AT HOME WITH THE INFINITELY UNPREDICTABLE CEDARVALE RAVINE



ADRIAN TENNEY

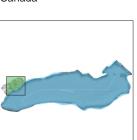
The Cedarvale Ravine made me want to get as close to nature as I possibly could. Only a few minutes away from the house where I grew up, I would spend hours interacting with the ravine's endless bounty of untrimmed trees and choruses of insects, learning how to be confident in my independant exploration, and to cherish the constant revelations it provided. With that foundation, and appreciation for the wild and unpredictable, I now design landscapes that prioritize the chance for discovery. I still prefer to leave dry seed-heads on my shrubs as long as possible (as long as the birds are eating them), and I still make small paths that wind through, rather than skirt around. This way, you can smell more, hear more, see more, learn more, and get to know your plant and animal neighbors more... just like I did in Cedarvale.

HYDROLOGY 🖑



a se brages

Canada



The Great Lakes



Lake Ontario



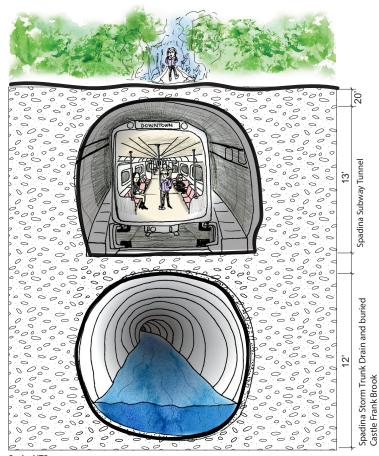
Castle Frank Brook

Don River Watershed



Cedarvale Ravine

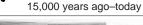
LAYERS OF DEVELOPMENT



Scale: NTS

HISTORY

Approximately 25,000 years ago





Wisconsin Glacial Episode: Advancing and retreating ice carves out Great Lakes.



First Nations groups, including the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee, and the Wendat peoples make their home in *Tkaronto* "place where trees stand in water".

City o

1834

City of Toronto integrated into Canada under the British Crown.



1920

Cedarvale Ravine becomes designated park within the City of York, Toronto.

1960s and '70s

1985-2000

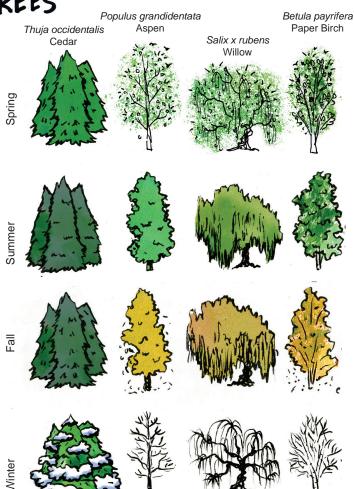


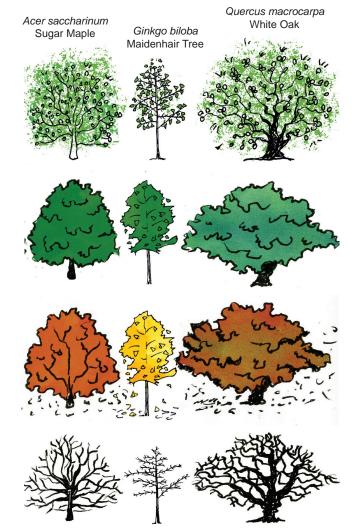
Community protestors (including local resident and author Jane Jacobs) stop expansion of Spadina expressway. Toronto Transit Commission builds the Spadina subway line directly underneath the rayine.

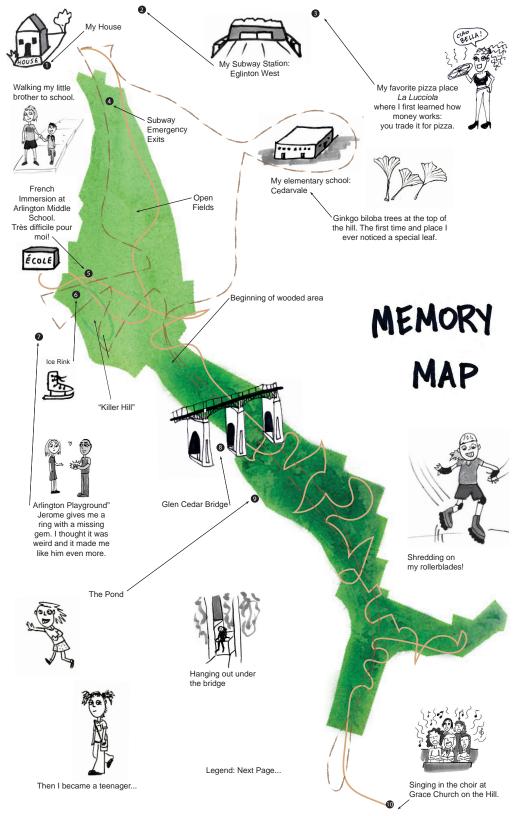


Cedarvale Ravine becomes the center of my natural world awarenness, the closest thing to wilderness I know in the middle of metropolitan Toronto.

TREES









LEGEND

Scale:

H = 0.25 Miles

Important Locations

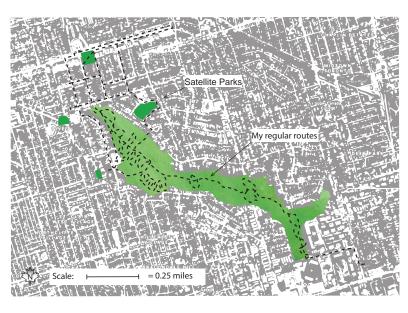
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Subway Route

Bike Route

Walking Route

ACCESSIBILITY

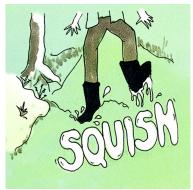


Within the urban grid of Toronto, I used the park to reach my everyday destinations.

The time it took to reach the other end by train was 15 minutes. The time it took to reach the other end by bike was the same: 15 minutes. The time it took to reach the other end walking, depended on how many distracting discoveries I would make on the way. The park was at the center of my network of travel and gave me an appreciation for accessibility that I still value today.

SEASONAL EXPERIENCE

SPRING AVERAGE TEMP 46°F



Sinking into the soaked mud from all the winter's melting ice. Aka "soakers".



Screaming in joy for the long-awaited warmth of springtime.



My big brother breaking through the thawing ice into the pond. He was fine.



Marsh Wren munching on old cattail seeds, still good after the long winter.

SUMMER AVERAGE TEMP 70°F



Finding frog friends under the Glen Cedar bridge



Discovering the subway emergency exits.

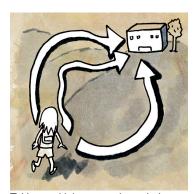


Dripping wet from summer thunderstorms and high humidity.



Surrounded by the sounds of cicadas singing love songs after 17 years underground.

FALL AVERAGE TEMP 53°F



Taking multiple routes through the middle, and around the edges of the park to school.



Crunching in the piles of drying Maple leaves.



Playing in the Zamboni's dirty parking lot snow piles beacuse it's the only "snow" around.



Surviving the heartbreak of teen drama on school field trips to the ice rink.

WINTER AVERAGE TEMP 27°F



Dragging my brother uphill and through the snow to go sledding with me.



Taking big-kid risks on the icy snow chutes. Witnessing lots of ice-related injuries.



Using the concave slopes of "Killer Hill" for the fastest and most satisfying sledding experience.



Taking night walks in the silence of the dampened sounds of snowfall.



- A. Lepus americanus, Snowshoe Hare in its winter coat
- B. Typha latifolia, Cattails
- C. Hibernating Lithobates clamitans, Green Frog
- D. Highest density of water allowing for surface to freeze at 39_°F
- E. Water Beetles skimming under the ice for air bubbles
- F. Micropterus salmoides, Largemouth Bass
- G. Minimum depth of water allowing for stratified frozen layers at 35"
- H. Nuphar variegatum, Yellow Pond Lily
- I. Sagittaria latifolia, Broad-leaved Arrowhead