Hendrie Valley Sanctuary
This 100-hectare sanctuary is centred on the Grindstone Creek Valley. The area features forested slopes with towering trees, a 60-hectare river-mouth marsh complex and four creeks. Transferred to RBG in 1941 for ecological protection, it stretches to Carroll's Point in Hamilton Harbour, and contains an extensive collection of floodplain wetlands.

MAJOR ACCESS POINTS
RBG Centre
RBG Centre is our administrative hub. It features an interactive collection of floodplain wetlands.

Cherry Hill Gate
This barrier-free access route leads to the Gardens’ signature boardwalk perched two metres above the floodplain of Grindstone Creek. This trail links Hendrie Park and Laking Garden and provides spectacular views of the valley.

Valley Inn and Laking Garden
At the mouth of Grindstone Creek on Spring Gardens Road, this access point is beside Laking Garden and at the lower end of the Grindstone Marshes Trail. Wetland restoration dominates the area with many projects underway. Laking Garden’s feature collections include irises, peonies and a heritage garden.

Trail Destinations (See map)
1. South Pasture Swamp
   An oasis for endangered species, this spring-fed oxbow pond is home to beaver, muskrat, Virginia rail and wood duck. Work to restore this site began in 1994 as part of Project Paradise.

2. Grindstone Creek
   With three pedestrian bridge crossings and a creek-side trail, the valley provides an intimate connection with the creek. Seasonal fish spawning runs include herron and spottail shiner in the spring and salmon in the fall.

3. Snowberry Island
   Halfway along the Grindstone Marshes Boardwalk, Snowberry Island sits five metres high in the floodplain. Named after a species of plant that grows there, the island is a block of uneroded creek valley soil called a knoll.

4. Grindstone Creek Delta
   Located at Valley Inn trailhead, it’s both the site of an ambitious restoration project and stop-over point for migratory waterfowl. More than 100,000 Christmas trees form the foundation for the restored river banks of Grindstone Creek — these protect the marsh areas by preventing carp from entering.

5. Valley Inn Hotel
   Built in 1826 on the eastern shore of Burlington Heights and standing until 1959, the hotel was a rest spot at the crossroads of the former Desjardins Canal and Hwy 2. The routes are now severed by the rail line and Hwy 403, but a section of road remains on the Grindstone Marshes Trail.

Vegetation and Microclimate
Nestled between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Ontario, the area’s flora is characteristic of the more southern deciduous forest. Soils differ on each side of the valley, resulting in a number of Native American footpaths and water routes:

Early Saxifrage
(Saxifraga virginica)
Look for this small spring-flowering species along trail-side slopes. It has clusters of terminal white flowers with small egg-shaped leaves at the base of the plant.

White Waterlily
(Nymphaea odorata)
This fragrant flower and wetland icon has returned to the valley ponds. Its revitalization is a result of our wetland restoration program, Project Paradise. It’s also a PlantWatch species.

Blue-stemmed Goldenrod
(Solidago caesia)
A late-summer flowering forest plant, named for its bluish stem. This two-foot tall goldenrod is one of eight species of goldenrod found on the property.

Habitat Restoration
At the inception of Project Paradise in the 1990s practically the entire marshland complex had been destroyed by carp, leaving it a series of shallow muddy ponds. Various small carp barriers and artificially constructed river banks now restrict these invaders, allowing nature to successfully restore the area to a marshland.

What’s in a Name?
William Hendrie, a Scottish immigrant, purchased land here in the 1870s for his racehorse farm. In 1931 his son George donated the property to Hamilton Parks Board as a memorial to William and his brothers. Ten years later the property became part of RBG.

Early Residents
A number of Native American footpaths and water routes converged in Hendrie Valley and served as links between Burlington Bay and the Iroquois villages on the Escarpment. The United Empire Loyalists arrived in the 1790s and expanded these transportation routes into Old Guelph Road and Snake Road. The Desjardins Canal also passed through Valley Inn, as did the original route for Highway 2.

Vegetation and Microclimate
Nestled between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Ontario, the area’s flora is characteristic of the more southern deciduous forest. Soils differ on each side of the valley, resulting in differences in their plant communities, but oaks, hickories and Black Cherry are abundant.

Valley Flowers

Wood Thrush
Beaver
Wood Duck

Canada’s Biodiversity Hot Spot
Royal Botanical Gardens’ 1,100 hectares is dominated by nature sanctuaries enveloping the western end of Lake Ontario. These form a Nodal Park within the Niagara Escarpment World Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO) and the heart of the Coetoes to Escarpment Ecopark System. With more than 750 native plant species, 277 types of migratory birds, 37 mammal species, 14 reptile species, 9 amphibian species and 68 species of Lake Ontario fish, the area is an important contributor to ecosystems that span international borders.

Trail Conditions
The 27 kilometres of trail includes packed earth, crushed stone, asphalt and boardwalks; some sections are steep and hilly. Trails are not plowed or sandy during the winter. During spring thaws and after rains earthen trails become muddy. Please take appropriate caution.

LIABILITY
Royal Botanical Gardens assumes no responsibility for loss of or damage to property, personal injury or mishap. All activities are at the risk of the participant. Our parking lots are not monitored. Do not leave any valuables in your car.

Volunteer
TrailWatchers
Join our volunteer trail monitors and help us inform fellow visitors about our trail code, work on trail projects and learn more about the local environment. For more information pick up a TrailWatcher brochure or call RBG’s Auxiliary office at 905-577-7771.

PlantWatch
Join a national volunteer effort to help monitor our changing climate. The PlantWatch program enables citizen scientists to get involved by recording flowering times and reporting these dates to researchers. Visit www.plantwatch.ca.

Learn More
Guided educational outings are offered year-round and include everything from wildflower walks to birdwatching and photography workshops. External groups charging for independently guided tours must register with RBG and are subject to our self-guided admission rate. For information call 905-527-1158, ext. 270.
Hendrie Valley Trails
4.5 km of trail, 5 lookouts
2 boardwalks, 5 creek crossings

Trail Code
These lands are part of Canada's biodiversity hot spot, open to passive recreation — leave only footprints, take only pictures. Garbage receptacles located at trailheads.
Restrictions (per RBG's bylaws):
• Pets must remain leashed at all times
• Running/jogging and cycling are not permitted
• Motorized vehicles are not permitted
• Feeding the wildlife is not permitted
• Smoking is not permitted

Special Protection Areas
Though the property spans more than 1,100 hectares, urban encroachment has left few true sanctuaries for sensitive species. To ensure that all species have an opportunity to thrive, 20 per cent of the property is set aside as Special Protection Areas (SPA) closed to the public. There are observation points and interpretive signage adjacent to the SPAs to help visitors understand the significance of these unique spaces.