

Vertebrate Management in Hazelnuts

A close-up photograph of a red squirrel perched on a hazelnut branch, eating a nut. The squirrel is surrounded by lush green leaves and several hazelnut husks. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a dense forest or orchard.

Melanie Filotas
Horticulture IPM Specialist, OMAFA
Ontario Hazelnut Symposium March 19 2026

Main Vertebrate Pests of Hazelnuts



Eastern Chipmunk
Tamias striatus

Photo: Rhododendrites, creative commons.org



Eastern Gray Squirrel
Sciurus carolinensis

Photo: James Hart, tn.gov



Red Squirrel
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus

Photo: C.T. Cephas creative commons.org



Least Chipmunk
Tamias minimus

Photo: philarmitage.net



Blue Jay
Cyanocitta cristata

Photo: Scott Martin, allaboutbirds.org



American Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos

Photo: Henry Burton, allaboutbirds.org

Occasional Vertebrate Pests



Voles
Microtus pennsylvanicus
Pitymys pinetorum

Photo: L.L. Master, Library of American Soc. of Mammologists



Mice
Peromyscus spp.

Photo: L. Weber, University of Guelph



Racoon
Procyon lotor

Photo: Rhododendrites, creative commons.org



Rabbits
Sylvilagus floridanus,
Lepus europaeus

Photo: D.G.E. Robertson, creative commons.org



White-tailed deer
Odocoileus virginianus

Photo: Ontario MNRF



Striped skunk**
Mephitis mephitis

Photo: D. Dzurisin, creative commons.org

Damage

- Feeding, gnawing on roots, bark, foliage, or buds
- Damage to tips and new growth in early spring
- Crop damage:
 - Consume ripening nuts or remove mature nuts
 - Selectively remove good nuts, leaving blanks behind
 - Nut removal can happen rapidly!



Bird



Squirrel/small mammal



Mouse/vole



Insect



Hazelnuts are a preferred food for squirrels!

NUTS FOR SQUIRRELS - RANKED

RATIO

BAD



BETTER



RATIO

**Pine Nuts	1:36	1
**Cashews	1:12.3	2
Peanut Butter	1:8.3	3
Peanuts Dry Roasted	1:6.2	4
Hickory Nut	1:5.5	5
Valencia Peanut Raw	1:5.4	6
Chestnut CHIN. Roasted	1:5.4	7
Chestnut, CHIN. Raw	1:5.3	8
Chestnut, CHIN. Dry	1:5.3	9
Pistachio Raw	1:4.7	10
** Brazil Nut	1:4.5	11
Pistachio Dry Roasted	1:4.4	12
Pinon NUT(NOT Pine)	1:4.4	13
Virginia Peanut RAW	1:4.3	14
Pecan	1:4	15
Chestnut, Eur. Roasted	1:3.7	16
Walnuts	1:3.5	17
Chestnut, Eur, Raw Unpeeled	1:3.4	18
Macademia	1:2.8	19
Chestnut, JPN Roasted	1:2.7	20
Chestnut, Eur. Dry Unpeeled	1:2.6	21
Chestnut, JPN, Dry	1:2.3	22
Chestnut, JPN, Raw	1:2.3	23
Chestnut, Eur. Dry Peeled	1:2.1	24
Chestnut, Eur. Raw Peeled	1:2	25
Acorn Dry	1:1.9	26
Acorn Raw	1:1.9	27
** Almonds Raw	1:1.8	28
Hazelnuts	1:1.7	29
** Almonds Roasted	1:1.6	30



Photo: fererorocher.com

Photo: whatsquirrelsdo.com/best-worst-squirrel-nuts/

-
- Hazelnuts are energy-dense
 - Easy to store
 - Valuable for building fall fat reserves and caches
 - Attractive to birds and chipmunks as a fall food source, even though other food sources are abundant
 - Attractiveness makes control much harder!



Vertebrate Management Challenges

- Long-lived with ability to learn and remember. Difficult to break the habit of feeding in an area once established
- Damage can be highly variable between farms, regions and years due to:
 - Seasonal/weather impacts on breeding success, food abundance, behaviour, predation
 - Variability in landscapes influencing habitat availability near crops
- Neighbour conflicts with some management methods
- Public perception of vertebrates
- Regulations affecting vertebrate control



Photo: P. T.



Blue Jays Love These More Than Pecans! | The Great Fall Harvest
Loving the Bird World
Loving the Bird World.com

Legislation

Ontario e-LAWS

How to use e-LAWS Glossary Legislative tables

Table of contents

▼ Search within this document

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997, S.O. 1997, c. 41

Download Word Print

Versions Regulations under this Act Revoked/spent regulations under this Act

CURRENT November 3, 2025 - e-Laws currency date (March 13, 2026)
October 1, 2004 - November 2, 2025
▼ Show 18 more

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997
S.O. 1997, CHAPTER 41

CURRENT Consolidation period: November 3, 2025 - e-Laws currency date (March 13, 2026)
Last amendment: 2025, c. 11, Sched. 11, s. 2
Not yet in-force provisions appear in consolidated law as text with a grey background and are accompanied by related editorial notes

▼ Legislative history
▼ Table of contents

Table of contents

ACTIVITIES

General Restrictions

5. No hunting or trapping of certain species

6. Requirement for hunting or trapping licence

7. Nests and eggs

8. Dens, beaver dams, etc.

9. Provincial parks and Crown game preserves

10. Trespassing

11. Hunting or trapping for gain

12. Illegally killed wildlife, possession

13. Obstruction of hunting, trapping or fishing

Safety and Methods

14. Unsafe areas

15. Hunter clothing

16. Firearms, careless use and injuries

17. Loaded firearms in hunting areas

18. Set firearms

19. Shotguns

20. Night hunting

21. No trapping of certain mammals

22. Body-gripping traps

23. Bio game white

Requirement for hunting or trapping licence

6 (1) Except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the regulations, a person shall not hunt or trap,

(a) big game;

(b) a game mammal that is not referred to in clause (a);

(c) a game bird;

(d) a furbearing mammal;

(e) a game reptile;

(f) a game amphibian;

(g) a bird referred to in subsection 5 (2); or

(h) wildlife that is not referred to in clauses (a) to (g), the hunting of which is not prohibited by section 5, 1997, c. 41, s. 6 (1); 2009, c. 33, Sched. 22, s. 2 (7).

Trappers

(2) Despite the requirement in subsection (1) for a licence but subject to section 9 and to any requirement for a licence under section 79, the holder of a licence to trap furbearing mammals may, in accordance with the licence and without any other licence, in the area described in the licence,

(a) to the extent that the open season falls within the period from September 1 in a year to June 30 of the following year, trap black bear and other game mammals, other than white-tailed deer, moose, woodland caribou or American elk and

(b) to the extent that the open season falls within the period from September 1 in a year to June 30 of the following year or within any additional period prescribed by the regulations, hunt,

(i) black bear and other game mammals, other than white-tailed deer, moose, woodland caribou or American elk,

(ii) game birds, other than wild turkey,

(iii) birds referred to in subsection 5 (2); and

(iv) wildlife referred to in clause (1) (h). 2017, c. 2, Sched. 14, s. 5.

Farmers

(3) Despite subsection (1)'s requirement for a licence, a farmer or a member of a farmer's family who resides with the farmer may, during the open season and without a licence, on the farmer's land,

(a) hunt or trap furbearing mammals;

(b) hunt or trap game mammals, other than big game;

(c) hunt game birds, other than wild turkey;

(d) hunt or trap game reptiles or game amphibians;

(e) hunt birds referred to in subsection 5 (2); and

(f) hunt wildlife referred to in clause (1) (h). 1997, c. 41, s. 6 (2); 2009, c. 33, Sched. 22, s. 2 (9).

Exception

(4) Despite subsection (1), a person may hunt or trap wildlife referred to in subsection (1) without a licence in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations. 2012, c. 8, Sched. 16, s. 1.



Like assembling IKEA furniture
with no pictures.

➤ 182 pages, 114 subsections and a million
sub-subsections.....

= *It depends...*

Legislation: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act

- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)
- Allows property owners to protect their property from wildlife damage. You are allowed to:
 - Harass (“scare away”), capture or kill wildlife on your own land, if you believe on **reasonable grounds** wildlife is damaging or about to damage property. Not applicable to migratory birds and endangered/protected species
 - Use an agent to do the above
 - In most cases, no authorization is required from MNRF and there are no reporting requirements (except deer)
 - **Limitations apply**
 - Unable to confirm if some pests (chipmunks, jays) are on the n/a lists

FWCA - Limitations

Guidelines (consult MNRF for details)

- You cannot cause unnecessary suffering or kill more animals than necessary
- Can only occur on the property owner's land
- Wildlife agents must fit the criteria defined in the act
- You must follow other relevant rules (firearms, trapping and other federal, provincial and municipal laws/bylaws)
- Only live traps are permitted for protection of property.
- **Body-gripping traps, poisons, or adhesives are prohibited**
- Wildlife captured but not killed must be released or handed over within 24 hrs. Release in close proximity (~ 1 km) to point of capture



Photo: C. Bishop, wildlifehelp.org



Photo: squirrelenthusiast.com

Exceptions to hunting/trapping restrictions for farmers



- Farmer, FWCA:
- A person whose chief occupation is farming and
 - Is living upon and tilling his/her own land
 - Is a settler engaged in clearing land for the purpose of bringing it to a state of cultivation
- A farmer or their family member can hunt or trap certain wildlife as specified in the Act during the open season for that animal
- Body-gripping traps (some?) for some animals are permitted

Restrictions on when and what you can hunt/trap (chipmunks and blue jays?)?

Restrictions on which body-gripping traps?

Legislation: Pesticides Act

- Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)
- Regulates use of pesticides/rodenticides in Ontario
- The FWCA prohibits use of poisons and adhesives for any wildlife. Where conflict appears, the Pesticides Act typically prevails
- Products (including baits, repellents, and pest

Various other federal, provincial or municipal legislation may also apply, depending on the situation!

Farming and

Protection Act

- Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)
- Protects farmers from nuisance complaints (noise, light odour, etc.) made by neighbours, provided they are following “normal farm practices”
- **Does not mean a farmer can do whatever they wish on their property**
- **Conflict resolution decisions are made on a case by case basis**

You are responsible for ensuring any vertebrate control measure is legal to use in your orchard.
When in doubt contact the relevant authority.

Natural Resources

The purpose of the Ministry of Natural Resources is to provide opportunities for resource development and outdoor recreation for the continuous economic and social benefit of the people of Ontario; and to administer, protect, and conserve public lands and waters. The ministry's programs are concerned with the use of the physical resources such as land, water, trees, fish, animals and certain minerals for resource utilization and recreation.

General inquiry: 1-800-667-1940

Website: www.ontario.ca/mnrf

Primary address: [18th Flr Suite 1802, 438 University Ave Toronto, Ontario M5G 2K8](#)

Mailing address: [18th Flr Suite 1802, 438 University Ave Toronto, Ontario M5G 2K8](#)

Last updated on 2025-03-17 at 09:53:44 AM



[Home](#) > [Government](#) > [Ministries](#)

Ministry of Natural Resources work centres

Contact information and locations for work centres in Ontario.

The ministry divides the province into three administrative regions:

- [Northwest Region – Thunder Bay](#)
- [Northeast Region – South Porcupine](#)
- [Southern Region – Peterborough](#)



Each region oversees a number of work centres. For specific work centre contact information, click on the work centre location on the map. To visit a work centre, please call for an appointment.

Related

[Search for ServiceOntario locations and services](#)

[Report a natural resources violation](#)

[Reserve an Ontario Parks campsite](#)

[Report a bear problem](#)

[Rabies information](#)

Less crop = more damage

- Smaller orchards = more of the orchard in close proximity to surrounding landscape habitat
- Larger orchards = more of the orchard in close proximity to surrounding landscape habitat
- Orchard edge effects = more damage than crop
- Early ripening cultivars often have more damage
- Bird management is also less effective when damage is spread over a large area.
- Bird management may be less critical and less effective in high yield years

With a small hazelnut orchard, cost effective bird management will be very challenging.



More resources and shelter = more damage

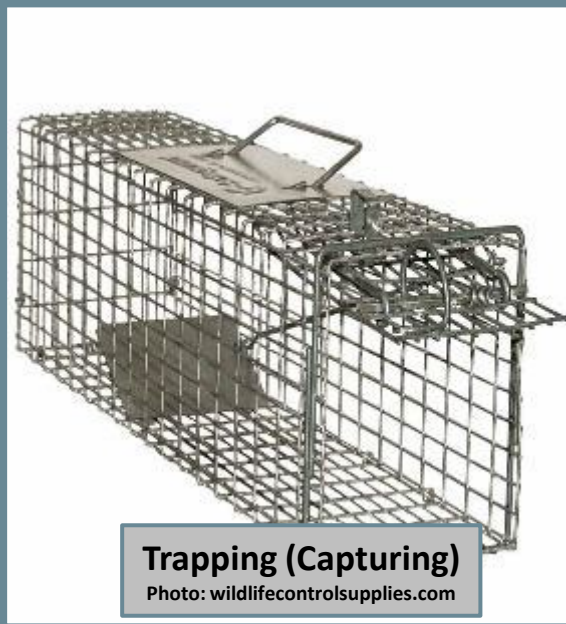
- Tall vegetation
- Nearby windrows, fencerows or woodlots especially if they are within jumping distance (up to 3 m)
- Perching sites for pest birds
- Tree architecture for building nests
- Accessible sources of water



Methods for Vertebrate Management



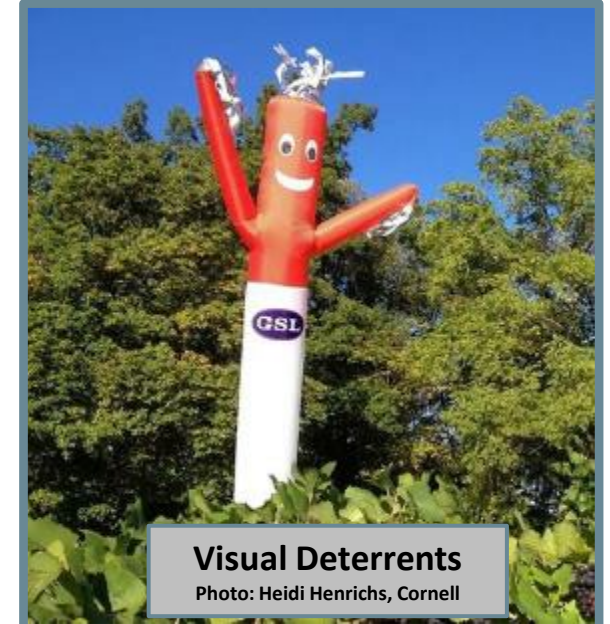
Habitat Modification



Trapping (Capturing)
Photo: wildlifecontrolsupplies.com



Baits/Repellants
Photo: njaes.rutgers.edu/fs1293/



Visual Deterrents
Photo: Heidi Henrichs, Cornell

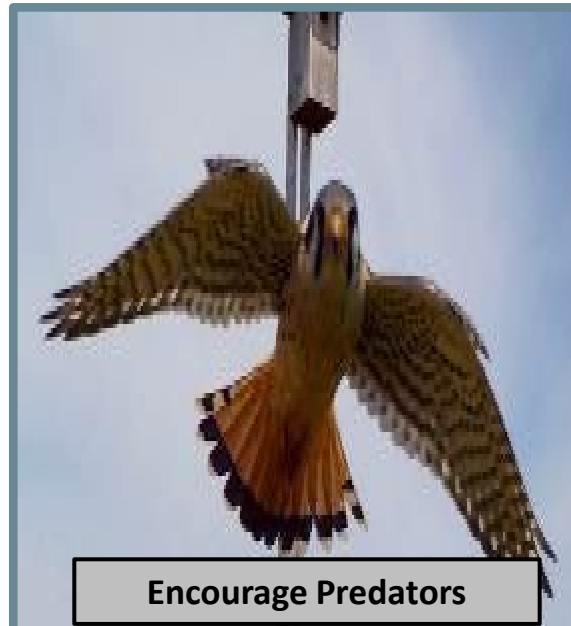


Physical Exclusion
Photo: growgreatfruit.com

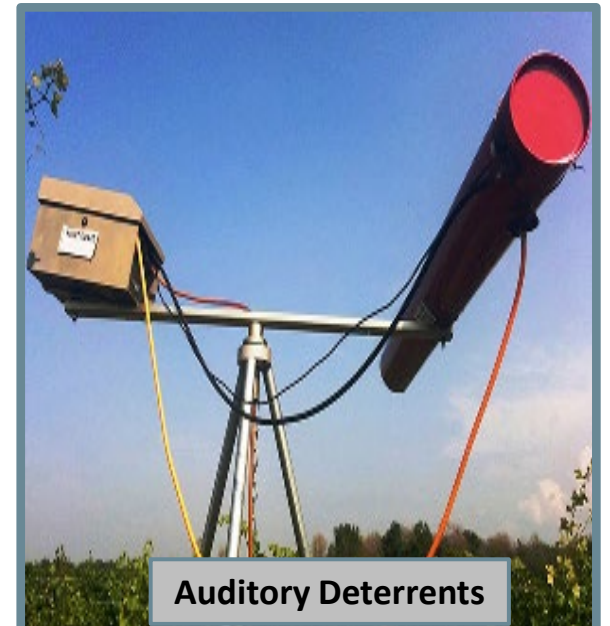


Dogs
Photo: mooseycountrygarden.com

Hunting (Killing)
Photo: decathlon.mt



Encourage Predators



Auditory Deterrents

Habitat Modification

- Increase exposure to predators
- Windrows, fencerows or other wooded areas should be 3 m or more from the orchard edge
- Expose rodents to predators by:
 - Mowing long grass/cover regularly
 - Remove mulch and debris 60 cm from base of trees
- Remove roosting or perching sites for pest birds
- Prune trees to discourage nesting
- Ensure any cover crops are not attractive to vertebrates
- Remove alternate sources of food or water



Physical Exclusion



Netting

- Highly effective against birds. Small mammals?
- Interfere with spraying and harvesting
- Not practical or cost effective for large orchards or trees



Electric Fence

- Not effective against tree squirrels due to ability to jump
- For ground squirrels and chipmunks, would need to be buried deeply and have very small openings



Tree Guards

- Effective for protecting young trees from mice and rabbits
- Bury 5 cm deep
- Must be removed after 1-2 years and for spraying, sucker control
- Some tree wraps may discourage chipmunk climbing but not squirrels. Not cost effective for more than a few trees



Hunting/Killing



Photo: squirrelenthusiast.com

- Follow all relevant regulations. May vary with pest.
- Time consuming and costly
- Generally not effective at eliminating small mammals or birds from the orchard due to constant re-stocking from surrounding areas
- Not possible/practical for orchards in urban areas or with high public traffic

Trapping



Photo: wildlifehelp.org

- Trapping has been successful for squirrels in Oregon
- Time consuming for grower, can be costly to use trapper
- Traps most effective when attached to a post (~ 2 ft high) along the outer row of orchards
- Use multiple traps
- Bait with a hazelnut
- Follow all MNR regulations for traps and disposal of animals
- Cannot cause undue suffering. Consider risks to other animals.

Oregon Trap



Waiting for confirmation. Probably illegal with conibear trap. Possible with live trap

- Conibear (body-gripping) trap attached to a table with many nuts
- Not permitted under protection of
- body-gripping traps but not all. **Conibear traps of this size may be prohibited.**
- This design is likely prohibited due to risks of conibear traps to non-target animals
- Possible application with live traps for protection of property?



Dogs



- Trained working dogs, especially with a handler, can be deterrents for birds and rodents
- Complementary to other controls, not stand alone
- Contain in orchard with fence
- Some FWCA restrictions on dogs at large, especially if big game is present



Falconry

- Effective but costly
- Licenced falconers must qualify as a wildlife agent under the FWCA
- Note: only some classes of wildlife agents are permitted to kill, others are only permitted to harass or capture

Falconry and public engagement

facebook

ideo Home Live Reels Explore

Email or phone Password

Search

Wilmot Orchards
August 18, 2025 · 🌐

To be clear, we have a strict anti-harassment policy... except when it comes to falcons 🦅...
See more

Design a site like this with WordPress.com Get started

Blue Notes

Home About Recipes Behind the Scenes

TAG ARCHIVES: WILMOT ORCHARDS

Praying for a Solution
POSTED ON AUGUST 6, 2013

No that isn't a type in the title, that was intentional. Problems are inevitable in any business, some just happen to be more unique than others. In our case birds are a big problem. They eat our berries and havoc over the sale. So we've decided to deal with these 'problem' birds in a unique but obviously natural way, with other birds. Birds of prey to be specific.

For anyone that has been around our farm for a number of years, you're probably familiar with the falcons that we have hired to bring these birds of prey to the farm to manage our bird problem. When we first hired them, about 12 years ago, I can't believe it's been that long, they came to us with types of birds were causing our problems so they could bring those bird's natural enemy. Over the years the falcons have brought a number of different bird breeds, but today I thought I would spotlight a new breed, an oh boy is she a looker!

This little girl, is you to be named, but is a Lesser Falcon. They're from the mountain areas of North Africa, so use to hotter weather, guess she has been having days! As only 10 weeks old she is full grown, but as she gets older her colors will change. Right now she is brown and white speckled, but after she loses her 'baby fluff' she'll be a real beauty with a white chest. Her light blue feet make her as a female, the males have yellow feet.

Like falcons

To be clear, we have a strict anti-harassment policy... except when it comes to falcons 🦅 Meet Andrew from Royal Canadian Falconry, one of the expert...

Like Comment Share

51 · 3 comments · 2.7K views

Wilmot Orchards
August 18, 2025 · 🌐

To be clear, we have a strict anti-harassment policy... except when it comes to falcons 🦅...
See more

Design a site like this with WordPress.com Get started

Blue Notes

Home About Recipes Behind the Scenes

TAG ARCHIVES: WILMOT ORCHARDS

Praying for a Solution
POSTED ON AUGUST 6, 2013

No that isn't a type in the title, that was intentional. Problems are inevitable in any business, some just happen to be more unique than others. In our case birds are a big problem. They eat our berries and havoc over the sale. So we've decided to deal with these 'problem' birds in a unique but obviously natural way, with other birds. Birds of prey to be specific.

For anyone that has been around our farm for a number of years, you're probably familiar with the falcons that we have hired to bring these birds of prey to the farm to manage our bird problem. When we first hired them, about 12 years ago, I can't believe it's been that long, they came to us with types of birds were causing our problems so they could bring those bird's natural enemy. Over the years the falcons have brought a number of different bird breeds, but today I thought I would spotlight a new breed, an oh boy is she a looker!

This little girl, is you to be named, but is a Lesser Falcon. They're from the mountain areas of North Africa, so use to hotter weather, guess she has been having days! As only 10 weeks old she is full grown, but as she gets older her colors will change. Right now she is brown and white speckled, but after she loses her 'baby fluff' she'll be a real beauty with a white chest. Her light blue feet make her as a female, the males have yellow feet.

Video camera

ecoping pole

Portable
video
screen

Source: C. Lindell, MSU

Attract Beneficial Birds

- Provide nest boxes or perches to attract predatory birds (kestrel, owls, hawks)
- Mount 6 m or higher, away from wooded areas
- Effective at reducing pest bird numbers/activity in several studies from MI and ON
- Used in Oregon to reduce squirrel numbers
- Kestrel activity greatest from May-July
- Do not use rodenticides



Source: M. Hamilton

Source: Clover Mountain Dairy

Baits/Repellents

- No poison baits registered for use on hazelnut for any vertebrate pest except mice (including tree squirrels)
- Some poison baits registered for certain species of mice and vole in orchards
- Closely follow label instructions
- Must limit access to non-target organisms (bait stations)
- Repellents are also pesticides. No commercial products registered on hazelnut. Soap is a grey area – technically needs to be registered.



DIY Bait

- Not registered = illegal
- Example baking soda + cornmeal as a “safe” rodenticide
 - Reacts with stomach acid to create gas that cannot be eliminated AND/OR fatally alters blood chemistry
- Widespread on the internet (information being repeated without evidence)
- Imp

Natural doesn't always mean safe.
Unregulated products are also untested!
- to consume baking soda in high enough quantities to cause death
- If a high dose was eaten, it would result in significant suffering prior to recovery or death
- Baking soda can be toxic to other animals



Videos



BAKING SODA DOES KILL SQUIRRELS (This Squirrel Killed ...
YouTube · PINE MEADOWS HOBBY FARM A Frugal Homestead · Jul 5, 2023

with cornbread bits or other attractants kills squirrels by causing bloating and

KILL RODENTS AND INSECTS WITH BAKING SODA
YouTube · PINE MEADOWS HOBBY FARM A Frugal Homestead · Jun 19, 2022

Baking soda mixes with stomach acid, causing rodents to burst. It works on squirrels, rats, mice, chipmunks, moles, and voles.

Dogs: Baking Soda Toxic Consumption					
X-Small Yorkie, Chihuahua	Small Pug, Boston Terrier, Poodle	Medium Beagle, Scottish Terrier	Large Boxer, Cocker Spaniel	X-Large Retriever, German Shepherd	XX-Large Great Dane, St. Bernard
1 – 10 lbs. (0.45 – 4.6 kg)	11 – 25 lbs. (5 – 11.4 kg)	26 – 40 lbs. (11.8 – 18.2 kg)	41 – 70 lbs. (18.6 – 31.8 kg)	71 – 90 lbs. (32.3 – 40.9 kg)	91 – 110 lbs. (41.4 – 50 kg)
					
> 0.3 Tbsp	> 3 Tbsp	> 7.5 Tbsp	> 12 Tbsp	> 21.5 Tbsp	> 27.5 Tbsp

Cats: Baking Soda Toxic Consumption	
Most Cats	Large Cats
1 – 10 lbs. (0.45 – 4.6 kg)	11 – 25 lbs. (5 – 11.4 kg)
	
> 0.3 Tbsp	> 3 Tbsp



Electronic Sound Devices (Squawkers)

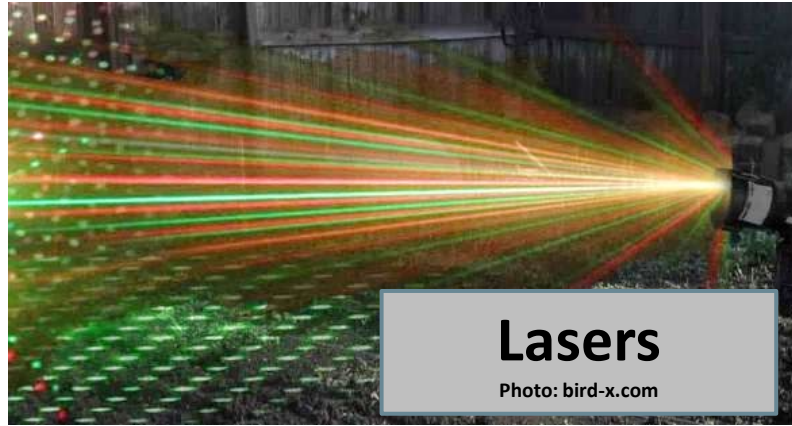


Bird Banger

Auditory Deterrents



Streamers, Mirrors, etc



Lasers

Photo: bird-x.com



Air dancers

Photo: Heidi Henrichs, Cornell

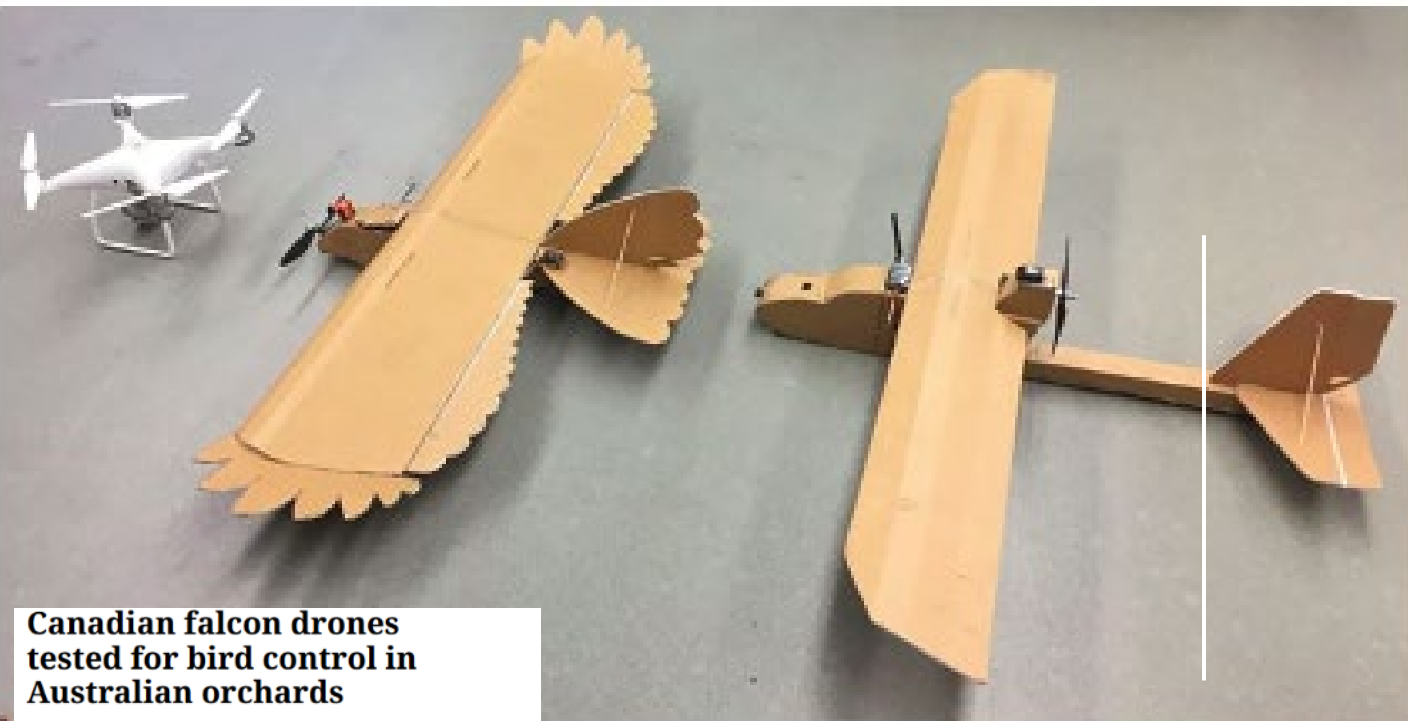


Scare-eye balloon



Predator Kites

Visual Deterrents



Canadian falcon drones tested for bird control in Australian orchards

Canadian-designed drones modeled on peregrine falcons are being deployed in Australian fruit and almond orchards to deter bird pressure. The fixed-wing and flapping-wing units use bio-mimicry technology to resemble predator species, targeting birds such as corellas and cockatoos that cause crop loss.

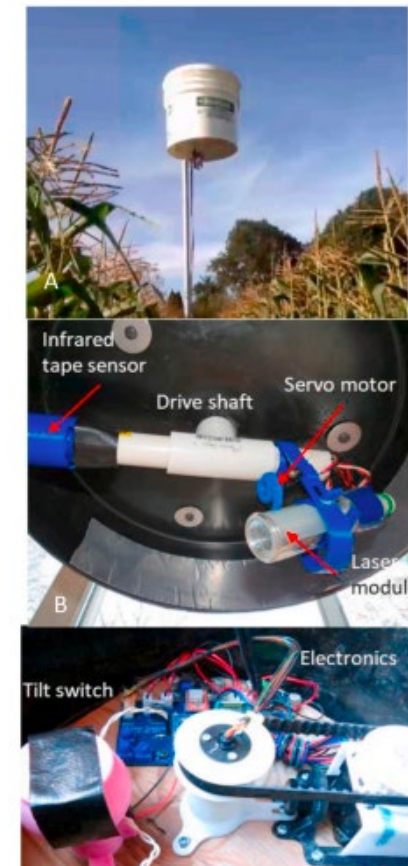
Victoria has recorded limited rainfall over the past year, increasing bird activity in irrigated horticultural areas. Under these conditions, apples, pears, and stone fruit have become alternative food sources.



AERIUM Analytics president Jordan Cicoria said trials in Victoria and South Australia focused on data collection under local climatic conditions. "These trials were never about proving whether the technology works — we already know that. We're collecting data on the effectiveness of the robot against a range of bird species that cause significant fruit and crop loss in Australia," he said.

Source: Egan et al. 2020

Raptor-shaped drones
Technology is progressing
Efficacy? Cost?



Laser scarecrows

<https://youtu.be/L7MkDIT-1Sk>
Mixed effectiveness, depending on bird species

Photo: Rebecca Brown, University of Rhode Island

Visual Deterrents New Technologies

Deterrents – Rules of Thumb

- Moderately effective against birds. Other vertebrates?
- Use several tactics in combination
- Birds can become habituated
- Set up *before* crop becomes attractive to birds
- More useful if they are moved around and noises/lights go off randomly
- Can lead to neighbour complaints
- Power source may be required



Source: Heidi Henrichs, Cornell

Summary

- Damage is highly variable
- Location and size:
 - Bigger orchards
 - Far from wooded areas
- Most promising management:
 - Habitat modification
 - Trapping
 - Encouraging predators
 - Falconry
- New technologies?
- Multiple tactics, in place **before** pest
- You are responsible for following regulations.
 - But they are complicated!

For more information:

- *Harass, capture or kill a wild animal damaging private property*
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/harass-capture-or-kill-wild-animal-damaging-private-property>
- OFA Fact Sheet: *Nuisance Wildlife, What can you do?*
<https://ofa.on.ca/resources/nuisance-wildlife/>
- *MNR's Strategy for Managing and Preventing Human-Wildlife Conflict (2008)*
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-preventing-and-managing-human-wildlife-conflicts-ontario>
- Information for preventing and managing conflicts with wildlife:
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/prevent-conflicts-wildlife>
- *The Farming and Food Protection Act and Nuisance Complaints*
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/farming-and-food-production-protection-act-1998-and-nuisance-complaints>
- *Attracting Birds of Prey for Rodent Control*
https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/e_c1641.pdf
- *Bird control in horticultural crops* <https://www.ontario.ca/page/bird-control-horticultural-crops#section-3>
- Contact your local office of MNR



Photo: P. Trimming, Croydon, England, creativecommons.org

melanie.filotas@ontario.ca

Questions?