

Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours 2004

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WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND MODEL FOREST PARTNERSHIP

Abstract

The 2004 Urban Forest Ecology Walking tours were hosted by the Western Newfoundland Model Forest, located in the Forest Centre on University Drive, Corner Brook. The tours took place in a variety of locales:

- the Participark trail, behind Grenfell College Campus;
- Corner Brook Stream Trail from Coaker's Rd. to the Gorge and Caves;
- Margaret Bowater Park to Glynmill Inn Pond;
- City Hall to Sir Richard Squires Building;
- and Bonnell Road in Pasadena.

The tours are designed to provide an educational and enjoyable experience of the boreal forest in an urban setting. More than 1000 children and adults from Corner Brook and surrounding area participated in this year's tours.



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Introduction

The Urban Forest Ecology Walking tours were once again hosted by the Western Newfoundland Model Forest this year. The tours took place in a variety of locales to help accommodate the preferences of the tour group:

- the Participark trail, behind Grenfell College Campus;
- the Corner Brook Stream Trail:
 - from Coaker's Rd. to the Gorge and Caves,
 - from Margaret Bowater Park to Glynmill Inn Pond,
 - from City Hall to Sir Richard Squires Building;
- and Bonnell Road in Pasadena.

The tour gave a brief glimpse into the biodiversity of the boreal forest. Depending on curriculum, teachers were interested in discussing habitat, the food chain, tree growth, wildlife, environmental issues, and tree identification. Emphasis was placed on their particular preference, so the content of tours would vary.

More than 1000 children and adults participated, an increase from last year. Most were Kindergarten to Grade 12 students from Corner Brook, Pasadena, and Deer Lake.



Advertising

The tour was advertised by means of an 8.5" X 11" colour poster (Appendix I). The poster has a colourful picture of the boreal forest in autumn foliage, and a brief description of what can be expected from the tour, as well as contact information. The posters were delivered to the School Board Office and they were sent out to the schools in District 3, to be posted in teachers' lounges and other high traffic areas.

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

Millbrook Mall

Memorial University, Grenfell Campus

College of the North Atlantic

Dominion Store

Public Library - Adult and Children's sections

West Street Mall

Provincial Motor Licence Bureau

Provincial Tourist Chalet on Confederation Dr.

Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Human Resources Building

Corner Brook City Hall

Provincial Forestry Office

CBC, CFB and K-Rock Radio stations were contacted to put the tour information on their community bulletin boards. (Appendix 2.) The Western Star printed an article on the tour which included a 4" X 6" photo. (Appendix 3.) The Western Star and the Humber Log also ran an ad in their community calendar.

All tours were booked over the phone, mostly from home, although the WNMF phone number was used as a back-up.



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Tour Content and Delivery

Below is a brief summary of the tour points of interest. Questions used to invite discussion are included (in brackets) from time to time as examples. 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. Such active involvement enhanced the forest experience for everyone.

Several materials for the classrooms were handed out at the end of the tours: colour posters about the Newfoundland marten, WNMF posters, "Frog Watch" posters, "Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife" booklets, and "Activities in the Forest" workbooks. During the last two weeks, white spruce seedlings were given out to each child and adult who wanted one. These were accompanied by a handout containing an explanation of how to plant the tree on one side and information on the Western Newfoundland Model Forest and its partners on the other.

Group sizes varied from 2 to 45 students. The younger grades would often have six or eight parents along with them. A group of 15 or less would be ideal but this was rarely possible since it was preferred to fill a bus with 50 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 the fire hall, Grenfell College, the art gallery, Margaret Bowater Park, fast food restaurants, and conducting scavenger hunts in the Participark.

The time span of the tours varied, from one half hour to a full school day. Most preferred the one hour tour at the Participark. The tours were conducted in the 5 different venues mentioned below, chosen according to the preference of the group.

Participark Trail (1-2 hrs)

Parking Lot Greeting

People were welcomed to the boreal forest - which is dominated by coniferous (cone bearing) trees such as spruce, fir, & tamarack. Newfoundland's west coast also has colourful hardwoods such as maple, birch and aspen. We observed a boreal forest scene, viewable from the parking lot, and highlighted a few species by their typical tree shapes.

The forest is important for many reasons. (Question- What are some of them?) Wood for construction, paper, firewood, habitat for animals, insects, birds, fish, hunting, recreation, art,



spiritual values, tourism, erosion prevention, climate moderation, renewal of oxygen in atmosphere, primary food source utilizing solar energy... etc.

Endangered Species

There are also some endangered species in our forest. (Question- Do you know any?) One is pine marten, but now we call it Newfoundland marten because it is a unique sub-species of marten found only in Newfoundland. There are only about 300 animals left; they have declined due to loss of habitat, disease, and traps/snares. A plush toy marten was shown to the younger groups. A wolverine pelt was available for the first week. Children enjoyed touching the fur and feeling the sharp claws. Wolverines 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. This wolverine pelt was from the Yukon (where they are not endangered) and on loan from the Inland Fish & Wildlife Division.

Western Newfoundland Model Forest

By the previous discussion the students realize 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. WNMF is also proud to help fund Newfoundland Marten research. (Question- 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:

Government: Federal-Canadian Forest Service, Newfoundland Forest Service, DFO, Parks; Provincial-NL Forest Resources, Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Division, Industry- Corner Brook Pulp and Paper; Municipalities-like Corner Brook ; Grenfell, School Dist 3, Newfoundland Trappers, Humber Arm EA, and Humber economic development board.

Instructions at Beginning of Participark

Children were asked to be quiet and to gather in a circle during the tour when I raised my hand; to count how many animals they found in our walk by observing their 'sign' - scats, food scraps, sounds, sightings, nests, trails, prints, browse, etc.; and to watch out for doggie doos!

Balsam Fir

Balsam fir is most common forest tree in Newfoundland; it can be identified by its flat, blunt 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. Native peoples applied the Balsam fir resin externally to treat burns, sores, and wounds.

Wetland

A small wetland site is filling in with cattails. It is a amazing plant for its ability to cleanse water



of pollutants. People used to consider wetlands to be 'junk land' and it would be drained and turned into farmland, etc. Then it was discovered that species such as ducks and geese were suffering a decline; so now we are trying to stop the destruction of their wetland habitats. (Question-What other species use wetlands?) Interesting fact - frogs and toads are non native; they were released in Corner Brook 30 years ago and have been successful colonizers across the island.

Red Maple

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

White Birch Stand

These trees have been used for firewood, kindling, furniture, canoes, syrup, wigwam covering, baskets, birchbark "callers", which looked something like an old-fashioned megaphone, were used by skilled Indian hunters to imitate the call of a moose.

Notice that white birch makes up the overstory in this stand, with balsam fir and black spruce regenerating in the understory. This stand is a good demonstration of succession, showing how tolerant balsam fir and black spruce will eventually take over intolerant birch sites.

White Spruce

Spruce needles were contrasted to those of balsam fir; they are spiky ended and triangular in shape so they roll in fingers, and have a strong smell that has inspired it to be called "cat spruce". A mature tree was pointed out so the children could see how big it grows. When they plant the white spruce seedling we give them, they need to keep that in mind.

Black Spruce

Pointed out 'lollipop' shape of mature tree, smaller needles and hairy twigs. It is a very versatile species, tolerating wet and dry sites; cones open well in heat so they regenerate better than balsam fir after fire. Discussed uses.

Beaked Hawthorne

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 ground.

Willows

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

Chuckley Pears

Delicious fruit for people and wildlife; Indians used its hard strong wood for arrows

Small Bird Nest

Stopped on path, to let children find a small bird nest in balsam fir. Discussed bird habitats.

High Bush Cranberry

This fruit is loved by birds as winter food. (Question- is seed destroyed when eaten?) Discussed seed dispersal strategy.

Norway Maple

The leaf looks like Canada's maple leaf but is *Norway* maple! It is not native; it's planted in cities for its beauty. Maples are found in all provinces; common native ones here being red and mountain maple. The fruit is a wing shaped key - another seed dispersal strategy in action. (Played with the keys for a minute...)

Explore Time

Children were given some free time to observe:

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

Question- How old was this tree?

2. Decaying stump - shows decomposition via fungi insects

Question- who is using stump? A collection of discarded balsam fir / spruce cone bracts show a squirrel uses it. We observed where seeds develop inside cones.

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? High snow banks in winter.)

Yellow Birch

Identification features; children smelled wintergreen under twig's bark.

Meadow

Clearings are important for many species, eg. birds, meadow voles, and deer mice, which are food for owls, pine marten, lynx, fox and other carnivores in food chain.

Pin Cherry

Pin cherry grows in openings like this meadow. It can grow from seeds in hard nut shells that are 30 years old.

Wildlife Conservation

We stopped under the 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.

White Pine Stump

White Pine were huge plentiful trees here at one time. They were highly valued as masts on sailing ships and sawlogs; now they're all logged out and recently the white pine blister rust (alternate host is gooseberries and currants) has killed them, so there are not many white pine left in Newfoundland.

Stream Tributary Protected by Culvert

Talked about necessity of protecting streams from silt and erosion, by use of culverts and bridges. This is very important to protect fish habitat.

Taxus Canadensis - Canada Yew

This shrub is currently important as a source of 'taxanes', a compound forming the basis for new anti-cancer drugs. It looks like a young balsam fir but yew needles are on stalks, have pointed apices, and it's fruit is red arils not cones.

1.5 -2 Hour Tour Continues, Either:

a. Descending to Margaret Bowater Park

We walked carefully down the steps and met below near the Corner Brook Stream. The importance of this stream in natural history of the area was discussed:

Corner Brook gets its name and location from the river; it provided not only a water supply but power for the original saw mill and later, the pulp mill. An 8 megawatt hydro plant is located just above Margaret Bowater Park for Corner Brook Pulp and Paper. Fish ladders have been built to help fish such as speckled trout bypass the dams. Recently, salmon have been seeded into it, to try to restore salmon to the river.

Buffer zones around a river are 20m; 100m around a salmon river.

Children were picked up by the bus here at the Park.

Or:

b. Finishing Final Loop of the Participark trail

Damaged Tree Trunk

I explained how trees heal themselves, and how to prune branches properly.

Larch

We could see larch (juniper) bending away from prevailing winds; larch is a deciduous conifer.

Erosion on Path

Erosion on the path shows in small scale how water 'sorts' soil and rocks, and causes soil loss. (Question-Do you see it happening in woods? Why not?)



Various Plants

knotted figwort -found on limestone based soils

goldenrod -hard on hayfever victims

creeping snowberry -wintergreen taste

twinflower

interrupted fern, wood fern - showed spore fronds

crackerberry, bunchberry: -chewy red fruit

sarsaparilla - boil roots for cough cold medicine,

colt's foot - leaves shaped like its name; 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

1.5 - 2 Hour tours end

Alternative Tour Routes

Many of the tour points described above were discussed along these four alternative routes. Only the unique points of interest are mentioned below.

1. Coaker's Rd. to Gorge & Caves (All day trip, 9.30 am - 2 pm)

At the entrance, Staghorn Sumac have been planted.

There were good examples of white spruce, balsam fir, maple, willow & birch along this path.

Old man's beard lichen was present in the old forest section.

Taxus canadensis was very plentiful.

Several look-outs along the way provided breathtaking views of the gorge and surrounding area.

The children climbed in the crevices near the entrance of the limestone cave.

We also visited the nearby 3-Mile Dam and hydro plant.

2. City Hall-CB Stream (1 -1.5 hr)

This route was of particular interest due to the vigorous beaver activity along the lower section of the trail, close to City Hall. The beavers had made trails along the banks and in the cattails. They



WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND MODEL FOREST PARTNERSHIP

had chopped down many large poplar trees and left the tell-tale pointed stumps behind. Discussion of conservation challenges ensued.

3. Bonnell Rd., Pasadena (1 hr)

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 a farm field, 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, perhaps 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, all produced by suckering, ie. sprouting, of the roots of a single tree. These trees all have the exact same DNA and can be considered 'clones'.

4. Margaret Bowater Park to Glynmill Pond (.5 -1 hr)

This section of the park had red and white pine, and Norway spruce, and various hardwoods, in addition to the forest trees discussed previously. Being close to Hallowe'en, the children enjoyed seeing a slime mold called "Witches Butter" on a rotting log. Domesticated swans at Glynmill Pond caused excitement on this tour.



Tree Height Estimation

If there was enough time, we estimated tree height by comparing a known height, such as one of the students, to the tree height. As the student volunteer stands in front of the tree we can imagine how many times his height the tree is, and come up with a good estimate.

Mistletoe on Black Spruce

We asked for volunteers, one boy and one girl; put them under the mistletoe, then told them what it was, and waited for their reaction... which was always fun, for the rest of us anyway. 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.

Hour tours turn back here

Corner Brook Stream Valley Lookout

We rested and viewed the scene; had a recess snack.

Podzol Soil Profile

A good example of a podzol was exposed on the side of path.

Podzols are typical under a boreal forest due to the breakdown of acidic conifer leaves; humic acids and rain cause leaching of upper soil layer.

Soil Layers:

LFH -litter, fermented layer and humus

Ae -white layer, elluviated of iron (red), aluminum (yellow), clay, and organic matter (black)

Bf -red/brown layer, alluviated by accumulation of ferric oxide and organics from Ae layer

C -relatively unweathered soil

Bedrock - rock and soil that is too hard to dig

Geological History

600 million years ago Newfoundland was joined to North America (except the Avalon, which is from somewhere else entirely -Africa?). Climate was tropical; all this 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. So 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 could be rolled into small cigar shapes.

Recommendations

Advertising:

Many public and private businesses no longer allow posters to be placed within their premises. In future I suggest WNMF ask their partners' to post tour advertisements in their public reception areas.

Start Tours Earlier in September:

If the tour director was hired earlier, the advertising would be in place and the tours could start earlier. This would be better than running the tours in late October, because a lot of interesting stops are compromised when the leaves fall off for winter. Of course the weather is usually better earlier in the fall.

Cell Phone:

I do not own or have access to a cell phone. This did not become a problem because home phone numbers were taken, so that contact could be made after tour hours. However, it would have been good to have one along on the tours to be informed of late busses, confusion about meeting locations, or for emergency communication in case of injury, especially on longer walks. Perhaps WNMF could make a cell phone available for the tour director.

For the tour to the Corner Brook Stream Gorge & Caves:

We should reverse the direction of the walk - start at the top by the caves, walk downhill, and have pick up at Coaker's Rd. It would be a bit easier on the younger children.

Also, it is *very important to check with Deer Lake Power company* if visiting the caves, to ask if there will be any water let out of the dam during the time of tour. I recommend that the caves do **not** become a regular feature of the tour, for safety reasons.

For the tour from Margaret Bowater Park to Glynmill Inn Pond:

The trail is bordered by the river and care must be taken with the younger children. Also, there were large swans at the Pond, and they were quite aggressive. The parents and children were nervous trying to get by them on the trail. The children were vulnerable because their faces were at the level of the swans' strong beaks. I would not recommend this trail to groups of young children.

For the tour from City Hall along CB Stream:

Permission should be received from the City Clerk at City Hall to pick up or drop off tour groups at City Hall, as was done this year. It is not the greatest parking lot for a school bus, so the driver should be instructed to arrive at a certain time and the tour group should not keep the bus waiting. Better liaison with City Hall may also provide more tour opportunities, such as the visiting cruise ship passengers.

References

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APPENDIX



APPENDIX A

Table 1. Participants in the 2004 Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours.

Date	Group name	Grade	Number	Trail
9/23/2004	Mother/child	2	2	Participark
9/27/2004	Xavier Jr. High	7	25	Participark
9/27/2004	Xavier Jr. High	7	26	Participark
9/28/2004	Xavier Jr. High	7	23	Participark
9/28/2004	Xavier Jr. High	7	25	Participark
9/29/2004	St. Gerard's El.	4	22	Coaker's Rd. to Gorge & Caves
9/30/2004	Immaculate Heart	4	13	Participark
9/30/2004	CC Loughlin	2	20	Participark
10/01/2004	Sacred Heart	K	34	Participark
10/01/2004	CC Loughlin	2	20	Participark
10/04/2004	Sacred Heart	2	34	Participark
10/05/2004	Elwood El.	4	28	Participark
10/05/2004	St. Gerard's El.	2	20	Participark
10/06/2004	Elwood El.	4	28	Participark
10/06/2004	Humber El.	4	26	Participark - MB Park
10/07/2004	rained out 2 groups			
10/08/2004	Humber El.	4	26	Participark - MB Park
10/12/2004	rained out 2 groups			
10/13/2004	Regina High	II&III	28	City Hall - CB Stream
10/13/2004	Elwood El.	4	26	Participark
10/14/2004	Presentation Jr. High	7	26	Participark
10/14/2004	Regina High	II&III	22	City Hall - CB Stream
10/15/2004	Pasadena El.	1	20	Bonnell Rd., Pasadena
10/15/2004	Pasadena El.	2	21	Bonnell Rd., Pasadena

10/19/2004	North Shore El.	1,2	20	Participark
10/19/2004	North Shore El.	3,4	23	Participark
10/19/2004	C.C. Loughlin	3	25	Participark
10/20/2004	Pasadena Academy	12	16	CB Stream - City hall
10/21/2004	Pasadena Academy	8	32	CB Stream - City hall
10/21/2004	C.C. Loughlin	3	22	Participark
10/21/2004	St. Gerard's El.	3	21	Participark
10/22/2004	Pasadena Academy	9	45	Participark
10/22/2004	St. Gerard's El.	1	24	MB Park - Glynmill Pond
10/22/2004	St. Gerard's El.	2	25	MB Park - Glynmill Pond
10/25/2004	Humber El.	4	26	Participark to MB Park
10/25/2004	Humber El.	4	26	Participark to MB Park
10/26/2004	Humber El.	1	23	Participark
10/26/2004	Humber El.	2	25	Participark
10/27/2004	C.C. Loughlin	1	29	Participark
10/27/2004	C.C. Loughlin	1	24	Participark
10/28/2004	2 groups rained out			
Total - not including parents/teachers			921	
Total - including parents/teachers			1029	

APPENDIX B

15 Ross Ave.,
Pasadena, NL
AOL 1K0

confidential
fax

To: CFCB and K-Rock Community Calendar
Fax Number: 6344081

From: Marg Brazil
Fax Number:
Business Phone:
Home Phone: 686 2112

Pages: 1
Date/Time: 9/19/2004 1:00:04 PM
Subject: Announcement for Sept. 20 to end of Oct. 2004

This fall, the
Western Newfoundland Model Forest partnership
is again sponsoring its popular
Urban Forest Ecology Walking Tours.
These will be held along the Corner Brook Stream Trail.
To book a tour, or
for more information, please call 637 7300.

Explore the Boreal Forest in your own backyard

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

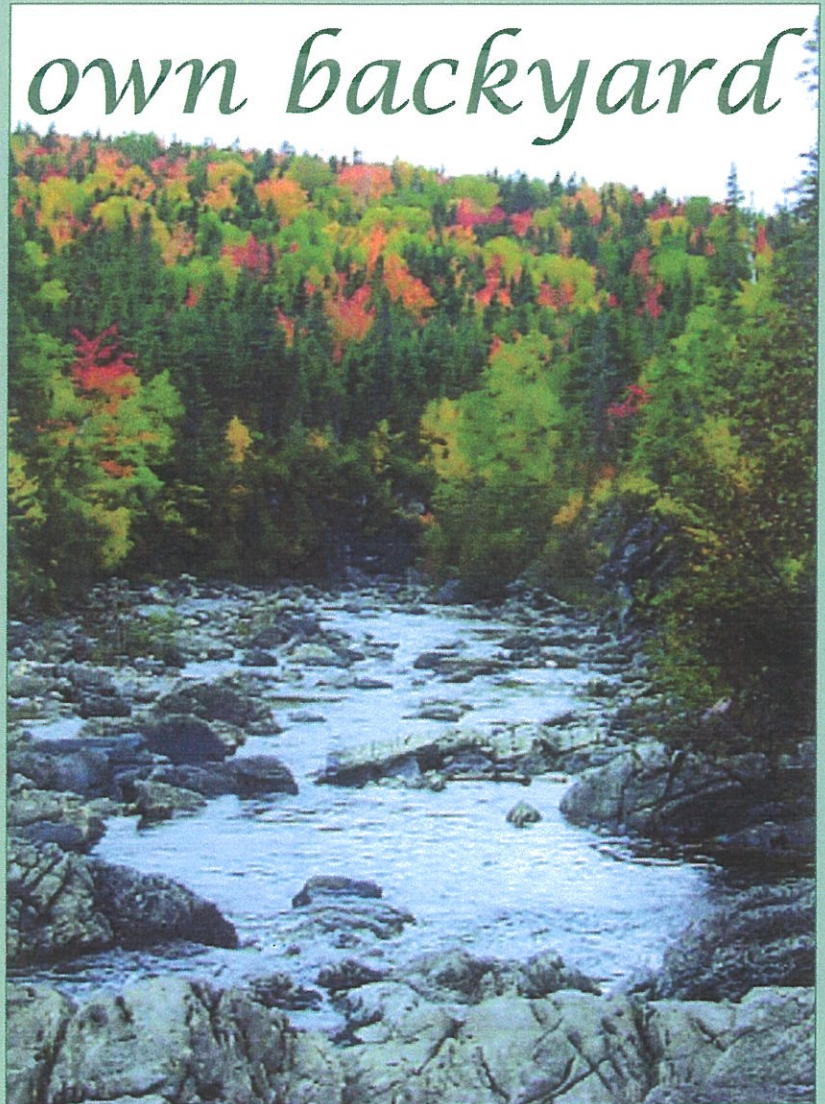
The Boreal Forest is the largest ecosystem in Canada, extending from British Columbia to Newfoundland and Labrador. Our walking tours offer students of all ages a chance to visit the Boreal Forest in their backyard, bringing them to the urban forest environment of the Corner Brook Stream Trail and letting them see, smell and feel the forest around them.

The tour focuses on the biodiversity of the Boreal Forest. Educator Marg Brazil will discuss animals, plants, diseases, soils, ecology, and identify tree and plant species along the trail. Participants will have the opportunity to experience life within a forest ecosystem.

Tours run throughout September and October.



Western
Newfoundland
Model Forest
www.wnmf.com



To book a tour,
call Marg
at 686-2112
or 637-7300

LIFESTYLES

Wednesday, September 22, 2004

The Western Star Page 16

Explore the city's boreal forest



Submitted photo

Educator Marg Brazil will lead students on the Western Newfoundland Model Forest's annual walking tour of the boreal forest. Brazil will help students of all ages

explore the forest ecology of the Corner Brook Stream Trail. Tours will be offered until Oct. 29.

CORNER BROOK

There's no better way to learn about the forest than to spend some time exploring it.

The Western Newfoundland Model Forest (WNMF) partnership is offering students in the Corner Brook-Bay of Islands area a chance to experience the boreal forest during its annual urban forest ecology walking tours until Oct. 29.

The boreal forest is the largest ecosystem in Canada, extending from British Columbia to Newfoundland and Labrador. The walking tours offer students of all ages a chance to visit the boreal forest in their backyard, bringing them to the urban forest environment of the Corner Brook Stream Trail and letting them see, smell and feel the forest around them.

"We don't want to just tell students how important the forest is to our environment, our economy, and our lives - we want to share the forest with them," says educator Marg Brazil, who will lead the tours. Brazil has an extensive background in the field of forestry and experience as an instructor with Memorial University of Newfoundland's forestry program.

The tour highlights the flora and fauna of the boreal forest. Brazil will focus on animals, plants, diseases, soils and ecology of the area, and identify tree and plant species along

the trail.

"Participants will have the opportunity to experience life within a forest ecosystem," says Brazil. "They will learn about how different plant and animal species interact, and get a chance to get outdoors and enjoy the forest at a beautiful, dynamic time of the year."

The model forest has been offering walking tours every fall for the last six years. Providing an opportunity for students to explore a little bit of forest in the heart of the city is an important component of the model forest program, says communications co-ordinator Linda Skinner.

"We all have a part to play in working towards sustainable forest management for the future," she said. "Whether it's government and industry leaders making management decisions, researchers and educators learning about our forests and sharing their knowledge with others, or students understanding how one tree in the forest interacts with the environment around it - we all have a responsibility to take care of our forests."

The tour is aimed at students from Kindergarten to Level 3, but public participants, including Scout, Guide and service organizations, are welcome. To book a tour, call Brazil at 686-2112 or the model forest at 637-7300.

