



LIGHT LINES

MARCH 1995

Vol 6, No 2

RIVER MOUTH BROWNS

By Richard Matusiak



Rick with his trophy Brown Trout of 34.38 lbs.

Anglers who are regulars on the Credit are fully aware of the tremendous Chinook and Steelhead fishery now established there. Most anglers have also become familiar with the incidental catches of Brown Trout taken during their Fall spawning run. Although this run of Browns appears to be substantial in size, success rates by anglers seem to be sporadic at best. Timing is crucial in order to intercept these fish which are notorious for running on high, dirty water. Most Browns pass through Erindale Park, of the Credit, without ever seeing an angler's presentation.

Browns which do linger in legal territory are most often found to be tight-lipped and difficult during their pre-spawn phase. Even though exceptional days with the species do occur, the beaching of a Brown on the Credit is regarded as a bonus day by most anglers. There is, however, a much more consistent fishery for Browns. The mouth of the Credit River is a veritable magnet for actively feeding Browns, as well as a favoured pre-spawn staging area.

Spring on the Credit estuary brings warmer river temperatures which attract incredible numbers of Alewives and Smelt from the much colder lake. Hot on their tails are packs of chrome-plated Browns. Hungry, easy to catch, even suicidal, they are available almost on a daily basis until shoreline temperatures warm, usually sometime in June. During the hot summer a strong North wind will often 'flip' the lake over as warm surface water is pushed out and cold water is drawn to shore. It is possible, during the heat of summer, to fish for huge Browns from shore. Look for a North wind and hit the Credit estuary during summer. You'll be surprised!

In spite of this great angling opportunity few anglers really take advantage of the Fall Brown run. Perhaps it is the fear of long, boring hours of methodical casting which puts many anglers off. Being a river angler myself

Continued on page 3

NEW HOTLINE NUMBER: (905) 608-0169

Credit River Anglers Association LIGHT LINES

Contributions are welcome from
members and non-members alike.

Send your articles, comments and suggestions to:

Light Lines Editor

Credit River Anglers Association
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UPCOMING EVENTS

MARCH

FISH LADDER PREPARATION

APRIL

- 1 **FISH LADDER OPENING** (afternoon)
If weather is permitting CRAA will open the fish ladder. This date could be pushed back if the weather is too cold to operate the ladder.

- 10 **CRAA UPDATER - ELECTION NOTICE**

- 2-25 **FISH LADDER OPERATION**

(10:00 am - 4:00 pm daily)

Volunteers will be needed daily, and we also need people with 4X4 vehicles to help transfer steelhead by trailer. Call the hotline to volunteer, and get your friends to come out and help.

The operation of the fish ladder is the best way we, as anglers, can improve the fishery. By transferring fish past Norval which is a barrier to steelhead, we will ensure a much larger steelhead population in the future. Help the fish now so there will be more to catch tomorrow!

The fish ladder will be operated every day from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm (weather permitting) to transfer steelhead up the river. Make sure you come out and help the fish you love to catch.

APRIL CONTINUED

- 25 **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND ELECTIONS** (6:30 pm) (See Advertisement)
Held at the Erindale Community Centre across from Erindale Park on Dundas Street.
Nominations are invited for all positions. If you are interested in any position call the hotline and leave us a message.

MAY

- 6 **TREE COLLECTION**
Members will collect trees for transplant.

- 7? **ERINDALE PARK TREE PLANTING**
(9:00 am - Noon)

Meet at the CRAA billboard which is near the Dundas Parking Lot at 9:00 am. CRAA will plant trees and shrubs in Erindale Park with Mississauga Councillor David Culham.

- 7 **HUTTONVILLE CREEK TREE PLANTING**
(Noon - 4:00 pm)

At noon we will meet at Huttonville Creek (500 m north of highway 7 on Mississauga Road). We will plant cedar trees in the section of Huttonville Creek where our rehabilitation work was done last summer. Make sure you come out and help. There is a special sense of satisfaction in knowing your helping the quality of the river and the fishery. We will have a free barbeque at the afternoon site for all volunteers.

JUNE

- 1 **SUMMER 'LIGHT LINES' MAILED OUT**

- 10 **CRAA WORKDAY** (9:00 am - 4:00 pm)
CRAA will work on Silver Creek in Georgetown. CRAA will work with Izaak Walton Fly Fishers Club in Cederville Park (8th Line and Maple Ave.). We will construct bank stabilizers, and lunger habitat.

- 11 **CRAA ANNUAL PICNIC** (10:00 am to 6:00 pm)
CRAA's Annual Picnic will be held at a trout club. Members will enjoy a barbeque, relaxation, and great fishing. You may keep the trout you catch (they're great eating), but they cost extra. Admission is \$5.00 each for adults and \$2.50 for children.
The location will be published in the upcoming CRAA Newsletters.

JULY

- 9 **URBAN FISHING FESTIVAL** (9am - 3pm)
Lake Aquitaine (Meadowvale) - Volunteers are needed to help kids learn how to fish. CRAA will hold a barbeque for the kids and supply bait and some tackle donated by local tackle shops. Make sure you take part in this extremely rewarding day.

NEW HOTLINE NUMBER: (905) 608-0169

RIVER MOUTH BROWNS CONT'D

I often feel the same way, but it is the anticipation of what lurks in Lake Ontario which draws me there. I believe without question that the largest Browns in the world swim there. During the September to October period of 1994 I have verified shoreline Browns of 23.4 lbs, 29.8 lbs and 25.5 lbs by anglers working the Credit River to Humber River section of shoreline. On top of this, and at the risk of being labelled a bragger (which I am), I had the great fortune during the same period of landing, from shore, Browns that weighed 34.38 lbs and 28.9 lbs.

Avoid the fishless, boring times by showing up at the high percentage times of day. An hour of casting at first light and again in the evening is much easier to take. I prefer the evening shift during which all the above mentioned browns were taken. Maximize your chances of a hookup by fishing a high percentage lure. All of the fish mentioned above were taken on various colours of "Little Cleos", but I have witnessed great success on deep-diving plugs such as Rapalas and Shad Raps. Most importantly, sharpen your hooks frequently.

When fishing a lure it is vital to properly work the structure break of the rocks at the mouth of the Credit (Saddington Park). Many of the largest Browns cruise this edge in search of Alewives. Certainly fish can be taken at the end of a long cast, but there is a lot of water out there. Shoreline structure tends to attract fish and they tend to concentrate in these areas. Make your casts shorter and therefore more frequent, and you will spend more time in this high percentage area. The three largest Browns in this article were all taken within twenty feet of shore! An erratic retrieve climaxed by a fluttering down of your spoon at the rock edge is a deadly method. Study the spinning and fluttering actions of injured Alewives and attempt to imitate this in your presentation along the rocks. Expect to lose a few lures!

At this moment, as you are reading this article, there cruises a submarine of a Brown, indeed a world record Brown, silently navigating the shoreline of Lake Ontario and just a few minutes from where you sit! **Believe it!**

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

DATE: APRIL 25, 1995

LOCATION: AT THE CREDIT VALLEY CONSERVATION OFFICES (100 m WEST OF THE CREDIT RIVER BRIDGE ON DERRY ROAD).

TIME: 6:30 pm to 9:00 pm

EVENTS: GUEST SPEAKER - ADVANCED TAXIDERMY
1995 UPDATE BY EXECUTIVE
ELECTIONS
RAFFLE AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVE WINNERS DRAWN
DOOR PRIZES
50/50 CASH DRAW

WATCH FOR NEW HOTLINE NUMBER

WHERE ARE THE ATLANTICS

By John Kendell

This is a question that has gone through the minds of many Ontario anglers. Most people are aware of the Atlantic Salmon restoration efforts by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, in both the Credit River and Wilmot Creek. Unfortunately, only a few people know the true history of Atlantic Salmon. Why they became extinct, and why they are so hard to reestablish.

HISTORY

Lake Ontario was once full of Atlantic Salmon from the Niagara River to the St. Lawrence River. The Salmon spawned in every tributary of the Lake that could support them, and they provided a very important source of food for the native people.

The Credit River is believed to be the river that had the largest run of Atlantic Salmon in Lake Ontario. When Europeans first began settling the area estimates ranged from 50 000 to 300 000 adult fish every year. Considering the estimates, and the historical quotes from the early settlers in what is now Mississauga, I would guess the run was around 100 000 a year. That's 10 to 15 times the present steelhead run.

Before 1792 the Credit River had only been seen by a handful of Europeans. The first European was a scout working for Jacques Cartier in 1634. A band of Native Indians lived along the lower portion of the Credit River where Erindale Park now exists. Through the harsh winters the natives relied heavily upon the salmon for their survival.

When the first settlers arrived in 1793 they settled York which is where Toronto is now located. The first Europeans found a dense deciduous forest with some areas mixed with conifers. The rivers were very clean and cold, even in the summer, and there were whitefish, lake trout and Atlantic Salmon everywhere. Lady Simcoe, wife of Governor Simcoe, kept a detailed diary that has been very handy for historians. She lived at the mouth of the Don River in 1793/94 and visited Niagara on the Lake, Hamilton and the lower Credit River, as far as Erindale Park. She wrote in July, 1793 that the Credit "...ran through a beautiful forested valley with cold, clear water that abounded with [Atlantic] Salmon". Remember, she was there in July!

As the town of York grew, so did the population along the valley of the Credit River. At first the Native Indians were given a reserve along the lower Credit River, while

the rest of the area was developed. By 1820 close to half the forest in the Credit Valley was gone. There were over 30 dams that had been constructed! The first dam where highway 2 is today. This was the beginning of the end of the Atlantic Salmon in the Credit River, and all of Lake Ontario. The destruction of the forest and the damming of the rivers was happening around the entire lake, and the salmon population was rapidly shrinking.

Large numbers of Atlantic Salmon still migrated up the Credit River every year until the late 1830's. The Salmon entered the river from May to October, with good runs coming in after most heavy rains. (Remember, the river did not turn muddy after a heavy rain in the early 1800's like it does now). Although the river basin was partly destroyed, and all the dams were in place, enough salmon got past Georgetown to spawn in the prime waters that had not yet been destroyed. T.W. McGrath (who lived at the corner of Mississauga Road and Dundas Street) wrote many accounts of the Salmon during the 1830's:

"It takes place in the day time...having felled [a tree into the river], the sportsman taking his stand on this, rests quiet, and strikes as the fish pass up...By observing stillness and composure, I have known a good spearsman to kill fifty salmon in a few hours"

I cannot even imagine how many Atlantic Salmon would have to swim up the Credit River in Erindale Park (where this story is takes place) for someone to spear fifty in only a few hours. T.W. McGrath also wrote:

"shortly after our arrival here [in Erindale in 1833] my brother and I speared 120 [Atlantic] Salmon in a night.

Other settlers also wrote about the abundance of Atlantic Salmon in the Credit River in the early 1800's. One settler, who lived close to where Burnhamthorpe Road crosses the Credit River wrote in 1834:

"I have seen them [Atlantic Salmon] swarming the rivers so thickly, that they were thrown out [of the water] with the shovel, and even the hand".

An important thing to remember is that the Atlantic Salmon averaged 5 lbs to 20 lbs which is much smaller than the Chinook Salmon.

THE EXTINCTION

The accounts of settlers that lived along the Credit River in the early 19th century tell of an unlimited supply of Atlantic Salmon. So how is it possible that these fish

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WHERE ARE THE ATLANTICS CONT'D

became extinct so quickly? Unfortunately, there is no clear answer but there are a lot of factors that were involved. After all, the fish were not just extinct out of the Credit River, but by the 1850's they were rare except for a few rivers in rural areas. In 1896 the last Atlantic Salmon was caught from Lake Ontario.

Southern Ontario was covered by a dense forest that contained maples, birch, beech, aspen, oak and elm, with some pines mixed in. This forest had existed ever since the last glaciation uncovered a barren land 12 000 years ago. The only human inhabitants were the Native Indians, mainly Hurons, Ojibway and Iroquois.

Europeans first settled the southern Ontario region in 1792 at York and Niagara on the Lake. The settlers found a dense forest covering the land that had to be destroyed for their survival. They lived by farming barren land and not just by hunting. They came from England where by 1792 there were not many trees remaining. So they cut everything that stood in their way.

Once farming began to take over the land, mills were needed to first produce grist for flour, and later as saw mills. For this reason every river that had water flowing was dammed up. The Credit River had close to 40 dams by 1836 some ten to fifteen feet high. The dams were constructed by cutting trees across the river to create a crib like structure. Then the spaces were filled with rocks.

Deforestation continued at an incredible rate, with trees floating down the river to the mills to be used for lumber. Sawdust blanketed the river bottom which removed oxygen from the waters. The river was left barren, with few trees along its banks to prevent erosion, slow runoff to prevent flooding and shade the river to keep it cold.

The combination of very few trees, and the countless dams that prevented fish from migrating up the river, were the main causes of the extinction of the Atlantic Salmon from Lake Ontario. With no forest the river flooded frequently which eroded banks and silted spawning beds. With no trees to shade the river the water became too hot and shallow, preventing the survival of Salmon parr and smolts. With reproduction almost completely prevented, the massive runs of fish diminished in only a few years.

Over-fishing also had a major impact on the salmon population. People would spear, net, pitchfork, trap and grab as many fish as they could. On the Salmon River in Pulaski, New York it was said in 1836 that there were

numerous times that over 2000 adult Atlantic Salmon were killed per night. That year the largest fish reported from this area was 44.75 lbs, which is also the largest Atlantic Salmon known from Lake Ontario.

The deforestation, damming of rivers and over fishing effected every creek and river that flowed into Lake Ontario by the 1850's. Samuel Wilmot attempted to help the Salmon in the 1860's and 1870's, but could not fight the total environmental degradation that prevented the survival of the fish.

Even after the fish were extinct the rivers became worse. The effects of deforestation of the Oak Ridges Moraine (which runs from Orangeville to Rice Lake) became clear in the 1920's. Many rivers almost dried up (The Humber did many times) because there was no spring water left to feed them. Once the forest was destroyed along the moraine the springs were never recharged, and as a result the rivers dried up. Fortunately, during the 1930's to 1950's a major reforestation project planted tens of millions of trees along the moraine. What we now see driving up Airport Road is a planted forest, or a second generation forest. Eighty years ago it looked like the Sahara Desert: sand dunes, drought, dry creek beds and not the beautiful forests that feed our favourite Steelhead and Pacific Salmon rivers. This reforestation has allowed us to enjoy a fantastic salmonoid fishery for the last twenty five years.

RE-INTRODUCTION

The reintroduction of Atlantic Salmon is a dream I share with many fellow anglers, environmentalists and MNR staff. I would love to go fishing in Erindale Park with a bomber waking across the "flats" and have a huge chrome Atlantic Salmon hit! Sure there are a few fish now, but much smaller numbers then most people expected.

In 1988 Ontario stocked 30 000 one-year-old Atlantic Salmon (8 inches long) into the Credit River. Myself and a lot of other people waited in anticipation for 1990, when the first Atlantic Salmon were expected to return. Then in late August it happened. Not a lot, but definitely a couple hundred moved up the Credit River. Unfortunately that was it. Everybody was expecting the magic 10% survival rate that would bring home 3 000 big chrome Atlantic Salmon. Questions started flying! Where did they go? What the \$%&*\$ happened? Where has our tax money gone?

Unfortunately, everyone in Southern Ontario has been so

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WHERE ARE THE ATLANTICS CONT'D

comfortable with a 5% to 10% survival rate of chinook salmon, that we expected the same from the Atlantic Salmon. We all forgot that it took ten years of very well planned, dedicated and financially backed research with a lot of errors before success gave us the chinook and coho salmon. Moreover, steelhead had even a longer time to become established into Lake Ontario. Steelhead were first introduced into the Great lakes in the 1870's. They did not take well. There were years when millions were stocked and none would return. It took over 80 years to develop a strain of steelhead that could survive well in the Great Lakes. Anyone who fished the Credit, or the Ganaraska in the early 1960's knows there were not many steelhead, and the few that were there were small. 5 lbs was a big Steelhead in 1960. Now, almost all of our steelhead in Ontario are natural fish. The rivers are perhaps as healthy as the 1840's, with fewer dams, good summer flows and cold spring water.

What about the Atlantic Salmon? After eight years of stocking there still are very few. In fact, the very first stocking was much more successful than recent years. Why? The Ontario MNR has now tried three different strains of Atlantic Salmon. The first from Green Lake, Maine (anadromous landlocked), then Grand Lake, Maine strain (Landlocked), and finally, what they are still using is LeHave River strain (anadromous) from Nova Scotia. The Green Lake strain had the best success with some fish up to 15 lbs from the first stocking. Unfortunately government policy prevents the OMNR from getting that strain now. Very few of the Grand Lake and LeHave River fish have survived. The reason is likely due to the wrong genetic code.

The MNR intends to increase stocking over the next few years. Unfortunately the strain they have as a brood stock is from the LeHave River. However, one must be an optimist and hope that if stocking is doubled, and attempted in more rivers, then maybe there will be success.


Atlantic Salmon have developed over tens-of-thousands of years, and have acquired some very unique traits. The Atlantic Salmon became specialized to the river that it calls home, and will not return to another river except in rare instances. The fish becomes genetically designed for its home river and is not suited, and probably will not successfully reproduce in a different river. Its genetic code is so specialized to one river that if put in another river it will usually get lost at sea or die.

The Penobscot River in Maine is a great example of how difficult it is to reintroduce the Atlantic Salmon. It can

be done but it takes a lot of work and luck. Due to industrial pollution and dams the Penobscot rivers Atlantic Salmon became extinct. In the 1960's Maine initiated a restocking program hoping to bring back the run of thousands of fish. By the middle of the 1970's they were stocking one to three million Atlantic smolts (1 year old), and getting between zero and twenty adults to return (They did much worse than the MNR). Finally, after trying over twenty different strains they had enough return (60 adult fish) that could be used for the hatchery. They artificially spawned them, with other strains and over the next decade had some well deserved success. By the early 1980's the river had runs that fluctuated from 200 to 3000. Over the last five years stocking has continued there, fishing is good, and the run is averaging over 3 000 adult fish per year.

There is hope for Lake Ontario Atlantic Salmon, but it will take patients from anglers, hard work by all, and we still need more trees planted. Perhaps in another ten years there will be success. I certainly hope so.

anadromous A fish that is born in a river and spends its juvenile life there (1-4 years), lives in a large lake or ocean, and returns to the river to reproduce. Steelhead, Atlantic Salmon, chinook salmon, coho salmon, and others are anadromous.



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NEW HOTLINE NUMBER: (905) 608-0169

CREDIT RIVER STEELHEAD - WATCH FOR FIN CLIPS

By John Kendell

Almost every steelheader has drifted for steelhead somewhere in the Credit River during their angling career and they have met with success. However, how many anglers have stopped to examine the fish they have landed to determine its origin. Steelhead planted by the MNR are usually marked with either the adipose (Ad) or right ventral (RV) fin clipped. If a steelhead does not have any fin clips then it is likely natural. The few fish that have a Left Ventral (LV) fin clip are from New York State.

If you have taken note of the fin clips on your Steelhead from the Credit River and other rivers, you may have observed a pattern. If not, take a closer look! You may be surprised at the number of natural fish that run our rivers. In fact most steelhead runs in southern Ontario rivers are 98% natural.

The reason I am bringing this point up is due to the ignorance of many anglers I have spoken to on the river. Many incorrectly believe that all steelhead are hatchery fish and there is no natural reproduction in the rivers. This is FALSE! Any fish that breaches the Streetsville Dam is likely to produce many fingerling trout, and if they go past Georgetown they have more success. **Think first** next time you keep that hen for roe. Are you going to take away a vital spawning steelhead that may produce well over 1000 fingerlings. I have seen slaughters of hens. Once I observed over 100 fresh hens being kept March 17, 1992, while every male steelhead was released. In almost all cases the fish were victims for roe. I found numbers of their gutted carcasses in trash cans at both parking lots of Erindale Park. If you see such an action it should be reported to the MNR immediately. It is highly illegal to gut any game fish and toss its body in the trash. The slaughter I have seen on the Credit River is not the worst though. How many of you have seen the slaughter of steelhead in places like Port Hope and Wilmot Creek. Last year in late March I witnessed days on Wilmot Creek where over 500 steelhead were killed per day, and almost all were females with roe. On the Ganaraska River in the harbour I have seen oil drum size garbage containers full of gutted hen steelhead. It is a senseless slaughter of the fish we all love.

A very important fact that I discovered on the Credit in the fall of 1992 was from a study I did on the numbers of natural fish and fin clipped fish. Out of 420 steelhead I observed that fall (from October 2, 1992 to December 31, 1992) almost all the large fish had no fin clips. 41 of the observed fish were under 2 lbs and about half of these

were from a hatchery. Of the remaining 379 only 22 had fin clips. That means that in the fall and winter of 1992 over 94% of the adult steelhead in the Credit River that I observed, caught and released were natural fish. The significant difference is in the spring run (March 1 to April 25) where as many as 50% of the Steelhead are hatchery fish.

So the question is where to get roe from. My first response is I suggest using flies more often, they work great. However many of us like roe, so how can you get some without destroying the fishery. Chinook eggs are great for bait and because chinooks do not reproduce you are not harming the fishery. Please do not just go into Erindale Park and gut a salmon, it is not only repulsive, but illegal. If you wish to take eggs from a salmon keep the fish and take it home with you. This leaves no mess at the river and no complaints by other anglers and park users. A great source of trout roe is from trout ponds and trout clubs. Every year I fish a few trout ponds for fun. In the spring and fall these fish are loaded with roe that will never produce a wild steelhead. Therefore I urge you, as conscious anglers that care about protecting the steelhead fishery to find alternative sources of roe.

PLEASE RELEASE YOUR STEELHEAD! Remember, up to 75% of the Steelhead that run the Credit River every year are natural.

When you kill a steelhead for roe you are taking 5 000 eggs away from the river that could become adult steelhead in a few years. Please use another sources of roe rather than the wild kind. At trout ponds you can take the family along for fun and get a nice catch of rainbow trout for dinner at the same time you are collecting bait.



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SPONSOR THANKS

CRAA has been very fortunate this past year to have the greatest sponsorship ever. The merchandise that was donated to the club was used for prizes in the 1995 Membership Drive, 1995 CRAA Conservation Raffle, and as door prizes and draw prizes at the General Meetings.

KODIAK-GRANT DAVIDSON

Grant Davidson, long time member of CRAA has used his connections at work to donate an incredible number of prizes to CRAA. Grant delivered over a dozen pairs of Kodiak footwear to CRAA for prizes and we have had many lucky winners. More recently Grant used his skills to net CRAA a set of Arnold Palmer graphite golf woods worth \$600.00 retail that are currently first prize in the CRAA Raffle. Grant's efforts have gone far to help CRAA raise funds for our conservation work.

STEELHEAD SPECIALTIES

Steelhead Specialties in Bronte have been a supporter of CRAA for years. Recently they donated a St Croix noodle rod as a prize during the Salmon Tournament and an IM6 fly rod that is second prize for the Spring Raffle this year. It is sponsorship from local tackle shops that is so important for all of us. Not only are Steelhead Specialties backing CRAA, but they are helping the fishery by helping us. It is a real pleasure to see retailers get involved to help the fish. Steelhead Specialties knows that by helping CRAA they will help the fishery! See their add on page 6 in this newsletter.

ADVANCED TAXIDERMY

James McGregor and Shawn Galea, proprietors of Advanced Taxidermy loaned CRAA three prized fish mounts that our volunteers used to teach over 15 000 kids fish identification at the 1995 Spring Fishing Show. We appreciate the help they provided so our job could be done well.

CRAA MEMBERS WORKING HARD 1994

This is a listing of the CRAA members that made a real difference in improving the Credit River fishery and environment in 1994. They are listed in order of volunteer days. The maximum number of volunteer days was in 1994 was 62.

<u>NAME</u>	<u># OF WORK DAYS</u>
John Kendell	56
Aaron Bodiam	45
Derrick Hussey	45
Derek McNair	37
Steve Waud	20

<u>NAME</u>	<u># OF WORK DAYS</u>
Shaker Srouji	16
Keith Burrows	15
Mike Evans	13
Paula Carrasco	12
Grant McGuie	11
Donna McNair	10
Ron Turalinski	9
Grant Davidson	7
Bob Morris	7
Chris Goh	6
Bob Ernst	5
Jack Gibbons	5
Charlie Ross-Smith	5
Joel Sotomayer	5
Mark Tarnawzyk	5
Rick Matusiak	4
Jurgen Richter	4
Robert Smykal	4
Ray Webb	4
Jon Bisset (MNR)	3
Shane Bury	3
Grant Browning	3
Brad Cansick	3
Jayson D'Andrea	3
Nelson Domigues	3
Jan Heramchuk	3
Annand Maharaj	3
Russ Scott	3
Bob Small	3
Phil Colbourne	2
Eugene Currie	2
Ryan McLean	2
Debbie Purgavie	2
Richard Schwan	2
Robert Tupling	2
Gino Tulluci	2
Mark Fitzpatrick	1
Larry Goheen	1
Sylvia Guartner	1
Mitch Hames	1
Gary Mackin	1
Mary Mathies	1
Joseph Ward	1

That is 47 different volunteers for 1994 with a total of 3200 hours worked.

CRAA hopes your name is added to this list in 1995!

CALL THE CRAA HOTLINE (905) 608-0169 TO VOLUNTEER!2

NEW HOTLINE NUMBER: (905) 608-0169