leadership of numerous organizations in the fields of education and health care," according to the Governor General's office.

Letson is retired from St. Jerome's College at the University of Waterloo. Among his many accomplishments, he served on the GRCF board from 2004 to 2006. Over the past decade he was the driving force behind the Walter Bean Trail that will stretch 78 kilometres along the Grand River from Cambridge to West Montrose once it is



Doug Letson

complete. Letson successfully led a team which raised more than \$6 million for this trail. A foundation dedicated to fundraising for the trail wrapped up in 2007, and the GRCF now holds the funds remaining to complete the trail. Letson continues in an advisory role.



Murray McEwen

philanthropy has led him to create the McEwen Clean Water Prize through the foundation, a scholarship for a university-level student studying water within the Grand River watershed. He challenged others to match his giving, which almost doubled the contributions.

Murray McEwen received the award for "his contributions to the food industry and for his sustained commitment to supporting his community," the citation says. He was on the foundation board during the 1990s. In recent years, McEwen's

Apply for grants and scholarships

The community conservation grant application deadline in 2014 is Feb. 28, while the scholarship applications are due in May.

The GRCF is awarding grants of up to \$1,000 to qualified community groups and up to \$750 to elementary schools. The deadline for this is Feb. 28.

The GRCF is also accepting applications (due in May) for three scholarships for students at a watershed institution:

- The Allan Holmes Scholarship for a graduate-level student focused on applied research. (Due May 15)
- The SC Johnson Environmental Scholarship for a student in third year or sixth semester. (Due May 31)
- The McEwen Clean Water Prize was not awarded in 2013, but will be available this year and is also for an undergrad student. (Due May 31)

Grant and Scholarship Applications can be downloaded from the Foundation section of the GRCA website at www.grcf.ca or are available by contacting the Foundation in Cambridge at 1-866-900-4722 or 519-621-2763 ext. 2372. The email address is foundation@grandriver.ca.



Photo by Gerd Proeschel

New look to Elora Dam

The Drimmie Dam in Elora (left) is nearly rebuilt.

The stop logs were put in place on Jan. 21, a frigid January day.

The work on the dam has been underway through the winter. The new dam will allow more water to flow through the town and reduce the potential for flooding during periods of high flow. It replaces a dam constructed in the 19th century to provide power to a nearby mill. That dam was crumbling.

The dam has been owned by the GRCA since 1984. The GRCA carried out improvements to the dam previously, but it has deteriorated significantly and required replacement. The project is expected to cost about \$1.2 million and was carried out by Xterra Construction Inc.

THE GRAND CALENDAR

Order trees from the GRCA before March 1

Landowners can order trees to be planted on their own properties of 2.5 acres or more (exclusive of buildings) from the GRCA until March 1. Orders must be for 200 seedlings or 20 saplings or more. For more information or to arrange a visit to your property, check the Forestry section of www.grandriver.ca/treesales, email trees@grandriver.ca or call 519-621-2763.

Campsite bookings for Grand River Parks opens March 3

Campsites can be booked for the 2014 season both online and through a phone line starting March 3. The camping reservation website is www.grcacamping.ca and the phone number is 1-877-558-GRCA (4722).

Parks are open May 1 to.

March Break Day Camp March 10-14

March Break camp features nature-themed activities for kids aged 6-12 including games, crafts and outdoor activities that may involve snowshoeing, snow sculptures and animal tracking, depending on weather conditions. Free child care is available 8:30 a.m. and until 5 p.m.

for campers.

Please visit www.grandriver.ca or call Apps' Mill Nature Centre at 519-752-0655 or Laurel Creek Nature Centre at 519-885-1368 for more information; the Guelph Lake program is already full. Or, register online at www.grandriver.eventbrite.com.

Maplefest March 29 at Apps' Mill Brantford

Discover the history of maple syrup making with a hike through the time. Stops along the hike include the coureurs de bois, pioneer and modern methods. Warm up in the discovery room, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. \$10/adult, \$5/child, \$25/family of four.

Submit photos to GRCA photo Contest until Oct. 31

Submit your entries in one of three categories: Riverscapes, Recreation and Historic photos (original photos taken before 1975). A random draw for a park membership takes place each month. Full details on www.grandriver.ca/photocontest.

Note: Events at the GRCA's conservation areas and nature centres are posted on www.grandriver.ca/Calendar.

About Grand Actions:

This newsletter is produced bi-monthly by the Grand River Conservation Authority.

More information:

Current and back issues as well as complete subscription information is available online at www.grandriver.ca/GrandActions.

Submission deadlines:

The 15th of February, April, June, August, October and December. Submissions may be edited for length or style. Photos and event information is also welcome. We do our best to publish items, but we are not able to guarantee publication.

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