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### **Pamphlets**

British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks: various brochures on B.C. Wildlife, and the "Wildlife at Risk" series.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada, various publications on Urban Salmon Habitat, Map, Lost Streams of the Lower Fraser River

Living By Water publications: Shoreline are special places; Ribbon of Life Quiz; Shoreline Ambassador pledge

Birds of Trout Lake – List by Al Grass and Wayne Weber

Plants of Trout Lake – list by Terry Taylor

Map, Vancouver's Lost Streams, Vancouver Public Aquarium

### **Films**

Ducks Unlimited: *If You Build It* (Film re wetland stewardship / restoration)

### **Websites**

<http://www.livingbywater.ca> (Living By Water)

<http://www.streamkeeper.org>

<http://www.stewardshipcentre.org>

<http://www.ducks.ca> (Ducks Unlimited)

<http://www.wcel.org> (West Coast Environmental Law).

<http://www.greenmap.com>

<http://www.mirani.ca> (Raza Mirani's website for Gladstone Montessori Students, with links to many other sites with information on wetland ecology.)

<http://www.commonground.org.uk> (Mapping Inspirations)

<http://www.shim.bc.ca> (Mapping techniques for more science-based mapping)

*Apologies to those authors and books missed here. Many other books, pamphlets, websites, magazines, Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation memos and correspondence, and miscellaneous reports were used as source material by participants in this project.*

## APPENDICES

I: Pages from the *Living By Water Shoreline Events and Activity Manual* featuring the Trout Lake Community Mapping Project

II: Terry Taylor's list of plants observed around Trout Lake

III: A Checklist of the Birds of John Hendry Park (including Trout Lake) by Al Grass and Wayne Weber, with additions by Huber Moore

## **BAREFOOT MAPPING**

### **Workshop Outline**

by Caffyn Kelley for the Trout Lake Community Mapping Project  
Based on workshops with Briony Penn and the book: Penn, Briony with Jennifer Hoffman.  
(1998). Canada's Rainforest: From Maps to Murrelets. Victoria, B.C.: The Sierra Club of British  
Columbia.

### **Introduction**

**What is a map?** - Show samples of various kinds of maps.

A map is an image of a place. It is an image that communicates what we see and cherish in the world around us. We are surrounded by maps made by developers, surveyors and engineers, but these maps can obscure both the intricate workings of natural systems and the values held by people who live in a particular place. Mapping shorelines and their special features - maps made on an intimate scale - is a first step in stewardship.

### **Barefoot mapping**

We will explore the park with compass and clipboard, making a detailed, large-scale map of Trout Lake. This base map is marked off into a grid of 150 squares. We will go outside and mark out a portion of this grid on the land. The little squares that here are 1-3/4 inches will be 30 meters square on the land. Each team is going to take a square, explore it, and make a picture of it on the grid paper on the clipboard you have been given. Then when we put the pictures back together, we should have a detailed map of the area we have been in.

### **Establish Working Groups**

Two per team; one person acts as the scribe then switch. Each team receives a mapping kit containing a clipboard with a grid sheet, a working legend, blank paper for notes, flagging tape and a pen for marking it, stakes, a pencil with eraser, a compass, and a measuring tape.

Working in teams of two, you will go outside to identify and map ecosystems and shoreline features within that square.

### **Review Working Legend and Sample Map**

#### **What is an Ecosystem?**

Derived from the Greek word oikos, meaning "home", the term describes all living and non-living things in a given area: plants and animals, as well as things like sun and air. An ecosystem can be as small as a rotten log, or as large as the planet and is defined by similar soil, vegetation and organisms.

"Ecosystem" is a mental concept that helps us to describe the natural world. We can easily distinguish playing field from swamp, forest from beach, old-growth tree from a surrounding second-growth forest. But when we are outdoors, in the real world, ecosystem boundaries are less obvious. There are zones of transition and combination. Bugs and birds pay no attention to our mental concepts.

The "Working Legend" describes some of the discernible ecosystems of Trout Lake. When you are mapping, see if you can describe the area you are in, in terms of these concepts. Look for the dominant plants -- don't expect uniformity. If you can't describe your area in these terms, you may have to add new terms to the working legend.

### Go Outside

All together discuss scale and orientation. Practice distinguishing ecosystem boundaries and identifying special features.

#### **Scale**

- String out a tape measure to 10 meters, and have everyone walk it. How many of your natural paces equals 10 meters? Write this down (you will forget) and use it a measuring device.
- Set up a 30 meter square. Have everyone look at their 30 meter grid. Relate back to base map.

#### **Orientation**

- Which way is north? Use a compass to adjust the physical square so that it is aligned north-south-east-west, or use direction-finders around you. Relate this to the orientation of the paper grid.

#### **Mark off and assign squares**

- Have participants label the corners. Ensure everyone gets approximately oriented. Two teams work together to establish base transect East - West with compass and tape measure. Another two teams establish base transects North - South with compass and tape measure. As they establish the corners, the teams working there put in flags and begin barefoot mapping.

#### **Put the maps together**

- Do they fit? Adjust, ground truth. Do more maps.

### Return Inside

#### **Discussion**

How does everyone feel about the working legend? What did you add? What worked and what didn't? How would you describe your experience (did the world open up for you? Did you change your assumptions?).

#### **Drawing the final map**

- Put the squares together. Do the paths line up? Is the shoreline continuous?
- Make some adjustments. Hand out tracing paper or regular paper, and have everyone trace out the shapes and information they have marked and colour their 30-metre square.

(At Trout Lake in the Fall 2001 a final map was created by reducing these squares on a colour copier and pasting the copies together onto a board. The product was made by more than 50 different hands -- most of them youth from the local high school. The young people also did an exercise called "Finding Your Power Animal" to find animals at Trout Lake with which they felt a strong affinity -- and then they made drawings of these animals to create a border for the map. A different kind of map can be made by putting the squares together, laying tracing paper over all the grids, and having one artist create the final map.)



## BAREFOOT MAPPING

### Sample Handout

*"Map what you see and what you feel.... Have fun!" -- Briony Penn*

1. Working in pencil, label each corner of the grid sheet with the numbers and letters that identify its location.
2. Locate your station outside. Put stakes in the ground at each corner, labelled with the numbers and letters that identify its location.
3. Stand at the edge of the square and in the centre, looking around, and then down at your grid sheet. Get used to your area, and the scale that you will be switching back and forth to. Orient your piece of paper correctly - which way is North? Use the compass to find Southeast and Northwest.
4. Begin by mapping ecosystem types according to the legend provided. Does your square contain more than one ecosystem? Both grass and shrubs? Both beach and open water? Use your pacing, your measuring tape, your eyes and your sense of distance to determine the edges. Work together to estimate the size of areas you cannot reach to measure. Where an ecosystem goes off the edge of your square, leave it as a line going off the grid. When you put the map together with the neighbouring team, the edges should join up!
5. Within the framework you have established of the ecosystems, start to record the location of special features. Use your legend to figure out what kind of pictures to draw. Take notes to help you remember exactly what you see. Use field guides and reference books to identify birds and plants or ask a naturalist.

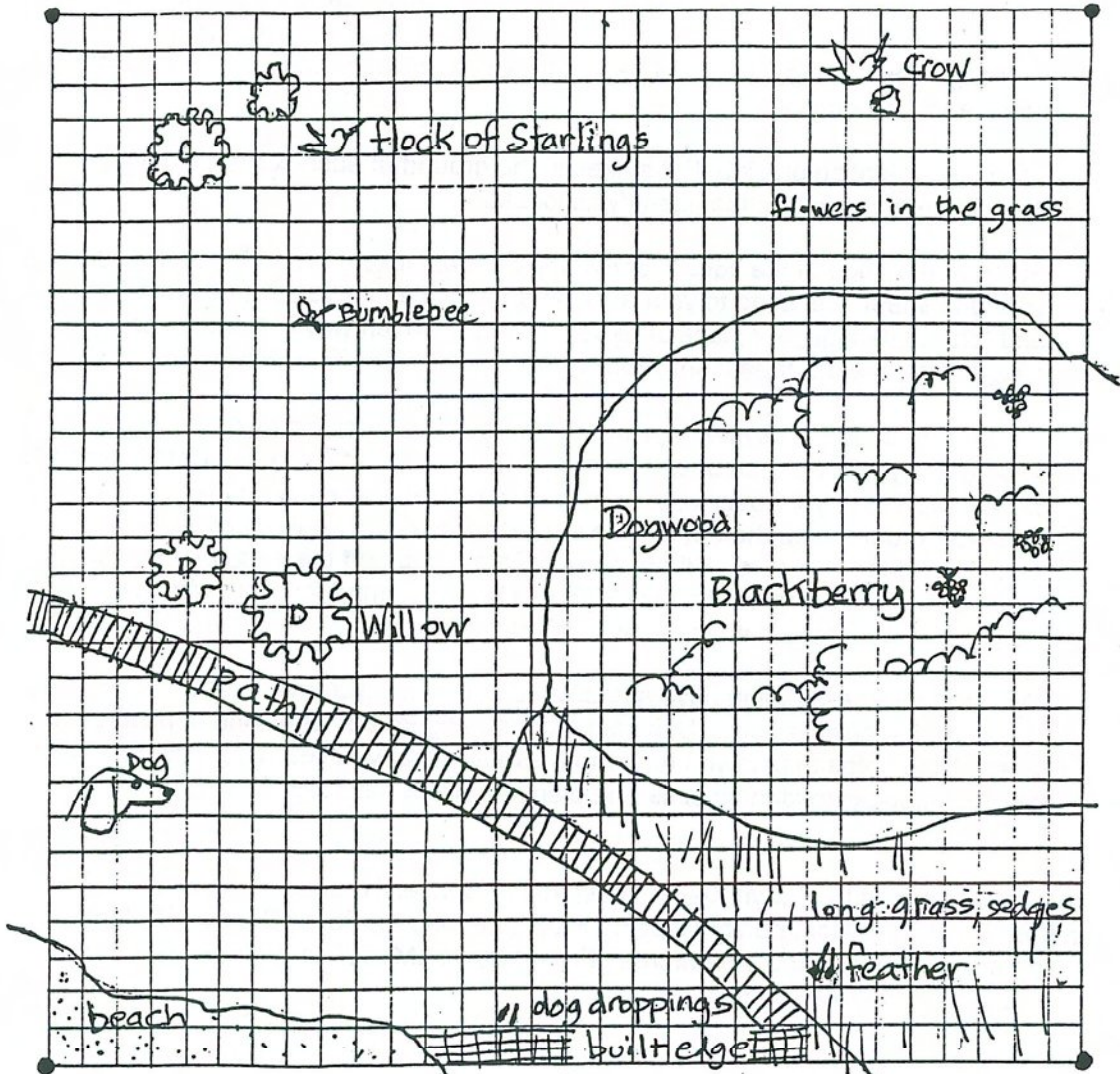
Barefoot Mapping by Caffyn Kelley, Artist-in-Residence, Trout Lake Community Centre for the Trout Lake Community Mapping Project. Based on Penn, Briony with Jennifer Hoffman. (1998). *Canada's Rainforest: From Maps to Murrelets*. Victoria, B.C.: The Sierra Club of British Columbia.

# SAMPLE MAP

station  
A5

sample only.

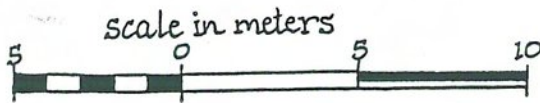
station  
A6



B5  
station











↑ align to North

B6  
station








# WORKING LEGEND

## ECOSYSTEMS

-  Marsh (Cattails, Iris)
-  Beach (Sand, Human-made)
-  Brush (Thickets of Riparian Shrubs)
-  Grass (Mown Turf)
-  Meadow (Unmown Grass and mixed plants)
-  Bog (Sphagnum Moss)
-  Shallow Open Water (Waterlilies)
-  Open Water
-  Playing Field
-  Pavement







## LINES

-  Paved Path
-  Dirt Path
-  Fence

-  Built Structure
-  Rare Plant
-  Rocks
-  Artwork
-  Garbage

**ADD YOUR OWN!**

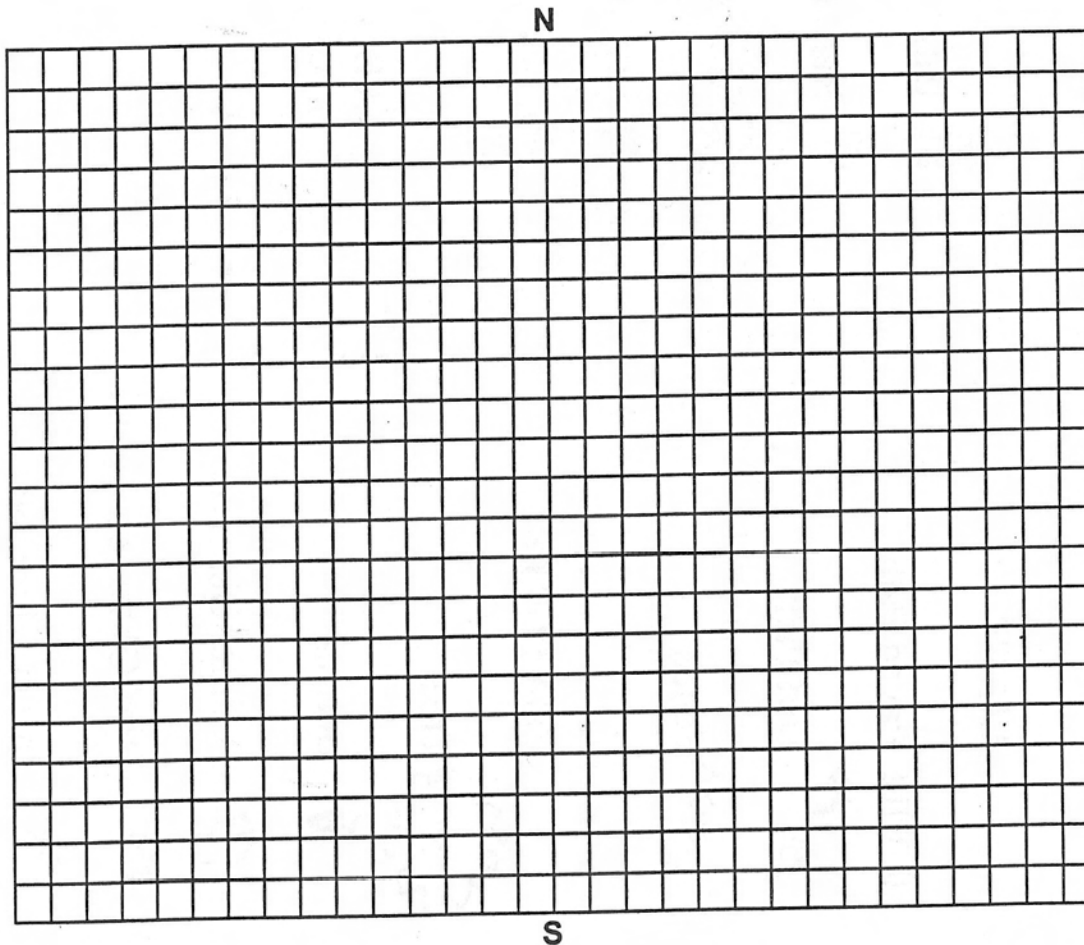
## FEATURES

-  Tree
-  Berries
-  Animal Observed
-  Bird Observed
-  Insect Observed
-  Signs of Wildlife (feather, footprint, nest, roost, den, cocoon, droppings)

**BAREFOOT MAPPING**  
**Grid Map, Legend and Sample Map**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Names: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_



**The map could include:**

- ▶ landscape features - eg. mountains, streams, ponds and wetland areas, beaches, islands, rock bluffs and outcrops, flood plains and tidal flats, high and low water marks
- ▶ natural forces and processes - eg. erosion and deposition, direction of wind and current
- ▶ plants and wildlife - eg. native and alien invasive trees, shrubs and plants; birds, waterfowl, fish, mammals, insects
- ▶ wildlife habitat - eg. parks, dead standing trees, nests and burrows, trails and corridors
- ▶ human features - eg. roads and pathways, buildings, yards, docks and retaining walls

Plants observed around the periphery of Trout Lake, Vancouver on November 10, 1995.

### TREES AND SHRUBS:

	<i>Spirea douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	Hardhack
	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red osier dogwood
B	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Labrador tea
B	<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Swamp laurel
B	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Bog blueberry
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry
I	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan tree
I	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Domestic blueberry
	<i>Salix hookeriana</i>	Hooker's willow
I	<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch
B	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	Shore pine
	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow
B	<i>Oxycoccus quadripetalus</i>	Wild cranberry
	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal
	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood
I	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple
I	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry
	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch
	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler's willow
I	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry
I	<i>Quercus robur</i>	European white oak
I	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Evergreen blackberry
	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>arborescens</i>	Red elderberry

### HERBACEOUS PLANTS:

I	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag
I	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tall buttercup
I	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
M	<i>Potentilla pacifica</i>	Pacific silverweed
M	<i>Nuphar polysepalum</i>	Yellow pondlily
I	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sow thistle
	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Watson's willow herb
M	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern bugleweed
M	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Mad-dog skullcap
B	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round leaf sundew
	<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Large leaf avens
I	<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain
M	<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime
M	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh cinquefoil

I	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
M	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	Water parsley
M I	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Common forget me not
	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Field mint
	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	Wild lily of the valley
I	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
M	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed
I	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
I	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel
I	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
I	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Lady's thumb smartweed
I	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
I	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
I	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broadleaf dock
I	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
I	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Hairy cat's ear
I	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Doorweed

## GRASSES AND ALLIES:

M	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common cat-tail
M	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Small-fruited bulrush
M	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush
M	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Thin rush
M	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common rush
I	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass
I	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Bentgrass
J	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass
M	<i>Glyceria elata</i>	Tall mannagrass
I	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass
I Mi	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual bluegrass

## FERNS AND ALLIES:

<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field horsetail
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## MOSESSES AND LIVERWORTS:

Mi M	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	a pleurocarp moss
Mi B	<i>Sphagnum henryense</i>	a peat moss
B	<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	a haircap moss
	<i>Dicranella</i> sp. (possibly <i>D. cerviculata</i> )	an acrocarp moss
Mi	<i>Calypogeia azurea</i>	a leafy liverwort
Mi	<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i>	a leafy liverwort
Mi	<i>Eurhynchium stokesii</i>	a pleurocarp moss

<b>Mi</b>	<b>Orthotrichum consimile</b>	<b>an acrocarp moss</b>
	<b>Brachythecium sp.</b>	<b>a pleurocarp moss</b>
	<b>Ceratodon purpureus</b>	<b>an acrocarpmoss</b>

#### LICHENS:

<b>Candelaria concolor</b>	<b>a squamulose lichen</b>
<b>Cladonia macilenta</b>	<b>a fruticose lichen</b>
<b>Parmeliopsis ambigua</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>
<b>Imsahaugia aleurites</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>
<b>Parmelia hygrophila</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>
<b>Hypogymnia physodes</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>
<b>Xanthoria ramulosa</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>
<b>Physcia tenella</b>	<b>a foliose lichen</b>

#### FUNGI:

<b>Melampsora occidentalis</b>	<b>a rust fungus on cottonwood</b>
<b>Vascellum lloydianum</b>	<b>a puffball</b>
<b>Entoloma sp.</b>	<b>a mushroom</b>
<b>Fomitopsis pinicola</b>	<b>red belt conk</b>
<b>Hebeloma crustulinforme</b>	<b>a mushroom</b>
<b>Paxillus involutus</b>	<b>Inrolled paxillus mushroom</b>

**I = introduced species**

**B = bog plant**

**M = marsh plant**

**Mi = species confirmed with microscope**

This list includes any native or introduced plants observed around the perimeter of Trout Lake during a 4 hour survey on November 10, 1995. It does not, however, contain horticultural species which appear to have been planted, or crustose lichens and algae, which are very difficult to identify. Due to the late season of the year, and the short period of time spent in the field, there will undoubtedly be plants here which were not noted on this list.

Botanically the most unique site is the small bog, which still exists along the southeast side of the lake. I do not know of any other bog still existing within the Vancouver city limits, excepts the margin of Beaver Lake. Special care should be taken to protect this area.

*Jerry Taylor*

**A CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF JOHN HENDRY PARK  
(including Trout Lake)  
Vancouver, B.C.**

species	season	abundance
Pied-billed Grebe	winter	uncommon
Great Blue Heron	resident	uncommons
Double-crested Cormorant	winter	rare
Canada Goose	winter, spring	rare
Green-winged Teal	winter	rare
Mallard	resident	abundant
Northern Pintail	winter	rare
Northern Shoveller	winter	rare
Gadwall	winter	rare
Eurasian Wigeon	winter	rare
American Wigeon	winter	common
Ring-necked Duck	winter	rare
Greater Scaup	winter	rare
Lesser Scaup	winter	rare
Bufflehead	winter	uncommon
Common Goldeneye	winter	rare
Common Merganser	winter	common
Hooded Merganser	winter	rare
Ruddy Duck	winter	rare
Bald Eagle	winter	uncommon
Sharp-shinned Hawk	winter	uncommon
American Coot	winter	uncommon
Pectoral Sandpiper	spring	rare
Spotted Sandpiper	summer	rare
Common Snipe	resident	rare
Mew Gull	winter	uncommon
Ring-billed Gull	winter	common
California Gull	winter	common
Thayer's Gull	winter	uncommon
Glaucous-winged Gull	winter	common
Rock Dove	resident	common
Common Nighthawk	summer	uncommon
Black Swift	summer	uncommon
Vaux's Swift	summer	uncommon
Northern Flicker	resident	uncommon
Downy Woodpecker	resident?	uncommon
Tree Swallow	summer	common
Violet-green Swallow	summer	common
Barn Swallow	summer	common
Steller's Jay	resident	uncommon
Northwestern Crow	resident	common
Common Raven	winter	uncommon
Black-capped Chickadee	resident	common
Bushtit	resident	uncommon
Winter Wren	winter	rare
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	winter, spring	rare
Townsend's Solitaire	transient	rare
American Robin	resident	common
Varied Thrush	winter	rare
European Starling	resident	common
Yellow-rumped Warbler - <i>Audubon's</i>	spring	uncommon
Rufous-sided Towhee	resident	rare
Fox Sparrow	winter	rare
Song Sparrow	resident	uncommon
Red-winged Blackbird	resident	common
Brewer's Blackbird	winter	common



Brown-headed Cowbird	winter, summer	uncommon
House Finch	resident	common
Common Redpoll	winter	rare
Pine Siskin	winter	uncommon
American Goldfinch	winter, summer	rare
Evening Grosbeak	winter	common
House Sparrow	resident	common

Source: based on the notes of Wayne Weber and Al Grass

Compiled by:

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For more information on Birding Groups in the Lower Mainland please contact:  
 The Federation of British Columbia Naturalists  
 321 - 1367 West Broadway  
 Vancouver, B.C. V6H 4A9

tel: 737 3057  
 fax: 738 7175

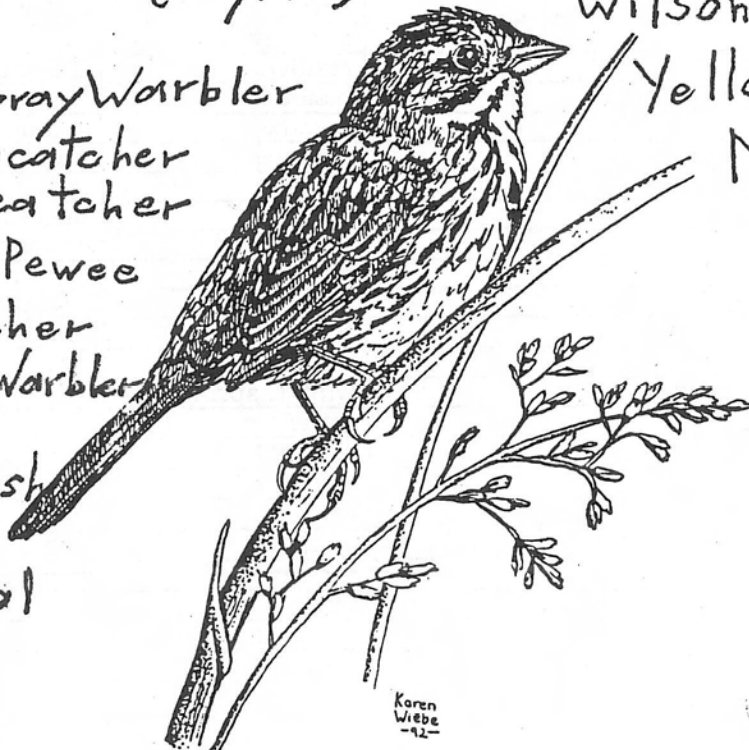
Vancouver Natural History Society: 24 hour information

Bird Information Line: 737 9910  
 Events Line: 738 3177

References:

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Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle)  
 Common Crow  
 Black-throated Gray Warbler  
 Pacific Slope Flycatcher  
 Hammond's Flycatcher  
 Western Wood-Pewee  
 Willow Flycatcher  
 Orange-crowned Warbler  
 Warbling Vireo  
 Swainson's Thrush  
 Cinnamon Teal  
 Blue-winged Teal  
 Cooper's Hawk  
 Virginia Rail  
 Sora  
 Western Tanager



Wilson's Warbler  
 Yellow Warbler  
 Merlin

additions by  
 Huber Moore,  
 Fall 2001

November 3, 1994