



The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation



Goderich Rotary Golf Tournament

Secure Your Spot on September 24th!

The Rotary Club of Goderich has generously decided to donate the proceeds from their upcoming golf tournament to the Coastal Centre!

Rotary Club of Goderich
Annual Charity

GOLF TOURNAMENT

Friday September 24, 2021

Tee times start at 11:00am. 18 hole scramble.

Regular Registration: \$500 team
 \$125 individual

Early Bird (before Sept 10): \$460 team
 \$115 individual

Proceeds support
Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation

INCLUDES GOLF CART | TAKE-AWAY DINNER | PRIZES

For more information, registration, and sponsorship forms contact Goderich Sunset Golf Club, or go to www.goderichrotary.ca, or the Goderich Rotary FaceBook page. Covid Protocols in place.

To register, send completed forms to:
Email: golf@sunsetgolfclub.com
GODERICH SUNSET GOLF CLUB
 Golf Course Rd Goderich On N7A 3Y3

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Do you love golf?

Gather up your foursome, register early, and spread the word to your friends and family.

Not a golfer, but you would still like to support the cause?

Proceeds from the tournament will support Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation's "Coast Watchers Citizen Science Program".

Sign up now!

Review their registration package [HERE](#) for information on sponsorship and donor opportunities.

Microplastics in Lake Huron

Why It Matters and What You Can Do

You may have heard about microplastics, but what does it mean and why is it such a big problem? Microplastic is any piece of plastic less than 5 millimeters. Due to its microscopic size, microplastics are often not captured in current wastewater management systems therefore they are released into the water. Microplastic is easily ingested by wildlife causing toxins from the plastic to leach into their tissue. When animals higher in the food web consume prey that have eaten plastic, the accumulated toxins are passed onto them. This process is called biomagnification.

You might be thinking “we can’t see most microplastics, so why should I care?”. The concerning fact is that humans can also experience

biomagnification from the food we eat. Studies suggest that exposure to toxins from microplastics could increase our risk of cancer. It could also cause metabolic disturbances leading to heart disease and type 2 diabetes. Yet, it is important to consider that research on microplastics is relatively new. More research needs to be done to understand how microplastics affect human health in the long-term. But why wait? Let's protect ourselves and the environment against microplastics now!

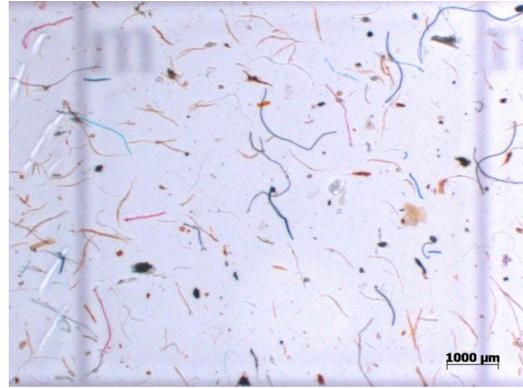


Lake Huron Microplastic AWARENESS PROJECT

Five Common Types of Microplastics

Fibers

Microfibers are the most common type of microplastic making up 35% of global microplastic pollution. It is made from synthetic thread that is 100x finer than a human hair and is commonly released from clothing during wash cycles. To combat this issue, filters can be installed into washing machines to capture microfibers at the source. France is the first country to make microfiber filters mandatory on washing machines by 2025. If you are able, buy your own microfiber filter [HERE](#) or support Canadian legislation that protects our Great Lakes against microfiber pollution.



Read about microplastic in the New York times [HERE](#)

Microbeads

Microbeads are manufactured plastic balls that are commonly found in hygiene products, cosmetics, and detergents. There can be as many as 300,000 microbeads in a single bottle of facial scrub. The microbeads get washed down the sink and end up in our water systems. To avoid microbead pollution,

check the ingredients list! Microbeads have been banned by several governments but may still be available in stores. Do not buy products that have polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) and nylon. Instead look for natural biodegradable ingredients that provide the same texture such as grains, salt, or sugar crystals.



Fragments

Microplastic fragments are any large pieces of plastic that have broken down over time. For example, a plastic beach toy can take 1,000 years to break down. Through wind and wave energy that plastic toy could turn into hundreds of microplastic pieces.



Foam

Foam is made up of polystyrene. It breaks down easily and quickly, making retrieval of this microplastic difficult. You will often find polystyrene foam used in packaging.



Nurdles

Nurdles are lentil-size pellets of pre-production plastic. They serve as raw material for plastic manufacturing. Spills have led to the accumulation of nurdles on Lake Huron. They have been found on beaches in Port Elgin and Sarnia. The University of Texas Marine Science Institute collects data on nurdle pollution through their Nurdle Patrol program. If you

are interested in monitoring nurdle pollution, click [HERE](#).



Microplastic Awareness Project

The Coastal Centre conducts research on microplastics in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. We team up with our incredible Coast Watchers volunteers to collect lake water samples from Sarnia to Tobermory. The samples are filtered and analyzed under microscopes to look for the five common microplastic types. Data from 2018 showed that 91% of lake water samples contained microplastics.



To learn more about our microplastic awareness project visit our website [HERE](#)

References

Diaz, L. (2020, February 18). FRANCE IS LEADING THE FIGHT AGAINST PLASTIC MICROFIBERS. Retrieved from Ocean Clean Wash: <https://www.oceancleanwash.org/2020/02/france-is-leading-the-fight-against-plastic-microfibers/>

Hwang, J., Choi, D., Han, S., Jung, S., Choi, J., & Hong, J. (2020). Potential toxicity of polystyrene. *Scientific Reports*.

Okamoto, K. (2021, August 5). Your Laundry Sheds Harmful Microfibers. Here's What You Can Do About It. Retrieved from New York Times:
<https://www.nytimes.com/wirecutter/blog/reduce-laundry-microfiber-pollution/>

Rahman, A., Sarkar, A., Yadav, O. P., Achari, G., & Slobodnik, J. (2021). Potential human health risks due to environmental exposure to nano- and microplastics and knowledge gaps: A scoping review. Elsevier.

This year's microplastic research would not be possible without
the support of Toyota Boshoku Canada



Clergy Cottages of Ipperwash Beach

From the July 2021 Coastal Centre E-newsletter article, you may recall the story about the 1935 shoreline survey conducted by Ontario Land Surveyors on assignment from the Federal Department of Lands and Forests. The bluffs of Goderich and the harbour were the topic of that earlier article which illustrated the shoreline features associated with the harbour and shoreline bluffs nearby. However, what would surveyors record when there are no bluffs and the shoreline is predominantly sand, moving sand dunes and sparsely found, semi-permanent features?

First, a slight detour from this story to talk about Clergy

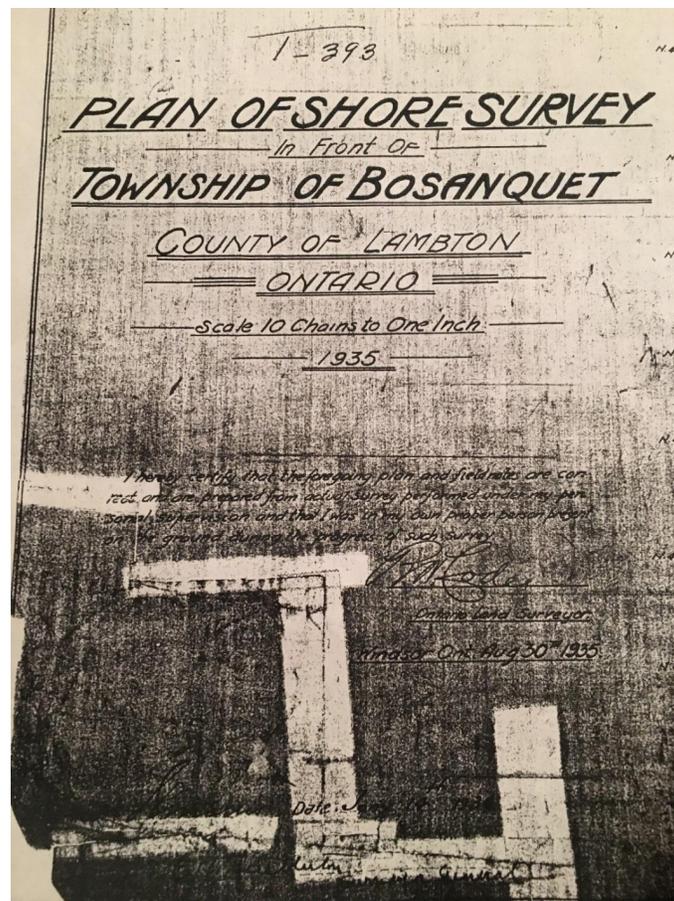
Clergy historically had the opportunity to use the church's manse as their accommodation during the time they were employed by the church. This meant that they did not 'own' property themselves unless they used their salary to purchase other properties such as cottages. Historically, this seems to be a relatively common occurrence along Lake Huron where pastors would own cottages and take turns preaching throughout the summer at local churches along the shoreline. This was the case for the Reverend Canon H.E. Arthur Peach of St. Luke's Anglican Church in London who purchased a cottage at Point Clark (Bruce County) prior to graduating from his divinity studies. Perhaps this purchase was made knowing that he was to assume the keys as a tenant to the church manse. This same Point Clark cottage was then passed on to his sons and daughters, one being the late co-founder of the Lake Huron Coastal Centre, Geoff Peach. That original cottage has since been rebuilt and is now in the hands of the third (soon to be fourth) generation of the Peach Family. It now being another example of a multi-generational cottage that holds the local history of the lakeshore.

So, back to the story

It appears in 1935 when the Ontario Land Surveyor named Abraham Silas

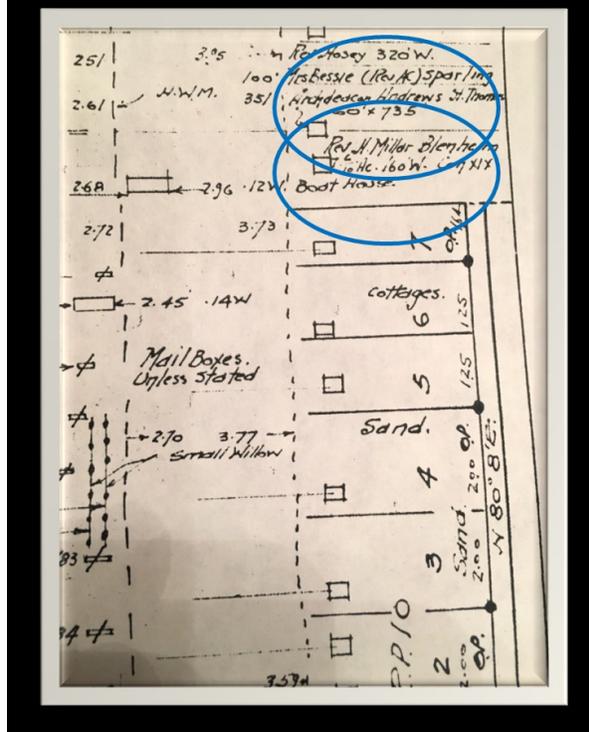
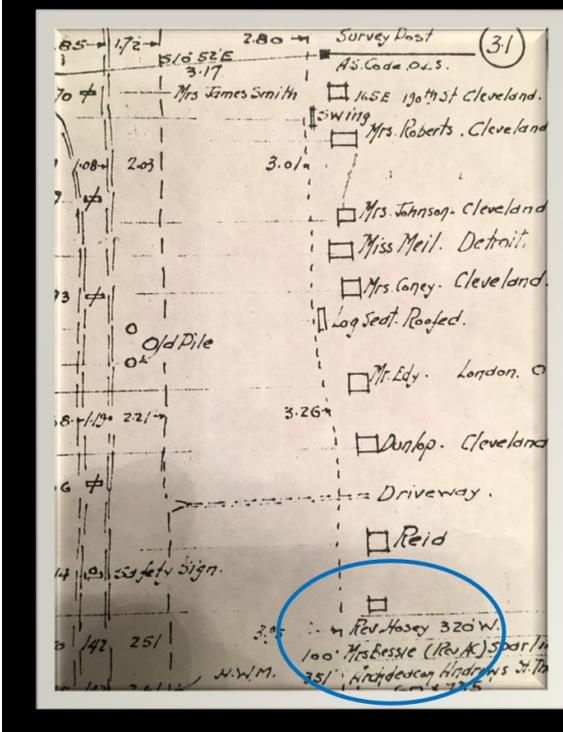
Code (OLS Reg #303) traversed Lambton County near the Ipperwash / Port Franks area, his survey crew were challenged to find shoreline features to document of a relatively permanent nature in this area of shifting sand. With very low water levels in 1935, Ipperwash Beach was extremely wide (5 chains = 100 m = 330 feet wide). With today's water levels, the same beach would be 10 m wide. Therefore, they documented such things as fences, playground equipment, no parking signs, approximate location of cottages and the names on mailboxes. One such collection of cottages had mailboxes that revealed the name of several Clergy. Some references have suggested the area was known locally as "Popes Beach" due to the large number of Clergy. Also of interest is the number of cottages with owners from distant cities especially considering modes of travel in 1935. These cottages included Mrs. Coney from Cleveland, Miss Meil from Detroit and Mrs. Baker from Montreal according to their mailboxes. Interesting to note that at this time-period, a travel option available to cottagers of this shoreline area of Lambton County was the Grand Trunk Railway that ran through the nearby community of Forest, Ontario. From Forest they could hire a taxi to get them the final 17 km to the cottage.

The survey text and portions of the survey are shown below including the surveyor's plan certification, the informative details from the survey, a list of names of the clergy cottages, and 4 panels of the survey showing the cottage locations (blue circles) on the survey.



Certification on the Plan of Survey – taken from the title block of the survey:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing plan and field notes are correct and are prepared from actual survey performed under my personal supervision and that



References:

- 1935 Lake Huron Shoreline Survey, Federal Dept. of Lands and Forests, located in the Library Archives Canada, Ottawa and uncovered by Gary Lee Boyd while researching his Ph.D. Thesis (1992) on shoreline change along Lake Huron at the University of Waterloo;
- 'Yon Sand Beaten Shore' – The History of Port Franks, by Greg Stott, 1998
- Peach Family History – personal conversations, 2021

Article scribed by Patrick Donnelly, Coastal Science and Stewardship Advisor, Lake Huron Coastal Centre

The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation is a registered charity founded in 1998 with the goals of protecting and restoring Lake Huron's coastal environment. We are the voice for Lake Huron.

DONATE TODAY!



www.lakehuron.ca