

Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours 2006



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Abstract

The 2006 Urban Forest Ecology Walking tours were hosted by the Western Newfoundland Model Forest, located in the Forest Centre on University Drive, Corner Brook NL. The tours took place in a variety of locales in Western Newfoundland.

Points along the Corner Brook Stream Trail:
Participark trail, behind Grenfell College Campus;
Brook Street Marsh to Glynmill Inn Pond;
Coaker's Rd. to the Corner Brook Stream Gorge and on to the Caves;
Bonnell Road in Pasadena
Deer Lake Trail, in back of Deer Lake beach in Deer Lake
McIvers, on private property, by request of new owner

The tours were designed to provide an educational and enjoyable experience of the boreal forest in an urban setting. They provided a brief glimpse into the biodiversity of the boreal forest. Depending on the particular school curriculum, the presentation would emphasize tree identification and silviculture, forest growth, wildlife habitat, the food chain, environmental issues, and natural history of the area.

Approximately 600 children and adults participated. Most were Kindergarten to Grade 12 students from Corner Brook, Pasadena, and Deer Lake.



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Introduction

The Urban Forest Ecology Walking tours were once again hosted in the autumn of 2006 by the Western Newfoundland Model Forest. The tours took place in a greater variety of locales this year, to accommodate the preferences of the tour groups.

The tours were designed to provide an educational and enjoyable experience of the boreal forest in an urban setting. They provided a brief glimpse into the biodiversity of the boreal forest.



Depending on the particular school curriculum, the presentation would emphasize tree identification and silviculture, forest growth, wildlife habitat, the food chain, environmental issues, and natural history of the area.

Approximately 600 children and adults participated. Most were Kindergarten to Grade 12 students from Corner Brook, Meadows, Pasadena, and Deer Lake.

Advertising

The Urban Forest tour was advertised by the use of various media, including posters, faxes, email, and radio and newspaper announcements.

Poster

The tour was advertised by means of an 8.5" X 11" colour poster (Appendix I). The poster was titled: "Explore the Boreal Forest in your Backyard". It featured several colourful pictures of children in the forest which were taken during last year's tours, a brief description of what could be expected from the tour, and contact information.

The posters were placed around Corner Brook and environs in the following locations:

Schools in Western School District (via School Board Office):

1. St. James All-Grade, Lark Harbour
2. St. Peter's Academy Benoit's Cove
3. Sacred Heart Elementary Corner Brook West
4. J.J. Curling Elementary Corner Brook West
5. Herdman Collegiate Corner Brook
6. Regina High Corner Brook
7. Presentation Junior High Corner Brook
8. G.C. Rowe Junior High Corner Brook
9. C.C. Loughlin Elementary Corner Brook
10. St. Gerard's Elementary Corner Brook
11. Humber Elementary Corner Brook
12. Northshore Elementary Meadows
13. Templeton Collegiate Meadows
14. Pasadena Elementary Pasadena
15. Pasadena Academy Pasadena, NF

Memorial University, Grenfell Campus
Public Library - Adult and Children's sections
Provincial Tourist Chalet on Confederation Dr.
Provincial Forestry Building - Fortis Tower
Valley Mall (*the only Mall that still has a public bulletin board*)
Thistledown Coffee shop
Foodland, Pasadena

Fax

Fax Notices (Appendix II) were faxed by the School board to the schools in the Western District (see above). Some schools copied these and put them in each teacher's mailbox. Faxes also went out to K-Rock & CFCB Radio (634 4081) Public Service Announcements and CBC Talkback (634 8506)

Email

An ad was sent by email to the Western Star for the Community Calendar (dcrocker@thewesternstar.com).

Radio

CBC, CFB and K-Rock Radio stations were contacted to put the tour information on their community bulletin boards.

Newspaper

On October 10, 2006, the Western Star printed a full page article titled, "A Walk Down by the Stream". It included six full color pictures taken during a tour with a local Brownie troop. (Appendix III.) The Western Star Community Calendar ran our ad 2 or 3 times during Sept. - Oct.

Effectiveness of Advertising

The materials sent to the schools by the School Board proved very effective in most cases. Sometimes however the teachers reported not having seen the poster. It might be worth visiting the local schools in person in early September and putting up the posters in the teachers' lounge.

While it is good to take advantage of free advertising, this year there were noticeably fewer places offering public bulletin boards for posters to be placed on. The newspaper Community Calendar only ran the ad once or twice in a month. The radio stations ran the ad once in a while. It might be a good idea to pay for a display ad for one or two weekends in September to let the public know about the Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours, while the weather is still optimum. The Western Star article was wonderful and sparked a lot of interest, but it would have been better if it was out earlier in September.

It could be possible to work more closely with the local Economic Boards as well. For instance, the Tour poster could be added to the advertising kits sent out to the cruise ships. Tourists visiting Corner Brook might be glad of a guided tour of the beautiful Corner Brook Stream Trail. They could walk to the Brook Street entrance quite easily from the dock.



There were other groups showing interest this year, such as the Dunfield Park Community Centre which is an after-school program; and the Newcomers hiking club. City Hall may be able to provide a list of community groups such as these who might be interested in being contacted yearly.

Tour Delivery

This year there was a greater variety of trails utilized than ever before. The tour venues included:

Points along the Corner Brook Stream Trail:

Brook Street Marsh to Glynmill Inn Pond (1 hr) (Full circle 1.5 hr)

Corner Brook City Hall to Glynmill Inn Pond (1 hr)

Participark trail, behind Grenfell College Campus (1 hr)

Coaker's Rd. to the Corner Brook Stream Gorge and Caves (4 hr)

Bonnell Road in Pasadena (1 hr)

Deer Lake Trail, in the woods along Deer Lake beach in Deer Lake (1 hr)

Trail behind Templeton School in Meadows (1 hr)

Hughes Brook Trail (1 hr)

McIvers, on private property, by request of owner (1.5 hr)

The tours venues were chosen according to the preference of the tour group. This year's tours went as far afield as Deer Lake in the east and McIvers in the west.

There was interest by a greater variety of groups this year, such as the Newcomers - a community outreach group for people new to the Corner Brook area; an after school program for young children; and a private landowner, new to the province, who wanted to become more familiar with the forest ecology of the area. However the majority of the tours were still directed to the schools.

Group sizes varied from 1 to 60 participants. The younger school classes would often have several parents along with them. One Kindergarten group had 24 parents present! A group of 15 or less would be ideal but this was rarely possible since it was preferred to fill a bus with 40 or more people. These large groups were encouraged to split into two, with one group doing something else while the other attended the tour. Some alternate group activities included visiting CONA, Grenfell College, or the MUN swimming pool. If necessary the larger group was accommodated.

The time span of the tours varied, from a half hour to a full school day. If it was a long tour we stopped for a snack and /or lunch. At the end of the tour each class received the resource, "Canada's Forests: Integrating Our Resources into Your Curriculum" by the Canadian Forestry Association. It included a colourful poster and CD. Several prizes were awarded to those who could answer questions about topics discussed along the walk. The prizes were WNMF hats, flashlight-clock-compasses, WNMF pencils, and T-shirts.

Most tours were booked from home, although the Model Forest office number was the back-up. Having a cell phone along at all times this year was also invaluable for this purpose, and also for smoothing out those inevitable moments when people don't connect as planned and they need to



get in touch quickly.

Total number of participants this year was 606 (Appendix IV).

Tour Content

Below is a brief summary of some of the topics discussed along the various trails. It was important for the children to be engaged frequently in the talks, rather than just lectured to, and also to have time to explore, touch, smell, and look at things closely. Some groups brought small bags for collecting leaves, cones, etc. Such active involvement enhanced the forest experience for everyone.

Instructions at Beginning of Walk

Children were asked to be quiet and to gather in a circle during the tour when asked; to look for signs of animal life along the trail, such as: sounds, sightings, nests, scats, food scraps, trails, foot prints, browse, etc. Also, for safety, the tour director must be in the lead at all times; no running ahead.

Greeting

People were welcomed to the boreal forest - which is dominated by coniferous (cone bearing) trees such as spruce, fir, and tamarack. Newfoundland's west coast also has many hardwoods such as maple, birch and aspen which are very colourful in the fall. We observed a boreal forest scene, viewable from the parking lot, and identified a few species by their typical tree shapes. The forest is important for many reasons. Children were asked: "What are some of them?" Wood for construction, paper, firewood; habitat for animals, insects, birds, and fish; hunting; recreation; art; spiritual values; tourism; erosion prevention; climate moderation; renewal of oxygen in atmosphere; primary food producer utilizing solar energy... etc.

Western Newfoundland Model Forest

By the previous discussion the students realized that there are many different groups interested in using the forest. In our area many of these have formed a partnership called the Western Newfoundland Model Forest and that is who is sponsoring the tour today. The question was now asked - "What do you think a 'model forest' is?"

The Model Forest is a real forest covering a million hectares - from Gros Morne almost to Stephenville. It is being managed for sustainable forest growth, and the preservation of its biodiversity, as well as making sure all interested parties have a chance to use it responsibly. It is a 'model' in the sense of being a 'good role model'. Some partners are:

Federal Government: Canadian Forest Service, Newfoundland Forest Service, DFO, Gros Morne National Park -Parks Canada

Provincial Government: Natural Resources - Forest Resources: Environment and Conservation - Wildlife Division, Lands, Parks and Natural Areas



Industry: Abitibi, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper;
Municipalities and Schools: Corner Brook, MUN, CONA, Western School District, Aquatic
Centre for Research and Education
Interest groups: Newfoundland Trappers, CIF, Humber Arm EA, Humber Economic
Development board, ACAP Humber Arm, Humber Natural History Society, Sierra Club

Endangered Species

There are some endangered species in Newfoundland and Labrador. One is the Newfoundland marten. It is a unique sub-species of marten found only in Newfoundland. There are only about 300 animals left; their numbers have declined due to loss of habitat, disease, and being caught in snares. WNMF is proud to help fund Newfoundland marten research.

Another endangered species is wolverine, which are solitary animals that look similar to a small bear and can be quite ferocious. A wolverine was last captured in Labrador in 1950's. Due to hunting, trapping and a decline in caribou numbers, they are now endangered in Newfoundland & Labrador. There are other endangered species but time does not permit much further discussion unless there are questions by someone in the group. We talk about the importance of changing our habits so that no more species will be lost to our planet.

Balsam Fir

Balsam fir is the most common forest tree in Newfoundland. It can be identified by its flat, blunt ended needles and round leaf scars. Balsam fir sawfly pupae were found on the shoots, and we observed the typical damage to old foliage; infestations can be treated with a sawfly virus. We also saw the swollen twigs caused by the balsam woolly adelgid. Native peoples applied the Balsam fir resin externally to treat burns, sores, and wounds. It has antibacterial and fungicidal qualities that also protect the tree while healing wounds in the bark.

White Spruce

Spruce needles were contrasted to those of balsam fir. They are sharply pointed at the ends and triangular in shape so they can be rolled between the fingers, and have a strong smell similar to a tom cat's spray, that has inspired people to call it "cat spruce". A mature tree was pointed out so the children could see how big and full it grows.

Black Spruce

The 'matchstick' shape of the typical black spruce tree was pointed out and the smaller needles and cones were observed. It is a very versatile species, tolerating wet and dry sites. Its cones open well in heat so they regenerate better than balsam fir after fire. It is a favourite tree for producing pulp due to its strong fibres.

Mistletoe on Black Spruce

Two volunteers, one boy and one girl, were asked to stand under a witches broom; then they were told that they were standing under the mistletoe. Their reaction was always fun, at least for the for



the rest of us. Mistletoe is the world's smallest shrub; being parasitic, it lives off the fluids within the host tree while exuding chemicals which causes deformity in the branches. Male and female mistletoe parts can be seen among the resultant witches broom formations; some tree mortality from it was evident in the area.

Larch

Larch is an unusual tree in two ways: first, that it is the only conifer that is not an evergreen. It loses its needles in winter. It also has two needle arrangements. This year's foliage is arranged singly on the twig, while last year's twigs grow short shoots with spiralled clusters of many needles.

White Pine Stump

White Pine were plentiful here at one time. They were highly valued as masts on sailing ships and sawlogs; as a result they were over harvested and so did not regenerate as they should. Recently the white pine blister rust has killed them, so there are not many white pine left in Newfoundland.

Red Maple

Identification features were noted; also, how it sprouts from live cambium on a cut stump. This is a survival strategy of maple species. Discussed the phenomenon of fall colors.

Norway Maple

The leaf looks like the maple leaf on Canada's flag, but Norway maple is not native. Several other maples are native, and are found in all provinces, such as red and mountain maple. The fruit is a wing shaped 'key' - another seed dispersal strategy in action.

White Birch

Birch has been used for firewood, kindling, flooring, furniture, canoes, syrup, wigwam covering, baskets, and birchbark "callers" which were used by Indian hunters to imitate the call of a moose. Birch is intolerant, meaning it does not grow well in shade. Balsam fir and black spruce often regenerate in the understory of a birch stand. The shade tolerant balsam fir and black spruce will eventually take over birch sites. This is a called forest succession.

Yellow Birch

Identification features were looked at, especially the unmistakable golden bark; children smelled wintergreen under the twig's bark.

Pin Cherry

Pin cherry grows in sunny openings in the forest. It can grow from seeds in hard nut shells that are 30+ years old.

Willows



Willows prefer moist soils. Willow bark contains an important aspirin source for pain and fever relief for wilderness dwellers. We examined a willow 'pine cone gall'. Many leaves are showing willow scab.

Taxus Canadensis - Canada Yew

This shrub is currently important as a source of 'taxane', a compound forming the basis for new anti-cancer drugs such as Paclitaxol and Abraxane. It looks similar to a young balsam fir, but yew needles are on stalks, have pointed apices, and its fruit is a red aril, not a cone.

Beaked Hazelnut

The unusual name was explained by showing a nut with its 'beaked' involucre; these delicious hazelnuts are loved by squirrels, chipmunks, birds, and people. Children looked for shells on the ground beneath.

Chuckley Pears

Chuckley pears are a delicious fruit for people and wildlife; Indians used its hard strong wood for arrow shafts.

High Bush Cranberry

High Bush Cranberry fruit is loved by birds as winter food.. We discussed birds as part of a seed dispersal strategy.

Various Plants Along Path

knotty figwort - found on limestone based soils

goldenrod - hard on hay fever victims

creeping snowberry - wintergreen taste

twinflower - 'twinned' leaves, flowers

interrupted fern, wood fern - show spores

crackerberry, bunchberry: - chewy red fruit

sarsaparilla - boil roots for cough cold medicine

colt's foot - leaves are shaped like its name; used as cough medicine; has small yellow flowers

like dandelions on short stocks in early spring

horse tails - in the dinosaur ages (200 mill ago) it grew to 100 ft

Indian pipe - plant with no chlorophyll

Explore Time

Children were given some free time to observe two stumps, one freshly cut and one decayed.

They tried to answer these questions:

How old was this tree? Who is using stump?

1. Cut stump: shows bark, phloem, cambium, xylem, sapwood, heartwood, annual rings/age.

2. Decaying stump - shows decomposition via fungi, insects and other soil fauna

A collection of discarded balsam fir / spruce cone bracts show that a squirrel uses the stump as a



convenient place to have dinner . We observed the parts of a cone - the bracts, axis and seeds.

Wildlife Conservation

We stopped under a Hydro line to mention that Newfoundland Light and Power often builds separate towers for osprey which have built nests on hydro poles. The nest is then moved to the new perch, safely away from electrical wires. This is one example of industry taking part in wildlife conservation.

Small Bird Nest

Where there was a bird nest along the path we stopped to let the children find it on their own. Then we discussed bird habitats.

Bunny Browse Area

The difference between rabbit browse and moose browse was explained. Hares leave sharp clean cuts, moose leave rough chew marks on young balsam fir and hardwoods. (Question- why is browse so high off ground? Ans. The rabbit stands on high snow banks in winter.)

Meadow

Clearings with grasses, forbes, and saplings are important for many species, eg. birds, meadow voles, deer mice, and hare, all of which are food for owls, pine marten, lynx, fox and other carnivores in the food chain.

Wetlands

Several wetland sites are filling in with cattails. As well as providing shelter for numerous wildlife, these are amazing plants for their ability to cleanse water of pollutants. People used to consider wetlands to be ‘junk land’ and these areas would be drained and turned into farmland, or building lots. Eventually it was discovered that because of this loss of wetlands, species such as ducks and geese were suffering a decline. Now we are trying to stop the destruction of wetland habitats. Interesting fact - the green frog is not native to Newfoundland; they were released in Corner Brook 30 years ago by a boy scout troop and have been successful colonizers across the island.

Corner Brook Stream

Corner Brook gets its name and location from the Corner Brook Stream; it provides not only a water supply but also power for the original saw mill and later, the pulp mill. An 8 megawatt hydro plant owned by Corner Brook Pulp and Paper is located just above Margaret Bowater Park. The trail crosses over one or two bridges along the Corner Brook Stream We stopped on the bridge and looked down to see if there were fish in the water, and then checked up along the banks to observe any wildlife such as beavers. The importance of the fresh water to the forest, to people and to wildlife was discussed. Fish ladders have been built to help fish such as the newly seeded salmon bypass the dams. Salmon have been increasing in numbers within the river.



Speckled trout are also present. Buffer zones around a river are 20m; 100m around a salmon river.

Stream Tributary Protected by Culvert

We talked about the necessity of protecting streams from silt and erosion, by the careful installation of culverts and bridges. This is very important to protect fish habitat.

Erosion on Path

Erosion on the path shows in small scale how water ‘sorts’ soil and rocks, and causes soil loss. The fact that there is no noticeable erosion on the treed ground demonstrates how vegetation has a stabilizing effect on soil.

Geological History

Western Newfoundland was joined to North America 600 million years ago. Climate was tropical; all of this area was under a sea bed, so shells, coral, and sand built up. Pressure turned shells to limestone. When the Appalachians formed, those pressures turned limestone into marble. This is why the soils around Corner Brook are derived from marble, limestone, shale, slate, and sandstone. The texture is sandy loam. Some soil here has high clay content and can be rolled into small cigar shapes.

Unique Points of Interest along Tour Routes

Many of the topics described above were discussed along the various routes. The unique points of interest on each trail are mentioned below.

1. Brook Street Marsh Entrance to C.B. Stream Trail

The Brook Street Marsh route was of particular interest due to the recently built bridge over the stream and the easily observed fish ladder beside the dam below Glynmill Inn Pond. Children also loved to see the swans and ducks on the pond.

This trail could also be accessed from the entrance at **Corner Brook City Hall**.

2. Participark Trail

This trail had a good variety of trees, birds and wildlife sign. Some of the bird houses that were placed on trees here are inhabited. There were areas on the trail where the soil profile could be seen, and several eroded sections where the importance of soil could be discussed. Mistletoe / witches broom and evidence of other diseases and insects can be seen.

3. Coaker's Rd. to Gorge & Caves

IMPORTANT! Deer Lake Hydro must be called on the tour day to make sure they are not opening the dam. It would be deadly if they let out the water while people are in the cave.

At the Coaker's Road entrance, Staghorn Sumac has been planted. It is a cousin of Poison Ivy - don't touch. Old man's beard lichen is abundant in the old forest section, and *Taxus canadensis* is very plentiful. Several look-outs along the way provided breathtaking views of the gorge and surrounding area. The children enjoyed climbing in the crevices near the entrance of the limestone cave. The 3-Mile Dam and hydro plant is nearby.

4. Bonnell Road, Pasadena

Bonnell Road is a lovely wooded trail in Pasadena running behind the Federal Forestry Depot. The path was wide enough for a large group to walk comfortably. Several unique features here included Norway spruce 'seed trees' which the Forestry Dept. uses for producing seeds to plant within Newfoundland; a speckled alder thicket where black spruce is growing underneath, probably utilizing the nitrogen enriched soil produced by the nitrogen-fixing nodules on the roots of alder; and an aspen grove, where a group of trees were all produced by suckering off the roots of a single tree. These trees all have the exact same DNA and can be considered 'clones'. There is also a mature forest stand on a trail which runs behind Ross Ave.

5. Deer Lake Beach Trail, Deer Lake

This lovely trail along the trees at the back of Deer Lake beach features a high population of common Newfoundland birds and some more unusual birds such as the downy and the hairy woodpecker. There is a good variety of conifers and deciduous trees, whose needles and cones are sometimes at an observable height. The geology is interesting since during the last ice age 12000 years ago, this area was covered with salt water. The ice had made the area sink lower than the sea level, which was higher than today. As the ice melted and the land rebounded, the sea moved out and the glacier melt waters filled Deer Lake with fresh water again.

6. Trail Behind Templeton School, Meadows

The trail in Meadows had an interesting variety of habitats: dry open areas around the school with a mix of natural and planted hardwoods and conifers; some black spruce forest; boggy areas with



larch, grasses, and sphagnum moss; and a cutover. Some places on this trail were extremely wet and difficult to pass through. The cutover was small but still required very great care to navigate.

7. Hughes Brook Trail

The Hughes Brook trail was a very appealing trail. It followed along the brook through a canopy of overhanging hardwoods. Along with the usual maples and hazelnuts you can find balsam poplar and the rare black ash growing. The trail leads to a salt marsh and a spectacular view of the Bay of Islands estuary.

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APPENDIX



Explore the Boreal Forest in your backyard

Explore the Boreal Forest this fall during the Western Newfoundland Model Forest Partnership's annual Forest Ecology Walking Tour.

The Boreal Forest is the largest ecosystem in Canada, extending from British Columbia to Newfoundland and Labrador. Our walking tours offer students of all ages a chance to visit and explore a piece of the urban Boreal Forest in their backyard.

The tour focuses on the biodiversity of the Boreal Forest along walking trails in the Humber Valley - Bay of Islands area. Participants will learn about ecology within a forest ecosystem by observing the trees, animals, plants and soils along the trail.

Tours run until October 27. Please contact Marg Brazil at 686-2112.



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada



Canada



APPENDIX II Fax Notice

Forest Ecology Walking Tours Sponsored by the Western Newfoundland Model Forest

Sept. 12, 2006

Explore the boreal forest in your own backyard!

The Western Newfoundland Model Forest is once again hosting the popular 'Forest Ecology Walking Tours' in the Corner Brook area.

Tours will focus on appreciating the biodiversity of the forest and learning about the many species of plants and animals interacting within it.

The tour offers nature lovers of all ages a chance to experience the boreal forest in their own backyard as they walk along local walking trails. The venue is normally a choice of several routes along the beautiful Corner Brook Stream Trail; or, if you prefer, it can be a forest trail of your own choosing which would be more accessible to your school group.

Tours are free and are open to schools, organizations and individuals.

The tours run from Sept. 18 to Oct. 27.

To book your tour please contact Marg Brazil at 686-2112 or the Western Newfoundland Model Forest at 637-7304.

Please post in Teachers' Staff room. Thank you.



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A walk down by the stream



Members and leaders of the First Curling Broomie Group, along with guide Mary Brazil, start their Ecology Walking Tour on a section of the Corner Brook Stream Trail. The tour, an initiative of the Western Newfoundland Model Forest, offers nature lovers of all ages a chance to experience the boreal forest in their own back-
 yard as they walk along local walking trails. The tours are free and are open to schools, organizations and individuals. They will run until Oct. 27. To book a tour, contact Brazil at 686-2112 or the Western Newfoundland Model Forest at 637-7304.

Star photos by
 Geraldine Brophy



The group looks for life in a pond near the beginning of the trail.



Mary Brazil talks about the birch trees found along the route.



Sydney Allen examines a wood fern found growing on the trail.



Members of the First Curling Broomie Group, from left, (front), Catherine Samms and Rebecca Myles; (back) Sydney Allen, Cassin McCarthy, Jeannette Hickey, Erin Parker and Courtney Bellows along with guide Mary Brazil pose for a photo on a bridge after just starting their Ecology Walking Tour on a section of the Corner Brook Stream Trail.



Guide Mary Brazil, right, looks at a Canadian yew with Catherine Samms, left, and Rebecca Myles.



Appendix IV. Participants in the 2006 Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours

Date 2006	Group name	Interest Number	Trail Location
Sept. 20	J.J. Curling Elementary	Grade 6 23	Brook Street Marsh
	J.J. Curling Elementary	Grade 6 23	Brook Street Marsh
	J.J. Curling Elementary	Grade 6 22	Brook Street Marsh
Sept. 21	Collette Urban	Landowner 6	Mclvers
Sept. 22	St. Gerard's CB	Grade 3 22	CB Stream Gorge
Sept. 26	Templeton	Grade 3 20	Meadows
Sept. 26	Templeton	Grade 3 20	Meadows
Sept. 26	Templeton	Grade 4 21	Meadows
Sept. 26	Templeton	Grade 4 23	Meadows
Sept. 27	J.J. Curling	Grade 3	CANCELLED - class too busy
Sept. 27	J.J. Curling	Grade 3	CANCELLED - class too busy
Sept. 28	Regina	Grade 11 23	City Hall - GlennMill Pond
Sept. 28	Regina	Grade 12 17	City Hall - GlennMill Pond
Sept. 29	Francis Xavier	Grade 7 30	Participark
Sept. 29	Francis Xavier	Grade 7 30	Participark
Sept. 29	Francis Xavier	Grade 7 30	Participark
Oct. 3	Sparks	7-8 yrs old 9	Brook Street Marsh
Oct. 4	Small Mammals Workshop	Field Trip 12	Steady Brook Falls
Oct. 10	C.C. Laughlin	Grade 2 19	Participark
Oct. 10	C.C. Laughlin	Grade 2 24	Participark
Oct. 12	St. Peter's	Grade 7 22	Participark
Oct. 13	Pasadena Elementary	Grade 3	CANCELLED - Moved->Oct. 19
Oct. 16	Pasadena Academy	Grade 10 30	Participark
Oct. 17	Sacred Heart	Kindergarten 64	Brook Street Marsh



Oct. 18	Immaculate Heart	Grade 2	9	Brook Street Marsh
Oct. 19	Pasadena Elementary	Grade 3	36	Bonnell Road, Pasadena
Oct. 20	Deer Lake Elementary	Grade 4	22	Deer Lake Beach Trail
Oct. 20	Deer Lake Elementary	Grade 4	22	Deer Lake Beach Trail
Oct. 20	Deer Lake Elementary	Grade 4	20	Deer Lake Beach Trail
Oct 25	Dunfield Park Community Centre	After School Prog.		CANCELLED - Cold rain
Oct. 26	The Newcomers	Community group		CANCELLED - Cold rain
Oct. 27	Humber Elementary	Kindergarten	25	Brook Street Marsh
Oct. 27	Humber Elementary	Kindergarten	26	Brook Street Marsh
Oct. 27	G.C. Rowe	Grade 9	22	Brook Street Marsh
Oct. 31	G.C. Rowe	Grade 9	2	Brook Street Marsh

Total Participants 606