

Items of Interest Continued:

### More to Explore in Dufferin County

If you've enjoyed touring the Dufferin County Forest and wish to explore more hiking areas in the County, check out the book *Dufferin Hikes*, by Nicola Ross. It includes two hikes in the Main Tract of Dufferin County Forest, as well as many others worth exploring. To learn more, visit her site at [www.NicolaRoss.ca](http://www.NicolaRoss.ca), and continue to explore Dufferin County's beautiful landscapes.

### Highest Elevation Point in Southern Ontario

Question: Do you know what town is considered the highest elevation point in Southern Ontario?

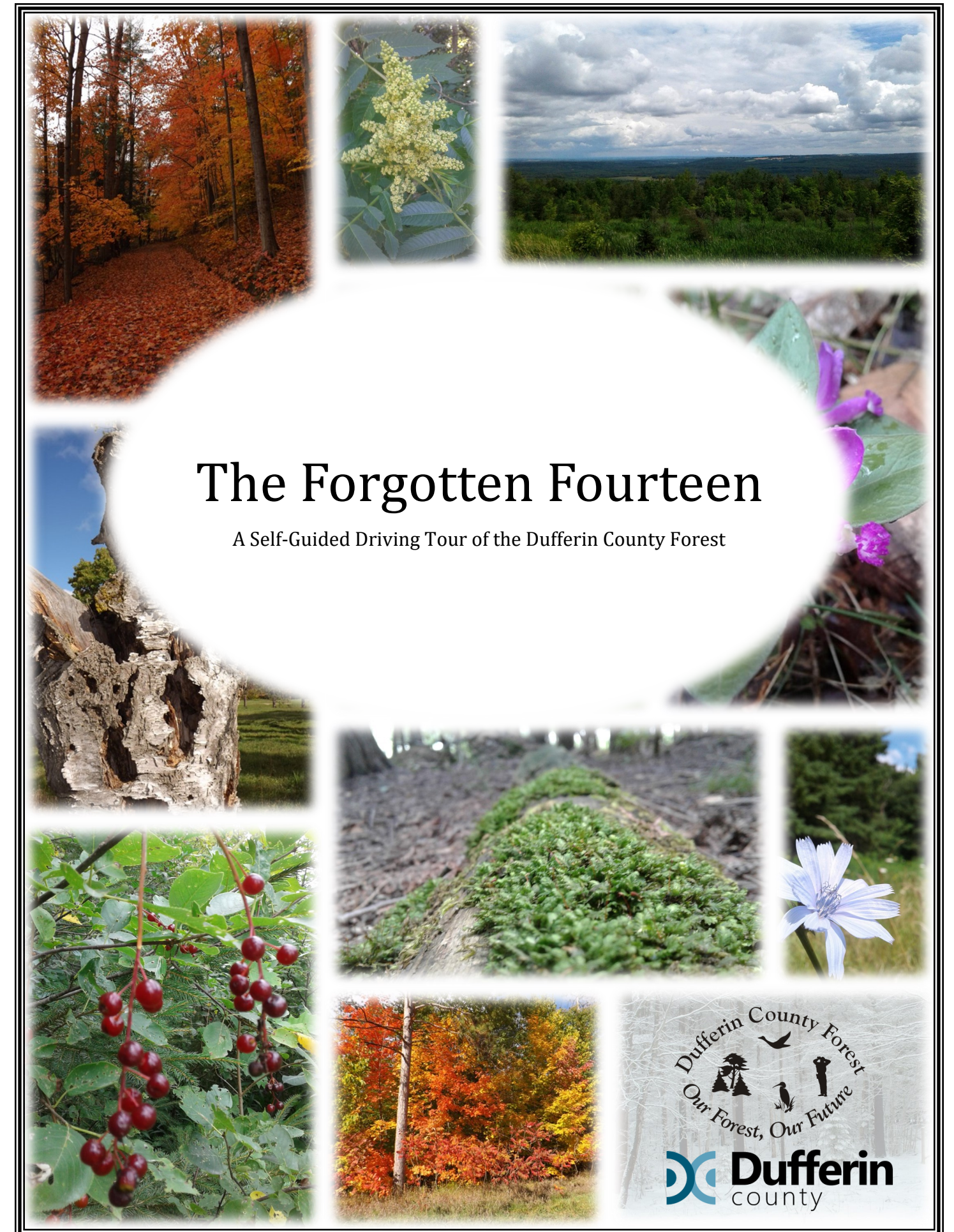
Answer: The town of Dundalk is known as the highest elevation point in Southern Ontario, with an elevation of 526m (1,735 ft). Dundalk is located in Grey County just 20 min northwest of Shelburne, off Highway 10.

### The Watershed

What comes to mind when you think of a watershed?

A watershed is an area of land that catches rain and snow which drains/seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater. Established watersheds are separated from one another by the height of the land, also known as drainage divides. To give an example, Dufferin County is part of the highest elevation point in Southern Ontario. For this reason, the drainage divide in Dufferin County and surrounding area is known as headwaters. As the name implies, a headwater is the head of a stream or river close to its forming source. The rivers that are located in and around Dufferin County include the Grand, Nottawasaga, Credit, Humber and Saugeen Rivers.

The precipitation that is collected to form watersheds can either become surface water or groundwater. Surface water is water that is above the ground such as rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. Groundwater, on the other hand, is water found below the ground that fills the cracks in the rocks, and seeps into the soil. Groundwater, in particular, is very important, since two-thirds of the world's fresh water is groundwater. Also, in our area groundwater eventually flows into creeks, rivers or even into Lake Ontario itself. The Credit River, which collects its tributaries around the Orangetown area and flows into Lake Ontario, holds an average flow of 50% groundwater.



## Trip Information:

Number of Tracts: 14 - Time: 2hr 30min - Distance: 130km

Starting at the Museum of Dufferin  
or Shelburne:

- |                     |                     |                   |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Main Tract       | 8. Riverview Tract  | 12. Hockley Tract | 5. Simmons Tract    |
| 2. Thomson Tract    | 9. River Road Tract | 13. Levitt Tract  | 6. Leening Tract    |
| 3. Little Tract     | 10. Gara Gore Tract | 14. Mono Tract    | 7. Melancthon Tract |
| 4. Randwick Tract   | 11. Amaranth Tract  | 1. Main Tract     | 8. Riverview Tract  |
| 5. Simmons Tract    | 12. Hockley Tract   | 2. Thomson Tract  | 9. River Road Tract |
| 6. Leening Tract    | 13. Levitt Tract    | 3. Little Tract   | 10. Gara Gore Tract |
| 7. Melancthon Tract | 14. Mono Tract      | 4. Randwick Tract | 11. Amaranth Tract  |

Starting in Orangeville:

### Introduction:

Dufferin County is home to many spectacular natural areas, including the municipally-owned and managed Dufferin County Forest. The County Forest is made up of fourteen individual areas or tracts totaling 2,636 acres (1,067 ha). This tour winds its way through Dufferin County to the fourteen different tracts that incorporate the County Forest. If you desire to explore each tract, feel free and make a whole day of it.

### Natural and Managed Forest:

In the context of the Dufferin County Forest, natural forest is land that is primarily geared toward environmental sustainability. The managed forest, on the other hand, is land primarily geared toward economic sustainability.

### WIN A PRIZE!

For your entertainment a game has been incorporated into the self-guided tour with the opportunity to win a prize at the end. In the booklet a clue is given at each tract. The clue tells you the location of a letter at the tract. Once you acquire all the letters found at all the tracts, they will spell a phrase. To earn the prize, you must send the phrase to the Forest Manager. To place the letters in the correct order each tract has a number assigned to it from 1 to 14 (as shown above), you should follow the pattern of 1,2,3,4,5... To give an example: if you start in Orangeville then you will be collecting the last three letters in the phrase first. A space is provided in this booklet for your answer.

### County Forest Division Contact Information

519-941-1114 or 877-941-7787

forest@dufferincounty.ca

## CONGRATULATIONS YOU'VE FINISHED THE TOUR! NOW HEAD BACK TO THE MUSEUM AND COLLECT YOUR PRIZE!

### Directions Back to the MoD:

To continue on to the Museum, go back the way you came on Hurontario St. for 600m, then turn right onto 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad. Drive on 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad until you hit Highway 10 and turn right. Continue to drive on Highway 10 for 7km, then turn right onto Highway 89 (16.3 km). Stay on Highway 89 for 9.4 km, then turn left onto Airport Road. The Museum will be immediately on your right.

### Directions to the Main Tract (if you started in Orangeville):

To continue on to the Main Tract, go back the way you came on Hurontario St. for 600 m, then turn right onto 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad. Drive on 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad until you hit Highway 10 and turn right. Continue to drive on Highway 10 for 7km, then turn right onto Highway 89 (16.3 km). Stay on Highway 89 for 9.4 km, then turn left onto Airport Road. Drive north on Airport Road for 11 km and the Main Tract will be on your right. Continue to the other tracts, following the order shown on the inside front cover of this booklet.

### PLACE YOUR ANSWER HERE:

### Items of Interest:

#### Red Oak as the Official Tree of Dufferin County

Red oak has historically been part of the forest landscape in Dufferin County, but current management practices tend to favour tolerant hardwood species such as sugar maple and white ash over red oak.

Red oak has a wide range of values, both ecological (its acorn is a valuable food source for wildlife) and economic (high value lumber).

The County of Dufferin has conducted such forest management activities as are appropriate to regenerate red oak in the Dufferin County Forest. The County has and is still endeavouring to increase the knowledge of Dufferin County residents about red oak and to encourage the planting of red oak within Dufferin County.

## Mono Tract



Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker

### Directions:

**Note:** From the Levitt Tract you may take the backroads to get to the Mono Tract or take the alternate route if you do not wish to drive on the gravel roads.

Continue north on 1<sup>st</sup> Line EHS, and then at the four-way stop turn left onto 10 Sideroad. Then at the next stop sign turn right onto Hurontario St. Continue on Hurontario St. for about 6.7km, the main entrance to the Mono Tract will be on your right at the bottom of the hill.

### Alternate Route:

Head back the way you came on County Road 7 (Hockley Road), and at the lights turn right onto Highway 10. Take Highway 10 all the way to 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad and turn right. Take 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad to Hurontario St. and turn left. The Mono Tract will be immediately on your right and the main entrance to the tract will be at the bottom of the hill.

### Clue:

Red surrounds me and crosses over me.

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (68 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: Yes  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



### Description:

The County started acquiring the Mono Tract property in 1942 and it became whole in 1963. In total, the area of the Mono Tract is 175 acres (71 ha). A series of bike and walking trails run through the tract which connect to Mono Cliffs Park. At first, the trails run through almost hundred-year-old red pine plantations. As you walk further see the red pine slowly turn into hardwood trees such as sugar maple, red maple, ironwood, red oak, and American beech. Also notice the absence of the sound of traffic and the bustle of everyday life and take the time to take in the sounds of nature, the scurry of a chipmunk, the wind blowing through the trees, or the song of birds chirping merrily.

## Main Tract



American Beech

### Description:

Heading north on Airport Road, you will come to the Main Tract of the County Forest. Most of the forest is located on the right side of the road (east) while a little stretch of it extends on to the left side (west). You can pull off into the parking lot on Airport Road and begin exploring, but it is recommended to carry a GPS or a compass along. The Main Tract is 1,501 acres (607 ha) in size and there are many trails and it is easy to get turned around/disoriented. Adjacent to the parking lot on the south side is a demonstration for red pine thinning. An interpretive trail has been designed along one of the trails from the parking lot which discusses forest management in the Dufferin County Forest.

### Clue:

Where am I?

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (316 ha)/  
Natural (290 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30)  
OFCS Trails: Yes (only in managed area 316 ha)  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



Barred Owl

## Thomson Tract



### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Natural (11.97 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: No  
Mountain Biking: No  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Description:

The Thomson Tract was donated to the County in 2018 and became the fourteenth tract within the County Forest, having an area of 29.58 acres (11.97 ha).

Around the year 1870, the property was part of Rookery Creek, which was a small lumber mill community site. The little village incorporated around 25 homes, a school, general store, boarding house and a Methodist church. The mill was run by William and Robert Henry, who operated the site until 1887. The Creek for which the town was named still flows through the tract today and makes its way under Airport Road.

### Directions:

Heading further north up Airport Rd. you will see the Thomson Tract and the Little Tract adjacent to it. Here you can pull over at the Little Tract and park in an opening in the trees. From there you can explore both the Thomson and the Little Tracts.

### Clue:

I run but never walk,  
I have a mouth but cannot speak,  
a head but cannot think  
a bed but refuse to rest.



Bur-reed

## Levitt Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Natural (4 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: No  
Mountain Biking: No  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



Poplar

Yellow Birch

Moss

### Directions:

Once you've had your fill of the Hockley Tract, the next stop is the Levitt Tract. Continue east on County Road 7 (Hockley Road) for 3km, then turn left onto 1st Line EHS. Right on the northwest corner is the Levitt Tract. Here you can pull over on the side of the road.

### Description:

The Levitt Tract is the smallest forest tract in the County having an area of 10 acres (4 ha). The small morsel of property was donated to the County in 2010, making it the second youngest tract. Like the Leening Tract, the Levitt Tract is strict on its recreational use as stipulated by the donor. Activities such as hiking in the summer and skiing and snowshoeing in the winter are permitted.

### Clue:

It's an emergency!!

## Hockley Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Natural (Orangeville Wetland Complex 20 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

To continue, make your way down 5 Sideroad towards Orangeville (east). Keep following the road for 5.5 km, it will then become County Road 16, then after 3 km it will turn into County Road 7 (Hockley Road). At the lights, at Highway 10, stay on Hockley Road for a short distance, the Hockley Tract will appear on your right. The entrance sign to the parking lot will say "Island Lake Community Trails".



Spreading Dogbane

### Clue:

I give free knowledge to those who ask it of me, yet do not speak.



Milkweed

### Description:

The Hockley Tract, which covers 51 acres (20ha), came into the County's possession in 1976. The tract backs onto Mono property to the east and CVC property to the south. The accessible trail begins at the parking lot and makes its way through the County Forest and connects to Island Lake, run by Credit Valley Conservation (CVC). Along the trail there are stops where you can bird watch, work on your tree identification skills, stop and smell the milkweed that grow in the open areas which are home to the incredible monarch butterflies. Also, you can sit by Island Lake and feel the cool breeze that comes off it as you gaze out over the lake.

## Little Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Natural (47 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: No  
Mountain Biking: No  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



Fringed Polygala

### Description:

The Little Tract came into the County's possession between 1972 and 1973. The Little Tract (ironically) is bigger than the Thomson Tract, having an area of 109 acres (44 ha). This tract has a self-guided interpretive trail (pick up a brochure at the large trailhead sign and read about what you see at the different numbered stops). When the County came into possession of the property from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, it was one of few areas of upland forest left relatively unmanaged. The tract has a significant component of large white pine trees that appear to date from the time of the European settlement. The magnificent white pine (Ontario's provincial tree!) alone is worth the visit.



Eastern White Pine

### Clue:

I'm as tall as a house,  
But as small as a mouse,  
I am soft on the inside,  
But prickly on the outside,  
I carry a treasure which is what you may know better,  
For it goes along in a Christmas song.

## Randwick Tract



### Directions:

Continuing north on Airport Road you will begin to pass the Randwick Tract on your left. At the amber flashing light, you will make a left turn onto County Road 21. A little further up the road where the bend begins you can pull over to the right side of the road (at emergency number 708167). Here you can collect your clue and explore the Randwick Tract.

### Clue:

I was planted in \_\_\_\_\_

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (115 ha)/Natural (2 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30)  
OFCS Trails: Yes (only on managed 115 ha)  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Description:

The Randwick Tract runs both north (to your right) and south (to your left) of County Road 21, having an area of 289 acres (117 ha). The County came into possession of the Randwick property between the years 1940 and 1944. Looking to the south end of the Randwick Tract you can see the 2004 logging operation. Also, if you continue west on County Road 21 just after the bend in the road you can stop again at emergency # 708167 and look at the 2014 logging operation on the north side. As at the Main Tract you will see the white pine and hardwood regeneration that is enabled by the thinning of red pine plantations. Unfortunately, the red pine at the Randwick Tract are suffering from red pine decline (a complex of factors causing premature death) so you will see standing dead trees as well.

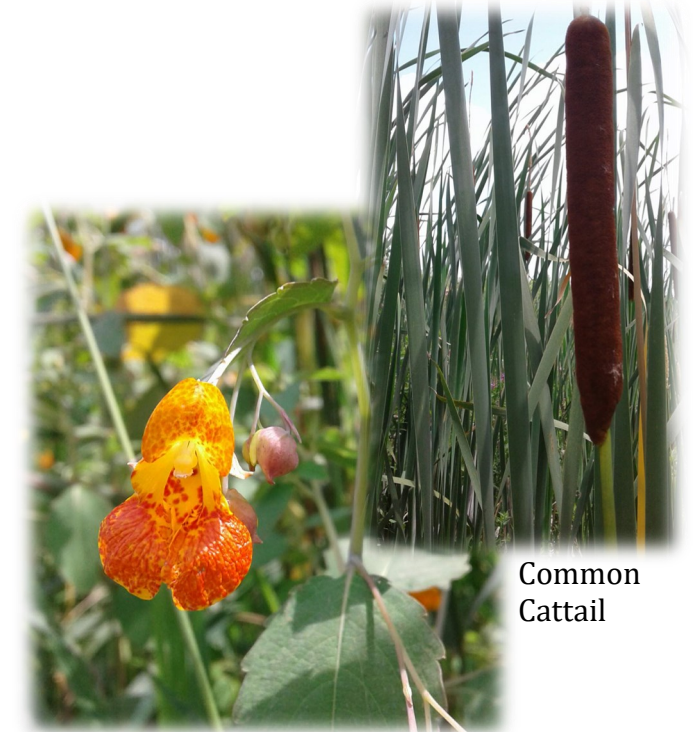
## Amaranth Tract (North and South)

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class:  
North - Natural (Laurel Wetland Complex 12 ha)  
South - Natural (Farmington Swamp 10 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes (South)  
Mountain Biking: Yes (South)  
Horseback Riding: Yes (South)  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30 and only on South)  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

To head to the next tract, continue down 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad and turn right onto 11<sup>th</sup> Line. The 11<sup>th</sup> Line will take you back to Dufferin County Road 109, where you will then turn right, heading towards Orangeville. Shortly after you pass Dufferin County Road 12, you will hit 4<sup>th</sup> Line and make a left. Follow 4<sup>th</sup> Line until you hit Dufferin County Road 10 (about 6km), then turn right. Drive down County Road 10 for 1.5km, then turn right on County Road 11. Following County Road 11 for roughly 2km you will begin to see the north section of the Amaranth Tract to your right. If you continue down County Road 11 to 5 Sideroad you can also see the south section of the Amaranth Tract. The safest place to pull over would be on 5 Sideroad.



Jewel Weed

Common  
Cattail

### Description:

The County acquired the Amaranth Tract in 1940, it covers an area of 59 acres (24 ha). The tract is split into two separate sections, the North and the South. At first glimpse, both sections appear to be two random plots of hardwood trees with little going on, but there is more going on here than meets the eye. The tract is part of the Laurel Wetland Complex which is 95% swamp and 5% marsh. This wetland provides habitat for snapping turtles, muskrat, raccoon, beaver, mink, fox, coyote, white-tailed deer, and colonial birds. If you desire to explore either the north or the south part, be sure to bring your rubber boots!

### Clue:

I can run north, south, east and west at the same time yet not move.  
I once had multiple ribs and two backbones, but both have been stripped away.  
Now only two scars remain.

## Gara Gore Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (15 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30)  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

Continue on Dufferin County Road 25 until you hit Dufferin County Road 109 and turn right. Head west for about 2km then turn left onto 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad. On the corner of County Road 109 and 20<sup>th</sup> Sideroad is the Gara Gore Tract, which extends all the way to 11<sup>th</sup> Line. At the County Forest sign on the 11<sup>th</sup> Line, you can pull over to the side of the road, if it is safe to do so, to park.

### Clue:

You have seen them together before, now let's see if you remember them.  
One person,  
two birds,  
and three trees.

### Description:

The Gara Gore Tract lies within East Garafraxa Township and came into the County's possession in 1934. The 37 acre (15 ha) tract is mostly dominated by white spruce and holds a triangular shape just like the township it resides in. What proves to be the most interesting about the tract though, is not the property itself, but its name. Gara Gore came from the name Garafraxa which is the only township in the County that no one knows where the name actually originated from. Historians have gathered that Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, was the one responsible for naming the township though it is uncertain why. Some theories that exist of how it received its name include:



Poison Ivy on White Spruce

- A castle in Ireland on Loch Gara.
- An adaptation of a Native word meaning panther country.
- The combining of a Native word (garra) meaning ash tree and the Latin word (fraxilinus), also meaning ash tree, to get Garafraxa.
- Garafraxa is a corruption of "gara fracta", Latin for the "broken gore", gore meaning a triangular piece of land or cloth such as in a sail.

Though quite a few theories exist and some seem more probable than others, we may never know for certain what Sir Peregrine Maitland was thinking when he named the township of Garafraxa.

## Simmons Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (42 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30)  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



### Description:

**Directions:**  
A little further along County Road 21 (about 600m) you will come to 5<sup>th</sup> Line. You will take a left onto 5<sup>th</sup> Line and continue down the road for 900m until you come to the Simmons Tract sign. There is a spot where you can pull off the road and park your vehicle.



The Simmons Tract has an area of 99 acres (40 ha) and was purchased by the County in 1967. For the longest time there was not much to rave about in this small tract, until the summer of 2018 when an exciting discovery took place. Located within the tract are the remains of an old stone foundation which is believed to have been part of a farmhouse built in the late 1800s by the Noble family. The Nobles were originally Irish farmers who moved to Canada sometime between the years 1855 and 1860. Archibald Noble and his wife, Martte, along with their children, settled in Mulmur to work and farm the land, creating a new life for themselves in Canada. It was not until around the year 1880 that the oldest son of Archibald, Robert Noble, purchased the East Half of Lot 24, Concession 5, to establish a home for his wife, Dinah Summerville, and their children. The property and farmhouse continued to pass through the Noble family and ended with Kenneth Noble who sold the property, along with the house, to Henry Goldman in 1920. When the County of Dufferin purchased the property in 1967, there was no sign of remnants of an old farmhouse until the summer of 2018 when the old stone foundation was found.

### Clue:

I begin in S and end in S

## Leening Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Natural (8 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: No  
Mountain Biking: No  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

After visiting the Simmons Tract, you can make your way back to County Road 21 and turn left to continue to the next tract. After you pass 2<sup>nd</sup> Line, about 900 m further you will come to the Leening Tract on the right side (north). Don't drive too fast or you'll miss it. Feel free to pull over to the side of the road, if it is safe, to explore the Leening Tract or to admire the view of Dufferin County.

### Clue:

We stand as twins, side by side,  
never parting, always together,  
for we carry a great responsibility which re-  
quires two.  
If one of us should fall then both fall together,  
along with the name that we bear.



### Description:

The Leening Tract is located within the Niagara Escarpment Rural Area and covers a 20 acre (8 ha) area. It was donated to the County in 1976 with strict conditions that the County will not alter the land in any way and prohibiting building on the property as well as certain recreational uses. The forest is a natural area with planted white spruce and white pine dominating the area.

## River Road Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (5 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: No  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: No  
Mountain Biking: No  
Horseback Riding: No  
Hunting: No  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No



White Spruce



Bittersweet Nightshade



Chicory



Bull Thistle

### Clue:

Since it is not safe to park close to the River Road Tract because of the blind curve, you get a freebie letter – R

### Directions:

To head for the next tract, make your way back to Highway 89 and turn right. In about 1km you will turn left onto Dufferin County Road 25 and drive for about 10km. The River Road Tract will be on the right side of the road. If you desire to explore the tract make sure you **DO NOT PARK ON THE BLIND CURVE OF THE ROAD.**

### Description:

The River Road tract was acquired by the County in 1963 and is the second smallest tract within the County Forest having an area of 12 acres (5 ha). Though a small acreage, the River Road Tract is the only County Forest property in Grand Valley. The small tract consists of red pine which was planted in 1959.



## Riverview Tract

### Recreational Use:

Land Use Class: Managed (27ha)/Natural (13 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes  
OFCS Trails: Yes (only on managed 27 ha)  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

Continue down 5<sup>th</sup> Line until you come to Dufferin County Road 17, where you will turn right. Stay on Dufferin County Road 17, all the way to Highway 89 and turn right. Follow Highway 89 for about 1 km, then turn right on to 8<sup>th</sup> Line. Continue on the road for 3.7km and on your left at the corner of 270 Sideroad and 8<sup>th</sup> Line is the Riverview Tract. Here you can park off to the side of 8<sup>th</sup> Line or you can turn left onto 270 Sideroad (**ROAD CAN BE ROUGH, PROCEED WITH CAUTION**) and park further down along the tract.

### Description:

The Riverview Tract is the only other tract in Melancthon Township. Like the Melancthon Tract, the Riverview Tract is mostly dominated by wetland, which is locally significant. The wetland is 86% carr, 9% swamp and 5% marsh. The wetland creates habitat for bullfrogs, muskrat, beaver, racoon, ruffed grouse, waterfowl and small game. If you decide to visit you may get the chance to see these creatures, especially the family of beavers that reside in the marsh area.

### Clue:

I stand at the corner where to roads meet  
Wings carried me here long ago, now here I stay  
I reach always to the sky but remain firmly on the ground  
So to soak up both the earth and the sun, to make the sweetest thing of all.



Sugar Maple



Ruby Meadowhawk

## Melancthon Tract

### Recreational Use

Land Use Class: Managed (12 ha)/Natural (48 ha)  
Hiking/Running/Nature Appreciation: Yes  
Skiing/Snowshoeing: Yes  
Fat (Winter) Mountain Biking: Yes  
Mountain Biking: Yes  
Horseback Riding: Yes  
Hunting: Yes (except June 1-Sept 30)  
OFCS Trails: No  
Other Motorized Vehicles: No

### Directions:

Following the road further for 7 km will take you across the top of Dufferin County, through Ruskview, Black Bank, Honeywood, and Redickville. After crossing County Road 124, in about 5 km you will come to a sharp bend in the road where County Road 21 and 5<sup>th</sup> Line merge together. In 1 km you will hit the Melancthon Tract on the right side of the road just before 5<sup>th</sup> Line and County Road 21 separate.

### Clue:

I can either keep things in or keep things out,  
I am a barrier to some and protection to others,  
but my sole purpose is to separate.



### Description:

The County acquired the Melancthon Tract in 1945 with an area of 146 acres (59 ha). The tract is one of the few areas within the County Forest that is wetland, it is part of a complex that is 90.4% swamp and 9.6% bog. What is the most interesting about the wetland is that it was classified as provincially significant by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. The wetland is home to a variety of species such as bullfrogs, muskrat, racoon, beaver, white-tailed deer and colonial water birds. If you desire, explore the Melancthon Tract, but be advised to bring insect repellent, the mosquitoes can get quite bad during the summer.



→ **Primary Route**  
→ **Alternate Route**

**Legend**

- DUFFERIN COUNTY FOREST TRACTS
- DUFFERIN COUNTY ROADS
- PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS
- LOCAL MUNICIPAL ROADS
- RIDGELL ROAD
- PRIVATE ROADS
- URBAN CENTRE
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES