

NATURE DISCOVERY BACKPACK ACTIVITY BOOK

CONNECTING WITH NATURE

CREATED BY:



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



CONTENTS

INFORMATION

PAGE

General Information.....03

Acknowledgements

Getting Ready to Explore Nature

Staying Safe

Inside Your Backpack

Let's Get Started!

Discovery & Exploration09

Activities #1-7

Language & Visual Arts20

Activities #8-15

Maths & Sciences36

Activities #16-23

Resources & Helping Out.....48

Light Pollution

How are People Impacting Nature?

Ways to Help Nature

What is a Watershed?

General
Information

Discovery &
Exploration

Language &
Visual Arts

Maths &
Sciences

Resources &
Helping Out

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This activity book was created together by Watersheds Canada and Free For All Community Services with the common goal of educating students and families about the benefits of healthy waterways, lakes, and the surrounding environment for our collective future. This book is linked to the Ontario curriculum for grades K-8. All photos are by Watersheds Canada unless otherwise labelled.

Free For All Community Services (FFACS) is an organization dedicated to providing social justice and advocacy services for socio-economically and racially marginalized communities such as children, youth, seniors, individuals, groups, and families living in the Greater Toronto Area, including Brampton and Mississauga. FFACS strives to promote health and social equity for people of all ages by partnering with the local community, service providers, researchers, and policymakers. Services include providing wellness and food security programs to enhancing physical and mental health for children, youth, seniors, and families.

Learn more: <https://ffacs.ca/>

Watersheds Canada is a federally incorporated charity (863555223RR0001) committed to providing education and stewardship programs to communities and individuals across the country to enhance and protect the health of their lakes, rivers, and shorelines.

Learn more: <https://watersheds.ca>

This Nature Discovery program is made possible because of support from:



**TD Friends of the
Environment
Foundation**



GETTING READY TO EXPLORE NATURE

General
Information



Butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)

We are so excited for you to explore Brampton. You will learn about different local species and how to protect the health of our local watery areas!

You can keep this activity book! Inside this book, you will find tips to safely explore nature and information about different animals and plants that are found near you. You will also learn how to help nature through fun activities!

Please return all field materials in the backpack to FFACS.

If you are interested in learning more about Watersheds Canada, please visit watersheds.ca or scan this QR code!



STAYING SAFE



Things to remember when outside:



1. Pack a hat, reusable water bottle, snacks, bug spray, and sunscreen.



2. Make sure to bring back your garbage to get rid of it at home.



3. Tell someone where you are going and when you will be back home.

4. Wear long sleeves and pants when in a forest or tall grass to protect from tick bites.



5. Let everyone enjoy nature! Do not pick flowers, mushrooms, or plants.



6. Watch wildlife from a safe distance. Do not try to grab wildlife.

INSIDE YOUR BACKPACK

Water quality testkit

Look inside this blue bag to find:



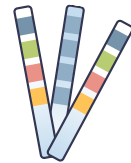
1

A thermometer to measure how hot or cold water and air is



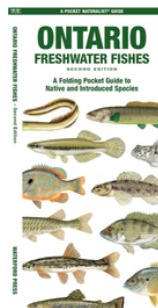
2

Small white test strips to measure pH (how acidic or basic the water is)



3

An information book



Meet watery friends

Grab your net and jar to see who lives underwater! Learn about fish using the 'Ontario Freshwater Fishes' guide.

Notes for Adults: Any animals taken from a pond and put into a jar or bucket need to stay in water to stay alive. A fish or aquatic snail, for example, should have water to swim in, just like it had in the pond where it lives. Animals and plants from the wild cannot be taken home as pets and should always go back to their homes in the wild when you are done looking at them.

Be gentle whenever catching pond critters. Do not handle pond critters if you have lotions, sunscreen, or bug spray on your hands as this can pass through the sensitive skin of the critter and hurt it. Be safe when near water and always keep children within arm's reach. Consider having young children wear a life jacket for additional safety near the water.

Make things look **BIG!**

Use your jar, pocket microscope, and magnifying glass to look at bugs, rocks, trees, and flowers.

Sort what you find into different groups - by colour, shape, texture, or something else!



Beautiful butterflies

Match the photo guide to butterflies you see outside! This guide has pictures and names of different butterflies.



A Pocket Guide to
Butterflies
of
Southern & Eastern
Ontario
(and Southwestern Quebec)



If you catch a butterfly, carefully place it in the Backyard Safari Butterfly Habitat. Never touch a butterfly's wings, be very gentle, and make sure to return them to the wild after you look at them up close!



Use your senses

Explore a nearby nature area with these sensory dice and sensory scavenger hunt discs! Work together with your family or friends to find all of the items.

Dig into nature

Use the trowel, cultivator, and transplanter gardening set to explore the soil. The deep soil sieve can help you separate the soil from larger items and to see what rocks you found.



Nature knowledge

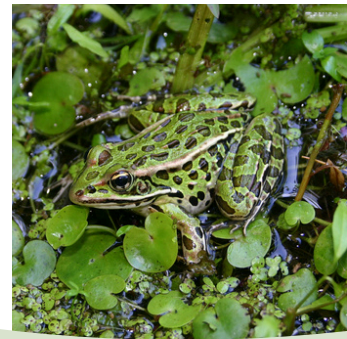
Learn about different ways of knowing and how native plants can be used for food and medicine. Learn Michif words using the 'Let's Learn Michif!' flashcards and test your wildlife knowledge with the NatureMatch game.

ACTIVITY #1: WHO AM I?

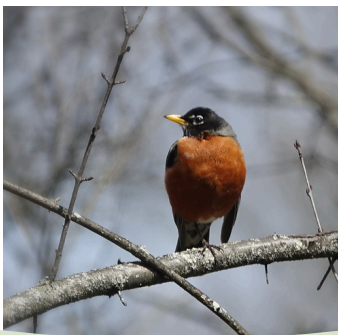
Using your nature guides, look at the photos and clues below to write the name of the species living in Ontario.



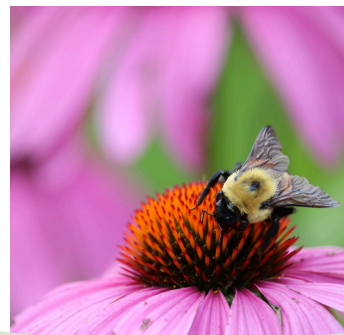
This animal has a distinct rusty-red fur coat and is known for its energetic behaviour, darting through trees.



My favourite foods to eat are insects, small invertebrates, and spiders. I am green or brown in colour with dark round spots that have a light edge around them.



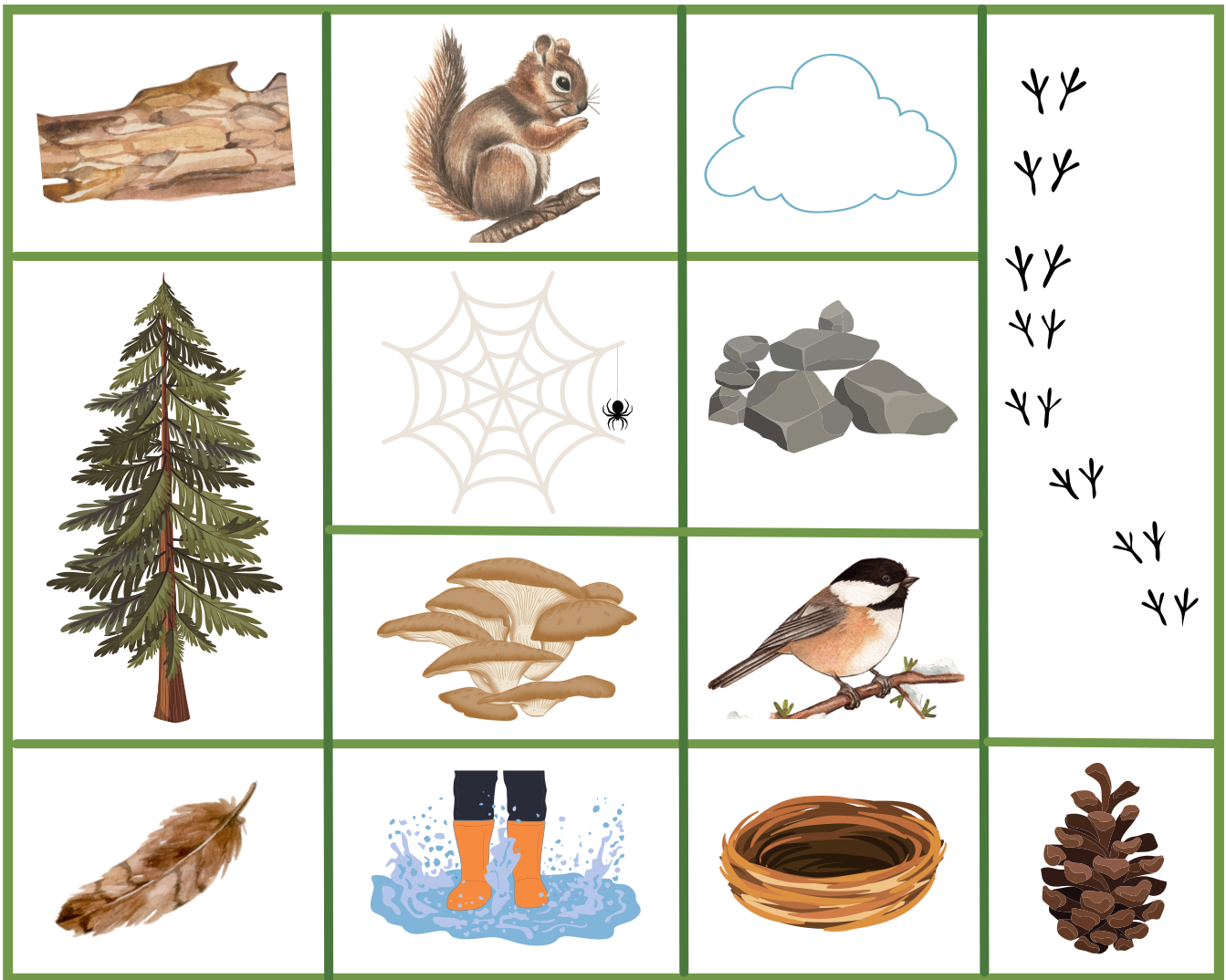
This bird has a bright orange-red chest and a dark head and back. It likes to hop across lawns looking for worms and insects to eat. Its cheerful song is often heard in the early morning during spring.



This insect is fuzzy with bold yellow and black stripes. It spends its days visiting flowers, collecting sweet nectar, and powdery pollen. You might hear its loud buzzing before you even see it!

ACTIVITY #2: NATURE SCAVENGER HUNT

Circle the items as you  find them in nature!



What is a ravine?

A ravine is a type of landform that looks like a deep and narrow valley with steep sides. They are usually created by flowing water.

Ravines in Brampton include the Etobicoke Creek, Credit River, Humber River, and West Humber River.



Why are they important?

Ravines are very important natural areas in Brampton. They help carry water from small streams to Lake Ontario, which is an important source of drinking water for people in the city. Ravines connect different natural areas across the city, creating pathways for plants and animals.

Ravines help to:

- reduce erosion and lower the risk of flooding by slowing down and absorbing rainwater
- provide homes, also known as habitat, for many types of wildlife
- give us areas for recreation and playing, like walking and exploring nature



ACTIVITY #3:

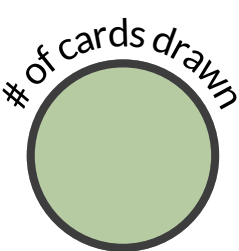
ALL YEAR HARVEST

Do you know when to harvest native plants? Many of Canada’s native plants can be used for food and medicine, but they should only be harvested at certain times of year.



Draw 10 cards at random from the ‘Held by the Land’ deck.
 Write down each species name in the column of the season it can be harvested in.
 Some plants have different parts that are harvested at different times of the year! If there is not a species in each column, draw another card and add the species to the chart. Keep going until there is at least 1 species for every season.

 SPRING March - May	 SUMMER June - August	 FALL September - November	 WINTER December-February



How many cards did you need? What season was hardest to find?

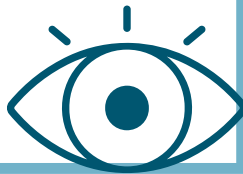
In Canada, there are not as many plants that can or should be harvested in winter. This not only affects humans but also other animals that need plants in the winter for food. This is one reason why it is important to leave some behind and harvest sustainably throughout the year.

ACTIVITY #4: SENSES CONNECTION

Find a spot in nature. What do you find? What can you see? What other senses can you use while spending time in nature?

Use your senses and write or draw what you see, hear, smell, and touch.

SEE



SMELL



HEAR



TOUCH



WHO LIVES HERE?



Black-capped Chickadee



Photo: Simon Lunn

Eastern Grey Squirrel



Northern Cardinal



Photo: Simon Lunn

Common Raccoon



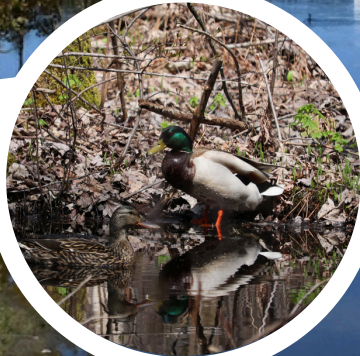
Photo: Simon Lunn

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

WHO LIVES HERE?



Tree Swallow



Mallard Duck



Painted Turtle



Common Milkweed



Monarch Butterfly



ACTIVITY #5: NATURE GROCERY STORE

What happens when you need to use nature for your needs instead of going to the store? This activity will help you see that nature has many amazing things for us to borrow and use!

Nature provides us with everything we need to survive, like food, shelter, water, and medicine. Many of us have the convenience of going to a store and getting all of these things, not remembering that they originally came from nature!

What if you need something, but a store is too far away? In this activity, your task is to go outside and look for things you could use. Everything from pinecones to rocks can have a use!

Find 5-7 items in nature, like a stick, rock, or leaf, and use your imagination to describe how you could use it in a survival situation.



WHAT I FOUND	HOW I COULD USE IT

ACTIVITY #6: I SPY

Looking around, how many different colours can you spot outside? Draw or write what you see that matches the colour of the pencil crayons.

I spy with my little eye something that is...



GREY



BROWN



PINK



BLUE

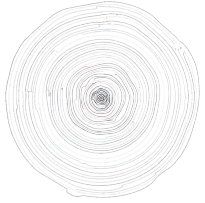


GREEN



ORANGE

ACTIVITY#7: STUMP STORYTELLER

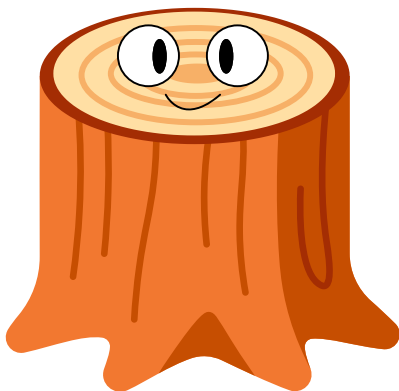


A tree stump can tell us a lot about the tree that once stood there!

- The **number** of rings tells us how many years a tree has been alive
- The **width** of each ring tells us about the year-by-year conditions:
 - **Wider rings** means good conditions (lots of water, warm)
 - **Narrower rings** mean stressful years (less water, cold)

Ready to discover a stump's story?

1. Find a new tree stump in your neighbourhood.
2. Check for any **scars, cracks, or unusual rings**. These can show up from insect damage, lightning strikes, or breaking branches.
3. Using your **magnifying glass**, begin counting the number of rings. Using a pointy object such as a pencil to count can help!
4. Count any years where the rings are much wider or narrower.
5. Fill in your stump story with the correct numbers below!



Each ring represents one year. I had ____ of them, which means I lived to ____ years old! I had ____ good years and ____ tough years.

ACTIVITY #8: MAKE A PLANT FRIEND

*Walk around and find a flower or tree you like. Draw it in the box.
Write about the plant and what you like about it on the lines below.*



Give a tree a hug and try do to a leaf and bark rubbing! Holding your paper tightly, gently rub a crayon on its side over the surface of your paper on the leaf or bark. With just enough pressure, the texture will begin to show on the paper. The first square is done for you!



Tip: Try rubbing different tree barks and leaves to reveal new textures. Compare patterns using different colours!

ACTIVITY #9: NATURE JOURNALING

Nature journaling is a way for you to document and organize what you see, smell, and hear while outside. You can include observations, explanations, and questions using words, drawings, and numbers (data). You do not need to be a professional artist to journal!



Photo: mimagephotography

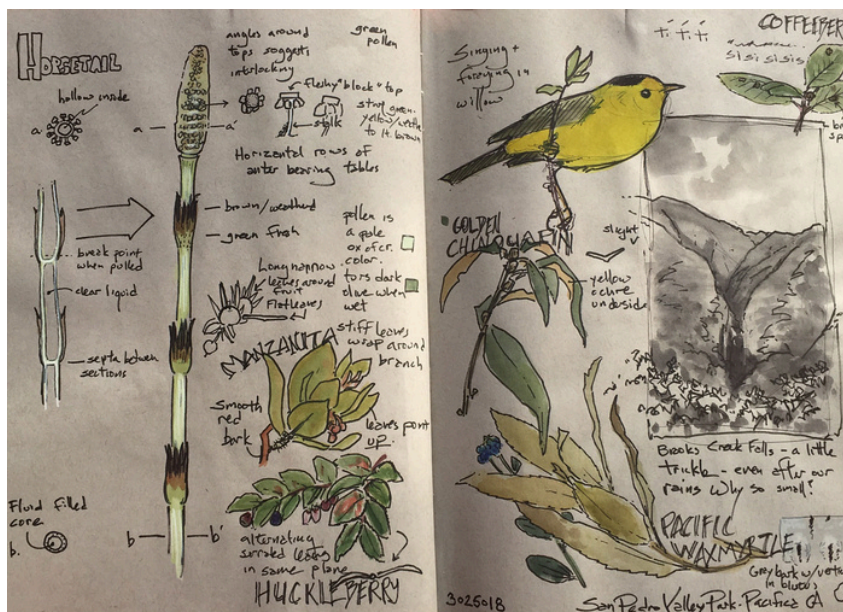


Photo: John Muir Laws

You can journal anything that is interesting to you. Add sketches, numbers, maps, or diagrams.

Count the number of species you see, and add the time, weather, and date on your page.

Here are some writing prompts if you want help getting started:

- Find a comfortable spot in nature. Close your eyes for a minute and listen. What sounds do you hear? What do you smell?
- Spend time in a quiet place in nature. Write your thoughts and feelings about being there.
- Sit beside a tree. Imagine you are that tree and write a story about your day as a tree.
- Look up! What shapes do you see in the clouds? Write a story about what you see.





Here are some drawing prompts if you want help getting started:

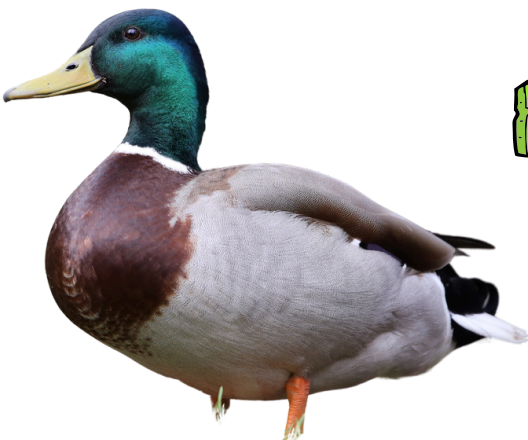
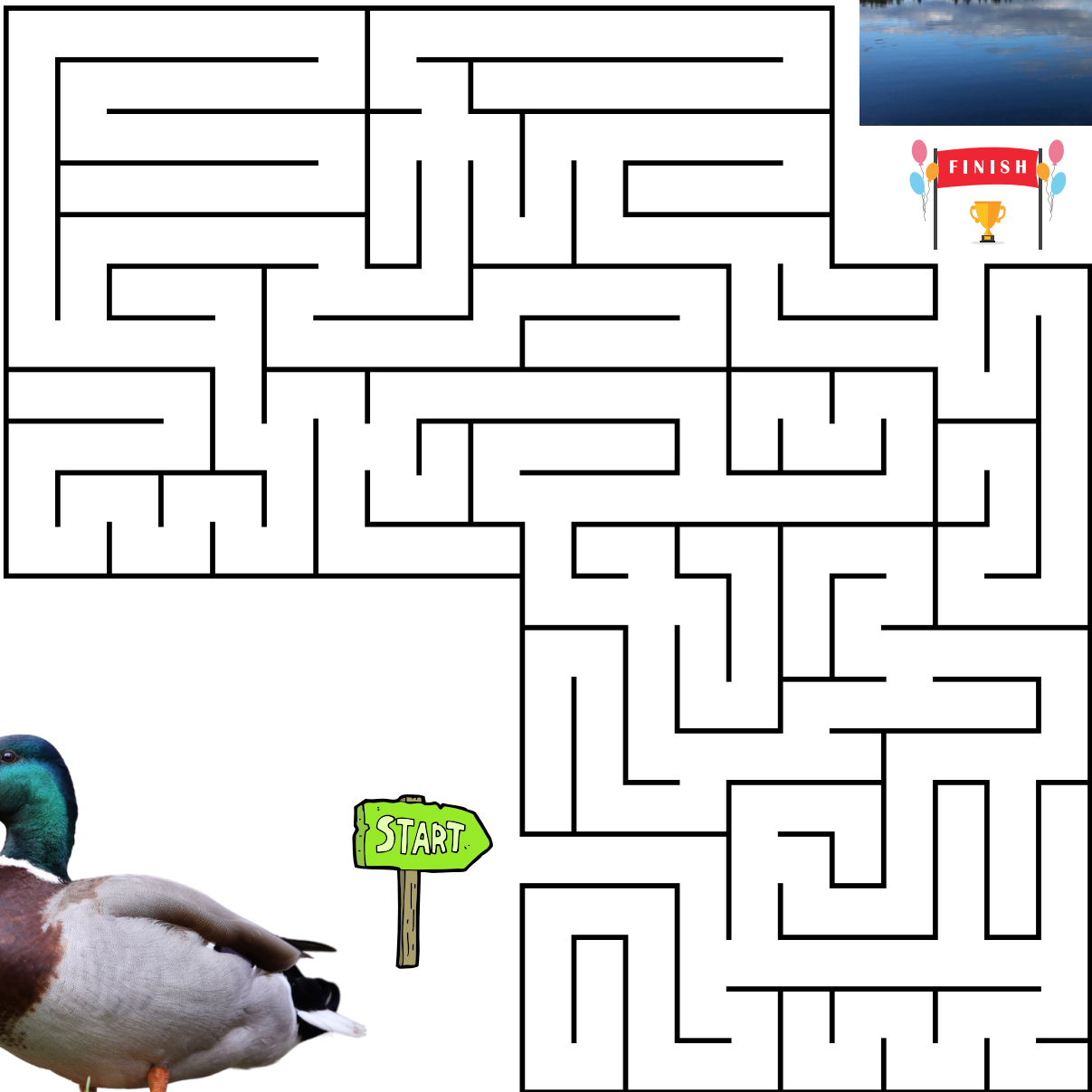
- Draw a comic strip about the animals and plants you see around you.
- Imagine you are an inventor and you are making something to explore a lake in your area. Draw your invention and write how it works and what you will discover!
- Find a plant starting to bud and draw it. Guess what the leaf or flower will look like in full bloom - draw a picture and write a description.
- Find a wild mushroom and draw a detailed picture of it. Write any interesting features it has and label your drawing.



Interested in learning more about nature journaling?

Visit: johnmuirlaws.com

ACTIVITY #10: MALLARD MAZE



ACTIVITY #11: CREATE A BUTTERFLY

Design your own butterfly using the “A Pocket Guide to Butterflies of Southern and Eastern Ontario” as a starting point!
On the right, list 4 things your butterfly needs in its home.

Get out this guide!



1

2

3

4

FLYING INSECTS WITH SCALE COVERED WINGS

FOLD WINGS UP BEHIND THEIR
BACK WHEN RESTING

SPREAD WINGS OUT OR HOLD
AGAINST THEIR BODY AT REST

CLUB-SHAPED ANTENNAE

FEATHERED ANTENNAE

USUALLY OUT DURING THE DAY

MORE ACTIVE DURING THE NIGHT

Monarch Butterfly



BUTTERFLY

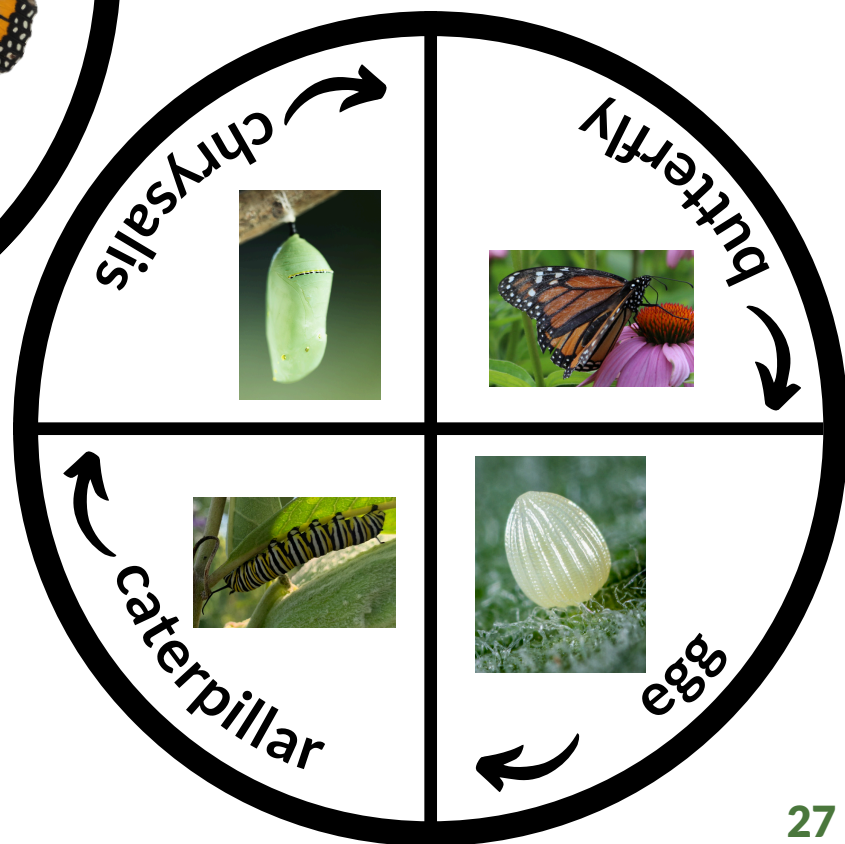
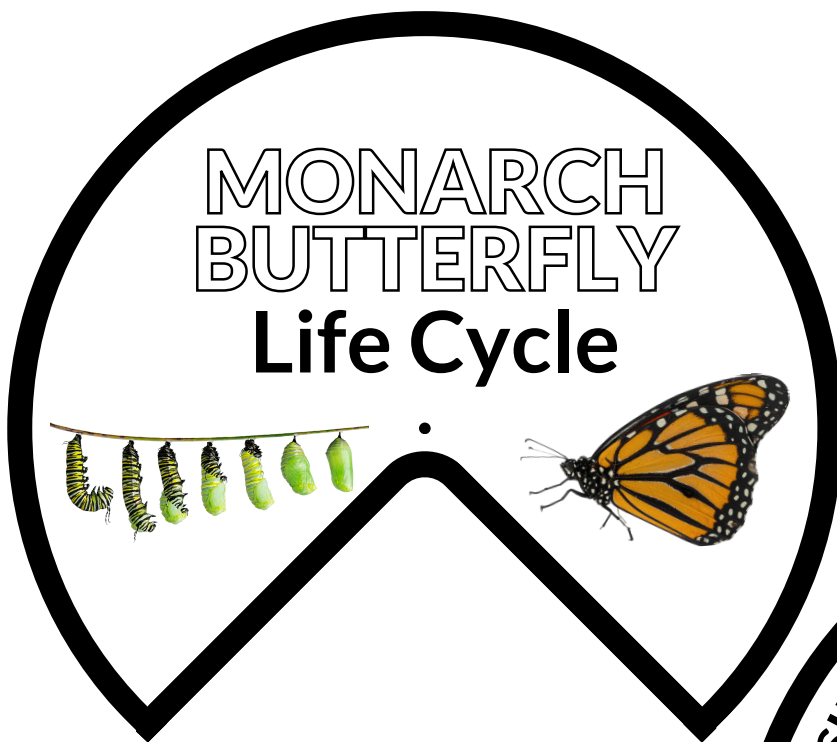
Luna Moth



MOTH

ACTIVITY #12: BUTTERFLY LIFE CYCLE

Colour and cut out both pieces. Then attach the pieces together with a brad (metal fastener) through the center dot. Spin and see the life cycle of a butterfly!



Monarch butterflies are a type of pollinator species that need milkweed plants for their food and for a place to lay their eggs! This page features a Monarch Butterfly and a Common Milkweed plant.



ACTIVITY #13: WHICH FISH ARE YOU?

Circle one answer in each row, then count up your results!

Spots		or		Stripes
Small		or		Large
Being alone		or		Being in groups
Prey		or		Predator
Vegetated waters		or		Open waters
Picky eater		or		Adventurous eater
Springtime		or		All seasons

How many light blue? ____

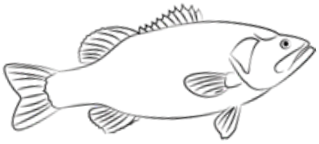
If you chose more **light blue**,
you are a **Northern Pike!**



How many dark blue? ____

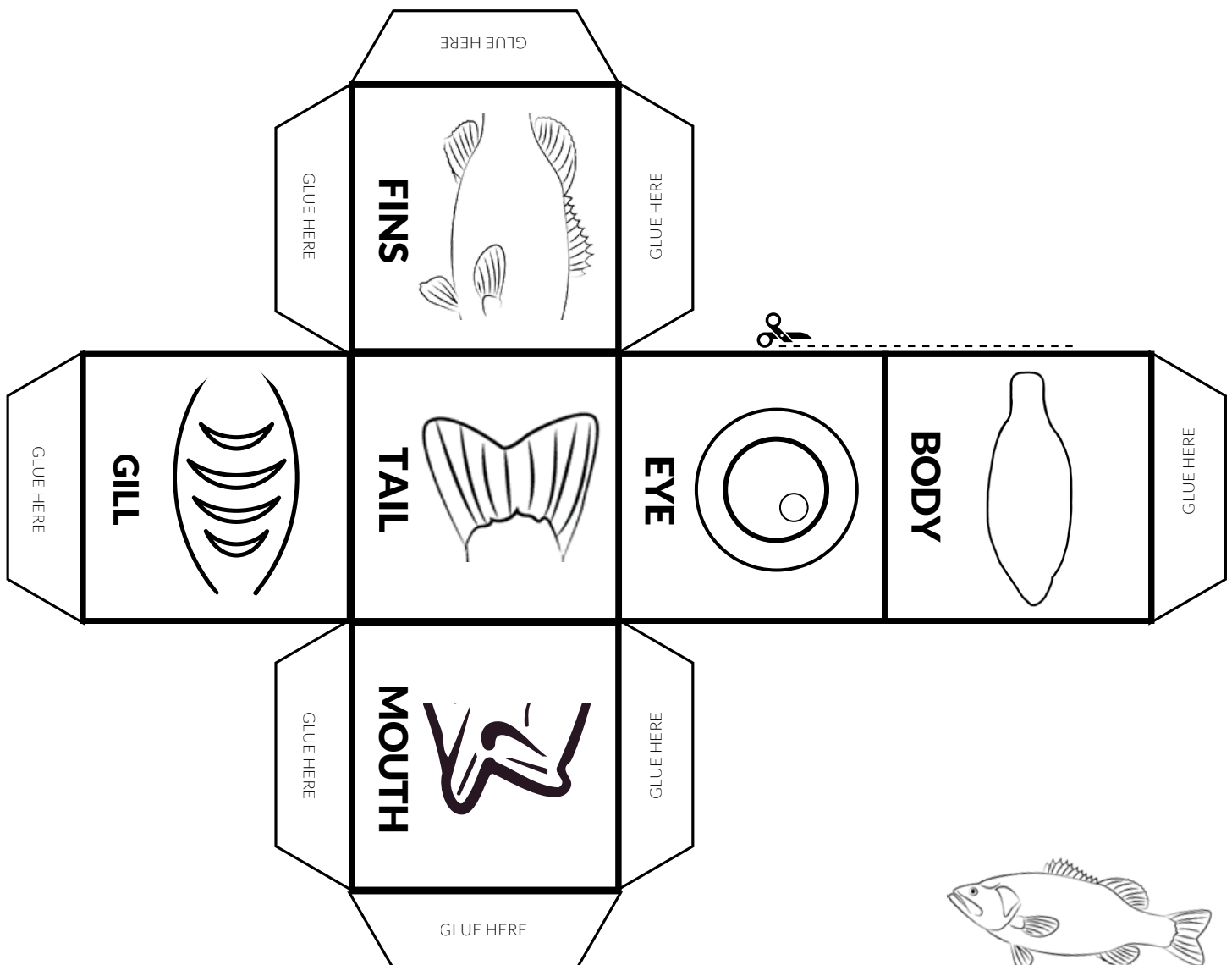
If you chose more **dark blue**,
you are a **Yellow Perch!**



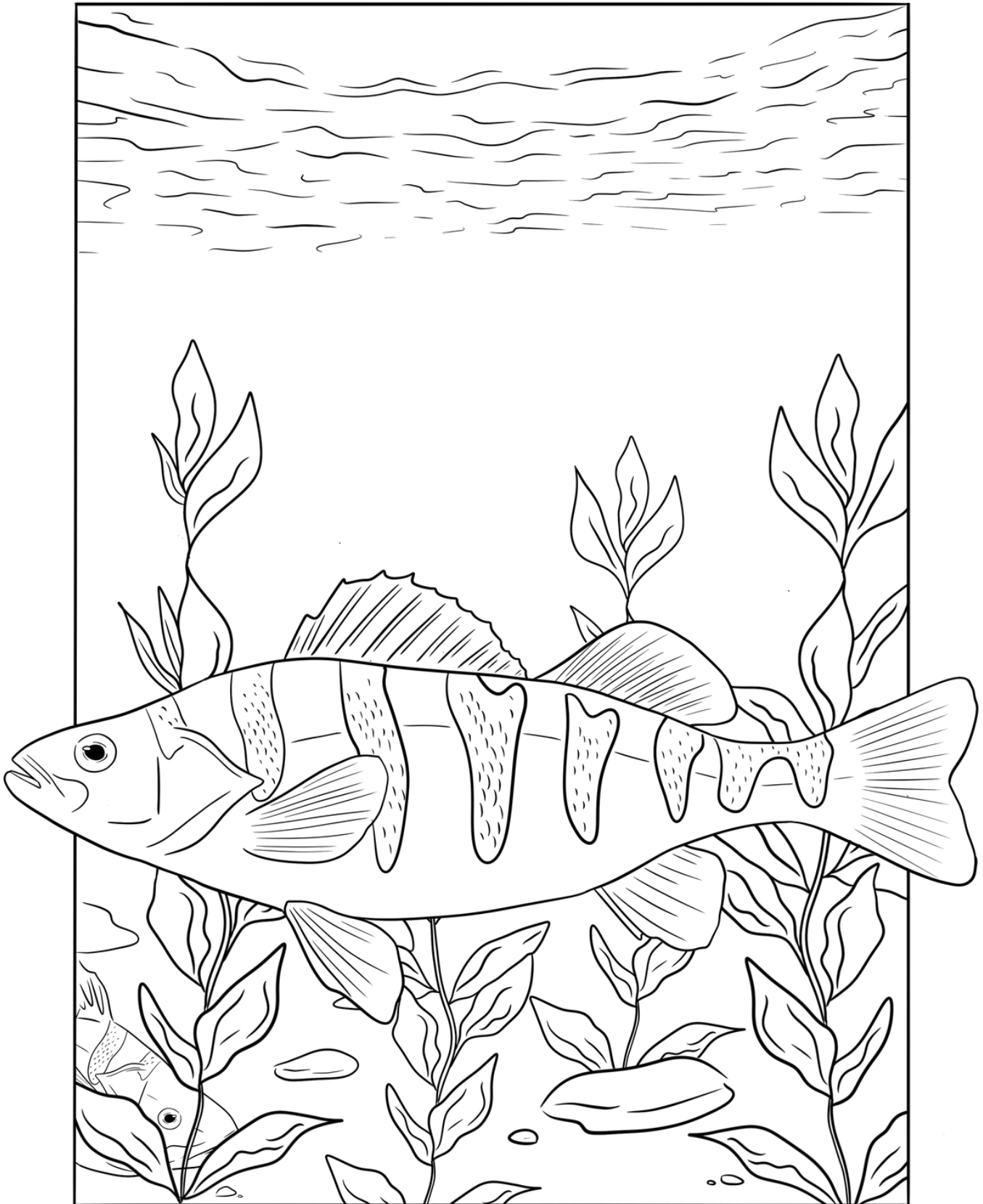


ACTIVITY #14: ROLL TO BUILD A FISH!

Colour the fish body parts and cut the outer shape below. Then fold and glue your fish cube. Roll the cube and draw a part of a fish. Keep rolling the cube until you have built an entire Largemouth Bass!



Yellow Perch



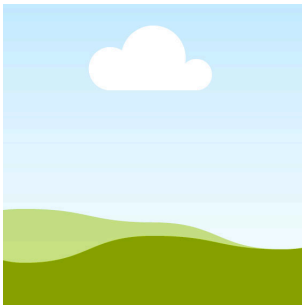
Artwork: Nicole Dubé

ACTIVITY #15: LEARNING MICHIF

The 'Let's Learn Michif!' flashcards share the words for different animals and things found in nature. Plants have different meanings and uses in many cultures. Métis People have used and appreciated the wildlife and plants in their local environment for many generations.



Draw a line from the image to its name in Michif.



Michif:
Lii blooay

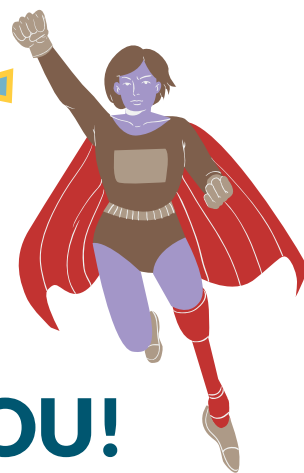
Michif:
Lii zway

Michif:
Aen noor

Common name:
Muskrat

Learn more about the Michif languages: metisgathering.ca/three-distinct-languages/

Save the River!



The river needs a hero like YOU!

What can you do to help protect the Credit River
from pollution and storm water runoff?

Write down your action plan here!



ACTIVITY #16: WATER HEALTH EXPERIMENT

The guideline for pH (potential Hydrogen) is a range of 7.0 to 10.5 in finished drinking water. Generally, a range of 6.5 to 8.2 is preferred for most life in the water. Different things can affect the pH of the water like an algal bloom or increased pollution from things like road salt and car wash soap.

Some aquatic animals are very sensitive to changes in a lake or pond. They are often used as living indicators ("bioindicators") of an ecosystem's health.

One example is dragonflies because they have a biphasic lifecycle. Biphasic means they spend part of their life in the water as aquatic nymphs and part of their life above the water on land as adults.



Photo: Mary Ann Perron

Adult Common Green Darner (*Anax junius*).



Photos: MPS Images, and Getty Images

A young dragonfly (nymph) lives its life under the water.

Getting started

Open your Water Rangers test kit. Take out a water test strip. Look at the pH chart. Before you begin testing, guess the pH levels of your water sample (make a hypothesis - an explanation of what you think will happen). Do you think the sample will be good for life in this water body?



Where and why do you think you will find different conditions for air temperature, water temperature, and pH?

Record your findings each time on the Water Rangers data sheet in the test kit, or below on this page. What did you find?

Want to learn about the non-profit organization Water Rangers? Visit their website for videos, resources, and more: waterrangers.ca

ACTIVITY #17: MAKE A SOIL-ARIUM

Materials:

- A recycled jar with a wide opening and a lid
- Organic yard debris, like fallen leaves, grass clippings, dirt
- Old newspaper
- Fruit and vegetable peels, cores, and scraps from your kitchen
- 1 cup of rainwater
- A permanent marker



Photo: Jen Panaro

Instructions:

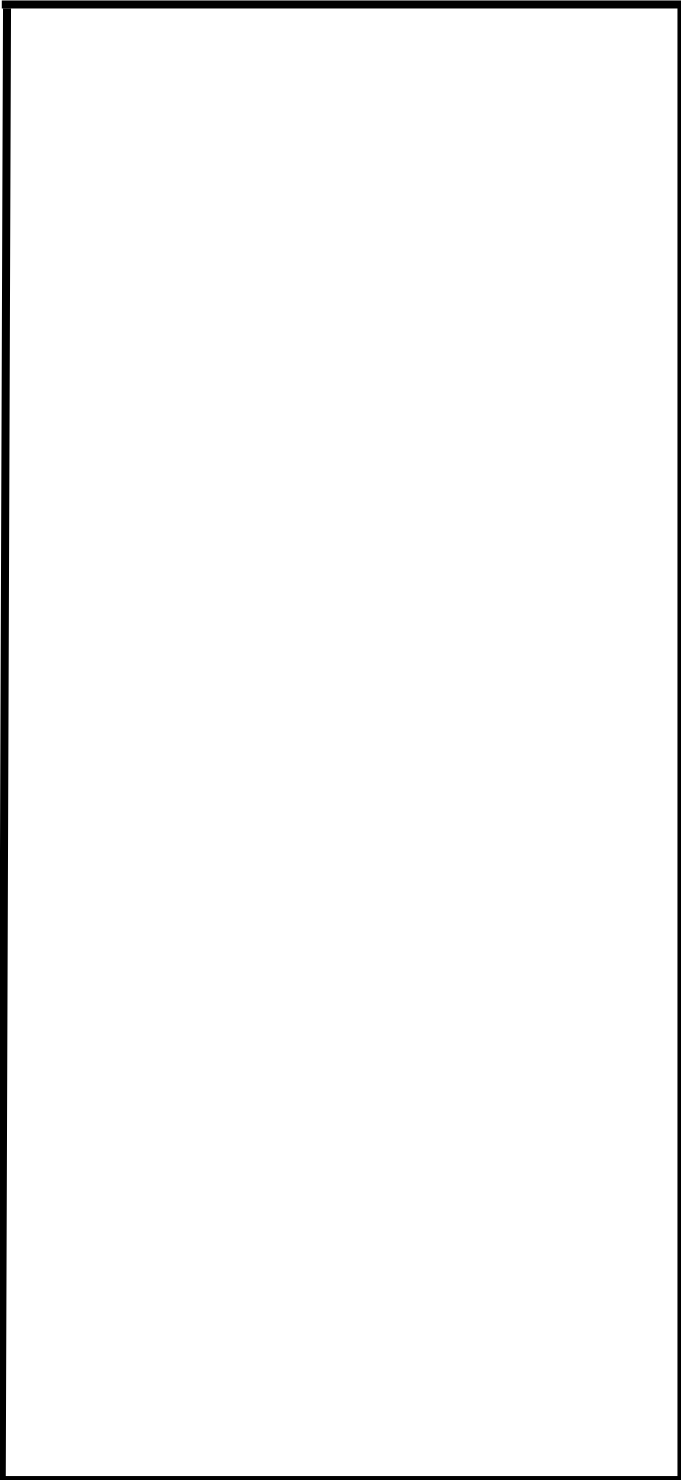
Add your ingredients

Put a handful of soil into the jar. Next, add bits of kitchen scraps and newspaper. Add a layer of leaves and grass. Repeat until the jar is mostly full. Add your rainwater and put the lid on. Poke holes in the lid for airflow. Draw a fill line on the glass to indicate the top of the jumbled ingredients on day 1. Set your bottle on a sunny windowsill!

Watch the progress

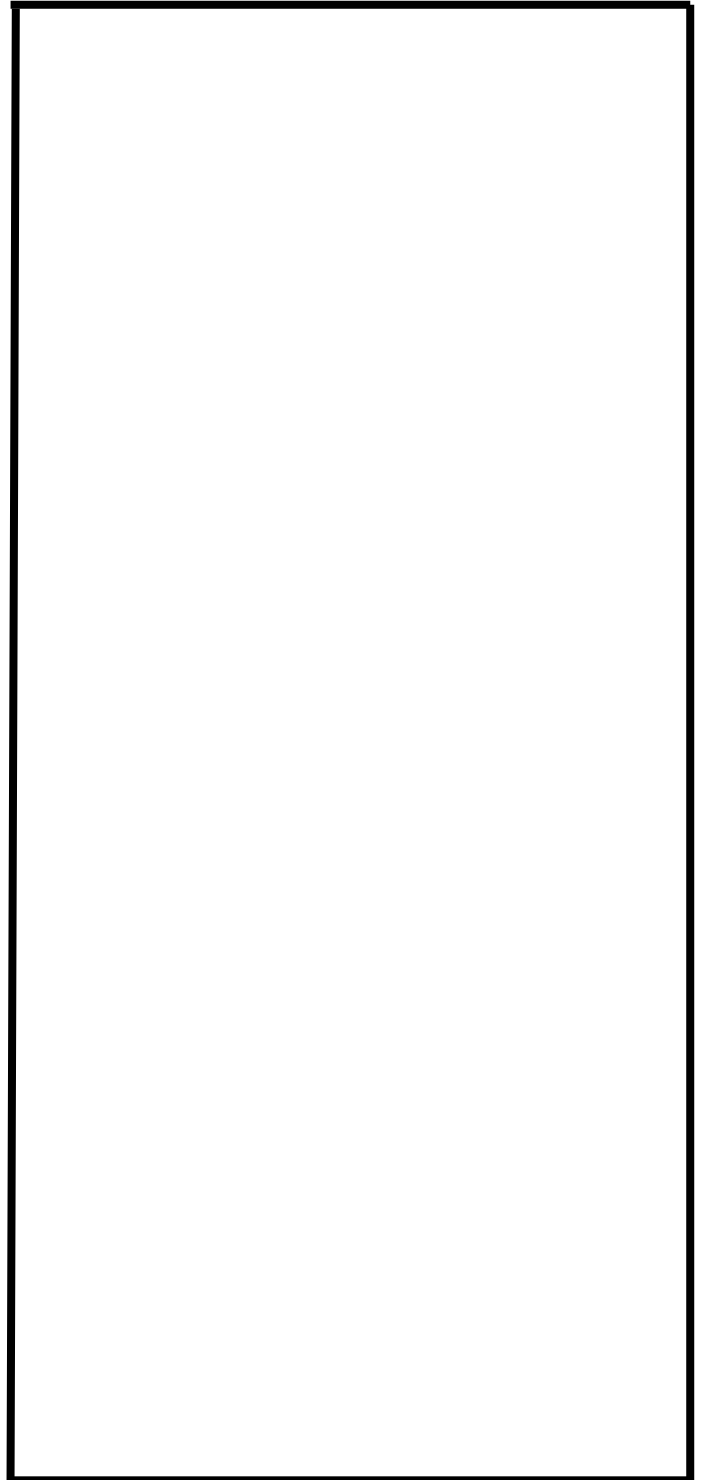
Every 2 weeks, mark a line to show the “new” top as nature works and the contents settle. Be sure to label it with the date so you can track the progress! Before your very eyes, your organic matter will turn into a nutrient-rich soil that will be ready for your garden in 12 weeks!

What day did you start your soil-arium?

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing.

Draw what it looks like inside! ↗

What day did you stop your soil-arium?

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a drawing.

Draw what it looks like inside! ↗

ACTIVITY #18: ROCK WASH

What can you find in your local soil?

Materials:

- Trowel set
- Sieve
- Pocket microscope
- A bowl of soapy water
- Sponges, washcloths, or an old toothbrush



Start digging in the dirt using your trowel. Look for 7 to 9 small stones. Use the sieve by filling it with dirt and shaking it to find stones hidden in the soil.

Once you have your stones, rinse them in the bowl of water. You can use the sponges, washcloths, or a toothbrush to scrub them until they are clean.

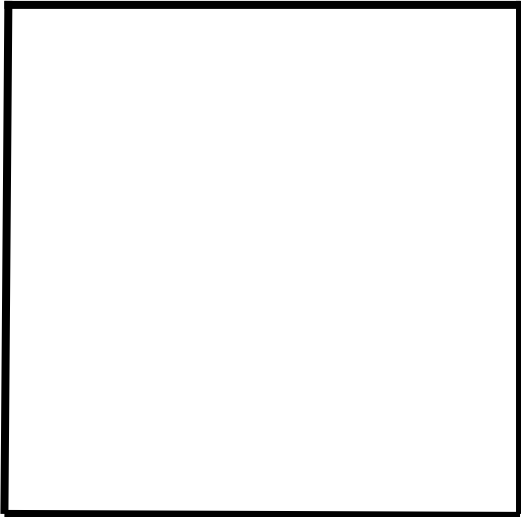
Once all of your rocks are clean, pat them dry.

Use the pocket microscope to take a close look at each of them. Make notes of the colour, shape, patterns, texture and anything else you see.

Use the next page to draw each rock and write down what you see.



Rock #1



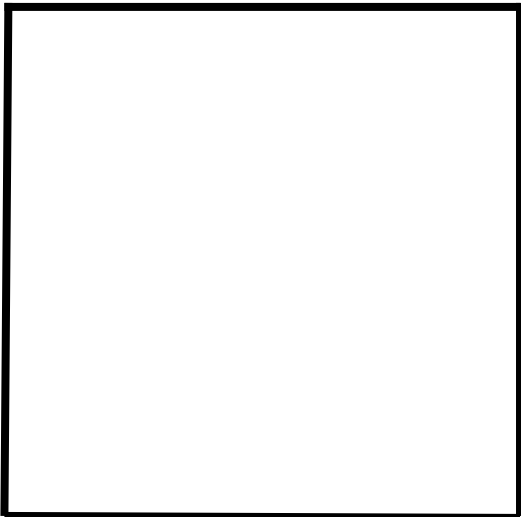
Shape (ex: round, oval, irregular): _____

Colour: _____

Size: _____

Any other observations:

Rock #2



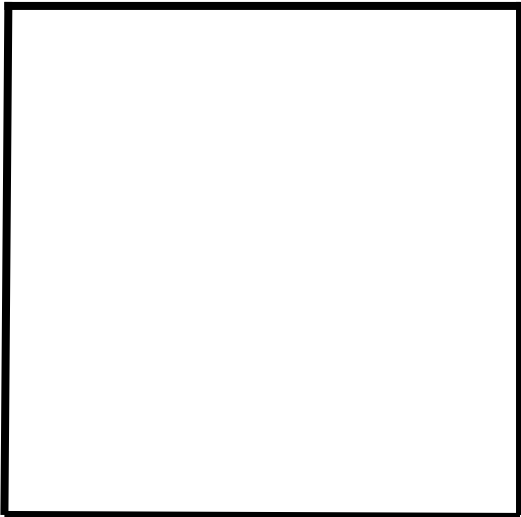
Shape (ex: round, oval, irregular): _____

Colour: _____

Size: _____

Any other observations:

Rock #3



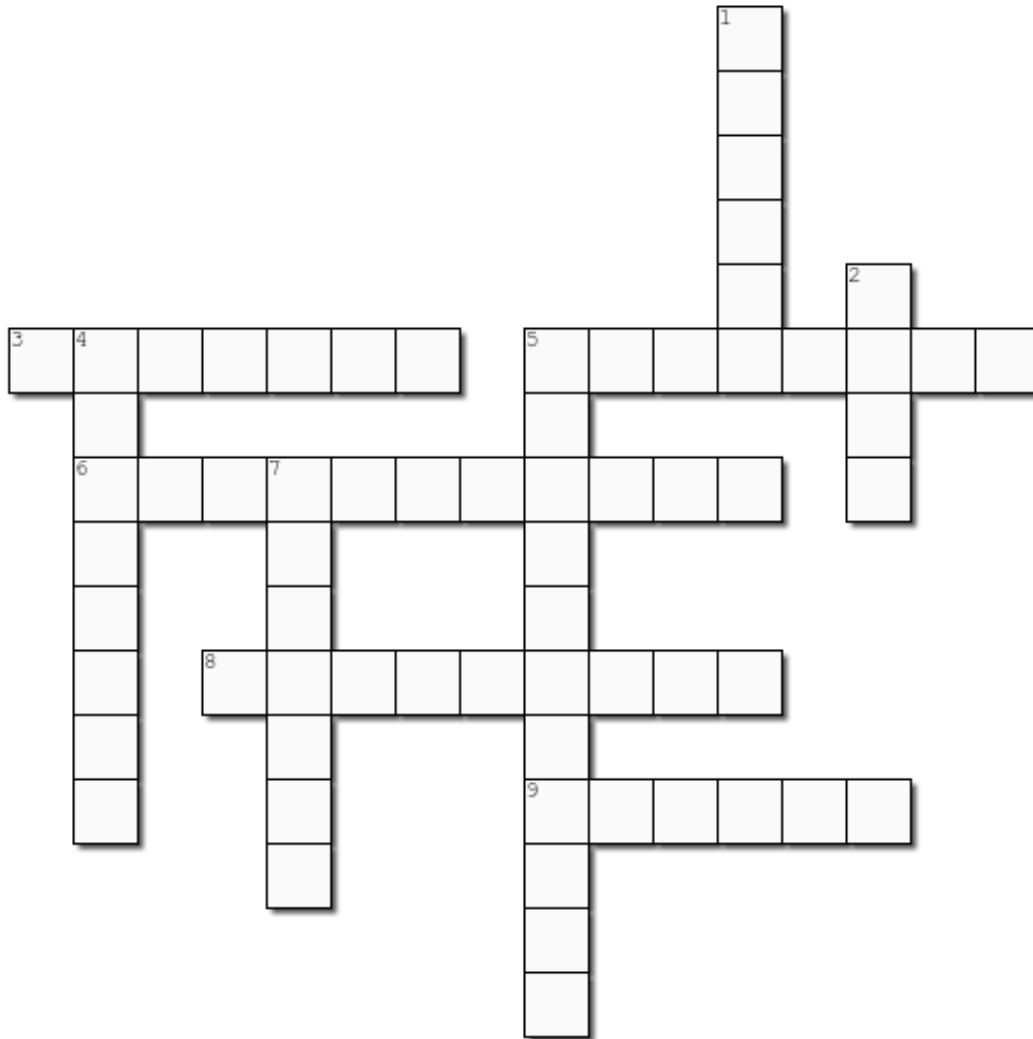
Shape (ex: round, oval, irregular): _____

Colour: _____

Size: _____

Any other observations:

ACTIVITY #19: CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

3. Preserved remains of plants and animals
5. Solid substances that make up the rocks in Earth's crust
6. Rocks composed of small bits of mud, sand, and/or gravel
8. A result of intense heat and pressure inside the Earth
9. Also known as fool's gold

Down

1. Rock that floats on water
2. Often used to carve fine objects
4. Used to make blades of knives and tools
5. Rocks formed when existing rocks are squashed, stretched, and/or cooked to change their appearance and composition
7. Rocks composed of cooling and solidifying molten rock

ACTIVITY #20: THE ROCK CYCLE

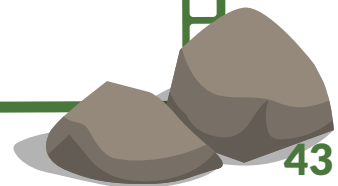
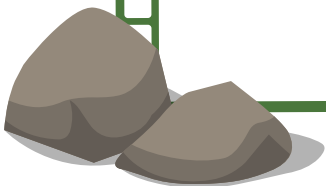
Find a rock outside to study.

Using your senses, investigate your rock up close to determine how it feels (its texture), what it looks like, and what it smells like.



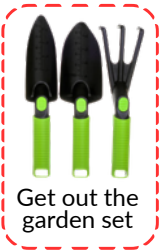
Then, describe the adventure of your rock!

Draw a timeline of your rock's life so far with key milestones including where it has travelled over time and how it got there.





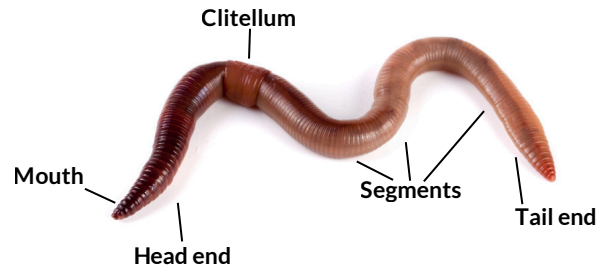
ACTIVITY #21: WRIGGLY WORMS



Start digging in the soil using your trowel, cultivator, and transplanter garden set. Can you find any worms? The best place to look is in cool, damp, and shady areas like under logs, leaves, and rocks.

Anatomy of an earthworm

Earthworms have different body parts just like us! Their head end has a mouth so it can eat tiny bits of plants in the soil. They also have a thick, smooth band near the front called the clitellum. The very back part of the worm is called the tail end.



Take a look up close

Most earthworms have around 100-150 segments in their bodies that help them squeeze, stretch, and wriggle through the ground. Use your pocket microscope to count the tiny segments on your worm's body.

My worm has _____ segments

Circle all of the words that describe the worm you found

thin slow smooth brown
big curled short stretched
bumpy pink long thick small
quick

Remember to return the earthworm and soil back to how you found it

URBAN HEAT ISLANDS

The **urban heat island effect** is caused by cities having large paved surfaces and closely packed buildings. Cities increase in size and trap heat more than natural areas like forests, which have lots of trees and plants that give shade and cool the air. Also, things like cars, air conditioners, and furnaces in cities increase the heat.



Plants act as nature's air conditioner

Plants have a natural cooling effect, which makes them a simple and effective way to reduce urban heat islands. Trees make the environment cooler by providing shade and releasing moisture into the air.



Make a difference in your community by participating in a tree planting, or by adding more native plants to your yard or balcony!

ACTIVITY #22: SQUIRREL BEHAVIOUR



Common behaviour	Make one tally mark each time you see the squirrel activity	Total
Tree climbing		
Limb leaping		
Roof hopping		
Daring jumping		
High-wire acrobatics		
Fence running		
Seed stalking		
Gathering & stashing		
Quietly munching		
Chasing & playing		
Zigging & zagging		
Dray building		
Crazy crossing		
Running & hiding		
Churring & chattering		
Tail flicking		
How many squirrel behaviours did you observe in total?		



BONUS: Write a fraction for each squirrel behaviour observed!

Remember: Fractions are $\frac{\text{number of parts}}{\text{total number}}$

ACTIVITY #23: STAR PROJECTORS

In this activity, you will see how light pollution changes if you can see the flashlight stars, just like a sparrow trying to see real stars while flying near a brightly-lit town.

Materials:

- Cardboard
- Pencil
- Tape
- Flashlight

What To Do:

- Cut out a circle of cardboard that fits over your flashlight lens.
- Using a pencil, poke small holes in the cardboard to act as stars.
- Tape your cardboard piece over your flashlight lens.
- In a dark room, turn on the flashlight and see the stars you made!

Species like sparrows use maps made of stars to guide them south for the winter, and how city lights can block out the stars and confuse them.

Turn on your room lights one at a time. Start with small lights like a nightlight or candle. Turn on more lights until you can't see your flashlight stars anymore. **Did it take much light to make it hard to see your stars? What can you do to make it easier for birds to migrate through your community?**

LIGHT POLLUTION

Many of us have likely sat out at night and noticed the lights at properties around us. Take a moment to think about how this makes you feel. Think about if light from your property is also trespassing. This doesn't mean we have to get rid of all our outdoor lights, though! Perhaps we do not need as many or they can be retrofitted to reduce the glare.

Ask yourself:

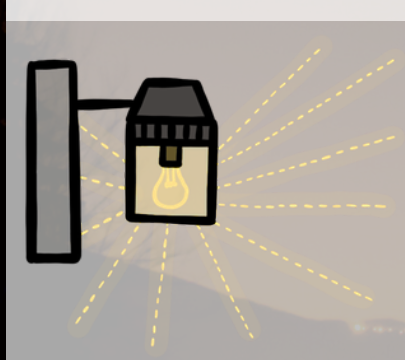
- Does the area on my property really need to be lit (is it useful)?
- Does it need to be this bright (low level and warm-coloured)?
- Is the light transmitted further than it needs to be (is it targeted and controlled)?

Not Recommended: Glare Lights

Typical 'Wall Pack'



Typical 'Yard Light'

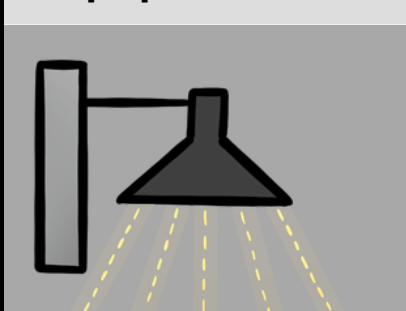


Flood Light



Recommended: Shielded Lights

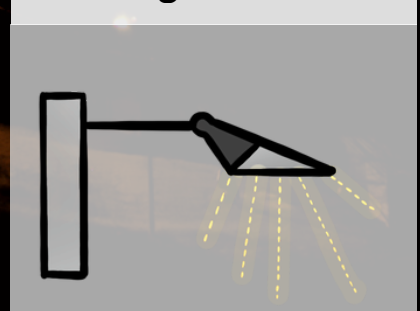
Opaque Reflector



Typical 'Shoebox'



Flood Light with Hood



WAYS TO HELP NATURE

- ☐ **Gather data.** Take photos and observations of different animals and plants you see in nature and submit them to an online database like [iNaturalist](#), [eBird](#), [MonarchWatch](#), or [Water Rangers](#).
- ☐ **Get involved.** Volunteer with a local nature group to learn more about local wildlife and spend time in nature with like-minded people. Groups like [Watersheds Canada](#), [Toronto and Region Conservation Authority](#), and [Credit Valley Conservation](#) can provide you with educational materials and programs to get started.
- ☐ **Be natural.** Whether you live in an apartment, townhouse, or house, you can help local wildlife by adding native plants to your garden, balcony, or community spaces. Learn more about native plants: naturaledge.watersheds.ca/plant-database.
- ☐ **Access community programs & information.** There are many local supports for families, including [Free for All Community Services](#), [City of Brampton Youth Hubs](#), [Explore Brampton Youth Pass](#), and [Brampton Library Kids Discovery Club](#) and [Teens](#) programming.
- ☐ **Help local wildlife.** Wildlife is facing many threats in your neighbourhood. You can help them recover by getting involved with local organizations like [Heart Lake Turtle Troopers](#), [Halton/North Peel Field Naturalists](#), [Community Climate Council](#), and [Peel Environmental Youth Alliance](#).
- ☐ **Explore.** Brampton has beautiful natural areas to explore. Head out on the Etobicoke Creek Trail to find wildlife in the city or check out parks throughout the city. Ontario Parks and conservation authority park passes are available to borrow at local libraries.

WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

- A **watershed** is an area of land that water flows through or across on its way to a particular water body, like a stream, river, wetland, lake, or coastline. It is the land where precipitation — like rain — falls and flows to a common, watery place.
- What watershed does Brampton fall in? It is actually in four: Credit River, Humber River, Etobicoke Creek, and Mimico Creek.

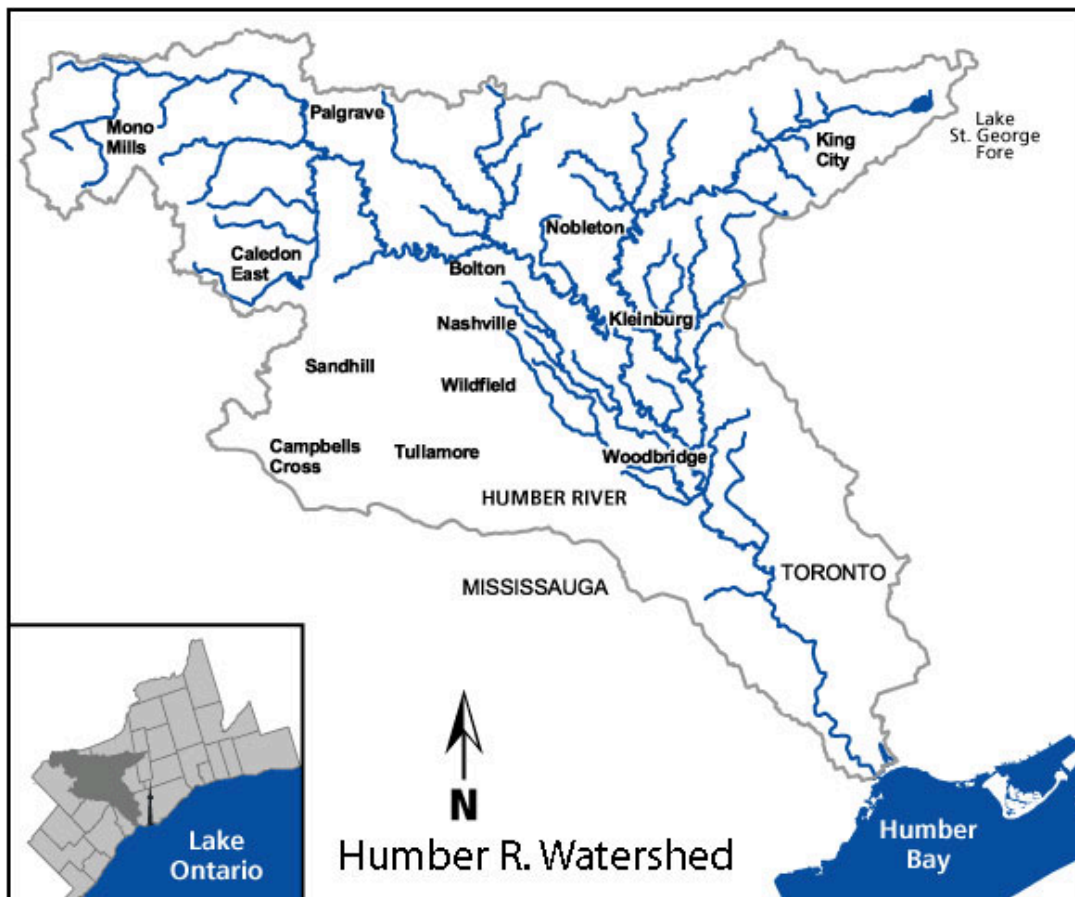


Photo: Humberriver.ca

- Brampton, Ontario has two big rivers, the Humber River and the Credit River.
- The Humber River is 126 kilometres long and has 71 species of fish! It is one of 40 Canadian Heritage Rivers. It is part of the over 900 kilometre Humber River watershed.
- The Credit River is almost 90 km long! The Credit River watershed is about 1000 square-kilometre and is home to over 1,800 species of plants and animals!

Some Natural Areas in Brampton:

1. Professor's Lake
2. Heart Lake
3. Loafer's Lake
4. Esker Lakes
5. Norton Place Park
6. Eldorado Park
7. Clairville Conservation Area





Watersheds
C A N A D A

115-40 Sunset Blvd, Perth, ON, K7H 2Y4

watersheds.ca

Registered charity #863555223RR0001



Eastern Chipmunk