Canadian Horticultural Education Collection Table of Contents

Collection Description................................................................................................................. 1
Inventory of Records.................................................................................................................... 2
Individual Histories..................................................................................................................... 7
Relevant Websites....................................................................................................................... 12
Library Sources.......................................................................................................................... 14

Organized by Stephanie Bellissimo
Title:
Canadian Horticultural Education Collection

Dates:
1904-2001

Physical Description:
55.5 cm of textual records; 18 slides

History:
Canadian horticultural education began in 1874 with the formation of the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC). The college’s courses centered mainly on agricultural education; eventually, the curriculum was broadened to include horticulture as well.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century social reform activities led to the creation of many horticultural movements. For example, in 1904 the OAC developed a program called Nature Study that encouraged students to connect with nature as a means of preparing them for farm life.

Veterans coming home from both World Wars were encouraged to take horticultural education as a means of providing them with meaningful vocations.

In the decades following the wars, many universities and colleges were created. This resulted in new horticultural programs and courses being added to university and college rosters.

Universities also created arboreta as physical places where students gained practical experiences studying plants and animals.

For individual histories please see the finding aid’s appendix.

Scope and Contents:
This collection consists of textbooks; correspondence; articles; pamphlets; newspaper articles; bulletins; guidebooks; booklets; registration forms; maps; master plans; inventories; indexes; publications; slides; reports; conference and symposium programmes; speaker biographies; mailing lists; business cards; hand-written notes; photocopied articles and appendices; presentations; and reference lists created by Canadian conference organizers and their participants with a focus on horticulture, landscape, garden history, and historical farms and museums.
Sources of Acquisition:

This is an artificial collection, meaning that its materials were collected over time by different users, rather than being acquired by a single donor. Thus, the records’ original order and provenance have been lost.

Language:

This material is in English.

Restrictions:

There are no restrictions on access.

Inventory:

Series 1  University of Guelph—1967-1990–12.2 cm of textual records–Series consists of course programmes, correspondence, invitations, reports, master plans, inventories, indexes, newspaper articles, bulletins, and newsletters. The series is divided into five sub-series. These documents are in boxes 1 and 2.


  File 1: Pamphlets and advertising, 1974-1987
  File 3: Miscellaneous, 1968-1979

2017.1.1.2  Sub-series B: Ontario Agricultural College, 1926-1992
2017.1.1.3  Sub-series C: School of Landscape Design, 1967-1980s
2017.1.1.4  Sub-series D: Ridgetown College of Agriculture and Technology, 1986

Series 2  School of Horticulture-Niagara Parks Commission–1946-1989–3.2 cm of textual records–Series consists of pamphlets, reports, publications, and maps. The series is divided into five files. These documents are in box 2.

2017.1.2.2  Sub-series B: Maps, n.d.
2017.1.2.4  Sub-series D: Reports, n.d.
2017.1.2.5  Sub-series E: Publications, n.d.

Series 3  University of Alberta-Department of Botany–1974-1984–6 cm of textual records– Series consists of a map, a list of woody ornamentals, and a report about the phytotron. This series is divided into two sub-series. These documents are in box 2.

Series 4 Alberta Department of Education–1917–0.7 cm of textual records–Series consists of a bulletin relating to the instruction of agriculture and gardening in elementary schools. These documents are in box 2.

Series 5 The MacDonald Movement for the Improvement of Rural Conditions–1904-1916–0.5 cm of textual records–Series consists of two books. These books are in box 2.

Series 6 Second World War Farm Service/Department of Education–1941–0.2 cm of textual records–Series consists of a booklet. This booklet is in box 2.

Item 1: Handbook for Students Registering for Farm Service in Collegiate Institutes, High, Vocational and Continuation Schools Under Dominion Provincial Youth Training, Issued by the Authority of the Minister of Education in Cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Labour

Series 7 High School Textbooks–1921-1957–4.9 cm of textual records–Series consists of botany, agriculture, and biology textbooks. This series consists of five textbooks. These books are in box 3.

Item 2: High School Botanical Note Book, n.d.
Item 3: Ontario High School Beginners’ Botany, 1921
Item 4: Courses of Study: Grade 13 Biology (2 copies), 1957

Series 8 Canadian Legion Educational Services–1943-1945–2.6 cm of textual records–Series consists of five books. These books are in box 3.

Item 1: Vocational Agriculture: Horticulture Textbook No. 2, 1943
Item 2: Vocational Agriculture: Horticultural Textbook No. 3, 1943
Item 3: Vocational Agriculture: Horticultural Textbook No. 4, 1943
Item 4: A Guide to Reading: Nature Study in Canada, 1944
Item 5: Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds, 1945

Series 9 Western University/ Sherwood Fox Arboretum–1980-1991–0.1 cm of textual records–Series consists of an arboretum guidebook, an information sheet, a photocopy of a newspaper article, and correspondence. These documents are in box 3.

Series 10 University of Toronto–1954-1990–6.9 cm of textual records–Series consists of department booklets, correspondence, pamphlets, professor directory, index,
map, articles, annual reports, course calendars, and hand-written notes. The series is divided into two sub-series. These documents are in boxes 3 and 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Lakehead University Arboretum—1975-1986–1 cm of textual records–Series consists of hand-written notes, correspondence, pamphlets, opening ceremonies booklets, and a report. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>University of Manitoba Woody Plant Test Arboretum—1975-1986–0.3 cm of textual records–Series consists of trail guides, pamphlets, maps, articles, reports, correspondence. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Humber Arboretum—1978-1989–2 cm of textual records–18 slides –Series consists of slides, invitations, pamphlets, maps, a proposal, and a master plan review. These documents are in box 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Memorial University Botanical Garden—1977-1993–0.5 cm of textual records–Series consists of correspondence, publications, trail pamphlets, and maps. These documents are in box 4.</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Laurentian University—1972–0.1 cm of textual records–Series consists of a pamphlet about the university’s arboretum, and correspondence. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Sheridan College—n.d.–0.1 cm of textual records–Series consists of a programme pamphlet and registration form. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Individual Courses—1985-1989–0.1 cm of textual records–Series consists of course programmes and a poster. The series is divided into two sub-series. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>McGill University Morgan Arboretum—n.d.–0.8 cm of textual records–Series consists of pamphlets, chart of activities, a booklet about woodland conservation, and a history of MacDonald College. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>2017.1.1</td>
<td>Queen’s University Arboretum—n.d.–0.2 cm of textual records–Series consists of a pamphlet about the university’s arboretum. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<td>Series 20</td>
<td>York University</td>
<td>1969–0.2 cm of textual records—Series consists of a preliminary report and a tentative plan for the establishment of an arboretum. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<td>2017.1.20</td>
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<td>Series 21</td>
<td>Horticultural Education (General)</td>
<td>1967-1970s–0.2 cm of textual records—Series consists of a report about past heritage research and two copies of an article about Canadian horticultural vocational training. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<td>2017.1.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 22</td>
<td>Ontario Diploma in Horticulture Graduate Association</td>
<td>1979–0.1 cm of textual records—Series consists of a newsletter and a membership registration form. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<td>2017.1.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 23</td>
<td>Appleby College Arboretum</td>
<td>1989–0.1 cm of textual records—Series consists of hand-written notes, a memo, and address information. These documents are in box 4.</td>
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<td>2017.1.23</td>
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<td>Series 24</td>
<td>University of British Columbia Botanical Garden</td>
<td>1955-1991–4.5 cm of textual records—Series consists of pamphlets, maps, publications, reports, and correspondence. The series is divided into two sub-series. These documents are in box 5.</td>
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<td>2017.1.24</td>
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<td>Sub-series B: Pamphlets and maps, n.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 25</td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan Patterson Garden</td>
<td>1977-1984–1.9 cm of textual records—Series consists of correspondence and indexes of nurseries and experimental farms supplying plant materials to the Patterson Garden. These documents are in box 5.</td>
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<td>2017.1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 26</td>
<td>Conferences and Symposiums</td>
<td>1958-2017–6.9 cm of textual records—Series consists of presentations, meeting summaries, programmes, schedules, hand-written notes, delegate lists, speaker biographies, brochures, mailing lists, appendices, calls for presentations, advertising, registration forms, and exhibit programs. The series is divided into 18 sub-series. These documents are in box 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017.1.26</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sub-series B: University of British Columbia Mineral Nutrition of Plants Symposium, 1967</td>
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<td>Sub-series C: National Arboriculture Association Conference, 1978</td>
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<td>Sub-series D: Ontario Museum Association Conferences, 1978-1979</td>
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<td>File 1: A Sense of Time and Place: From Garden to Table, Ontario Museum Association, 1978-1979</td>
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<td></td>
<td>File 2: Nineteenth Century Horticulture, 1981</td>
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</tr>
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2017.1.26.5  **Sub-series E**: The Transatlantic Crosscurrents in English and American Gardens, Transatlantic Crosscurrents in English and American Gardens Symposium, 1983


2017.1.26.8  **Sub-series H**: Humber Arboretum Conferences and Symposiums, 1984-1986

  **File 1**: Garden History in Southern Ontario, 1984
  **File 2**: The Wildflower Symposium, 1985
  **File 3**: Canadian Garden History, 1986

2017.1.26.9  **Sub-series I**: Royal Botanical Gardens and the Hannah Institute, Plants and Medicine, 1985

2017.1.26.10 **Sub-series J**: Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums Conferences, 1985-1992


2017.1.26.12 **Sub-series L**: The Ontario Horticultural Crop Conference, 1985


2017.1.26.15 **Sub-series O**: Halton Region Museum, Consider the Lilies of the Field, 1998

2017.1.26.16 **Sub-series P**: Communities in Bloom National Symposium, 2001


2017.1.26.18 **Sub-series R**: York University Women Men and Plants in 19th Century Canada, 2017
Individual Histories

The Guelph Arboretum

The Guelph Arboretum, modeled after Harvard University’s Arnold Arboretum, was founded in the early 1970s. It is a department within Guelph University that focuses on research, public education, and showing different examples of landscapes, habitat restorations, and the genetic diversity of rare plants. The arboretum’s collection encompasses: 38 species of mammals; 188 species of birds; 39 species of butterflies; 18 reptiles and amphibians; and 1700 shrubs and trees. With over 8.2 kilometers of trail, spanning over 165 hectares, the arboretum hosts many university students, school programs, adult workshops and walking tours. Approximately 73,500 visitors enjoy the grounds each year.

The Ontario Agricultural College

Founded in 1868, the agricultural museum developed out of a demand by Ontario farmers for a place to learn more information about best farming practices. In 1874 the museum turned into the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC). 28 students enrolled in the school’s first year. At that time, students had to be male and fifteen years of age or older. It was not until 1918 that women were allowed to enroll. Originally, the college was associated with the agricultural college of University in Toronto. In 1964 the OAC, along with the Veterinary College and the McDonald Institute, formed Guelph University.

School of Horticulture Niagara Parks Commission

The Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture was founded in 1936 with the name of Niagara Parks Commission Training School for Apprentice Gardeners. In 1951 its name was subsequently changed to the Niagara Parks Commission School of Gardening; it was then given its current name in 1959. The training program was modeled after the gardening apprenticeship program practiced at Kew Gardens in England. Enrollment began with eight male students; the first female to graduate was in 1976. The school boasts 100 acres of property with 2,500 species and cultivars, and approximately 20,000 cultivated plant species. Its herbarium has more than 4,000 species. It also has a Botanical Garden that facilitates research and educational programs, as well as attracts a large number of tourists. A butterfly conservatory was added to the school’s holdings in 1996. Presently, students are required to complete a thirty-six month horticultural diploma, where they are given practical experiences in maintaining plant collections and landscape features of the Botanical Gardens. In addition, the school also facilitates joint ventures with Brock University and the University of Guelph.
University of Alberta Department of Botany

At the University of Alberta botany was taught by the department of biology until 1922, after which the botany department was established. Its present day facilities include a fully digitized herbarium, a phytotron and access to the Devonian Botanical Gardens. This garden was established in 1959, and it spans 240 acres. In 1994 the Department of Biological Sciences came into existence with the merger of five former departments (Botany, Entomology, Genetics, Microbiology, and Zoology).

The MacDonald Movement for the Improvement of Rural Conditions

At the turn of the nineteenth century Montreal philanthropist, Sir William MacDonald, collaborated with James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying to create school gardens. Both men had pronounced ideas of rural education. The MacDonald School Fund was created with the means to introduce and demonstrate the beneficial aspects of school gardening and nature study.

Second World War Farm Service/Department of Education

Canadians worked to produce food for the war effort during the Second World War. Several food production initiatives occurred, one of which was Farm Service. Throughout the war, male and female students participated in Farm Service, working on farms in the summer as a means of gaining course credit, while also assisting with food production.

Canadian Legion Educational Services

The Canadian Legion Educational Services operated between 1939 and 1946, both in Canada and overseas. Its purpose was to provide educational services to military personnel. Three kinds of services were offered: social and leisure sports; formal education; and non-academic education in a wide variety of subjects. The Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) was a leader in organizing this service along with university extension directors across Canada. Many booklets, pamphlets and other materials were published for direct use by Canadian military.

Western University Sherwood Fox Arboretum

The Sherwood Fox Arboretum was founded in 1981 when Western University’s president, Dr. George Connell, designated all of the trees in manicured areas around campus as the Arboretum. Dr. J.B. Phipps served as its first Director. It was named after Dr. Sherwood Fox, who was originally hired in the classics department in 1917. In 1928 he became the University’s president. During his term he oversaw the campus landscaping project. Fox was interested in botany; he added many plants to the campus herbarium. The original objective of the arboretum was to grow as many tree and shrub species as possible. In 2003 Director Jane Bowles signed the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation, shifting the Arboretum’s focus to
growing species native to Southwestern Ontario. The arboretum’s current collection consists of 2,400 trees of 350 species.

Erindale College

Erindale College, an alternate name for the University of Toronto Mississauga campus, was founded in 1965.

University of Toronto Department of Landscape Architecture

University of Toronto was the first school in Canada to create an architecture program (1890) and was one of the first to offer a landscape architecture program (1965). The architecture department was founded by a well-known engineer, C.H.C. Wright. By 1931 an official school of architecture was formed and courses in landscape architecture were added to the roster. In 1967 the school was granted faculty status with three departments: architecture, landscape architecture, and urban and regional planning. In 2008 the name of the faculty was changed to the John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Design, to acknowledge that John and Myrna Daniels gave a sizeable donation.

University of Toronto Department of Forestry

The Department of Forestry was the first of its kind in Canada. Its first Dean, Bernhard Edward Fernow, was North America’s first practicing professional forester. 1964 and 1965 reports stated that the Faculty of Forestry and its students mostly studied: forest soils, forest ecology, forest genetics, and tree physiology. Originally, the department used the laboratory and gardens at Glendon Hall as a place of study, until it was transferred to Guelph University in 1964. Graduates of the program pioneered the integration of professional forestry into pulp and paper operations, set up Canada’s first commercial reforestation program, and initiated wood preservation. The department was the first in Canada to develop an interdisciplinary professional master’s program in forest conservation. Present research areas include: forest conservation science; forest ecosystem management; forest governance and policy; urban forestry; and biomass utilization for sustainable bio-based materials and chemical products.

Lakehead University Arboretum

The Lakehead University Arboretum began planting in 1970.

Humber Arboretum

The Humber Arboretum opened in 1977. It is a partnership between three public agencies: Toronto and Region Conservation; City of Toronto Parks, Forestry, and Recreation; and Humber College. Humber College owns and operates the venues and structures, offers administrative support, and provides staff and management to the site. It is used by students taking landscaping, horticulture, early childhood education, media studies, and culinary studies.
Memorial University Botanical Garden

The Memorial University Botanical Garden was founded in 1977. It consists of over forty hectares of forest, bogs, and fens surrounding Oxen Pond. There are several display gardens including a rock garden, rhododendron garden, and vegetable and heritage plots, to name a few. The Garden’s peat beds, built from locally cut peat blocks, support over 200 varieties of plants.

The Morgan Arboretum of McGill University

Founded in 1945 the Morgan Arboretum is located on the MacDonald Campus in Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Spanning 245 hectares, the arboretum offers fine examples of Quebec’s native trees. It currently supports 18 collections of trees and shrubs, and is home to 30 species of mammals, 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, and over 170 species of birds.

Queen’s University Arboretum

The Queen’s University Arboretum was established in 1999, as a means of recognizing the rare trees on the university’s grounds. The boundaries include the lawn in front of Theological Hall and Summerhill. This site encompasses the area that was Canada’s first botanic garden, established in 1861. The Arboretum has many native trees, as well as others that were introduced from other parts of the world.

York University

York University was established in 1959 by the York University Act. Its first class was held in 1960 in Falconer Hall on the University of Toronto campus. In 1961 York University moved its location to Glendon Hall, and then in 1965 it became independent from the University of Toronto. Its main campus in Toronto’s outskirts opened that year.

Appleby College

Appleby College is an international independent school founded in 1911 by John Guest, a former Headmaster of the Preparatory School at Upper Canada College. It serves grades seven to twelve.

University of British Columbia Botanical Garden

The University of British Columbia Botanical Garden is Canada’s oldest botanical garden, established in 1916 under the directorship of John Davidson, B.C.’s first provincial botanist. The garden’s original mission was to research native flora. This mission was later broadened to include research, conservation, teaching and public display of plants from around the world.
University of Saskatchewan Patterson Garden Arboretum

The University of Saskatchewan Patterson Garden Arboretum was established in 1966. It contains one of the most diverse collections of trees, shrubs, and vines in the Prairie Provinces.

Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums

The Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums is an organization serving members involved in living historical farms, agricultural museums, and outdoor museums of history and folklife. ALHFAM members and member institutions can be found across the United States and Canada, as well as in many other countries.

Ontario Museum Association

The Ontario Museum Association was established in 1971 as a non-profit organization of individuals and institutions involved or interested in museums.

Communities in Bloom

Community in Blooms was established in 1995, with 29 participating municipalities being honoured at the first awards ceremonies on Parliament Hill. The program currently includes hundreds of communities across the country, as well as from the United States, Asia and several European countries. Communities are evaluated either provincially or nationally by a volunteer jury of trained professionals on the accomplishments of their community (municipal, private, corporate and institutional sectors, citizens) on eight key criteria: Tidiness, Environmental Action, Heritage Conservation, Urban Forestry, Landscape, Turf & Groundcovers, Floral Displays and Community Involvement.
Relevant Websites

University of Toronto Faculty of Forestry
http://forestry.utoronto.ca/

University of Toronto John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Design
http://forestry.utoronto.ca/

University of Guelph Arboretum
https://www.uoguelph.ca/arboretum/

Ontario Agricultural College
https://www.uoguelph.ca/oac/

The Sherwood Fox Arboretum
http://www.uwo.ca/biology/research/biology_facilities/arboretum.html
Humber Arboretum
http://humber.ca/arboretum/

School of Horticulture Niagara Parks Commission
https://www.niagaraparks.com/school-of-horticulture/

Ontario Museum Association
https://members.museumsontario.ca/

Humber Arboretum
http://humber.ca/arboretum/

Royal Botanical Gardens
http://www.rbg.ca/

Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums
http://alhfam.org/

Communities in Bloom
http://www.communitiesinbloom.ca/

The Grange
http://www.ago.net/grange
Queen’s University Arboretum
http://www.queensu.ca/camplan/arboretum/history.htm

University of British Columbia Botanical Garden
http://botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/

University of Saskatchewan Patterson Garden Arboretum
http://patterson-arboretum.usask.ca/
### Library Sources

- **Ontario Agricultural College Department of Horticultural Science Annual Report**

  
- **Dr. O.J. Stevenson: A Legacy of Teaching Humanities at the Ontario Agricultural College**

- **OAC: 125 Years of Achievements**

- **“Prof” Jack Baker: His Vision and Legacy at O.A.C. and Beyond**

- **University of Guelph Arboretum. Progress Report**

- **Ecological Greening of Southern Ontario: An Imperative for the 90s Proceedings of a Workshop, the Arboretum Centre, University of Guelph, May 17, 1990**

- **The Green Web (Guelph Arboretum)**

- **A Life Zone Approach to School Yard Naturalization: The Carolinian Life Zone (Guelph Arboretum)**

- **Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture. Yearbook**


- **Niagara in Bloom: The Gardens of the Niagara Parks Commission (see if it mentions the school)**

- **Ontario’s Niagara Parks, 100 Years a History (see if it mentions the school)**

- **University of Alberta Devonian Botanic Garden: An Appendices**

- **University of Alberta College of Agriculture. Bulletin**

- **Alberta University [Friends of the Botanic Garden of Alberta publications]**

- **Kinnikinnick Newsletter of the University of Alberta Devonian Botanic Garden**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Call Numbers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annotated Catalogue of the Herbarium of William W. Judd donated in 1984 to the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>QK 76. C3 J8</td>
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<td>The History of Botany in the University of Toronto</td>
<td>QK 21. C3 F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Succession the Bachelor of Landscape Architecture Programme at the University of Toronto</td>
<td>SB 469.4.U55 P8 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakehead University. Arboretum Bulletin</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxen Pond Botanic Park, St. John’s, NF [Miscellaneous publications]</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Textbook of Botany for Colleges and Universities</td>
<td>QK 47. C67 1938</td>
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<td>Communities in Bloom Edmonton Capital Region</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<td>Association for the Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<td>Can-News. Canadian Region Newsletter of ALHFAM</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<td>International Shade Tree Conference-Canada Newsletter</td>
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<td>Canadian Greenhouse Conference, University of Guelph. Programme</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian Interior Landscape Conference, Royal Botanical Gardens, Proceedings</td>
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<td>Toward Natural Heritage Protection in Ontario: Conference Proceedings, 1982</td>
<td>QH 77.C32.05 T6</td>
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<td>Federation of Ontario Naturalists. Annual General Meeting and Conference Program</td>
<td>Serials</td>
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<td>Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on</td>
<td>Series</td>
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International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora


Natural and Cultural Heritage Interpretation Evaluation the Proceedings of a Conference Sponsored by the Ontario Section of Interpretation Canada and the Environmental and Resource Studies Program of Trent University, Stony Lake, Ontario, 1983  QH 60.N3 1986

Protection of Natural Areas in Ontario Proceedings of a Conference Co-Sponsored by the Botany Department, University of Toronto, and the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 1980  QH 77.C32.05 P7

Botanic Gardens and the World Conservation Strategy Proceedings in an International Conference  QK 71.B68