



*Monarch butterfly on Southeast Wooded Pine by Sally Lennox*

## Providing Refuge for Butterflies

by Brooks Greer, Land Protection Program Manager, GBLT

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a familiar and favourite insect species common to southern Ontario and Georgian Bay. Monarchs are particularly active and visible in late summer as they prepare for their extreme southbound migration. When migration has begun and they are confronted by large expanses of water, monarchs will cluster in large numbers in foliage by the shoreline. Although not much is known about the flight paths chosen by migrant monarchs, they are often obliged to fly over water, and outlying Georgian Bay islands (such as West Lookout, Little McCoy, Umbrella, American Camp, Southeast Wooded Pine, and the Lizard, all protected by the Land Trust) can be critically important as stopovers where the butterflies rest, feed, and recover before resuming the dangerous open-water crossing.

The monarch butterfly is a listed species at risk, special concern, at both the Ontario and federal levels. Probably the main reason for its decline is a parallel decline of milkweed in its breeding range and migration route.

### Remarkable Life Cycle

The standard lifespan for a monarch butterfly is only four to six weeks, with the notable exception of the late-season migrant generation which will live for six to seven months. The butterflies make an incredible fall migration of up to 5,000 kilometres arriving in the Transverse Neovolcanic Belt, a mountain range in Michoacán, central Mexico between early November and late December. Once there, they form large aggregations of millions of butterflies.

There are four stages in a monarch's life cycle: 1) egg, 2) caterpillar (or larva), 3) pupa (or chrysalis), and finally 4) adult butterfly. Gestation for monarch eggs is about four days; the hatched caterpillar then feeds on the milkweed plant upon which it hatched for about two weeks. In our latitudes, caterpillars hatch upon and eat both common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) and swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). The pupa or chrysalis stage lasts for about ten days after which a beautiful adult butterfly emerges.



*Monarchs on Milkweed by Sally Lennox*

Adults feed on flower nectar, and while doing so provide plant pollination. Through gorging on milkweed plants, the monarch caterpillars accumulate toxins in their bodies known as *cardenolides* which remain with them through their metamorphosis into adults. Predators of both caterpillars and adults are limited to those that can tolerate these toxins; the monarch's bright colouring is believed to be an effective warning to would-be predators.

Reports show that the last few years have been particularly bad for monarch numbers in their Mexican overwintering grounds, and that they have been reduced to a fraction of their traditional numbers.

#### **A more detailed account of the monarch's fascinating life cycle:**

1. The female monarch lays several hundred pinhead-sized eggs on the undersides of milkweed leaves, which hatch into caterpillars after three to five days
2. Caterpillars feed voraciously on milkweed leaves for eight to fourteen days. Within this phase are five "instars" or development stages separated by four moults to accommodate the caterpillar's rapid growth
3. The caterpillar attaches itself by its posterior end and suspends vertically from a convenient anchor, often the milkweed plant; from a further moult appears the pupa or chrysalis stage which will last from ten to fourteen days. In the latter days of the pupa stage, the colours and features of the developing adult butterfly are visible
4. The adult monarch emerges and pumps fluid into its crumpled wings to inflate them. It takes several hours for the wings to dry completely and for the monarch to be able to fly

There are three main threats facing monarch butterflies:

- milkweed, the monarch caterpillar food source, is being depleted by urban sprawl and herbicides
- the forests at the monarch's southern overwintering grounds are being illegally logged
- violent, climate change-related storms

Luckily there are some very simple measures we can take to help the monarchs in our part of the continent.

#### **Q&A with Jode Roberts, Communications Strategist and Team Lead with the David Suzuki Foundation**

A native of Midland, Jode has performed monarch naturalization work in Severn Sound, mostly in Penetang Harbour.

**Neonicotinoid herbicides have been identified as a major threat to honeybees and other pollinators, do we know their effects on monarchs specifically?**

There is a growing body of evidence linking neonicotinoids to harm in wild bees and butterflies; much of the initial research has focused on honeybees, so their effect on monarchs specifically is currently inconclusive.

**What happens upon the monarchs' arrival in, and during the trip north from, Mexico? How many generations does it take to get back to southern Ontario, and how long does it take?**

When the eastern monarch population arrives in Mexico in early November, the butterflies cling to tree branches in select oyamel fir alpine forests where they rest throughout the winter. By March, most monarchs have left Mexico and fly as far as Texas, where they lay their eggs and subsequently die—these being of the same migrant generation that left southern Ontario the previous fall. This next Texas generation then begin the multi-generational journey northward, often taking two or three generations to reach southern Canada in late June or early July.

**Are Monarchs as reluctant to overfly water as birds? Does flying over water reduce the overall flight distance for significant numbers of southern Ontario monarchs?**

Monarchs can be seen in Point Pelee National Park in late summer, waiting for a stiff wind to help them get across Lake Erie. While we know where they are headed, how they choose their routes remains unclear, although there's little question that they would prefer to fly over land.

**Do the caterpillars eat anything besides milkweed? Are the eggs laid anywhere besides on milkweed? And if so, do those caterpillars survive?**

Generally, the caterpillars' only source of food is milkweed. There have been reports of caterpillars feeding and the females laying eggs on other plants when there is no milkweed available, but they almost always stick to a milkweed diet. It is doubtful that eggs laid anywhere but on milkweed ultimately produce butterflies. This underlines the urgency to bring milkweed back to both the summer habitat and along the migratory route.

**Does anything prey on monarchs? And do the adults eat anything aside from flower nectar? What about predators in their northern breeding territory?**

Like most butterflies, monarchs are eaten by small mammals, birds and even other insects. I've read that a monarch egg has a one in one hundred chance of surviving to adulthood due to the many predators that will eat them during their various life stages (egg, caterpillar, butterfly).

**What can we do on Georgian Bay to help the Monarchs?**

Plant milkweed! The precipitous decline in the number of monarchs has been directly linked to the disappearance of milkweed, which is critical as the monarch's egg and caterpillar host plant. In our area, the females will lay their eggs and the

hatched caterpillars will feed on either common or swamp milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca* and *A. incarnata* respectively). There are various initiatives encouraging concerned citizens to plant milkweed in an effort to save the monarchs, and local nurseries and garden centres need to be prodded to carry established milkweed plants from spring onwards, and seeds year round. If you harvest your own seeds, it's interesting to note that they will need to be frozen in order to be viable and germinate next spring.

**Do many nurseries and garden centres sell milkweed plants or seeds?**

Not yet, but that is the hope. Our Monarch Manifesto encourages people to reach out to their local nurseries and garden centres asking that they supply milkweed. [www.davidsuzuki.org/monarchmanifesto](http://www.davidsuzuki.org/monarchmanifesto)

**Where would you recommend that people go who want to buy and plant it?**

The Suzuki Foundation will be sharing a list in the new year. In the meantime the North American Native Plant Society ([www.nanps.org](http://www.nanps.org)) has a list of nurseries across the country. You could always go find seeds in a nearby ditch or field. But remember that seeds need a freeze cycle in order to be viable!

**Will the Suzuki Foundation be distributing or selling either again?**

Yes. The GOT MILKWEED campaign will include plants available for pickup in Toronto again this spring, as well as seed packets that can be mailed.

**Is success more likely with established plants purchased and planted in the spring, or do you recommend growing from seed?**

Growing from seed can be difficult and is generally less successful. Using "plugs" or plants is recommended. The seeds can be sown in the fall.

## *Southeast Wooded Pine: A Monarch Refuge*



Southeast Wooded Pine is one of several outlying islands that the Georgian Bay Land Trust has helped to protect. The island is characterized by a small stand of classic windswept Georgian Bay white pines surrounded by low-lying, predominantly open bedrock. Throughout the bedrock are small depressions which have been occupied by a variety of wetlands, including small bogs, meadow marsh communities and elevated ponds. As an offshore island, Southeast Wooded Pine is known to provide critical refuge habitat for migrating birds and monarch butterflies.

During migration, monarch butterflies will often be confronted with bodies of water of varying size which have to be crossed. Their instinctive initial reaction, due to a reluctance similar to that of

migrating birds to overfly water, is to patrol the shore in search of a land bridge. This is why you will sometimes see them in late summer congregated in large numbers and perched in shoreline vegetation, most likely waiting for a favourable wind to help them across.

Outlying Georgian Bay Land Trust island properties such as the Southeast Wooded Pine, West Lookout, Little McCoy, Umbrella Island, and the Lizard provide important rest and refuelling stopover sites for monarchs as they begin their 5,000 kilometre journey south to Mexico.



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# Catto Philanthropy Award Recipient: Geordie Dalglish

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by Wendy Cooper, former Executive Director, GBLT

The Catto Award is given to an individual who shares the GBLT's values and has shown considerable commitment over a number of years, allowing us to preserve and steward more land. We are delighted to present this award to Geordie Dalglish, who has contributed to the GBLT's success in numerous ways over many years and continues to be a dedicated supporter.

Geordie came to us in 2007 as part of the Regenerate GBLT initiative, an effort to bring new and young energy to the GBLT. Geordie stepped up in a big way, joining the Board of Directors and taking a leading role in this new initiative.

Geordie's experience in land transactions and with the Weston Foundation, along with his charming personality, makes him an essential contributor to the GBLT. Geordie was particularly helpful during the acquisition of several of the GBLT's signature properties including Sandy Island and Little McCoy Island, which continue to stand out as two of the most important additions to our protected areas network.

To demonstrate his ongoing commitment to Little McCoy Island, Geordie was one of the first official volunteer stewards for that



Geordie Dalglish

property, as we worked towards creating a formal monitoring and reporting process for stewards.

Geordie is an incredible friend of the GBLT and we are very fortunate to have his knowledge, skills, and support. Congratulations, Geordie!

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*"One thing that's fascinating about Little McCoy is its diversity in spite of its extreme exposure and remote location so far from shore. We are so lucky to have set aside this beautiful island, and Geordie has been there every step of the way"*

Brooks Greer, Land Protection Program Manager, GBLT

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## Georgian Bay Query

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Have a question for our experts? Send your Georgian Bay Query to [info@gblt.org](mailto:info@gblt.org) and we may answer it in the next *LandScript*!

**I'm new to Georgian Bay and I noticed lots of people flying flags on their properties. Apart from patriotism, is there a special meaning behind when and what kinds of flags are flown?**

We asked Sans Souci's resident flag enthusiast Wally King for his advice. Turns out there's no real consensus, dear reader, so fly what and when you'd like, but here are his points:

The Maple Leaf is a standard, of course, but Wally likes to surprise his international guests by flying their country's flags as well. You might see some cottage association flags or even family flags around the Bay, too.

As for when to hoist your flag, many Georgian Bayers put theirs up at the beginning of the season, taking it down only when closing up their cottage.

Others like to fly their flag strictly when they're there. "People have a lot of passion for Georgian Bay, and it manifests itself in flying flags," Wally says. "We have challenges getting to and from our islands. Weather is a major factor. The flag celebrates that we've made it."

Others still will only do so when they're welcoming guests. After all, as Wally warns: "the early morning skinny dip is a Georgian Bay tradition; you don't want people arriving too early."

**I've heard a little about "old growth forests"—what is an old growth forest and can they be found on Georgian Bay?**

A logging boom struck on Georgian Bay in the early 1870s, when the provincial government started auctioning off timber licenses. Within 30 years, most of the original forests on the Bay had disappeared and the lumber industry died.

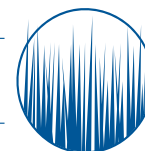
Today, small pockets of old growth forest do exist on the Bay—in areas loggers either missed or found too difficult to access. They're very rare, but they're also very special.

Old growth forests "have trees in all phases of their life cycle," as the Nature Conservancy reports. This makes them real hotspots for biodiversity across all types of species and an important refuge for many species-at-risk.

Fortunately, one of the Georgian Bay Land Trust's properties—the Jean G. Northey Conservation Reserve in Cognashene, protected just this past year—preserves some of the area's old growth hardwood forest. It even features some uncommon species for the archipelago, such as basswood, hemlock, and sugar maple.

# Celebrating a Love For The Bay

by Jason Wagar, Director of Development, GBLT



*Cheque Presentation at Iron City. From left to right: Iron City's Florence Gregoire, Gary Gregoire, and Bruce Lawson, with GBLT Board Chair Janny Vincent*

How do you honour 25 years of hard work?

This summer, the historic Iron City Fishing Club in Sans Souci presented a generous donation to the Georgian Bay Land Trust in celebration of their retiring caretakers, Gary and Florence Gregoire.

For more than 25 years, the Gregoires have made Iron City their home, maintained its beautiful grounds and helped update and expand its infrastructure. Keeping up with a 115-year-old property isn't easy, and the Gregoires not only tended to Iron City's day-to-day needs, but helped the Club in so many ways using their unique skills and abilities.

It was more than a relief that they were there in November 2013, when a major storm brought down the main power lines, which sparked for hours before Hydro shut the power off. In the Club's office, Gary and Florence found billowing smoke coming from the smoldering communications equipment—the result of power surges from the sparking electrical wires. Had they not been there to respond, “the building likely would have been engulfed in flames, which would have spread to other buildings and it could have been the end of Iron City,” Bruce Lawson, outgoing President of the Club, says.

The Gregoires took great care of the people of Iron City, too. Florence's nursing skills were regularly called upon to help administer emergency first aid, while Gary was often found rescuing Club members who'd run out of gas or hit a rock.

“Gary and Florence were so much more than caretakers to Iron City—they have been an integral part of the Club's fabric and family. They've played a remarkable part in the Club's life, to an extent that most of us will only realize in the coming years,” Bruce says. “Iron City's donation to the Georgian Bay Land Trust helps honour their commitment and dedication to the Club and their love of Georgian Bay.”

While Gary and Florence are retiring, a new generation of Gregoires will continue to take care of this remarkable club. Gary and Florence's son, Maurice, and his wife Lisa, have been working side-by-side with Gary and Florence for years, and have now assumed the roles as Iron City's new caretakers.

Thank you to the Gregoires and to the Iron City Fishing Club for your generosity to the Land Trust and for your passion for the Bay we all love!

*Learn more about the Iron City Fishing Club in the Winter 2013 issue of LandScript.*

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# Property Spotlight: Loudon Island

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by Brooks Greer, Land Protection Program Manager, GBLT



*Loudon Island*

Located on Ugo Igo Channel in Pointe au Baril, the Loudon Island donation closed in June this year.

Loudon has the ideal coastal Georgian Bay vegetation communities to support the several reptile species at risk that have been documented on the island. The interior of the property is predominantly white pine and mixed hardwood forest with interspersed areas of open and shrub rock barrens, and rock barrens dominate the shoreline. Several small areas of meadow marsh are present along the less exposed areas of shoreline, and on the eastern shore there is a floating-leaved shallow aquatic wetland.

For a relatively small island (at 3.5 acres), Loudon provides a home to an impressive array of species at risk. Sightings on the property include:

- Eastern massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*),
- Eastern foxsnake (*Pantherophis gloydi*),
- Snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), and
- Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

The barn swallow is one of many aerial insectivore species whose numbers have been in steep decline in recent years. The common nighthawk, whip-poor-will, and purple martin are also listed and belong to this threatened group or "guild" of bird species.



*Loudon white pines*

Although not a listed or at risk species, during the initial property visit there was an active merlin nest spotted on Loudon Island. The merlin is a small, speedy, and agile falcon that preys on small songbirds by ambush and air-to-air attack.

A big thank you to Tom Scoon for first connecting the Loudon property donors to the GBLT. Thanks also to John Stark and Councillor Gary French.

*We are looking for a steward (or stewards) to visit and report on the ongoing condition of this pretty little island. Loudon's size and accessibility make it an easy trip; it's just west of Ojibway Island.*

*If interested please contact Brooks Greer: [brooks.greer@gblt.org](mailto:brooks.greer@gblt.org)*



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# Goodbye and Thank You to Ian MacLeod

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by Tom Scoon, Advisor and past Board Chair, GBLT



*Ian MacLeod*

Ian MacLeod was hooked into our crew, the GBLT, at a picnic in Pointe au Baril by Janet Loughheed whose charms Ian could not resist... who can?

He was quickly recruited by the then Property Committee, now Land Protection Committee, to help acquire land for environmental protection.

He was brilliant. Whether trying to acquire Green Island near Port Severn in partnership with Ducks Unlimited (we failed), hiking the several thousand acres of the old CIL Explosives property in Nobel and making repeated efforts to

acquire it from the owner in Europe and then from the owner's North American regional office in Chicago (we failed), acquiring Little McCoy with a herculean fund raising effort (we succeeded!), or spearheading the four year effort to acquire the Steamboat Channel (stay tuned...), Ian was at the centre of the strategy and effort. My respect and affection come from his optimism, ambition, and his courage to try... why not? Why not indeed.

Ian led the very successful Land Protection Committee and deserves special attention and thanks for his countless hours, devotion, and generous team play. We are all part of a magnificent team and this organization cannot succeed without people like Ian.

Thanks Ian!

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# Welcome to New Board Members, Dave Bunston, Jan Ruby, and Nick Steffey

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by Janny Vincent, Board Chair, GBLT



The Board has been enriched this year by the addition of three new Board Members. Jan Ruby and Dave Bunston both stepped on the Board in the late spring of 2015 and Nick Steffey joined the Board in the fall.



**Dave Bunston** was a member of the Land Protection Committee prior to joining the Board and this fall became the Chair of the Committee. Dave is the Executive Vice President, Real Estate for Georgian International and is the President of Georgian International Land Corp. He has a wealth of experience with real estate

and is a tremendous asset to the Board. Dave and his family cottage in Pointe au Baril and have a tremendous appreciation of the Bay.



**Jan Ruby** joined the Board at the same time as Dave and also hails from Pointe au Baril. She and her family have deep roots in the area and are strong supporters of conservation on the Bay. Jan has an impressive career, both in the private sector and government, most recently as a consultant and coach with her own firm,

Jan Ruby and Associates. We look forward to having her skill sets enrich our group and know we can count on her enthusiasm and counsel going forward.

Please join me in welcoming these three accomplished and hardworking Directors to the Board of your Georgian Bay Land Trust.



**Nick Steffey** is our most recently elected Board Member and he hails from the Iron City Fishing Club in the summers. Nick is an American and lives in Massachusetts. He has 35 years of experience in the insurance industry, including the successful startup of Liberty Mutual Group and is the Chairman and founding shareholder of NBIC Holdings Inc. Nick

is the fourth generation of his family to serve as the President of Iron City Fishing Club and has summered on the Bay for 68 summers. We look forward to his contribution to the GBLT and are very pleased to have a member of the Iron City Fishing Club on our Board.

## Apply now for the King Family Bursary!

Once again the GBLT is offering two \$3,500 bursaries to individuals proposing a project which will promote appreciation or awareness of the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and/or the North Channel. The project may focus on the communities, history, natural environment, or culture of the area (or any combination), and applicants may be artists, authors, scientists, musicians, academics, or anyone with an interesting project to propose. Applications are due by **February 15, 2016**, and the winners will be announced on March 10. Please visit [www.gblt.org/bursaries](http://www.gblt.org/bursaries) for full bursary rules and an application form.

# Conservation Quest Success

by Kelly Killoran, Go Home Bay



*Conservation Intern Tom Tawaststjerna leads a Conservation Quest session*

2015 was another successful year for the GBLT's Conservation Quest. Summer students Thomas Tawaststjerna and Connor Ward engaged with over 400 kids who learned the importance of preserving Georgian Bay's unique environment through a series of fun and interactive stations.

Participants from Camp Queen Elizabeth, Camp Kitchikewana, Camp Hurontario and kids from local cottages and the recreation programs at the Ojibway Club and Cognashene Cottagers' Association learned to become more curious about Georgian Bay beyond the borders of their camps or cottages. By recognizing

their role as both benefactors and ambassadors of the properties they visited, they will be motivated to act consciously to protect the Bay that they love.

Inspired by the motto "Take only pictures, leave only footprints", one of the station activities, "Take It or Leave It", teaches the children how to visit an area without disrupting the surroundings, and to leave it in better shape than when they arrived in order that future visitors will find an undisturbed environment.

If you have children or grandchildren age 8 to 12 in the house, ask these 10 questions. For each question, ask whether they would take it with them or leave it behind and why they chose their answer. Then turn to page 10 to see our responses.

## **Take It or Leave It?**

- If I see a gum wrapper on the ground that isn't mine, I ... ?
- When I see a snake I ... ?
- If I see a cool flower and there are lots of them, I ...
- When I see chives growing, I ... ?
- If I find a cool rock, I ...
- If my dog does a #2, I ...?
- Once I'm done eating my lunch or snack, I ... my garbage?
- If I see a live crayfish, I ... ?
- When I find frogs in the ponds, I ... ?
- When I see Phragmites along the shoreline I ... ?

**Please turn to page 10 to find the answers.**



*Species at Risk Bingo*



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# Phrag Day at Sandy and Ingersoll Islands

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By Brian Rohde, Lead Steward, Sandy and Ingersoll Islands

On August 9, 28 people showed up at 10 o'clock on the sandspit at Ingersoll Island on a beautiful day to help with the eradication of a highly invasive reed, *Phragmites australis*, which is increasingly spreading throughout areas of Georgian Bay. The group ranged from young children to seniors in their 80s, all anxious to learn about the "phrag" and work to remove the patches that had established a foothold on Sandy and Ingersoll Islands.

Leading the effort were Kristyn Ferguson and Laura Robson from the Nature Conservancy of Canada, both experts on phragmites and other invasive species. They came loaded with everything needed to do the job: tools, collection bags, and information brochures. First was educating us to correctly distinguish between the native and non-native species as both are present on Sandy and Ingersoll. Identification is quite technical, requiring good eyesight to distinguish features as small as ½ millimeter.

That done, the group set off to eradicate a patch nearby. With the water level up 16 inches this year, most of the phrag was in knee deep water. Chemicals can be used on dry land when applied by a certified applicator (Laura is certified and came with the equipment and chemicals prepared to show us how to treat the stems) but we weren't dealing with any dry land patches. We cut the stems as close to the sediment as possible and collected the stems, leaves, and seed heads in large plastic bags.

Once we had learned to identify, cut, and collect the phrag, we broke up into smaller groups and dispersed to tackle the various patches along the shore. After an hour and a half or so, we met back at the starting point to consolidate the phrag and conclude the workday.



*Phragmites Removal on Sandy Island*

Disposal of phrag is a problem, as the Township of the Archipelago won't accept it at the transfer station, a situation we hope to have rectified in the future. Bill Loughheed drew the short straw for disposal responsibility, and the contractor bags were loaded into his boat. He then dried the biomass and burned it in the fall. If the stems and leaves are piled on dry land and the seedheads and rhizomes (root masses) are collected, this is a satisfactory method of disposal.

Judging from the response, the workshop was a success. Everyone had a better understanding of what we are dealing with and how to tackle the phragmites problem. There will be years of follow-up required to completely eradicate the invasive species on these islands. Everyone enjoyed the day and many new acquaintances and friendships resulted. It was gratifying to see the interest that so many people have in protecting Sandy and Ingersoll. Many thanks to all the participants.

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## Bayscapes was a Blast!

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*The crowd at Bayscapes*

Thank you to all who joined us for Bayscapes Bash + Auction on November 20. As always, the art was fantastic and many guests went home with a beautiful new Georgian Bay piece for their wall. This year's event featured a wonderful performance by Motown/soul band The Big Sound, which had everyone up and dancing into the night.

We would like to extend a huge thank you to the incredible artists without whom this event would not be possible, our silent auction item donors, our sponsor Topper Linen, donors Vincent Associates and Georgian Bay Landing, and beverage partners Georgian Bay Beer and Georgian Bay Gin.

Event proceeds support the GBLT's important work of protecting wilderness spaces and open places on Georgian Bay. Thank you for helping out and having a great time doing it!

# Scotiabank Waterfront 5km Fundraising Walk

by Shannon Beddoe, Director and Team GBLT Captain



Team GBLT at the STWM Finish Line

On Sunday, October 18, a small but mighty Team GBLT “pounded the pavement” in downtown Toronto to raise money and awareness in the Scotiabank Toronto Waterfront Marathon Charity Challenge Fundraiser. With the help of our many supporters, we raised over \$10,000 for the GBLT in a single morning, all of which will go towards protecting and conserving more Georgian Bay wilderness. Special thanks to Jason Wagar, who kept us all motivated and inspired, even surprising us with a private cheerleading squad along the route! Also deserving of special mention are our two speed demons, David Bunston and Carl Spiess, who laced up to lead the pack in the big run.

Last and possibly most, we would like to give a big thank you to all who responded to our emails and donated to the event. Your generosity is what keeps this wonderful organization going, and for that we thank you.

## Welcome Laura Sunderland, *LandScript* Editor

The GBLT is delighted to welcome Laura Sunderland as Editor of the *LandScript*. Laura, whose family cottages in Cognashene, started volunteering with the GBLT in 2008. She set up the GBLT’s social media presence, assisted with several Bayscapes Art Auctions, and served as a member of the Communications Committee. Her love of Georgian Bay and her professional background in communications make her an excellent fit in her new role as editor. Laura is looking forward to introducing some exciting new features to the *LandScript* in the coming months, and welcomes feedback from readers on what content you would like to see in future issues.

## Answers to Take It or Leave It?



**If I see a gum wrapper on the ground that isn’t mine, I ... ?**

I pick it up and take it away when I leave. I always remove garbage, mine and other people’s.

**When I see a snake, I ... ?**

I show it to my friends but I leave it alone. Snakes are very afraid of people and will always try to get away.

**If I see a cool flower and there are lots of them, I ... ?**

I show it to my friends but I leave it alone, if everyone picks the flowers, soon there won’t be any left.

**When I see chives growing, I ... ?**

I show it to my friends or parents or counselor. I might remove it and take it away with other garbage so it doesn’t spread.

**If I find a cool rock, I ... ?**

I show it to my friends but I leave it alone. Animals depend on the rocks, even small ones, for shelter.

**If my dog does a #2, I ... ?**

I pick it up with a plastic bag and take it away with the other garbage when I leave.

**Once I’m done eating my lunch or snack, I ... my garbage?**

I pick it up and take it away with all the other garbage when I leave. This includes garbage left by other people.

**If I see a live crayfish, I ... ?**

I show it to my friends but I leave it alone. Crayfish are “aquatic” and will die if they are taken out of the water.

**When I find frogs in the ponds, I ... ?**

I might try to catch one, but I wet my hands first, treat it very gently, keep it only for a minute and leave it where I caught it.

**When I see Phragmites along the shoreline I ...?**

I show it to my parents or counselor, who will check if it is native or invasive. If it is invasive, an adult can help remove it so it doesn’t spread (for more information on proper removal, visit [www.gbtl.org/phragmites](http://www.gbtl.org/phragmites)).





*Painted Rocks by Nate Stapulionis*

## GEORGIAN BAY SNAPSHOT

Submit your best Georgian Bay shots to [info@gbt.org](mailto:info@gbt.org) for a chance to be included in our new feature, **Georgian Bay Snapshot!**

This shot was taken this summer on Painted Rocks in Bayfield by Pointe au Baril Islanders' Association Marine Patroller Nate Stapulionis. Nate and his partner Max did a wonderful job this summer monitoring GBLT properties and assisting with events, among their other Marine Patrol duties.



# Winterlude

## *Painted Land: In Search of the Group of Seven*

Thursday, March 10, 2016

6 pm cocktail reception

7 pm screening

Bishop Strachan School, 298 Lonsdale Road, Toronto

Free admission: our thank you to you!

Join us for Winterlude to meet up with Georgian Bay friends and learn a little more about the land we love. This year's event features a screening of *Painted Land: In Search of the Group of Seven*, a beautiful look at the real-life landscapes painted by the Group of Seven. Filmmakers Phyllis Ellis and Nancy Lang will be in attendance for a Q&A following the show.



## Tribute Gifts

Received from May 14th – December 16th 2015

### In Memory

Dr. James F. Ballantyne  
Brooke McCarthy Bell  
Bill Boston  
David Buchanan  
Donald Cameron  
Ted Christie  
Richard Costley-White  
Michael Dudas  
Marg Engholm  
George German  
Alan Milliken Heisey  
Judy Hurlburt  
Bob Ironside  
Theresa King

Ruth Langley  
Peter & Mary McCullough  
T.D. Melhuish  
Manfred Mueller  
Terry Nichol  
Christopher Paterson  
Marnie Pathy  
Bill Roberts  
Tony Santamaura  
Sheila Thomson  
Carol Trusler  
Margo Warrington  
Jinny Weekes



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