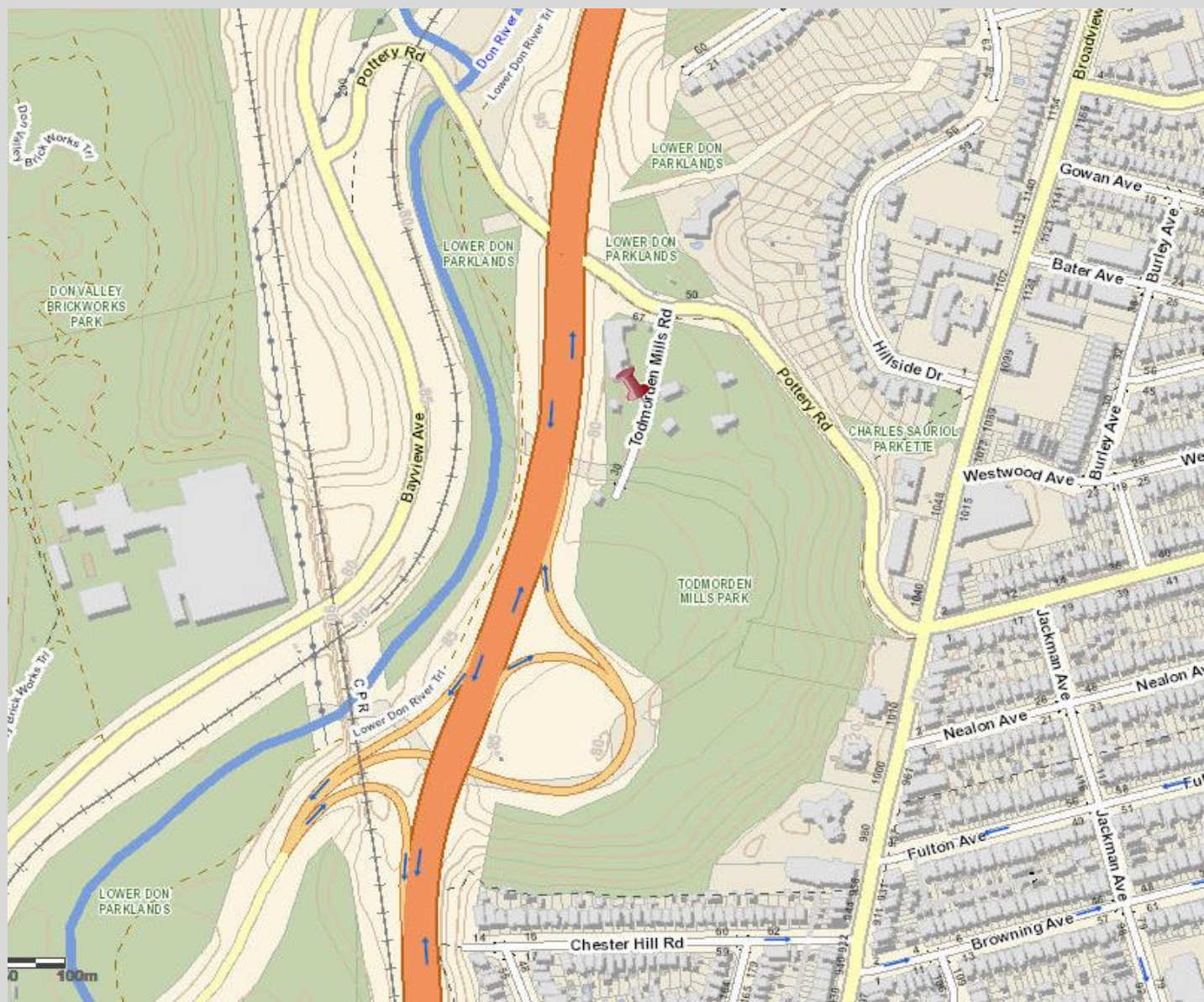
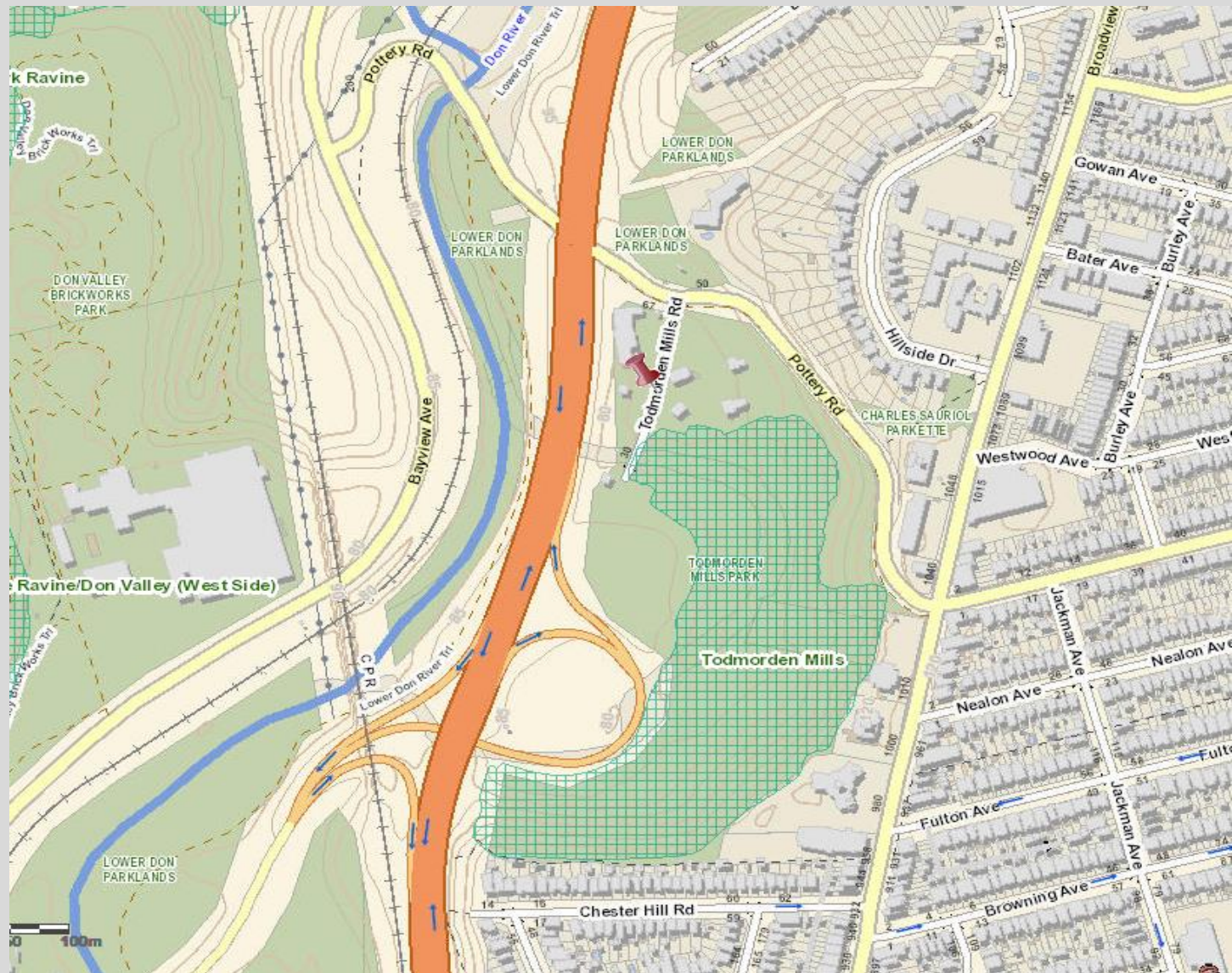


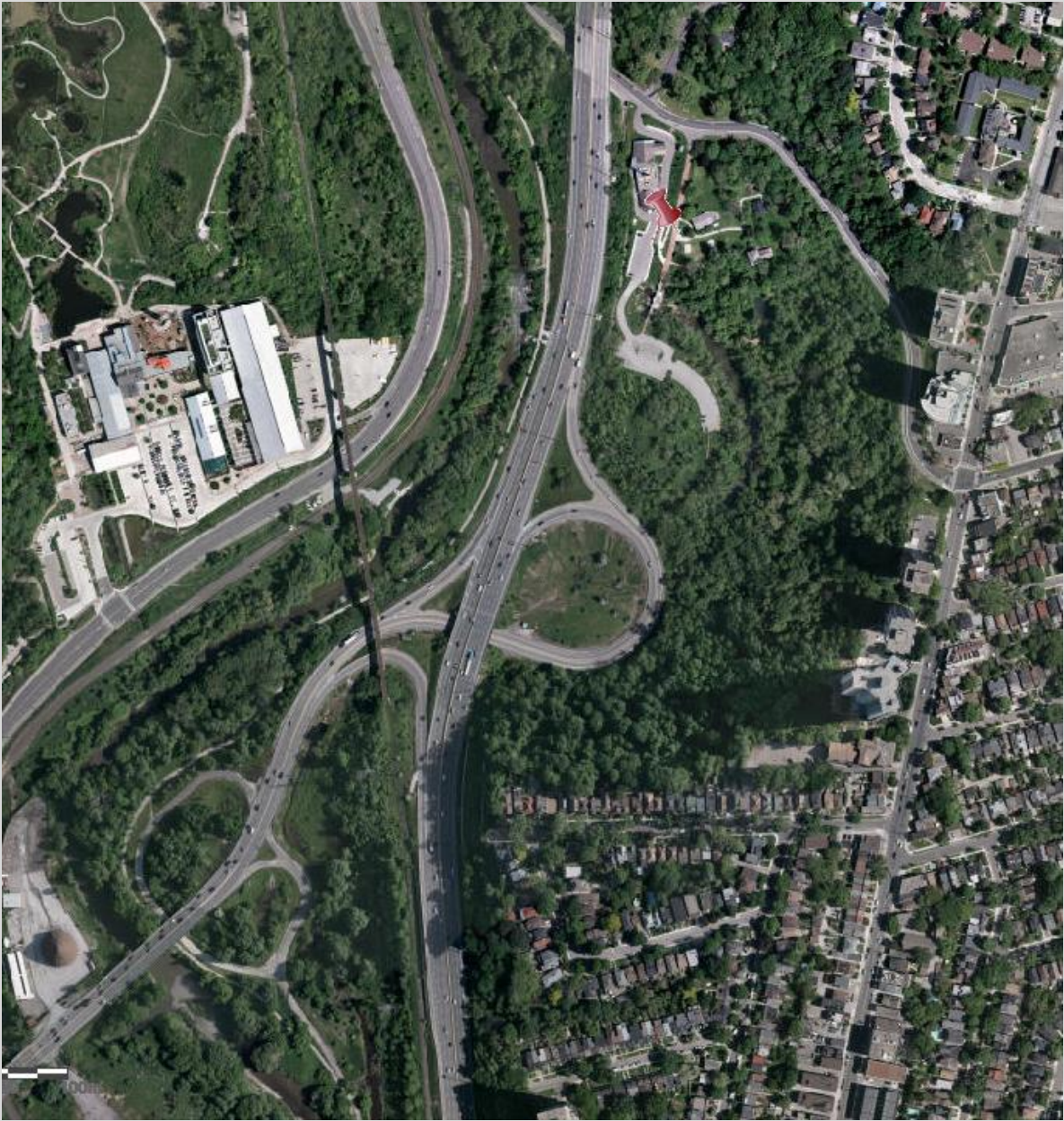


Where is Todmorden Mills Heritage Site and Wildflower Preserve?



The site received designation as an Environmentally Significant Area in 2015





“Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve”

- It is a City of Toronto nature park in the Don Valley.
- The core site is about 10 hectares.
- We are a charity founded in 1993 by Charles Sauriol and Dave Money.
- Our mandate is nature and habitat conservation.
- We are all volunteers.
- Our direct action arm is our Stewardship Team.



Dave and Charles 1992

Site 3. Cattails under the
Bridge 2016 – 2018

What we do:

We are involved in the process “of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed”.
(Society for Ecological Restoration International – Primer)





DEC 30 - 1931. SLIP DON MILLS RD.

What we do: Spring Cleanup





What we do: Outreach to Community and Visitors

- guided walks
- brochures
- Website (under renewal..)
- attendance at Councillors' Environment Days
- garden club visits
- special events at the site (Doors Open, Harvest Festival)
- Native Plant sale



Guided Walk - Toronto Field Naturalists

TODMORDEN MILLS WILDFLOWER PRESERVE



NATURE TRAIL GUIDE

Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve **It's Spring!**

Nature is awake! Look for one of the earliest native spring wildflowers: bloodroots. Their leaves stand vertically and cradle the delicate white flower gently. There is a beautiful array of greens for us to enjoy in the Preserve after the dull browns and grays of the winter. At the pond you may see bright yellow marsh marigolds. The winter's hushed and quiet sounds are gone and there is an abundance of bird song in the Preserve: red-wing blackbirds, kingfishers, catbirds and warblers loudly proclaiming their presence!



Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)

The Preserve is located at 67 Pottery Road. Enter the path next to the shed at the back parking lot. To enjoy your visit: wear long pants and shoes with socks up over the cuffs, and a long-sleeved shirt. Wear a hat, bring sunscreen, and bug spray if needed. To protect wildlife: dogs on-leash, no bikes, wild foraging or picking of plants. Thank you!

Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve **It's Autumn!**

In the meadow tall goldenrod bright yellow colour while New Englanders display that glorious purple of the season. The staghorn ferns turn a riot of bright reds. In their dark fertile fronds are Zig-zag goldenrods display their jewelweed its spotted orange while the tiny flowers of the trail. Seeds are abundant on all some fall to earth, others blow wind; some are eaten by wildlife, move - migration is underway. If change and colour has arrived.



Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)

The Preserve is located at 67 Pottery Road. Enter the path next to the shed at the back parking lot. To enjoy your visit: wear long pants and shoes with socks up over the cuffs, and a long-sleeved shirt. Wear a hat, bring sunscreen, and bug spray if needed. To protect wildlife: dogs on-leash, no bikes, wild foraging or picking of plants. Thank you!

Fabulous Native Plants for your garden

2016 NATIVE PLANT SALE

Hello neighbours! We are the local volunteer stewardship team caring for the 22 acres of nature reserve at Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve (67 Pottery Road). We are a registered charity. We are selling native plants to raise funds to continue to restore the natural area at this historic site for visitors and wildlife.

Your purchase can be delivered right to your door or backyard by our volunteers! (applies locally only)

To place an order: mail or drop off your cheque at 331 Linsmore Crescent or please **contact us at wildflowerpreserve@gmail.com, (416-423-1504).**

Plants are \$5.00 each (unless indicated).

Please make cheques payable to **Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve**



Ostrich Ferns have edible fiddleheads and can take a lot of sun.



Christmas Ferns grow in deep shade and are green all year.



Native wild geranium grows well in dappled shade. (\$6.00)



Maidenhair Ferns are graceful and take part shade, part sun.



Wild Ginger- for part sun/part shade. It spreads slowly.



Common Milkweed grows best in full sun. A pollinator magnet!



Virginia Waterleaf makes a beautiful ground cover – white to purple flowers. (\$6.00)

Also available this year: zig-zag goldenrod, butterfly milkweed, wild bergamot, bee balm, sweet ox-eye sunflower, white avens, black-eyed Susan, wild columbine and New England aster.

Make Nature part of your yard!

We appreciate your support, and thank you for your order! We rely on fundraising and donations.
Mailing address: 2 Carlton St # 1519 Toronto, Ont. M5B 1J3 Registered Charity # 893058672 RR0001



Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve



What we do: Assessment and Inventory

TODMORDEN MILLS WILDFLOWER PRESERVE



Environmental Baseline Study

by James Kamstra

LEGEND

- Property Line
- Fence
- Trail
- Don Valley Parkway
- Don River
- Water
- Plant Community
- Remnant Native Plant Community
- Existing Canopy

KEY TO PLANT COMMUNITIES

1. Dryland Pigeonholer Forest (FOD2-4)
2. Dryland Sugar Maple Forest (FOD2-4)
3. Freshwater Pigeonholer Forest (FOD2-4)
4. Freshwater Pigeonholer Forest (FOD2-4)
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14. Freshwater Pigeonholer Forest (FOD2-4)

TABLE

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Plant Communities Map – Management Plan

What we do: Control Invasive Plants

Table 1. Selection of Invasive Plants for Removal:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Plant	Methods of Control	Time of Year	Notes
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata	Biennial, a rosette of leaves formed during the first half of a two-year cycle)	<p>Pull maturing plants in spring (mid-May) to prevent seed production. If the soil is soft enough, grasping the plant at ground level and gently pulling will usually tease out the root or use trowel tip.</p> <p>Garlic Mustard can resprout from the root crown. It is important to remove the entire <u>root crown</u></p> <p>Pull rosettes in late fall to prevent flowering plants from developing from them in spring.</p> <p>Cover soil with oak leaves about one inch thick (late fall) to stifle germinating seedlings that have survived the summer.</p>	<p>Mid-May to Mid-June for second year plants</p> <p>Late fall – October/November for rosettes</p>	<p>80 to 90% of sprouted seedlings die. Let nature do this work and deal with the other 20% as rosettes.</p> <p>Dispose of on ground before flowering and if flowering -cut off head.</p> <p>Bag mature plants before seeds drop– send away in yard waste.</p> <p>(Experimental work – composting in black garbage bags)</p> <p>Biocontrols are in development</p>
Cardamine Impatiens	Cardamine Impatiens	biennial	As for Garlic Mustard	As for Garlic Mustard	Treat as for garlic mustard, same family
Dame's Rocket	Hesperis matronalis	perennial	Dig out - has fibrous roots	End of May to Late July before seeds drop	<p>Likes open forest understory</p> <p>Flowers May June</p>
Pale Swallowwort (Dog Strangling Vine)	Cynanchum rossicum	perennial	<p>Dig out single or small patches in priority areas making sure to get the entire root crown.</p> <p>To prevent seeding, or to clear around planted trees or shrubs- mow, pull or weed whack areas highly infested. Cut off seed pods and bag.</p> <p>Glyphosate treatments twice during growing season, at onset of flowering and then two to three weeks later for heavy infestations</p>	<p>Mid June to Mid-July.</p> <p>Seed pods abundant by Mid-July</p>	<p>Can regenerate from root crown pieces</p> <p>Create forest: it is not as vigorous in shade</p> <p>Should work with other groups to find biocontrols for this plant</p> <p>A serious problem</p>

What we do: Plant native vegetation

Table 2. Aggressive Native Plants to Encourage:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Plant	Aggressiveness	Reproduction	Notes
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	perennial	moderate	Seeds By rhizomes	Partial Sun Likes oak leaf cover
Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	perennial	strong	By very fertile seed By rhizomes	Likes somewhat acid soils Partial Sun to full sun
Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	perennial	strong	By spores By rhizomes	Partial Shade to Light Shade Can form dense stands
Starry False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	perennial	moderate	Seeds, rhizomes	Partial Shade to Light Shade
Thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	perennial	?	Seeds	Partial Shade to full sun Dry open woods and slopes in poor soil
Trout Lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	perennial	?	By root offshoots Seeds	VIP - Likes neutral soil Partial Shade to Light Shade
Virginia Waterleaf	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	perennial	strong	Seeds	Likes neutral to slightly acid rich soil Shade to Partial Shade Can easily be divided
Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	perennial	?	Seeds, rhizomes	Has a deep rootstock - survives droughts Partial Shade to Full Sun
Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	perennial	?	Seeds, rhizomes	Likes moderately acid rich soil Cover with oak leaves Plant under oaks Partial shade to full sun
Zig-Zag Goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	perennial	strong	Seeds, rhizomes	Partial Shade to sunny

1. Invasive plant control – we use an Integrated Pest Management approach and work with the City of Toronto's Urban Forest Renewal staff. This means using all available tools to control the target species including manual and mechanical means such as digging and mowing, as well as occasional applications of low toxicity herbicides.

2. Soil improvement (decompaction, soil impoverishment to reduce nitrogen, mulching, structural improvements, garbage removal)

Pond

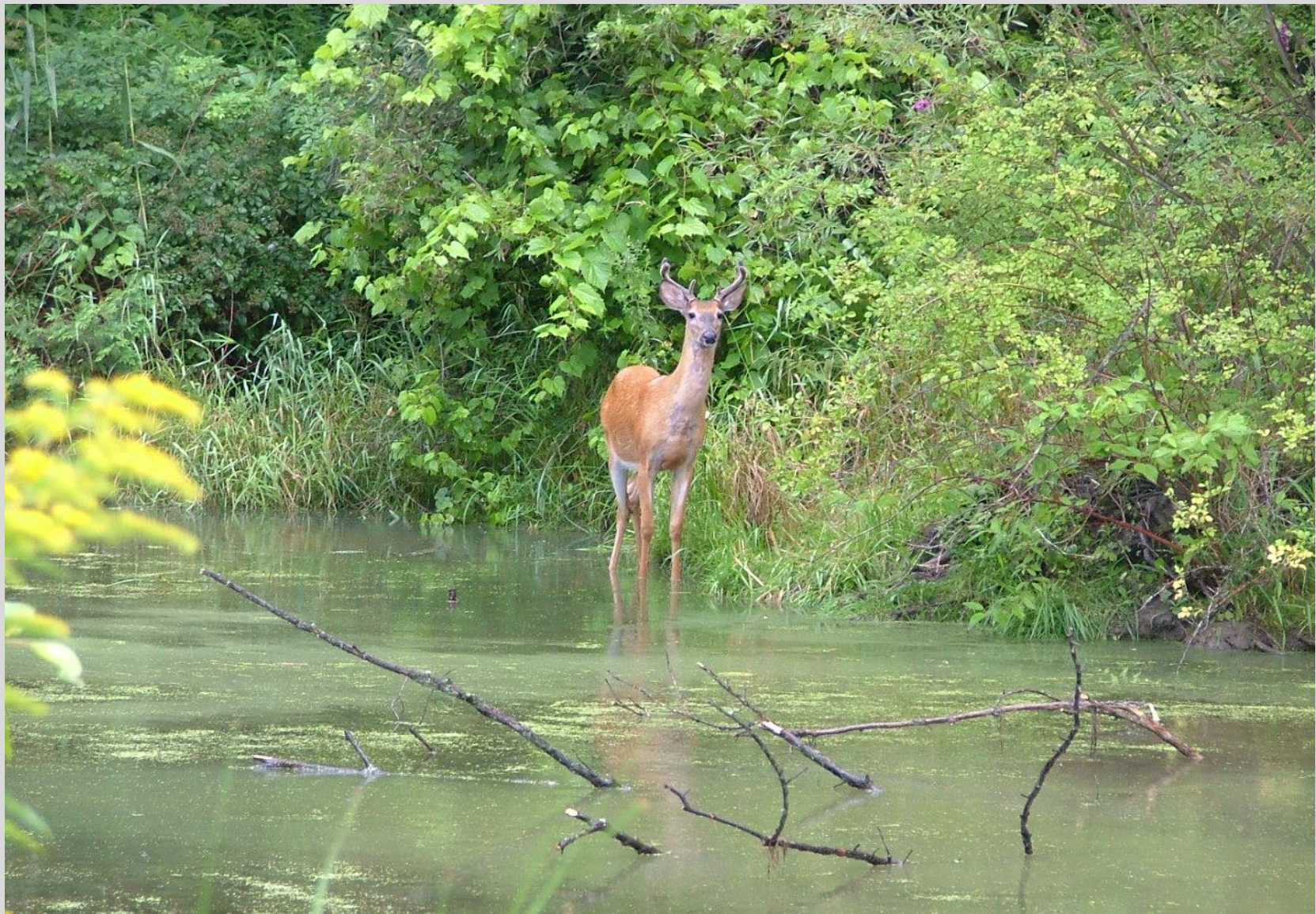


This is the native sedge: *Carex trichocarpa* (hairy-fruited sedge) in the Preserve. It is a natural remnant population. It is threatened by the expanding invasive *Phragmites* colony. It is provincially, regionally and locally rare.









Phragmites Control - Pond Site



Removing seedheads, stomping it down and removing stems
and roots Fall 2012 - 2013



Cutting Phragmites with a heavy tree pole pruner – not very effective...

Pulling, cutting raking and removing stems and roots from the area September 2014





Pond Site Fall 2014 – Tarping
with thick landscape fabric



Summer 2016 – Dig (or spade) Phragmites at its most vulnerable time – when it is putting its energy into creating seed heads. The objective is to prevent photosynthesis reduce the spread. The tarping is still in place. The stems shown are coming up around the landscape fabric and in the shallow water at the pond's edge.



This shovel is a useful tool...so are spades .



A very useful tool – a repurposed crack weeder



Progress...





Another useful tool! It's a repurposed raspberry caner. This tool allows cutting below the water surface – 'cut to drown' method.





Site 2. Beside Don Valley Parkway



Site 2. Beside Don Valley Parkway – Shading



Summary of Methods being used at Todmorden Mills Wildflower Preserve to control *Phragmites australis*

1. Cut below ground (spading)
2. Cut to drown (in water)
3. Tarping (to prevent photosynthesis)
4. Herbicide spot treatments (to kill roots)
5. Shading with coniferous trees
(to reduce stem numbers and plant vigor)
6. Cut off seed heads (to prevent seed spread)

Thank you to our Community stewardship partners who help with cleanups, invasive control and plantings:

- Local middle school students
- York University Environmental Studies
- Toronto Historical Association
- City of Toronto Forest Renewal Staff
- City of Toronto Parks employees
- Todmorden Mills Museum
- TRCA advisors
- Toronto Field Naturalists
- Urban Forest Associates
- Toronto Parks and Trees Foundation



Thank you to great community partners...



Toronto Historical Association



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO



**TD Friends of the
Environment
Foundation**



**TORONTO PARKS AND TREES
FOUNDATION**



Toronto and Region
Conservation
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...and many, many individuals over the years...