



Statement of Conservation Interest

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (C1596)



**November 2004
Kirkland Lake District
Ministry of Natural Resources**

WHITEFISH RIVER SANDY TILL CONSERVATION RESERVE
STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION INTEREST

**Kirkland Lake District
Ministry of Natural Resources**

APPROVAL STATEMENT

I am pleased to approve this Statement of Conservation Interest (SCI) for the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve.

Direction for establishing, planning and managing conservation reserves is defined under the Public Lands Act and current policy. "Ontario's network of natural heritage areas has been established to protect and conserve areas representative of the diversity of the natural regions of the province, including species, habitats, features, and ecological systems which comprise that natural diversity." (Policy 3.03.05, MNR 1997). The specific direction for managing this Conservation Reserve is in the form of a basic SCI, which defines the area to which the plan applies, provides the purpose for which the Conservation Reserve has been proposed, and outlines the Ministry of Natural Resources' management intent for the protected area. This SCI has been created with input from program specialists within the Kirkland Lake District.

This SCI will provide guidance for the management of the conservation reserve and the basis for the ongoing monitoring of activities. More detailed direction at this time is not anticipated. Should significant facility development be considered, or complex issues arise requiring additional studies, more defined management direction, or special protection measures, a more detailed Conservation Reserve Management Plan will be prepared with full public consultation.

The public was consulted on this site prior to its regulation during the planning for Ontario's Living Legacy (MNR, 1999). Furthermore, the public was notified during a 30 day period commencing November 30, 2004 concerning a draft of this SCI. Comments from the notification period have been considered in the development of this document.

The conservation reserve will be managed under the jurisdiction of the Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Kirkland Lake District.

Plan Author: Jessica Malone
Land Use Planning Intern
Kirkland Lake District

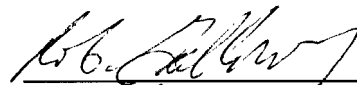
Approved by: Corrinne Nelson, District Manager:



Date:

March 24/05

Approved by: Rob Galloway, Regional Director:



Date:

April 24/05

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ontario's network of natural heritage areas has been established to protect and conserve areas representative of the diversity of the natural regions of the province, including species, habitats, features and ecological systems which comprise that natural diversity. Protected natural heritage areas are a key component in sustainable management of natural resources. They ensure that representative sites within the larger sustainably managed landscape are permanently retained in their natural state.

Natural Heritage areas are considered to be sensitive, requiring protection from incompatible activities if their values are to endure over time. The Ministry of Natural Resources has established conservation reserves as a new tool to offer protection for these areas on public lands, while permitting many traditional public land uses to continue. Such uses include the traditional activities of Aboriginal Peoples.

Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (*OLL LUS*) (MNR, 1999) and the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas set the direction for the administration and management of parks and protected areas on Crown lands within three planning regions including; the Boreal West, Boreal East and Great Lakes – St. Lawrence areas. This strategy's natural heritage objectives include protection of natural and cultural heritage values and the provision of opportunities for outdoor recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism (MNR, 1999).

Protected areas designated within the *OLL LUS* have been selected based on their representation of the spectrum of the province's ecosystems and natural features including both biological and geological features, while minimizing impacts on other land uses. Representation was described using landform and vegetation combinations based on Hill's (1959) site district concept.

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is a 3834ha parcel of Crown land that is situated approximately 70 km west from the Town of Kirkland Lake and 18 km northwest of the Town of Matachewan. It is found within Cleaver, McNeil, and Hincks Townships in the Timmins District and Argyle and Bannockburn Townships in the Kirkland Lake District. These Districts are located in the MNR's Northeast Region. Access to the site can be achieved by using Highway 566 from Matachewan and then using Argyle Lake Road on the east side, Argyle Lake Lodge Road at the south end and Austen Lake and Sawmill Roads on the west side. The conservation reserve will be managed under a Statement of Conservation Interest (SCI).

SCI documents are the minimum level of management direction established for any conservation reserve and generally are brief management plans. This SCI will govern the lands and waters within the regulated boundary of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve. However, to ensure MNR protection

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objectives are being fully met within the conservation reserve, the surrounding landscape and related activities should consider the site's objectives and heritage values. In addition, it is the intent of the SCI to create public awareness that will promote responsible stewardship of protected areas and surrounding lands, with management partners such as Ontario Parks, industry and local governments. MNR District staff will be able to pursue and advance sound environmental, economic and social strategies and policies related to the protection of conservation reserves and provincial parks.

The purpose of this SCI is to identify and describe the values of Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve and outline the Ministry's management intent for the conservation reserve. The management direction will protect the site's natural heritage values and demonstrate its compatibility within the larger sustainable landscape. This direction will comply with land use intent as stated by the OLL Land Use Strategy (MNR, 1999).

2.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Goal of Statement of Conservation Interest

The goal of this SCI is to describe and protect natural heritage values on public lands while permitting compatible land use strategies. This Statement of Conservation Interest is intended to guide the management decisions that will ensure the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve will meet this goal through both short and long-term objectives.

2.2 Objectives of SCI

2.2.1 Short Term Objectives

The short-term objectives are to identify the State of the Resource with respect to natural heritage values and current land use activities for the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve. A priority will be placed on the protection of the site's natural values via specific guidelines, strategies and prescriptions detailed in this plan. Finally, legislated planning requirements will be met (e.g. SCI development within three years of regulation).

2.2.2 Long Term Objectives

The long-term objectives will be able to establish representative targets (e.g. future forest conditions) and validate the site as a potential scientific benchmark. To ensure protection of natural and cultural heritage features and values, this SCI will establish an evaluation process to address future new uses and commercial activities associated with them (e.g. Test of Compatibility Procedural Guideline B in Conservation Reserve Policy PLA 3.03.05). Finally, this SCI will identify research/client services and marketing strategies.

3.0 MANAGEMENT PLANNING

3.1 Planning Area

The planning area for this site will consist of the area within the regulated boundary for the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (See Regulation Map, Appendix 8). This landbase will form the area directly influenced by this SCI. The SCI will recognize the protection of values within the planning area; however, to fully protect values within the conservation reserve, the lands beyond the regulated boundary may require additional consideration within larger land use or resource management plans. Nevertheless, any strategies noted within this plan related to the site's boundary or beyond will need to be presented for consideration within a larger planning context.

3.2 Management Planning Context

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve was first designated as a candidate conservation reserve by MNR in the OLL Proposed Land Use Strategy (MNR March, 1999) and ultimately as a conservation reserve in the final OLL Land Use Strategy (MNR, 1999). The site was regulated with the filing of Ontario Regulation 148/02 made under the Public Lands Act on **** ##, 2005 (site is in final stages of regulation). Management and planning direction for this site will follow the OLL LUS (MNR, 1999) and this management statement. The area encompassed by this site has also been removed from the Timiskaming Forest Alliance Inc. Sustainable Forest License (SFL) landbase (notification period for SFL amendment Nov 10, 2003 to Dec 10, 2003).

By regulation this conservation reserve cannot be used for commercial forest harvest, mining or hydroelectric power development (MNR, 1999). Existing permitted uses within this reserve may continue such as fishing, hunting and trapping. This SCI document and future management will endeavor to resolve conflicts regarding incompatibility between uses and to ensure that identified values are adequately protected.

This SCI will only address known issues or current proposals with respect to permitted uses or potential economic opportunities brought forward to the District Manager during this planning stage. However, in terms of approving future permitted uses and/or development(s), there are established mechanisms in place to address such proposals. Any future proposals will be reviewed using the Procedural Guideline B - Land Uses – Test of Compatibility *Public Lands Act Policy PLA 3.03.05* (MNR, 1997) or other standard MNR environmental screening processes.

Consideration of proposals pertaining to cultural resources may be screened through Conserving a Future for our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario, Section 3 (OMC, 1997), or in processes such as that

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used by MNR to establish Area of Concern (AOC) descriptions and prescriptions for cultural heritage resources within Forest Management Plans (FMP's).

These planning tools will help refine the review process once the proposal satisfies the direction and intent of the Public Lands Act, associated policies and this planning document.

3.3 Planning Process

Once a conservation reserve is passed into regulation, it must be determined what level of management planning is required to fulfill the protection targets. There are two policy documents involved. A Statement of Conservation Interest (SCI) is the minimal requirement for providing planning direction, and a Resource Management Plan (RMP) that deals with more complex issues where several conflicting demands are placed on the resources. The guidelines for the preparation of these documents are outlined in Procedural Guideline A – Resource Management Planning (Conservation Reserves Procedure PLA 3.03.05 *Public Lands Act*). The appropriate plan must be completed within three years of the regulation date.

For current planning purposes, the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve will be managed under the auspices of a basic Statement of Conservation Interest. Interested parties from both the private and public sector were consulted during the OLL planning process from candidate conservation reserve to regulation. The public was widely consulted during the regulation process and further consultation is not required at this time. In addition, a public notification of a draft of this SCI document occurred for a period of 30 days commencing January 21, 2005. The intent of this SCI is to fulfill the commitments made within the *OLL LUS* (MNR, 1999).

The revised SCI was reviewed by representatives from the Lands, Forestry, Fish & Wildlife, and Aboriginal programs, the District Planner, the Information Supervisor and the Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor. Upon approval by the Kirkland Lake District Manager (DM) the SCI was presented to the Regional Director (RD) for final approval.

Public consultation will be solicited as part of any future reviews of land use proposals that would require new decisions to be made. In addition, any future proposal and/or any new, significant management direction considered will be published on the Environmental Bill of Rights Registry (EBR).

The SCI is a planning document that will provide background information, identify values to be protected and establish management guidelines for use in the administration of the reserve.

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The implementation of the SCI will be the mandate of the MNR at the District level; however, associations with various partners may be sought to assist in the delivery. This SCI is a working document, and as a result, it may be necessary to make revisions to it from time to time through the amendment process.



Fig 1.0 – Beaver lodge in Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve

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4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1 Location and Site Description

4.1.1 Location

The following table describes the location and provides administrative details of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve:

Name	Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve
Site EcoRegion – Site EcoDistrict (Hills)	Lake Abitibi EcoRegion 3E (Hills, 1959) in the EcoDistrict of Kirkland Lake (3E-5).
MNR Administrative Region/District Area	Northeast Region/Kirkland Lake District in the Elk Lake - Matheson Area, and Timmins District in the Nighthawk Area
Total Area	3834 ha
UTM co-ordinates	Zone 17, 507240m E, 5323066m N
Nearest Town/Municipality	Matachewan
Township(s)	Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle and Bannockburn
OBM Numbers	5005320, 5105320, 5105310
Topographical Map Name/Number	Radisson Lake 42A-02
Wildlife Management Unit	29
Forest Management Unit	Timiskaming & Nighthawk Forests

Table 1: Location Data

4.1.2 Site Description

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is located approximately 70 km west of the Town of Kirkland Lake and 18 km northwest of the Town of Matachewan and consists of approximately 3834 ha of Crown land. It is found within Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle and Bannockburn Townships in the locality of Timiskaming (Locator Map, Appendix #7).

The conservation reserve is situated in the Lake Abitibi Site Ecoregion 3E (Hills, 1959) in the site Ecodistrict of Kirkland Lake (3E-5) (Foleyet). The ecodistrict is characterized by gently rolling plains with thinly covered rock knobs, sandy outwash and silty depressions. Materials are generally granitic, locally overlain by low-base and low-lime materials. Deep deposits cover 25% of the area and

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the remaining areas have very shallow deposits (Keddy 1997). With the close association with ecoregion 4E and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest, some sporadic occurrences of species having southern affinities, such as yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis* Arnold), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) and white pine (*Pinus strobes* L.), are present. The ecoregion, also called the Central Boreal Forest Region, is characterized by flat to gently rolling, glacial clay and sandplain with locally extensive peatlands and wetlands, broken throughout by glacial features such as moraines, eskers with Canadian Shield exposure. Regional vegetation includes spruce (*Picea* spp.), poplar (*Populus* spp.), and birch (*Betula* spp.) (on fresh sites on moderately sloping terrain, white and red pine (*Pinus strobes* L. and *Pinus resinosa*) on sand ridges and American elm (*Ulmus Americana* L.) and Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) in protected areas. The forest climate type is mid-humid, mid-boreal (Poser 1992; Noble 1983).

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is underlain by undifferentiated metavolcanic rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince, Superior Province, Precambrian Shield. The surficial geology is immediately underlain by areas of Bedrock-Drift Complex (Unit 2), Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits (Units 4ah, 4h, and 4), Glaciofluvial Outwash Deposits (Unit 5), Glaciolacustrine Deposits (Unit 6), Eolian Deposits (units 7 and 7a), Alluvial Deposits (Unit 8), and Organic Deposits (Units 9 and 9,7a).

With the exception of the numerous sand dune forms contained within the conservation reserve, the geological features described above are commonly encountered within the surrounding region and are considered to be of local significance. Of the numerous sand dune forms (Units 7a and 9,7a) those located east of Argyle Lake in the south part of the Conservation reserve, are considered to be of regional significance due to their exceptional development.

The conservation reserve is found in the Missinaibi-Cabonga section (B.7) of Rowe's (1972) Boreal Forest Region. This section is along the height of land in central Ontario and the bulk of the forest is boreal but also contains within it scattered individuals or isolated patches species from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest. The predominant forest is mixed consisting of balsam fir, black spruce and white birch with scattered white spruce and trembling aspen. Jack pine occurs on sand terraces and can also be associated with black spruce on poor, rocky soils. Black spruce with tamarack covers the wet organic soils and is found with cedar in other lowlands. The topography is rolling with numerous flats along the rivers and lake sides.

4.2 Administrative Description

The legal boundaries of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve were filed on **** ##, 2004 with the Office of the Surveyor General, Ministry of

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Natural Resources in Peterborough, Ontario. This site was passed into regulation on *** ##, 2004 (O.Reg. 148/02) (site in final stages of regulation).

4.3 History of Site

Historically the site has been used for fishing, hunting and trapping. The conservation reserve is situated on portions of two trapline area's (KL033 & KL079) and two Bear Management Areas (KL-29-032 & KL-29-034) (Map 3A, Appendix #8). Moose were observed within the site during aerial visits and evidence of both moose and bear were observed during field visits. Moose and black bear tracks were observed on trails in the site.

4.4 Inventories

The following table indicates the natural heritage inventory that has occurred or is required in the near future.

Inventory	Method	Date	Report
Life Science	Aerial Reconnaissance	March 2004	B. Burkhart; OMNR, S. Longyear; OMNR & L. King; OMNR
Earth Science	Aerial Reconnaissance, Aerial photos	October 2004	R. Kristjannson
Recreation	Aerial Reconnaissance, Site visits	January 2004	J. Telford, OMNR

Table 2. Inventory Data

5.0 STATE OF THE RESOURCE

5.0.1 Representation

There are several different landforms within this conservation reserve (Map 1b). Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits located from Neegeek Lake through to Argyle Lake, till in the center of the CR, bedrock on the southeast corner and north portion, and organic deposits in the mid-center are present according to the quaternary geology of Ontario layer. NOEGTS (Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study) (Lee 1979) in many cases had similar boundaries as the quaternary geology coverage but different interpretations.

The southeast corner from Powell Lake northwards contains excellent examples of parabolic sand dunes (unit 7) surrounded by organic deposits. An esker system (unit 4) runs through the Argyle Lake area in a north-south direction. Minor areas of 5 or 6 (undecided) are also present. The rest of the south half consists of extensive areas of unit 2 with some bedrock outcrops. Sandy alluvial deposits are associated with the floodplains of Whitefish River and McCollum Creek with some organic deposits. The north half is dominated by extensive areas of unit 2, some areas of planar sand (unit 5 or unit 6), extensive and local organic deposits. Other features of the north half include a small esker system around Neegeek Lake, which is not as prominent as those in the southern and western portions, and a parabolic sand dunes complex which forms a ridge on the west side.

The site is dominated by treed muskeg (28.3% of the total area) but treed muskeg is comprised of a mix of semi-treed bog, treed bog and a complex of meadow marsh, shore fen and treed fen (Map 2a, Appendix 2). The dominant forest communities are Jack Pine (Pj) dominant conifer¹ (9.5%), Black Spruce (Sb) pure (9.0%), Sb dominant conifer (8.6%). Pj dominant conifer was associated with the sand dunes at the southeast end and with the bedrock-drift complex east and west of Whitefish River. Sb pure is also associated with the sand dunes in the southeast as well as in association with the extensive semi-treed/treed bog wetland complexes located throughout the site. Most of these forest communities were re-classified as treed bog depending on the site class and/or stand stocking. Sb dominant conifer communities are also associated with the wetland complex. Some of the stands were re-classified as conifer swamps based on standard forest units and ultimately stand composition. Other forest communities are cedar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and trembling aspen dominated. Of the 25 forest communities present, 9 accounted for <1% of the total area. Some of these were a result of slivering from vectored boundaries

¹ Conifer stands are defined as follows: pure conifer stands contain 100% of a conifer trees in the canopy; dominant conifer stands contain less than 10% cover of hardwoods in the main canopy and predominant conifer stands contain less than 20% cover of hardwoods in the main canopy. Similarly hardwood stands may contain no conifer in canopy (pure hardwood), less than 10% conifer (dominant hardwood) or less than 20% conifer cover (predominant hardwood) (modified after Taylor et al 2000).

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and/or two different interpretations of a stand from two different Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) holders as this CR straddles two forest management units; the Nighthawk and the Timiskaming. A Po hardwood mixed stand west of Argyle Lake situated on an esker ridge was observed to be dominated by jack pine instead. Highest stocking (Map 2b) occurred in the southeast half, especially those associated with Pj dominated stands. Lower stocking occurred in the northwest half, in and around the wetland complex. Ages (Map 2c, Appendix 2) ranged from 15 years in White Birch (Bw) pure and Sb pure stands to 165 years for some Ce dominant stands. Many of these pure stands are barren-and-scattered (<30% stocking) and were automatically given no age during the Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) process. These stands are most likely much older and some of the Sb pure stands are treed bogs with some old trees. Many of the stands in association with the wetland complex at the southeast side are in the 60-89 age group and this is related to the fire disturbance that occurred in the area in 1935 (Appendix 1- Fire Disturbance). Recent depletions are not accounted for in the age analysis.

Old growth (Map 5), based on Bridge et al (2000) criteria and standard forest units (SFU), were found in the majority of the cedar (Ce) dominated stands and many of the tamarack and black spruce stands in association with the treed muskeg areas. Two stands southwest of Tomfox Lake were candidate old growth but they have been recently harvested. Many more of the forest communities around the treed muskeg areas are probably old growth and older than reported in the FRI (Burkhardt, Longyear, King, 2002). Only ground-truthing would verify this assumption.

The forest communities are redefined as Standard Forest Units (SFU's). Northeastern Region SFUs are used in forest management planning to more effectively describe the forest canopy. After treed muskeg, the site is dominated by SB1 (black spruce lowland (17.2% of the total area)), PJ1 (pure jack pine (11.1%)), SP1 (upland spruce (8.2%)) and BW1 (birch and poplar (8.1%)). Of the 14 SFU's, only 2 were less than 1% in total area. SB1 incorporated most of the Sb dominated stands except those that contained tamarack and cedar which then became LC1 (Lowland conifer) or black spruce site class 4 which became BOG. PJ1 (pure jack pine) incorporated the majority of the Pj dominated stands and were associated with sand dunes or bedrock-drift complex. Other SFU's include MW2 (spruce fir mixed), MW1 (jack pine mixed), PO1 (poplar), PJ2 (jack pine mixed with spruce) and SF1 (upland spruce and fir).

Wetlands² (FRI) account for almost 1/3 of the total area, the largest being treed muskeg which is composed of semi-treed bog and treed bog and a complex of meadow marsh, shore fen and treed fen at the south end (Map 3b). Wetlands actually account for more since many forest communities can be classified as treed bog, treed fen and conifer swamps. Meadow marshes and shore fens (graminoid, low shrub, tall shrub) can be found on creeks with the occasional

² Wetlands were classified after Arnup et al. 1999 and Harris et al 1996.

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open water marsh. Whitefish River also contains poor fens. Open bogs could be found around some lakes (Burkhardt 2003).

The extreme north end of the conservation reserve is located in the tertiary watersheds of 4MD and 4LA of the Moose River major basin and the rest of the site in tertiary watershed 2JD of the Ottawa River major basin (OMNR 2002). All the waterbodies in the area are clear and dark in colour. Headwaters are abundant in the area including several creeks to McCollum Creek and Ashley Lake system and several systems feeding Whitefish River.

5.0.2 Quality of Representation

The quality of the representation or the current characteristics of the natural features found within the conservation reserve are as important as the overall representative features that are being protected. A number of factors are considered in evaluating a site and they include the following criteria: diversity, condition, ecological factors, special features and current land use activities.

a) Diversity:

Diversity³ is a measure of the site's life and earth science heterogeneity. The evaluation is based on the number and range (variety) of the natural landscape features and landforms for earth science values and the relative richness and evenness of the site's life science components. Based on the analysis done by Ontario Parks (2003), there are 32 landform:vegetation (L:V) combinations, of which 13 account for <1% of the total area. Forest reserves were removed from this analysis. The largest combinations were mixed coniferous forest on bedrock (19.89% of the total area), sparse coniferous forest on bedrock (9.77%) and dense coniferous forest on bedrock (9.18%). With SFU's and Kristjansson's different interpretation of the landforms, the diversity rating⁴ is expected to be medium to high. There are 14 SFU's (2 account for <1% of the total area) and approximately 6 different landform types. Examples of L:V's include SB1 and PJ1 on parabolic sand dunes (unit 7), PO1 on esker (unit 4), PJ1, MW2, BW1 on bedrock-drift complex (unit 2) and BOG on organic deposits (unit 9). Once a digitized version of the landform interpretation is available, a complex analysis will be conducted.

Besides SFU's, development stages will add to the diversity. All of the SFU's (except for MW1) are represented by immature and mature forest communities with some old growth in SB1, SP1 and LC1. Wetlands also add to the diversity. The 3 FRI wetlands are represented by shore fens, meadow marsh, semi-treed

³ Diversity rating, developed by John Thompson & Jake Noordhof (2003), is based on the size of the conservation reserve versus the number of landforms:vegetation (SFU/HU) combinations. For CR's <500 ha, high diversity is >25 L:V combinations, medium for >15 L:V, and low for <15 L:V. For areas 500 – 2000 ha, high is >30, medium >20 and low <20. For areas >2000 ha, high >35, medium >25 and low <25 L:V combinations.

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bog, treed bog, poor fen and open water marsh. As well, some the forest communities are classified as treed fen, treed bog and conifer swamp. Dispersion is another consideration in diversity. For this conservation reserve, there is good dispersion of all of the SFU's in the northwest half but in the southeast, dispersion is low. This half is predominantly represented by PJ1 and SB1.

"Evenness"⁴ is the number of communities that control the vegetative nature of the site. If the site is equally represented by all its forest communities (SFU's) and FRI wetlands then "evenness" is considered even. For C1596, the evenness is moderately skewed towards treed muskeg (28.3% of the total area), SB1 (17.2%) and PJ1 (11.1%). Much of the treed muskeg is considered to be semi-treed and treed bog complex, treed bog or a complex of a variety of wetland types. Even with the split of the muskeg into separate entities, evenness would still be moderately skewed.

b) Condition:

Condition⁵ is the degree of past human and natural disturbance observed or recorded for the site. For this conservation reserve, the condition rating is high. Human influences are the largest disturbance. Harvesting of black spruce and jack pine has occurred in 1993 southwest of Tomfox Lake, northwest of Argyle Lake in 1998, west of Powell Lake and on the upper east boundary in 1997 and a small block southeast of Argyle Lake in 1987. Natural regeneration has resulted in shrubs, aspen and jack pine and in most blocks, full size white birch are remaining. Roads and trails are the next dominant disturbance in the site. A couple of secondary roads (Argyle Lake Lodge Road and Argyle Lake Road) run through the center of the southeast half and east of McWilliams Lake. Tertiary trails run through the north end, particularly over a beaver dam south of East Night Hawk Lake. Also present are access trails to the harvest areas. There are several camps on the south side of Argyle Lake but that area is leased from the Crown and has been withdrawn from the conservation reserve. Opportunities for recreational activities, such as using ATV's, exist around these cottage areas and are expected to continue.

c) Ecological Factors:

Ecological factors refer to the current design of the conservation reserve as noted by its size, shape, and ability to protect core ecosystems from adjacent land use activities. Whenever possible, a site's boundaries should be created to

⁴ Evenness of the site defined as strongly skewed (top 3 communities capture $\geq 60\%$ of the site in area), moderately skewed (30-59%) or slightly skewed to even ($< 30\%$).

⁵ Rating based on the amount of area currently under some form of known disturbance. High is $> 20\%$ of the area, medium 10 to 20 %, low $< 10\%$ and pristine $< 1\%$.

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include the greatest diversity of life and earth science features to provide the maximum ecological integrity. It should be ecologically self-contained, bound by natural features and include adequate area to protect the core ecosystems from intrusive adjacent land use influences (OMNR 1992).

This site is bounded mostly by biological borders including McCollum Creek, Tomfox Lake, East Whitefish Lake and Neegeek Lake. Cultural boundaries such as Highway 566 on the south side and Argyle Lake Road were used. The rest of the boundaries are vectored. The site also contains several mining claims which may lapse in the future and potentially new areas can be assigned to the conservation reserve. The peninsula projection in Neegeek Lake, McNeil Township offers the least protection of core values. The narrowest section is approximately 200 meters wide and the area consists of many vectors (including township line). There is little protection to the forest communities if any activities were to occur adjacent to the CR if the boundaries are not properly marked. To make it more ecologically sound, the area south of Neegeek Lake to the unnamed creek with the road acting as the east boundary should be included into the CR (see Appendix 1- Ecological Considerations). There are no natural features in the north to use to replace the vectored boundary. The vectored boundary in the Argyle Creek area could be replaced using the trail and creek centerlines to Whitefish River.

Currently we do not have minimum size standards for conservation reserves under different landscape conditions. However, a minimum size standard of 2000 ha has been established for natural environment parks by Ontario Parks (OMNR 1992). This minimum standard was considered necessary to protect representative landscapes as well as allow for low intensity recreational activities. This conservation reserve has met the minimum standard at 3834 hectares. The size provides adequate protection from any intrusive influences on the core ecosystem (wetlands, black spruce, jack pine and white birch forests, etc.). The many biological boundaries limit the amount of trespassing that can occur. Without the existing trails and roads within the site, the amount of recreational activity is limited by the large wetland complexes occurring throughout.

d) Special Features:

One of the special features of this conservation reserve is the excellent example of parabolic sand dunes with its associating black spruce and/or jack pine forest communities and the surrounding wetlands, usually semi-treed bog and/or treed bog. Another special feature is the good representation of the different forest communities. Only white and red pine and tolerant hardwood stands are mixing from the site.

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e) Current Land Use Activities

Current activities include fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, hunting, trapping, ATV use, and potentially snowmobiling. This area is also being heavily utilized by a commercial tourist establishment on the South side of Argyle Lake.

5.0.3 Summary

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is a locally significant area represented by treed muskeg (28.3% of the total area) and lowland black spruce (17.2%). Wetlands account for nearly 1/3 of the total area according to the FRI but actually cover a greater area than this as many forest communities can be classified as treed bog, treed fen and conifer swamps. A total of 32 landform:vegetation combinations were determined.

The most sensitive feature of the site would be the treed muskeg areas, particularly to motorized vehicles. The many biological boundaries protect much of the conservation reserve from any intrusive influences such as harvesting, road construction and gravel extraction.

5.0.4 Natural Heritage Representative Features

This site is characterized by areas of treed muskeg with stands of jack pine dominant conifer associated with the sand dunes and the bedrock-drift complex; pure black spruce associated with the sand dunes and the semi-treed/treed bog wetland complexes; and black spruce dominant conifer found within the wetland complex. The landform is characterized by flat to gently rolling, glacial clay and sandplain with locally extensive peatlands and wetlands, broken throughout by glacial features such as moraines, eskers with Canadian Shield exposure. The forest climate type is mid-humid, mid-boreal (Poser 1992; Noble 1983).

Landform – Vegetation (LV) Type

Landform	Vegetation
This table not yet completed by Regional Office.	

Table 3: Vegetation Types

5.0.5 Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Data

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- Dominant species, wetlands, and depleted areas
- See Forest Communities Map (Map 2a, Appendix #8)

5.1 Social/Economic Interest in Area

5.1.1 Linkage to Local Communities:

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is a 3834 ha parcel of Crown land that is situated approximately 70 km southwest from the Town of Kirkland Lake and 18 km west of the Town of Matachewan. This site is found within Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle and Bannockburn Townships in the Districts of Kirkland Lake and Timmins (Locator Map, Appendix #7).

Current uses include fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, hunting, trapping, ATV use, and snowmobiling. Potential recreational activities could include non-consumptive uses such as bird watching, photography or nature study.

5.1.2 Heritage Estate Contributions

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve contributes to the province's parks and protected areas system through its regulation, representation and the long-term management of natural heritage values. By allocating these lands to the Parks and Protected Areas System, the province has ensured a certain level of permanence by distinguishing the site and its values from the broader general use or more extensively managed landscape. In addition, its natural features are, and will be available for present and future generations to enjoy and explore.

5.1.3 Aboriginal Groups

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve falls within the Matachewan and Temagami First Nations and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai Aboriginal Community's identified notification area.

Temagami First Nations and Teme-Augama Anishnabai Aboriginal Community requested that draft copies of this SCI were simply mailed to them. This was done and they were given more than 30 days to provide comments. To date no comments have been received.

MNR staff met with Matachewan First Nations to present this draft SCI and to request their input to this document. A second meeting was scheduled where members of council and the community had the opportunity to voice opinions and influence wording and content of this SCI.

5.1.4 Mining Interests

There are two current mining leases (L737273 & L737274) within the conservation reserve (shown as Forest Reserves). Mining and surface rights have been withdrawn from staking within the conservation reserve's boundaries under the Mining Act (RSO 1990 Chapter M.14). Access to these claims, should it become necessary, will be considered through a Test of Compatibility.

5.1.5 Forest and Fire Management History

This conservation reserve has a widely varied age range (Appendix 8, Map 2c). The most prominent age group ranges from 60-89 years. This is especially true for the south-eastern portion of the reserve which burnt in the 1935 fire (Appendix 8, Fire Map). A section in the middle of the reserve which is shown on the Age Distribution, Stocking Distribution, Forest Communities, SFUs, Values, and Ecological Considerations Maps (Appendix 8) as a 318 ha depletion caused by harvesting is actually of unknown origin and was likely caused by disease or insects.

A 113 ha area along the southern edge of the CR was harvested in 1997, as were two small harvests equaling 80ha in the south-eastern most portion of the CR. In 1998, a 204 ha harvest took place just north of this. A 206 ha harvest occurred in 2000 west of Argyle lake, most of which fell outside of the Conservation Reserve. Also in 2000 there was a 465 ha harvest just east of the vectored boundary north of Tomfox Lake.

5.2 Natural Heritage Stewardship

Based on the analysis done by Ontario Parks (2003), there are 32 landform:vegetation (L:V) combinations, of which 13 account for <1% of the total area. Forest reserves were removed from this analysis. There are 14 SFU's (2 account for <1% of the total area) and approximately 6 different landform types. With SFU's and Kristjansson's (2004) interpretation of the landforms, the diversity rating is expected to be medium to high. Examples of L:V's include SB1 and PJ1 on parabolic sand dunes (unit 7), PO1 on esker (unit 4), PJ1, MW2, BW1 on bedrock-drift complex (unit 2) and BOG on organic deposits (unit 9). Kristjansson's interpretation and a L:V map and table are pending.

5.3 Fish and Wildlife

Argyle Lake contains northern pike, small mouth bass and walleye. The most recent data on the lake is from 1974 before the lodge was built on the lake. At the time Argyle Lake was listed as a self sustaining warm water fishery. The current status of the fishery is unknown.

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Ashley Lake and Powell Lake both border site C1596 and provide an opportunity for fishing. Both are listed as warm water fisheries with walleye, northern pike, yellow perch and whitefish. The Whitefish River runs through the site and contains a self-reproducing population of brook trout. The northern section of the river near Nighthawk Lake in the Timmins District contains provincially significant wetlands and is home to a number of fish species. The river is thought to contain migration and spawning areas for pike. Nighthawk Lake contains sauger, walleye, perch, cisco, white sucker and whitefish and it is thought some of these species may also be found in the river. A survey of the Whitefish River would be beneficial to this and future documents pertaining to the site. Further assessment and management will continue under the Kirkland Lake District, Elk Lake/Matheson Area Supervisor.

The main recreation activity in C1596 is hunting and fishing. There is a lodge south of Argyle Lake, on patent land, which is surrounded by the conservation reserve. The lodge is a hunting and fishing lodge that specializes in large mammal hunting. Moose were observed within the site during aerial reconnaissance and evidence of both moose and bear were observed during field visits (Telford, 2004). Bear baiting was evident on many of the trails found within the conservation reserve. The area contains two bear management areas.

5.4 Cultural Heritage Stewardship

To date, little is known regarding the cultural values of the Conservation Reserve as a detailed assessment of cultural resources has not been carried out.

5.5 Land Use/Existing Development

This conservation reserve is situated entirely on Crown land and is unencumbered by any patented land, land use permits, or leases. It does, however, overlap three mining claims, (737273, 737274 & 1167177) which have been designated as forest reserves.

A forest reserve is a land use designation (LUS 7.2.3) applied to areas that were initially identified for inclusion in the conservation reserve (CR) but were subsequent detailed examination determined that there were existing mining leases or claims.

Mining and surface rights have been withdrawn from staking within the conservation reserve boundaries under the Mining Act (RSO 1990 Chapter M.14). Therefore, no new claims can be staked within the CR boundary. The intent is that the forest reserve (FR) will be added to the CR if the claim or lease is retired through normal process.

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Policies for FR's are similar to the policies for new CR's, except that mining, and related access, is allowed in a forest reserve.

5.6 Commercial Land Use

Present commercial use activities overlapping the site include two Bear Management Areas (KL-29-032 & KL-29-034) and two traplines (KL033, & KL079) Map 3A, Appendix 8).

5.7 Tourism/Recreation Use/Opportunities

Some of the features within the site associated with possible recreational use include water bodies, large mammals, trails or routes, beaches, Eolian sand dunes and aquatic flora and fauna. Existing recreational uses in this site and immediately surrounding the site include trapping, hunting, canoeing, camping, swimming, ATV use, fishing and snowmobiling. There is also potential for activities such as bird watching and nature study.

For a more detailed report and summary of the recreational use and potential, refer to the Recreational Inventory Check-sheet (Appendix 3).

5.8 Client Services

Currently, visitor services are limited to responding to inquiries about access, natural heritage features and boundaries. No formal information or interpretive facilities currently exist within the conservation reserve. Other customer services available through the Kirkland Lake District office include providing clients with maps, fact sheets, and other information gathered on the area, such as the earth/life sciences and recreational inventory work.

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Fig 2.0 – Private island on Argyle Lake

MANGEMENT GUIDELINES

6.1 Management Planning Strategies

The land use intent outlined in the *OLL LUS* (MNR, 1999) provides context and direction to land use, resource management, and operational planning activities on Crown Land in the planning area and within OLL site boundaries. Commitments identified in the *OLL LUS* and current legislation (Policy 3.03.05 *PLA*) forms the basis for land use within the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve. Management strategies for these uses must consider the short and long-term objectives for the conservation reserve. For up to date information on permitted uses refer to the Crown Land Use Atlas (MNR, 2002) (Appendix 6).

Proposed new uses and development will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. A Test of Compatibility, (Procedural Guideline B – Land Uses (Appendix 4)) must be completed before proposals can be accepted. In all cases, ensuring that the natural values of the conservation reserve are not negatively affected by current and future activities will be the priority. Therefore any application for new specific uses will be carefully studied and reviewed.

6.1.1 Forest Reserves

Under the *OLL LUS*, mining and related access will be allowed in a forest reserve. For those activities that could negatively influence the natural heritage values within the FR and/or the CR, the district will work with the proponent to identify and mitigate potential mining or natural heritage concerns. Mining will not occur in any portion of the regulated conservation reserve boundary.

6.2 “State of the Resource” Management Strategies

The development of this SCI and the long term management and protection of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve will be under the direction of the MNR’s Kirkland Lake District, Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor. The following management strategies have been created to achieve the goal and objectives stated earlier in this management document.

6.2.1 Natural Heritage Stewardship

The management intent for the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is to allow for natural ecosystems, processes and features to operate undisturbed with minimal human interference while providing educational, research and recreational activities. Forest ecosystem renewal will only be entertained via a separate vegetation management plan. As part of any future vegetation management plan the site and its Site EcoDistrict will be re-evaluated with

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respect to their known landform/vegetation features to determine if the previously harvested areas could contribute additional landform/vegetation values to the Site EcoDistrict.

In addition, the vegetation management plan will need to determine but not be limited to:

- the restoration ecology objectives (e.g. representation) for the area in context with the Site EcoDistrict;
- consider current provincial strategies (e.g. white pine);
- consider larger long-term conservation reserve (e.g. recreational objectives) and possibly landscape objectives (e.g. contributions to landscape wildlife objectives).

Fire is recognized as an essential process fundamental to the ecological integrity of conservation reserves. In accordance with existing Conservation Reserve Policy and the Forest Fire Management Strategy for Ontario, forest fire protection will be carried out as on surrounding lands.

Whenever feasible the MNR fire program will endeavor to use “light hand on the land” techniques, which do not unduly disturb the landscape, in this conservation reserve. Examples of light hand on the land techniques may include limiting the use of heavy equipment, utilizing high water bomber drops, non use of foaming agents, or limiting the number of trees felled during the fire response efforts.

Opportunities for prescribed burning to achieve/emulate ecological or resource management objectives may be considered. These management objectives will be developed with public consultation prior to any prescribed burning, and reflected in this document, which provides management direction for this conservation reserve. Plans for any prescribed burning will be developed in accordance with the MNR Prescribed Burn Planning Manual, and the Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (approval pending).

Defining compatible uses, enforcing regulations and monitoring and mitigating issues will protect all earth and life science features. Industrial activities such as commercial timber harvest and new hydro generation will not be permitted within the conservation reserve. Permits for fuel-wood will not be issued. New energy transmission, communication and transportation corridors or construction of facilities are not permitted within the boundaries of the conservation reserve. Such structures negatively impact the quality of the representative features that require protection. Alternatives should be reviewed via larger landscape planning processes. Other activities that do not pass a Test of Compatibility will be prohibited (MNR Policy 3.03.05, 1997).

The introduction of exotic and/or invasive species will not be permitted. Programs may be developed to control forest insects and diseases where they threaten

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significant heritage, aesthetic, or economic values. Where control is desirable, it will be directed as narrowly as possible to the specific insect or disease. Biological or non-intrusive solutions should be applied whenever possible.

The collection/removal of vegetation and parts thereof will not be permitted; however, subject to a Test of Compatibility, the Area Supervisor may authorize such activities for purposes of rehabilitating degraded sites within the reserve, collecting seeds for maintaining genetic stock and/or for inventory or research purposes.

MNR will provide leadership and direction for maintaining the integrity of this site as a heritage estate. To ensure MNR protection objectives are fully met within the conservation reserve, activities on the surrounding landscape must consider the site's objectives and heritage values. Research, education and interpretation will be encouraged to provide a better understanding of the management and protection of the natural heritage values and will be fostered through local and regional natural heritage programs, initiatives and partnerships.

The conservation reserve will be managed by allowing natural ecosystems, processes, and features to function normally, with minimal human interference.

6.2.2 Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife resources will continue to be managed in accordance with specific policies and regulations defined by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act and the Kirkland Lake District, Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor. The final decision to allow fish stocking in the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve lies with the approval of the Kirkland Lake District Manager.

6.2.3 Cultural Heritage

When possible, the Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation in identifying archaeological sites to be protected. To more fully manage and protect sites, the development of field surveys would be required.

Development, research and education proposals may be considered in accordance with the Test of Compatibility and *Conserving a Future for our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario*, Section 3 (OMC, 1997).

6.2.4 Land Use and Development

The sale of lands within the conservation reserve is not permitted as per the *OLL LUS* (MNR, 1999). Existing authorized trails can continue to be used and

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maintained, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New trails will only be allowed if a Test of Compatibility is passed. Any new trail development will require an amendment to the SCI. The cutting of trees for non-commercial purposes (e.g. fuelwood) is not permitted except as required for approved development activity (e.g. trail, viewing site, etc.). Existing roads may continue but new roads will not be permitted except when necessary for resource extraction. These roads will be permitted under the Class Environmental Assessment Act (Ontario Parks, 2004).

There are no other forms of tenure in the conservation reserve other than legal agreements with registered trappers, and bear management area operators. The construction of new trap cabins will not be permitted; however, existing cabins will be allowed to continue (LUS MNR, 1999).

Traditional uses within the conservation reserve will continue to be permitted; however, the goal will be to resolve conflicts regarding incompatibility between uses and to ensure that identified values are adequately protected.

6.2.5 Commercial Use

All existing commercial resource use activities (i.e. trapping, baitfish harvesting, fishing and wild rice harvesting) are permitted to continue and new uses (with the exception of commercial bear hunting) may be introduced, subject to protection of the conservation reserve's natural heritage values (i.e. test of compatibility).

Commercial bear hunting (within BMA) operations may continue and the transfer of existing licenses is allowed, providing the activity has been licensed/permitted since January 01, 1992. Licenses to provide Bear Hunting Services will not be issued in areas where issuance has not occurred since January 01, 1992.

Existing commercial fur harvesting operations are permitted to continue. New operations may be considered subject to a Test of Compatibility.

6.2.6 Aboriginal Interests

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is within the Matachewan and Temagami First Nation's identified area of interest and the Teme-Augama Anishnabai Aboriginal Community's identified area of interest, therefore invitations for comment and participation have been extended. Aboriginal and treaty rights will continue to be respected throughout the management of this conservation reserve. The members of the Matachewan First Nation are governed by the James Bay Treaty #9. The land encompassed by this CR is governed by the Robinson Treaty. For further details of these treaties please see Appendix 10(Treaty #9) and Appendix 11(Robinson Treaty).

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Any future proposal(s) and or decision(s) that have potential impact(s) on individual aboriginal values and or communities will involve additional consultation with the affected aboriginal groups. Neither the regulation of this conservation reserve nor the approval of this SCI will have bearing on the Matachewan, Temagami or Teme-Augama Anishnabai traditional land uses.

6.2.7 Tourism/Recreation

Most recreational activities that have traditionally been enjoyed in the area can continue provided they pose no threat to the natural ecosystems and features protected by the conservation reserve. These permitted activities include walking, hiking, wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, snow shoeing, and cross-country skiing.

Snowmobiles and All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) are permitted on existing trails and forest access roads within the Conservation Reserve. Under the *OLL LUS* (MNR, 1999), all mechanized travel is restricted to existing trails. Off-trail vehicle use is permitted for the retrieval of game only. The use of existing trails, within the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve, does not degrade the values of this site.

Existing trails for hiking, snowmobiling, ATV use, cycling, horseback riding and cross-country skiing can continue. To ensure the quality of the representation is maintained, all trails and old forest access roads (Road Access Map, Appendix 8) within the site should be identified via new technologies (i.e. GPS) to ensure a record of these features exists. New trails can be considered through a Test of Compatibility.

Finally, conflict resolution between recreational uses will be a priority. This will be achieved by adhering to the objectives of this SCI with input from relevant user groups. The level of safety and compatibility between activities will determine permitted uses (i.e. Test of Compatibility).

6.2.8 Client Services

Clients indicating their interest in the management, planning and future use of this conservation reserve will be put on a mailing list and notified of any future planning concerning the site.

Present client services such as supplying maps, fact sheets and other information will also continue. Information may be delivered from different sources; however, MNR will be the lead agency for responding to inquiries regarding access, permitted and restricted activities, values and recreation opportunities. A management agreement may be pursued with an appropriate

partner to share responsibilities for information services and the delivery of other aspects of this SCI in the future.

6.3 Specific Feature/Area/Zone Management Strategies

There are no specific management strategies for the maintenance/ protection/ enhancement of selected resources within the conservation reserve. Development of such strategies will require an amendment to the SCI.

6.4 Promote Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Reporting (IMAR), and Research

Scientific research by qualified individuals, which contributes to the knowledge of natural and cultural history, and to environmental and recreational management, will be encouraged.

Research related to the study of natural processes will be encouraged provided it does not harm the values of the reserve. The Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor or District Manager may approve the removal of any natural or cultural specimen by qualified researchers. All such materials removed remain the property of the Ministry of Natural Resources. All research programs will require the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources and will be subject to Ministry policy and other legislation.

New research developments such as campsites, privies, trails or developed access points or activities will not be considered until a Test of Compatibility is conducted and the proposal is approved by the Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor or District Manager. The Test of Compatibility or Environmental Screening Process could include a review of the demand for structures or activities and may require more detailed life and/or earth science and/or cultural information and possibly a more detailed management plan.

Approved research activities and facilities will be compatible with the site's protection objective. Permanent plots or observation stations may be established to which researchers can return over time. Any site that is disturbed will be rehabilitated as closely as possible to its original state.

6.5 Implementation, and Plan Review Strategies

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve SCI will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and as required.

Implementation of the SCI and management of the reserve are the responsibility of the Elk Lake - Matheson Area Supervisor. Partnerships may be pursued to address management needs.

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If changes in management direction are needed at any time, the significance of the changes will be evaluated. Minor changes that do not alter the overall protection objectives may be considered and approved by the District Manager without further public consultation and the plan will be amended accordingly. In assessing major changes, the need for a more detailed Resource Management Plan will first be considered. Where a Resource Management Plan is not considered necessary or feasible, a major amendment to this SCI may be considered with public consultation. The Regional Director must approve major amendments.

6.6 Marketing Strategies

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve will be marketed as a representative natural area having Earth and Life Science values, as well as certain recreational values. Marketing efforts to increase use are not a priority and will be kept to a minimum.

6.7 Boundary Identification

There is no stated policy to mark the boundaries of a Conservation Reserve. Local management discretion can be used to determine where boundary marking may be appropriate. In order for restrictions to be enforceable, signs must be placed in accordance with the Trespass to Property Act or subsection 28 (1) of the Public Lands Act to advise against any recreational activities.

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Fig 3.0 – North of Robertson Lake facing South

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Appendix 1
Public Consultation Summary

SCI Public Consultation Summary (C1596)

Date Received	Client	Comment	Action Taken	Date Responded
Sept. 5, 2000	44	Faxed request for info on site	Called to discuss details on info required Mailed requested info	Sept. 7 Sept. 8
March 21, 2001	56	Called requested info on site, concerned about use of recently purchased camp within this area, wanted to know permitted uses re: tourism	Sent general OLL LUS and C1596 fact sheet, added to contact list	March 22
Mar. 23, 2001	48	Asked in a letter to be added to contact list	Added	April 18
Dec. 6, 2002	52	Called and asked to be added to contact list	Added and sent notice letter regarding SCIs	Dec. 6
Jan. 12, 2005	59	Called and asked for a copy of the SCI	Sent SCIs, added to contact list	Jan. 13
Jan 19, 2005	60	Called and asked for SCI, was concerned about Geocaching in the area and it's effect on the pristine wilderness	Researched Geocaching in the area, found none, sent SCI, asked for further info on Geocaching	Jan. 20
Jan 31, 2005	61	Visited office, requested further info on CR and how it affects his trapline	Sent SCI and map clearly outlining the boundaries of his trapline and of the CR	Feb. 1

Appendix 2
Public Consultation Ad

Review of Draft Statements of Conservation Interest

C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till
C1602 Whitefish and East Whitefish Lakes Sandy Till Uplands
C1626 South Grassy Lake Outwash
C1714 MacDougal Point Peninsula

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) invites you to review the draft Statements of Conservation Interest (SCI) for the Whitefish River Sandy Till, Whitefish and East Whitefish Lakes Sandy Till Uplands, South Grassy Lake Outwash and MacDougal Point Peninsula Conservation Reserves. Copies of these draft documents will be available for review at the Kirkland Lake District MNR office until February 21st, 2005.

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is situated 18 km northwest of the town of Matachewan. This Conservation Reserve is located within the townships of Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle and Bannockburn and is 3,399 hectares in size. The Whitefish and East Whitefish Lakes Sandy Till Uplands Conservation Reserve is situated 20 km north of Matachewan and approximately 65 km west of the town of Kirkland Lake. This Conservation Reserve is located within Robertson, Baden, Sheba, Alma and Michie townships and is 9,353 hectares in size. The South Grassy Lake Outwash Conservation Reserve is found 17 km southeast of Kirkland Lake. This Conservation Reserve is located within McElroy and Hearst Townships and is 425 hectares in size. The MacDougal Point Peninsula Conservation Reserve is located 65 km north of Kirkland Lake and 45 km east of Iroquois Falls, in Rand, Frecheville and Stoughton townships. This Conservation Reserve is 6,035 hectares in size.

The Statements of Conservation Interest identify area values and provide direction on resource management activity and appropriate land uses. As conservation reserves, commercial activities such as forest harvesting, mining and hydroelectric power development are prohibited from occurring within the protected area. The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is collecting comments and information regarding the draft Statements of Conservation Interest under the authority of the *Public Lands Act (1990)* to assist in making decisions and determining future public consultation needs. Comments and opinions will be kept on file for use during the plan's operating period and may be included in the study documentation, which is made available for public review.

Under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (1987)* personal information will remain confidential unless prior consent is obtained. However, this information may be used by the Ministry of Natural Resources to seek public input on the other resource management surveys and projects. For further information on this Act, please contact **Shaun Walker at (705) 568-3231**.

If you would like additional information or would like to supply background information or viewpoints to be considered by the planning team, please contact:

Jessy Malone or Jody Bissett
Land Use Planners
Ministry of Natural Resources
Kirkland Lake District
P.O. Box 910, 10 Government Road East
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 3K4
Tel: (705) 568-3253
Fax: (705) 568-3200

Comments will be accepted until February, 21st, 2005
Renseignement en français: (705) 568-3222



Appendix 3
Recreational Inventory Checksheet

RECREATION INVENTORY REPORT -

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve C1596

January 15, 2004



Prepared For: OMNR, Northeast Region

**Jennifer Telford
Kirkland Lake District, OMNR**

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INTRODUCTION

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is located in north eastern Ontario approximately 70 kilometres from the Town of Kirkland Lake.

Conservation Reserves identified in Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (LUS) were given interim protection and the intention is to have all of the sites formally regulated under the Public Lands Act by 2004. The process to regulate the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is currently underway, and regulation is expected in the spring of 2004.

In addition to the regulation process, a number of inventories, including a Recreation Inventory Report, are being conducted in the Living Legacy sites. Recreation inventories are particularly important to the OLL planning process, as one of the major objectives of the LUS is to ensure that a broad range of natural resource-based recreation opportunities are provided for. As a result the Ontario's Living Legacy Guidelines for Recreation Assessment were developed. Under the guidelines all inventories are guided by four basic objectives:











- Identify landforms and features, which are or may be used for recreation.
- Identify the range of settings that the protected area is able to provide.
- Identify all known existing recreational activities.
- Identify all means by which the protected area can be accessed.

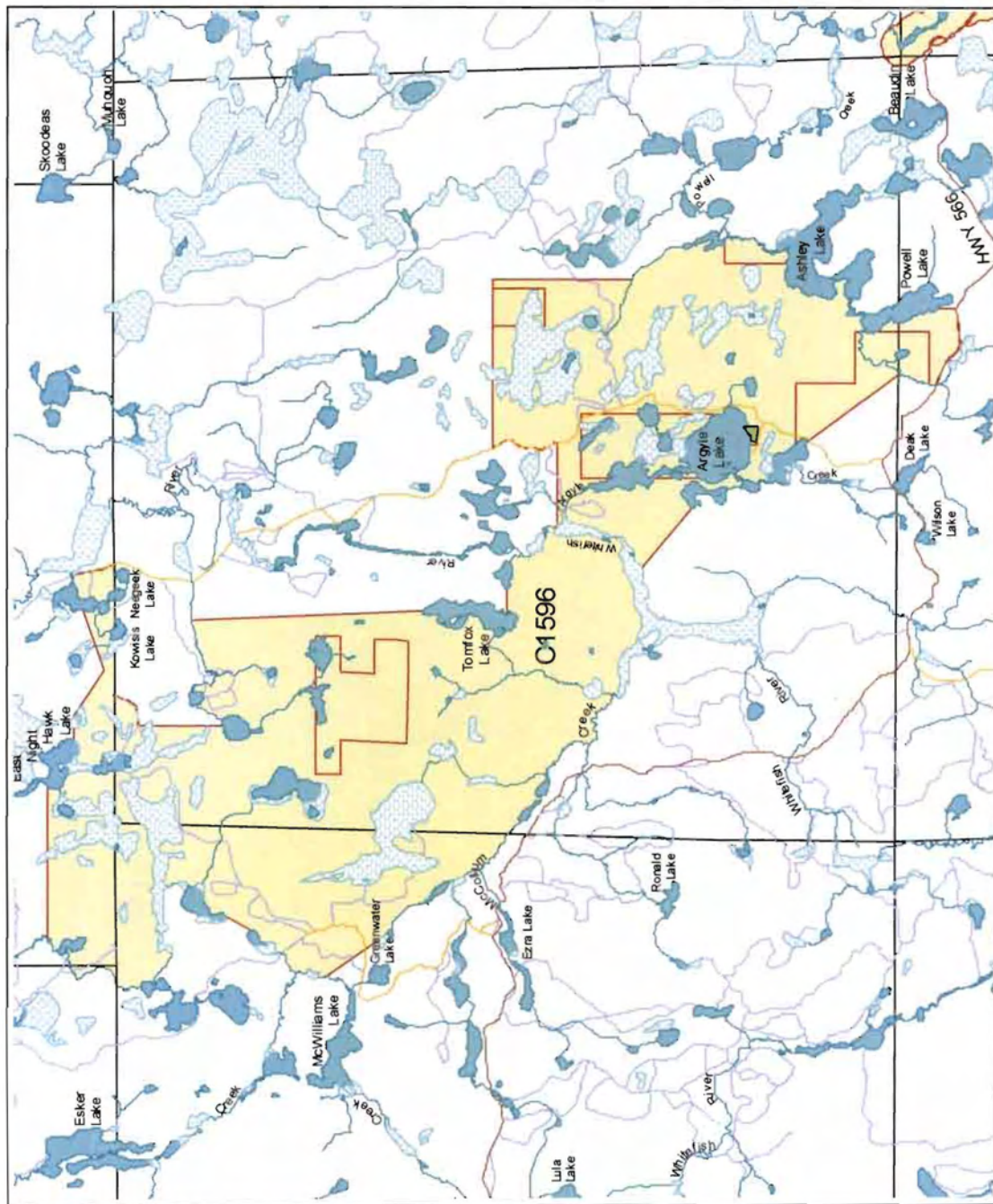
The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve Inventory was influenced by the four basic objectives but it also attempts to evaluate the impact of humans in the site.

Figure 1

**WHITEFISH RIVER
SANDY TILL
Conservation Reserve
C1596**

Map Overview

- Legend**
-  OLL Sites
 -  Township Boundary
 -  Lakes
 -  Wetlands
 -  Streams & Rivers
 -  Roads
 -  Primary
 -  Secondary
 -  Tertiary
 -  Recreation Camp



10 Kilometers

Scale 1 : 100,000



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.
Designed and produced by: Jennifer Telford
Resource Manager, Ministry of Natural Resources
Projection: UTM, NAD 83, Meters, Zone 17
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3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 General Setting:

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is located in Argyle, Hincks, Bannockburn and McNeil townships. The site is primarily in the Kirkland Lake District with part of the west and north of the site being in the Timmins District. The Kirkland Lake District has the lead role in the regulation process. The conservation reserve covers an area of 3516 hectares. The nearest community is the Town of Matachewan approximately 20 kilometres to the east of the conservation reserve.

A few other protected areas are within close proximity to the site. These areas are all Ontario Living Legacy Sites. The Mistinikon Lake Uplands and Dunmore Township Balsam Fir Outwash Deposit Conservation Reserves have already been regulated and the Whitefish and East Whitefish Lakes Sandy Till Uplands Conservation Reserve will be regulated at the same time as this site. The Montreal River Provincial Park is also nearby and was regulated in 2002.

3.2 Cultural Values:

Little is known about the cultural values of the conservation reserve. The Matachewan First Nation has an interest in the land because it is in their traditional land use area.

3.3 Life Science Values:

The life science evaluation for this site has not yet been completed. Tree species observed in the site during field visits include black spruce, white birch, jack pine and poplar. The site also contains old growth cedar as well as old growth black spruce and poplar (OLL Factsheet, 2002).

3.4 Earth Science Values:

The earth science evaluation for this site is not yet complete. Early information suggests the site is strongly broken deep and shallow sandy till with relief and bare bedrock.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary resources were used to gather information for this recreation inventory report. Primary research consisted of field site visits and discussions with district staff. Secondary research was done prior to field visits.

Table 1: Summary of Information Sources

Primary Research	Secondary Research
• One ground visit (July 29, 2003)	• Internal OLL documents
• Aerial visit (September 24, 2003)	• OBM and OLL Maps
• Contact with District staff	• Air Photos

The ground visit was a day in length and covered as much of the site as possible. The ground visit was made with a four-wheel drive truck and ATV's. Most of the travel done within the Conservation Reserve was by ATV. Land routes and road access were documented with a GPS unit and digital photographs were taken of interesting features. Water routes were not explored due to lack of access to most lakes or the inability to transport any form of water craft into the site.

Information gathered from the site visit was then used to complete the recreation checklist (Appendix A). The checklist was completed in accordance with the *Ontario's Living Legacy Guidelines for Recreation Resource Assessment, Version 3 – May, 2002* and data was entered into the Microsoft Access form provided. A map of the site was created using the site access information gathered from the GPS unit.

5.0 RECREATION FEATURES

Recreation features are biophysical or cultural attributes that may be able to support recreational activity. A total of six features were recorded and ranked according to their recreational value and importance in the Recreation Inventory Checklist (Appendix A). Listed features have a corresponding code and are classified under a specific category according to the *Ontario's Living Legacy Guidelines for Recreation Resource Assessment, Version 3 – May, 2002*. The following sections provide more detail on each of the features.

5.1 Land Routes (T03) – Trails or Routes

Access to the site is through the road to Argyle Lake Lodge. Beyond the lodge the road turns into ATV trails and is not passable by truck. There are numerous trails within the conservation reserve. The trails are used by the lodge during hunting season. It is believed the trails may also be used in the winter for snowmobiling but this has not been confirmed.

5.2 Large Land Mammals (W03) – Wildlife:

The site contains moose and black bear. Moose were observed within the site during aerial visits and evidence of both moose and bear were observed during field visits. Moose and black bear tracks were observed on trails in the site. The site contains two Bear Management Areas and District staff is aware of both moose and bear hunting in the area.

5.3 Sport Fish (A01) – Aquatic Flora and Fauna:

Argyle Lake contains northern pike and walleye. The most recent data on the lake is from 1974 before the lodge was built on the lake. At the time Argyle Lake was listed as a self sustaining warm water fishery. The fishery may be depressed now due to over fishing from the lodge. Further analysis of the lake is recommended to determine the current state of the fishery. Ashley Lake and Powell Lake both border site C1596 and provide an opportunity for fishing. Both are listed as warm water fisheries with walleye, northern pike, yellow perch and whitefish. The Whitefish River runs through the site. The northern section of the river near Nighthawk Lake in the Timmins District contains provincially significant wetlands and is home to a number of fish species. The river is thought to contain migration and spawning areas for pike. Nighthawk Lake contains sauger, walleye, perch, cisco, white sucker and whitefish and it is thought some of these species may also be found in the river. An analysis of the Whitefish River within the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve would be beneficial to this and future documents pertaining to the site.

5.4 Waterbodies (M00) – Waterbodies:

As mentioned above there are a number of lakes within the conservation reserve. Argyle Lake has the best access due to the lodge on the lake. There are a number of smaller unnamed lakes within the conservation reserve and a few larger lakes that border it, namely Tomfox, Ashley and Powell. The Whitefish River runs through the middle of the conservation reserve at the sites narrowest section. McCollum Creek forms part of the western border of the site and is a tributary of the Whitefish River.



Figure 2: McCollum Creek (left) and Argyle lake.

5.5 Beach – General (B15) – Shores Features:

There are a few beach areas on Argyle Lake. The largest beach is part of the lodge but there are two very small beach areas adjacent to camping areas on the east side of the lake.

5.6 Wind-Caused or Eolian (J03) – Landform, Surface Material:

There are sand dunes in the northwest section of the conservation reserve. These are evident in a cutover but most likely can be found under the rest of the forest in that area.



Figure 3: Sand dunes in a clear cut in the conservation reserve.

6.0 RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The recreation activities are closely related to the recreation features. Eight activities were recorded on the Recreation Inventory Checklist when the inventory was performed. Activities were selected from a list of known recreation activities included in the *Ontario's Living Legacy Guidelines for Recreation Resource Assessment, Version 3 – May, 2002*. The activities have a corresponding code and the existing activities were differentiated from potential activities by using a capital letter in their activity code. The following eight sections provide more details on each of the activities.

6.1 Game, Large Mammal (H01) – Hunting/Trapping:

The main recreation activity in C1596 is hunting. There is a lodge on patent land surrounded by the conservation reserve. The lodge is a hunting lodge that specializes in large mammal hunting. Bear baiting was evident on many of the trails found within the conservation reserve. The area contains two bear management areas. Moose were observed in the site during aerial reconnaissance and moose and bear tracks were observed during the field visit.

6.2 ATV (T01) – Travelling:

There are many ATV trails within the conservation reserve and most of them are in good condition. At the time of the survey water levels were high and some of the trails were inundated. Most trails were still passable by ATV with only one surveyed trail having water too deep for an ATV.

6.3 Camping Activities – General (K00) – Camping:

There are a couple of camping areas in the conservation reserve on Argyle Lake. The campsites have access to the lake and they have small beach areas. There is a picnic table at one of the camping areas and both look to be used frequently throughout the summer. It is also a favourite spot of some of the district staff who can attest to the camping spots being used at least a few times each summer.

6.4 Fishing – General (F00) – Fishing:

People fish in Argyle Lake from the lodge. The current fishing pressure on the lake is not known.

6.5 Trapping (H06) – Hunting/Trapping:

The site contains two registered trap lines. There was no evidence of trap lines during the field visit but the field visit was conducted in the summer. It is not known exactly where the trap lines are located or if they are found along any of the trails surveyed during the summer.

6.6 Swimming/Bathing (B13) – Water Sports:

The beach areas on Argyle Lake appeared to be suitable places to swim from during the field visit. The lake was sandy in these areas. The lodge has a large beach and it is assumed people swim in the lake from the lodge.

6.7 Canoeing (b02) – Water Sports:

Argyle Lake is a decent size for canoeing and there are a few good sized lakes (Ashley Lake, Powell Lake) that border the site that could be canoed as well. The Whitefish River is another potential area for canoeing and the Ontario Recreational Canoeing Association has identified this site as an interest to their group due to the canoeing opportunities linked to the Whitefish River system.

6.8 Snowmobiling (d10) – Snow Sports:

The ATV trails could also be used in the winter for snowmobiling. Winter field visits would be required to confirm that there is snowmobiling within the conservation reserve.



Figure 4: Argyle Lake Road. It could be used for snowmobile access in the winter.

7.0 RECREATION FACTORS

The recreational factors provide a context for the information collected during the recreation inventory, as they are meant to provide some insight on how the site will contribute to outdoor recreation at the regional level.

7.1 Feature Significance:

Feature significance for the conservation reserve, which is a composite measure of feature scarcity and uniqueness, activity attraction capability, scenic attractiveness, and geographic significance, was rated as moderate. This designation resulted from the fact that the factors rated from high to low with most being rated as moderate.

The scarce feature in this conservation reserve is the beach areas on Argyle Lake. The beaches are quite small and appear to be unique to this lake within the site. Other lakes were encountered during the field visit but they did not have any type of beach on them.

The most unique feature is the sand dunes in the northwest of the site. Currently the earth science evaluation has not been prepared and therefore extensive information on the sand dunes is not available at this time.

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve's activity attraction capability was seen as moderate. The Argyle Lake Lodge is a draw during the

hunting season and brings a number of people into the conservation reserve. The site is a favourite spot for campers in the summer. People who are camping in the site are there because it is remote and provides them with a quiet setting for their weekend excursions.

7.2 Feature Sensitivity to Recreation Use:

The sand dunes have been chosen as the most sensitive feature to recreation use because they can be damaged by ATV's. Loosening the vegetation cover on the dunes can cause the sand to blow away. This erosion can lead to the destruction of the dune system.

7.3 Feature Sensitivity to Resource Development:

The sand dunes are also the feature most sensitive to resource development. Parts of the dunes have already been exposed from past logging in the site. The dunes in this area have lost their vegetation cover and have become more sensitive to erosion processes.

7.4 Cultural/Historic and Archaeological Features:

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve has been rated as having cultural/historic features because it is within the Matachewan First Nation's traditional use area. There is no record of any archaeological features and will be believed to be lacking in such features until further research is conducted in the site.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon completion of this first phase of recreational assessment, a series of recommendations were made. The recommendations are as follows:

8.1 Additional Research:

- Field visits should be made in the winter months to determine if the trails are used for snowmobiles.
- The exact location of all trails within the conservation reserve should be determined with a GPS unit and mapped accordingly.
- The lakes and rivers should be researched to determine what types of fisheries exist within the conservation reserve and the fishing pressure on Argyle Lake and in the rest of the site needs to be determined.
- Conduct cultural/historic and archaeological survey of the conservation reserve.

8.2 Future Management:

- Existing trails need to be mapped in order to enforce the *LUS* permitted uses with respect to new trails within OLL conservation reserves.

REFERENCES

Mulrooney, Dan. *Ontario's Living Legacy Guidelines for Recreation Resource Assessment, Version 3* – May 2002. Ontario Parks, May 2002.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. *Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (C1596) Factsheet*, September 2002.

RECREATION INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME **C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve**

MAP NAME: Raddisson Lake

NTS Number:42/A02

UTM reference: 508532

OBM Number	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	AREA (ha)	OWNERSHIP
507/5323	48 03'41"N	80 53'47"W	3,516.00	Crown

MNR REGION	MNR DISTRICT	PARK ZONE	COUNT	TOWNSHIP
Northeast	Kirkland Lake	Northeast		Argyle, Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Bannockburn

RECREATION

1. T03 - Land Routes
2. W03 - Land Mammals, Large
3. A01 - Sport Fish
4. M00 - Waterbodies, General
5. B15 - Beach, General
6. J03 - Wind Caused or Eolian
- 7.
- 8.

RECREATION

1. H01 - Game, Large Mammal
2. T01 - ATV
3. K00 - Camping Activities, General
4. F00 - Fishing, General
5. H06 - Trapping
6. B13 - Swimming
7. b02 - Canoeing
8. d10 - Snowmobiling

RECREATION	FEATURES	Rating:	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	N/A
Most Scarce Feature:	5						
Feature Scarcity:		High					
Most Unique Feature:	6						
Activity Attraction Capability:		Moderate					
Scenic Attractiveness:		Low					
Geographic Significance:		Moderate					
Feature Significance:		Moderate					
Most Sensitive Feature To Recreation	6						
Feature Sensitivity To Recreation Use:		Moderate					
Most Sensitive Feature To Resource	6						
Feature Sensitivity To Resource Development:		Moderate					
Cultural/Historic and Archaeological Features:		C					

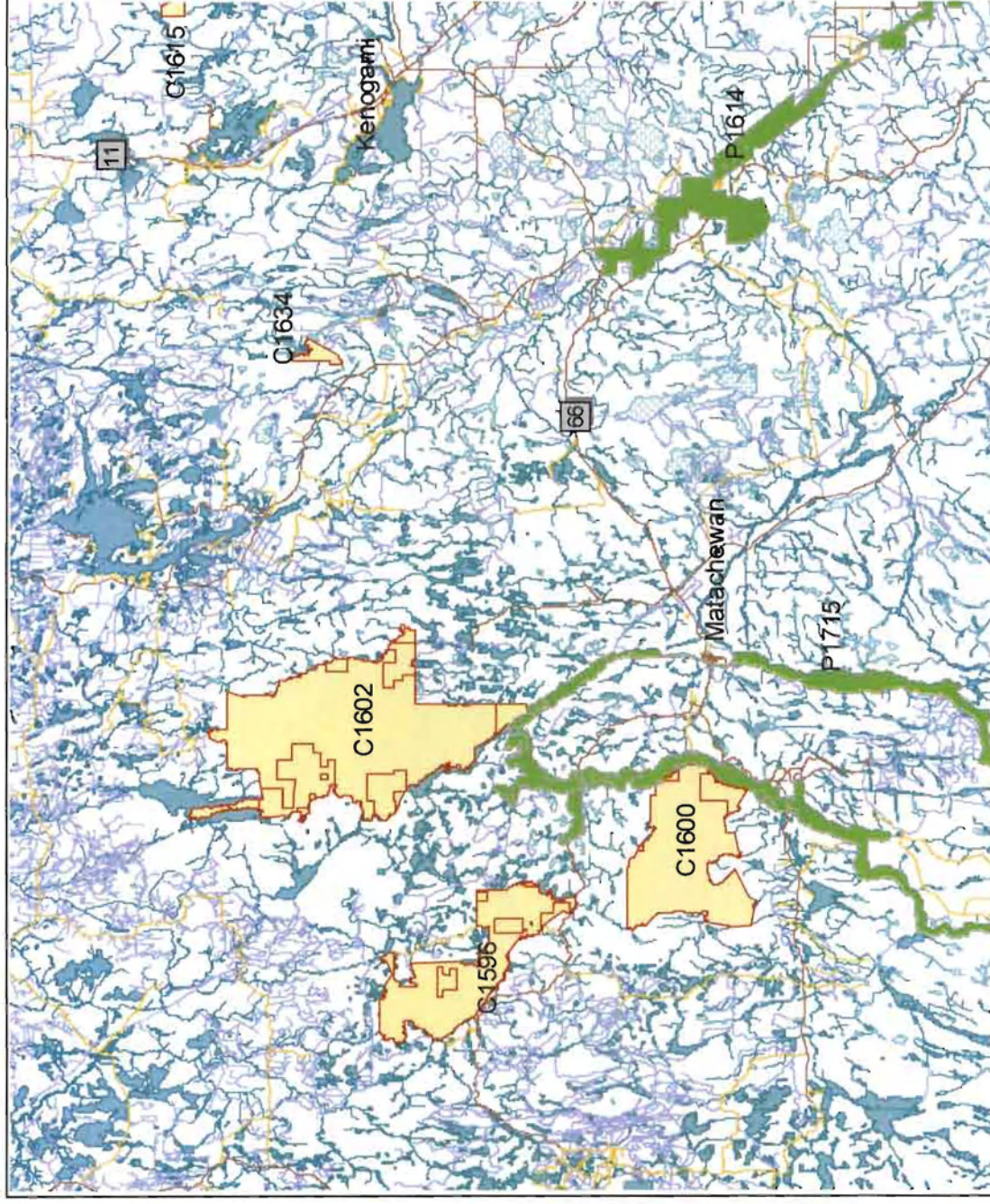
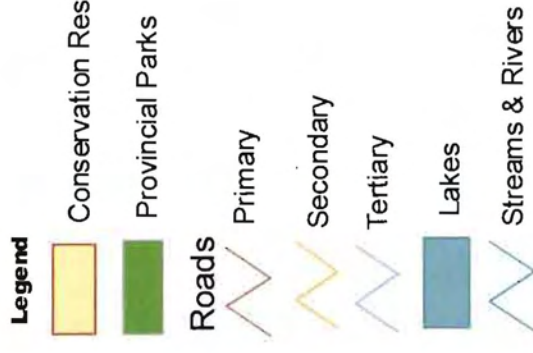
Comments: Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is located in both Timmins and Kirkland Lake MNR Districts with Kirkland Lake assuming responsibility for the site.

DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
November 5 th , 2003	Jennifer Telford

Source: Recreation Resource Inventory Standards and Procedures DRAFT REPORT, Gov. of British Columbia, Ministry of Forests Range, Recreation and Forests Practices Branch, March 1995.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Parks
300 Water Street, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 8N1

Appendix B: **Map of Ontario's Living** **Legacy Sites in The Area** **Of C1596**

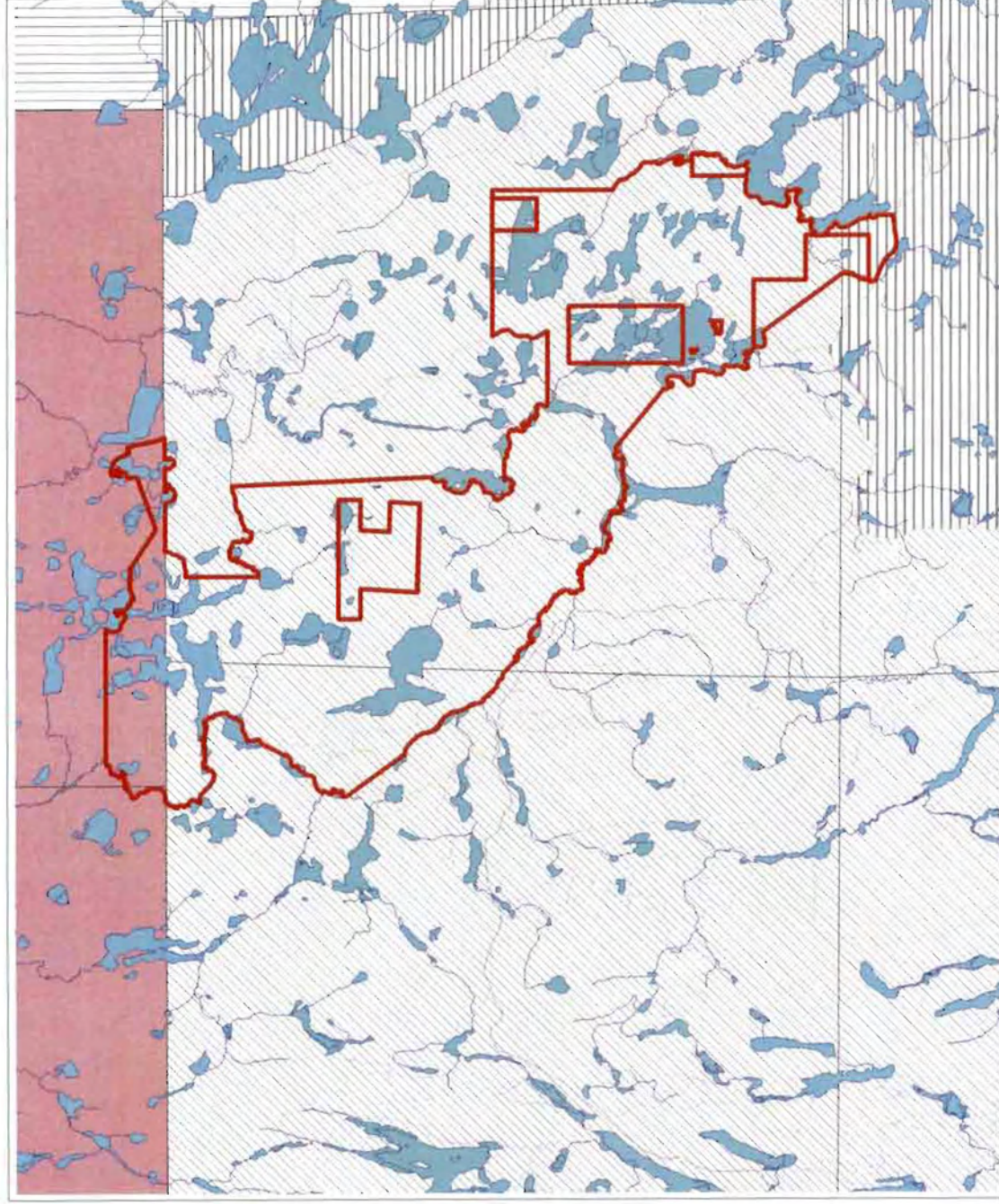


This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

Designed and produced by: Jennifer Telford
 Resource Manager, Ministry of Natural Resources.

Projection: UTM, NAD 83, Meters, Zone 17
 c. 2004 Queen's Printer for Ontario

Wildlife Management Area's in C1596



5 10 Kilometers

5

0

5

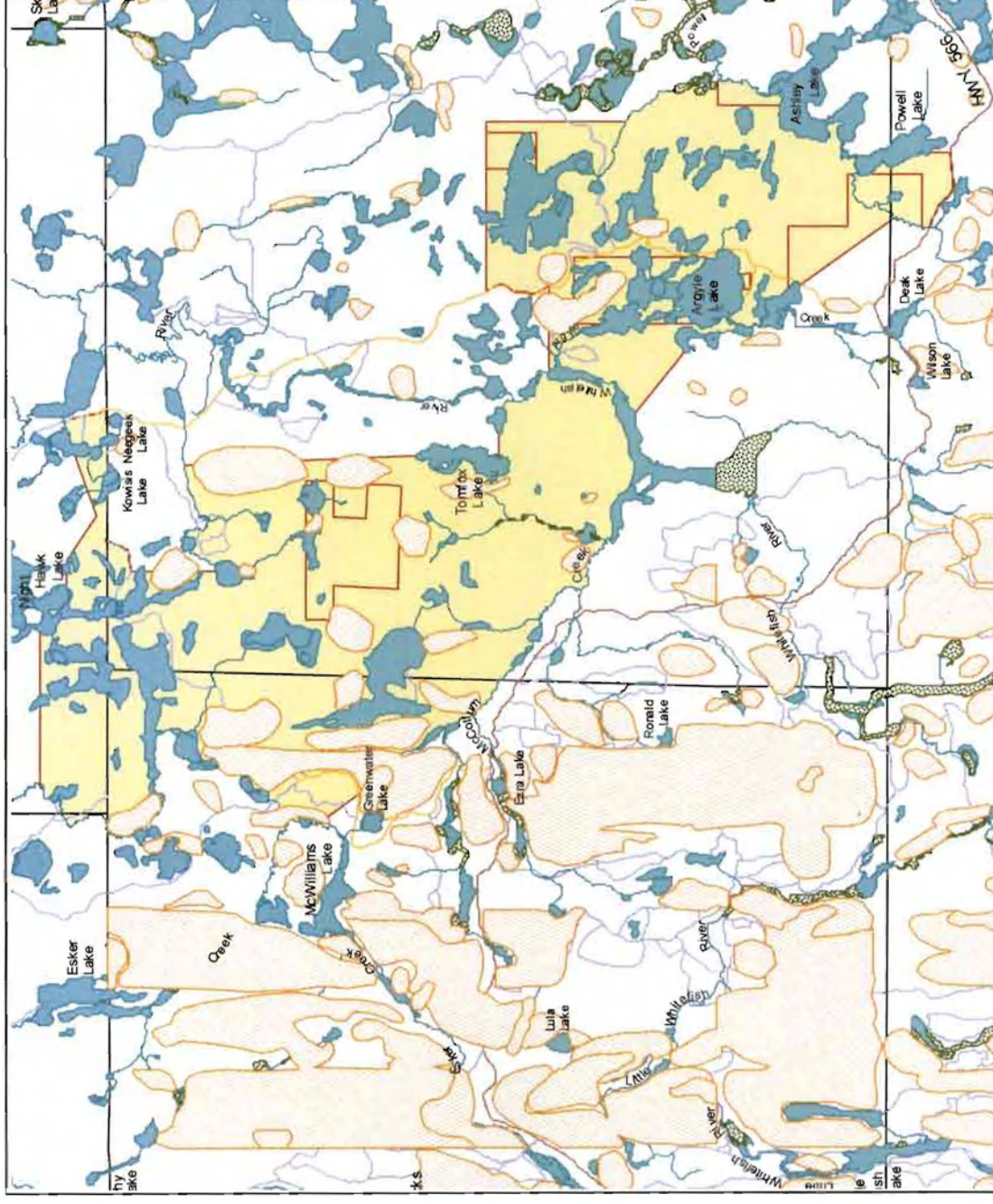
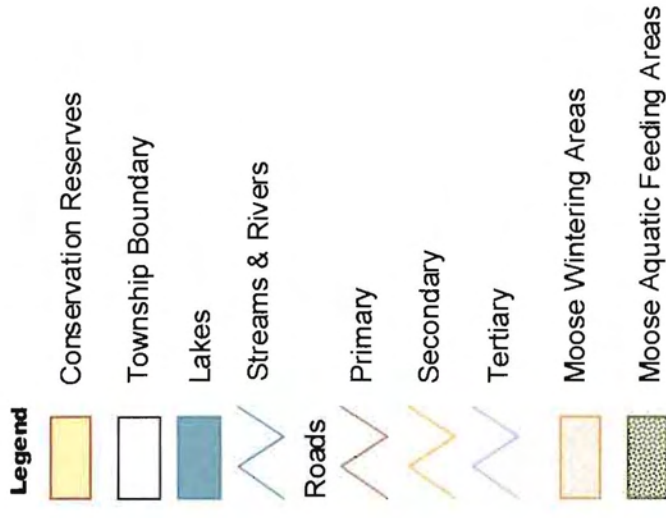
Scale 1 : 100,000



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

Appendix D

C1596 Wildlife Areas



10 Kilometers

5

0

5

Scale 1 : 100,000

N



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

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Resource Manager, Ministry of Natural Resources.

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Appendix E: Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve Fact Sheet

Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve - C1596

FACT SHEET

September 2000

Background

On July 16, 1999, the Ontario Government released the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy to guide the planning and management of Crown lands in central and northern Ontario. A major part of the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy was a government intent to establish 378 new protected areas. This commitment marks the biggest expansion of provincial parks and conservation reserves in Ontario's history. The proposed Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is part of this significant expansion of Ontario's protected areas system.

Size and Location

The Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve consists of 3873 hectares located in the townships of Argyle, Baden, Cleave and McNeil. It is located partially in both the Timmins and Kirkland Lake Districts.

Area Highlights

Contained within this site is strongly broken deep and shallow sandy till with relief, and bare bedrock which is located along the site's western and southern boundaries. Towards the center of the site lacustrine deposits and wetlands and much flatter topography exist. This site is dominated by 31 to 100 year old black spruce, 31 to 70 year old jack pine and young (<30 year old) white birch. Old growth black spruce, white cedar and poplar aspen are also prevalent on the site. Scattered white pine also occurs. A waterfowl staging area is present in this site in McNeil Twp.

Land Use Intent

Conservation reserves are areas of Crown land set aside by regulation under the Public Lands Act. Conservation reserves complement provincial parks in protecting representative natural areas and special landscapes. Most recreational (e.g. hiking, skiing, tourism related uses, nature appreciation) and non-industrial (e.g. fur harvesting, commercial fishing and bait fishing)

activities that have traditionally been enjoyed in the area will continue, provided that these uses do not impact on the natural features needing protection. Hunting and fishing are permitted within all new conservation reserves proposed through Ontario's Living Legacy. Commercial timber harvesting, mining, aggregate extraction and commercial hydroelectric development are prohibited in conservation reserves. Careful mineral exploration may occur in specific new conservation reserves proposed through Ontario's Living Legacy, in areas that have provincially significant mineral potential. If a portion of a new conservation reserve is to be developed for a mine, it would be removed from the reserve, and appropriate replacement lands would be placed in regulation.

Next Steps

The Land Use Strategy established the Ministry's intent to add these Crown lands to Ontario's protected areas system, following the extensive public consultation associated with the Ontario's Living Legacy and Lands for Life land use planning initiatives between 1997 and 1999. Prior to the finalization of the boundary of this conservation reserve proposed for regulation under the Public Lands Act, the Ministry is inviting public comment on the proposed boundary from all potentially affected stakeholders and First Nations. In the interim, the area has been withdrawn and protected from resource extraction activities such as timber harvesting, hydroelectric development, aggregate extraction and new mineral exploration. In the future and subject to the intended regulation of the area as a conservation reserve, the Ministry of Natural Resources will prepare a long term management plan for this area. Depending upon the complexity of issues within this conservation reserve, management planning and may take the form of a simple Statement of Conservation Interest or a more detailed Resource Management Plan. Please let us know if you would like to be notified when planning begins. Planning, management and the uses permitted within this conservation reserve would be consistent with the commitments of the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy.

For More Information

For further information on the proposed Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve, please contact: Shaun Walker, District Planner Ministry of Natural Resources Kirkland Lake District phone: (705)568-3231 e-mail: shaun.walker@mnr.gov.on.ca You may also visit the Ministry's Internet website at www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/oll/ for information on Ontario's Living Legacy.

Appendix 4
Procedural Guideline B – Land Uses – Test of Compatibility
(PL Procedure 3.03.05)

Procedural Guideline B – Land Uses – Test of Compatibility
(PL Procedure 3.03.05)

The Conservation Reserve policy provides broad direction with regard to the permitted uses. The policy provides **only an indication** of the variety of uses that will be considered acceptable in Conservation Reserves. The only caution is that **“any new uses, and commercial activities associated with them, will be considered on a case by case basis and, they must pass a test of compatibility to be acceptable.”**

What does a “test of compatibility” mean? An examination of this must start from the premise of why an area is set aside – specifically, its representative natural heritage values. Criteria are then identified to guide compatibility considerations. These criteria apply to the long-term acceptability of both existing uses and new uses.

1. **Conformity to SCI/RMP:** SCI describes values for which an area has been set aside and the range of appropriate uses that will be permitted in the area. SCI may also speak to the acceptability of other ‘new’ uses currently not occurring in the area.

The first ‘test’ is: “do proposed new land uses and/or commercial activities conform to the direction of the SCI/RMP for the Conservation Reserve? Would the new use(s) depart from the spirit of appropriate indicator land uses in the SCI/RMP?”

2. **Impact Assessment:** If the proposed use(s) pass test 1 it is important to determine their impact on the area before they are approved. This should include the following:
 - Impact on **natural heritage values**: “will the new use(s) impact any natural values in the area? If so, how and to what degree? Is it tolerable?”
 - Impact on **cultural values**: “will the new use(s) impact any historical or archaeological values in the area?”
 - Impact on **research activities**: “will the new use(s) affect research activities in the area?”
 - Impact on **current uses**: “will the new use(s) have any negative impact on the array of current uses?”
 - Impact on **area administration**: “will the new use(s) increase administrative cost and/or complexity?” (For example, the cost of area monitoring, security or enforcement).
 - Impact on **accommodating the use outside** the Conservation Reserve: “Could the use(s) be accommodated as well or better outside the Conservation Reserve?”

- Impact on **socio-economics of the area**: “will the new use(s) affect the community (ies) surrounding the area in a positive or negative way?” (For example, will the new use make an area less remote thereby affecting a local tourism industry that is dependent on the area’s remoteness for its appeal?).
- Impact on **area accessibility**: “does the new use(s) give someone exclusive rights to the area or a portion of the area to the exclusion of other existing uses?”

Appendix 5
Procedural Guideline C – Research Activities in Conservation
Reserves

Procedural Guideline C – Research Activities in Conservation Reserves

Purpose

To encourage contributions to the goal of conservation reserves by:

- Providing direction for research activities associated with conservation reserves: and
- Establishing a process for the review and approval of proposals by researchers, which could have an impact on the values protected by the conservation reserve.

Definition

Research means any investigation or study of the natural, cultural, social, economic, management or other features or characteristics of conservation reserves.

Guidelines

Research will be encouraged to provide a better understanding of the natural values protected by a conservation reserve and to advance their protection, planning and management. The Statement of Conservation Interest will define, for each conservation reserve, the key research issues, set out the parameters within which research may occur and identify research needs.

Applications and Approvals

Researchers must apply in writing to the Area Supervisor for permission to conduct research. The request letter must contain a statement explaining why the proposed research should be undertaken in the particular conservation reserve in preference to another location.

Proposals will be reviewed and approved by the Area Supervisor, guided by the Statement of Conservation Interest prepared for each reserve (See Guideline A – Resource Management Planning) and using Guideline B- Land Uses – Test of Compatibility. Permission must be granted in writing, including any conditions to be met in conducting the research, prior to the undertaking of any research project.

Terms and Conditions

Permission to conduct research under this policy will be valid for a period of 12 consecutive months from date of issue. Permission to continue a research project for additional periods of 12 months or less may be granted upon submission of a written request and progress report. The Ministry may require

the posting of collateral to assure that the terms and conditions of granting permission are to be met.

The Area Supervisor may suspend or revoke permission at any time for failure on the part of the researcher to meet:

1. The intent or conditions of this policy.
2. The requirements under the Public Lands Act, including all amendments, where applicable.
3. The requirements under any other Act or Regulations or Ontario or Canada, including those governing the taking, handling, storing, confining, trapping, excavating and marketing any specimen, artifact, information or action (for example, scientific collector's permit).
4. The conditions and agreements specified in granting permission.

Final Report

The researcher will submit copies of reports, publications and theses following from the results of the project to the Area Supervisor.

Appendix 6
Crown Land Use Atlas – Policy Report

CROWN LAND USE POLICY ATLAS - POLICY REPORT

C1596

Whitefish River Sandy Till

Updated: June 29, 2004

IDENTIFICATION:

ID: C1596
Area Name: Whitefish River Sandy Till
Area (ha): 3,834
Designation: Conservation Reserve - Recommended (Ontario's Living Legacy)
MNR District(s): Kirkland Lake, Timmins

DESCRIPTION:

Contained within this site is strongly broken deep and shallow sandy till with relief, and bare bedrock which is located along the site's western and southern boundaries. Towards the center of the site lacustrine deposits and wetlands and much flatter topography exist. This site is dominated by 31 to 100 year old black spruce, 31 to 70 year old jack pine and young (< 30 year old) white birch. Old growth black spruce, white cedar and poplar aspen are also prevalent on the site. Scattered white pine also occur. A waterfowl staging area is present in this site in McNeil Township.

LAND USE INTENT:

The intent is to regulate this area as a conservation reserve.

Management of this area is also governed by the general policies contained in the Land Use Strategy (1999).

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION:

Those uses and management activities not listed in the following table are governed by existing conservation reserve policy. Over time the management direction will be elaborated in a Statement of Conservation Interest or Resource Management Plan. Any new uses, and commercial activities associated with conservation reserves, will be considered on a case by case basis, and they must pass a test of compatibility to be acceptable. Compatibility is normally determined through a planning process.

ACTIVITY	PERMITTED	GUIDELINES
<u>Commercial Activities</u>		
Aggregate Extraction	No	
Bait Fishing		
Existing:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New operations can be considered, subject to the "test of compatibility".
New:	Maybe	
Commercial Fishing		
Existing:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New operations can be considered, subject to the "test of compatibility".
New:	Maybe	
Commercial Fur Harvesting		
Existing:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. Existing trap cabins can continue; new cabins are not permitted. New operations can be considered, subject to the "test of compatibility".
New:	Maybe	
Commercial Hydro Development	No	
Commercial Timber Harvest	No	

CROWN LAND USE POLICY ATLAS - POLICY REPORT

C1596

Whitefish River Sandy Till

Updated: June 29, 2004

Commercial Tourism**Existing:**

Yes

Existing authorized facilities can continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New tourism facilities can be considered during the planning for an individual reserve.

New:

Maybe

- Bear Hunting by Non-residents (guided)**

Existing:

Yes

Existing authorized operations permitted to continue. New operations not permitted.

New:

No

- Outfitting Services**

Existing:

Yes

Existing authorized operations permitted to continue. New operations can be considered during the planning for an individual reserve.

New:

Maybe

- Outpost Camps**

Existing:

Yes

Existing authorized operations permitted to continue. New operations can be considered during the planning for an individual reserve.

New:

Maybe

- Resorts/lodges**

Existing:

Yes

Existing authorized facilities permitted to continue. New facilities can be considered during the planning for an individual reserve.

New:

Maybe

Energy Transmission and Communications Corridors**Existing:**

Yes

These facilities should avoid conservation reserve lands wherever possible.

New:

No

Food Harvesting (Commercial)**Existing:**

Maybe

New:

Maybe

Mineral Exploration and Development

No

Peat Extraction

No

Wild Rice Harvesting**Existing:**

Yes

New:

Maybe

Land and Resource Management Activities**Crown Land Disposition****Private Use:**

Maybe

Commercial Use:

Maybe

Sale of lands is not permitted, except for minor dispositions in support of existing uses (e.g. reconstruction of a septic system). Renewals of existing leases and land use permits are permitted. Requests for transfer of tenure will be considered in the context of the Statement of Conservation Interest or Resource Management Plan. New leases or land use permits permitted for approved activities. Tourism facilities can apply to upgrade tenure from LUP to lease.

Fire Suppression

Yes

Fire suppression policies are similar to adjacent Crown lands, unless alternative fire policies have

CROWN LAND USE POLICY ATLAS - POLICY REPORT

C1596

Whitefish River Sandy Till

Updated: June 29, 2004

		been developed through a planning process.
Fish Habitat Management	Maybe	
Fish Stocking	Maybe	Conservation Reserves policy indicates that "featured species management" may be permitted.
Insect/disease Suppression	Maybe	
Inventory/Monitoring	Yes	
Prescribed Burning	Maybe	
Roads (Resource Access)		
Existing:	Yes	Existing roads can continue to be used. Continued use will include maintenance and may include future upgrading. New roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access to existing forest reserves for mineral exploration and development.
New:	Maybe	
Vegetation Management	Maybe	Conservation Reserves policy indicates that Featured Species Management and Natural Systems Management may be permitted. Vegetation management can be considered in a planning process.
Wildlife Population Management	Maybe	
<u>Science, Education and Heritage Appreciation</u>		
Collecting	No	
Historical Appreciation	Yes	
Nature Appreciation	Yes	
Photography and Painting	Yes	
Research	Yes	
Wildlife Viewing	Yes	
<u>Recreation Activities and Facilities</u>		
All Terrain Vehicle Use		
On Trails:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue where it does not adversely affect the values being protected. ATV use off trails is not permitted, except for direct retrieval of game.
Off Trails:	No	
Campgrounds	Maybe	
Food Gathering	Yes	
Horseback Riding (trail)	Yes	Existing use on trails permitted.
Hunting	Yes	
Mountain Bike Use	Yes	Existing use on trails permitted.
Motor Boat Use		
Commercial:	Yes	
Private:	Yes	

CROWN LAND USE POLICY ATLAS - POLICY REPORT

C1596

Whitefish River Sandy Till

Updated: June 29, 2004

Non-motorized Recreation Travel	Yes	
Private Recreation Camps (Hunt Camps)		
Existing:	Yes	Existing camps permitted to continue, and may be eligible for enhanced tenure, but not purchase of land.
New:	No	
Rock Climbing	Maybe	
Snowmobiling		
On Trails:	Yes	Except for the direct retrieval of game.
Off Trails:	No	
Sport Fishing	Yes	
Trail Development		
Existing:	Yes	Development of trails for a variety of activities (e.g., hiking, cross-country skiing, cycling, horseback riding, snowmobiling) can be considered as part of planning for an individual reserve.
New:	Maybe	

Note: The policies outlined in this table do not supersede any Aboriginal or treaty rights that may exist, or other legal obligations.

Management of this conservation reserve is carried out within the context of Conservation Reserve policy as amended by the policies for new conservation reserves outlined in the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy.

SOURCE OF DIRECTION:

Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999)

Conservation Reserves Policy (1997)

EXPLANATION OF EDITS:

Area calculation has been edited based on current mapping. Area calculations are preliminary until public consultation on boundaries has been completed and the area has been regulated.

Appendix 7

Locator Map

Appendix 7
Whitefish River Sandy Till
Conservation Reserve (C1596)
Locator Map

Legend

- Waterbodies**
- Lake
 - Wetland
 - Rivers
- Roads**
- Primary
 - Secondary
- OLL Sites**
- Conservation Reserves
 - Provincial Park

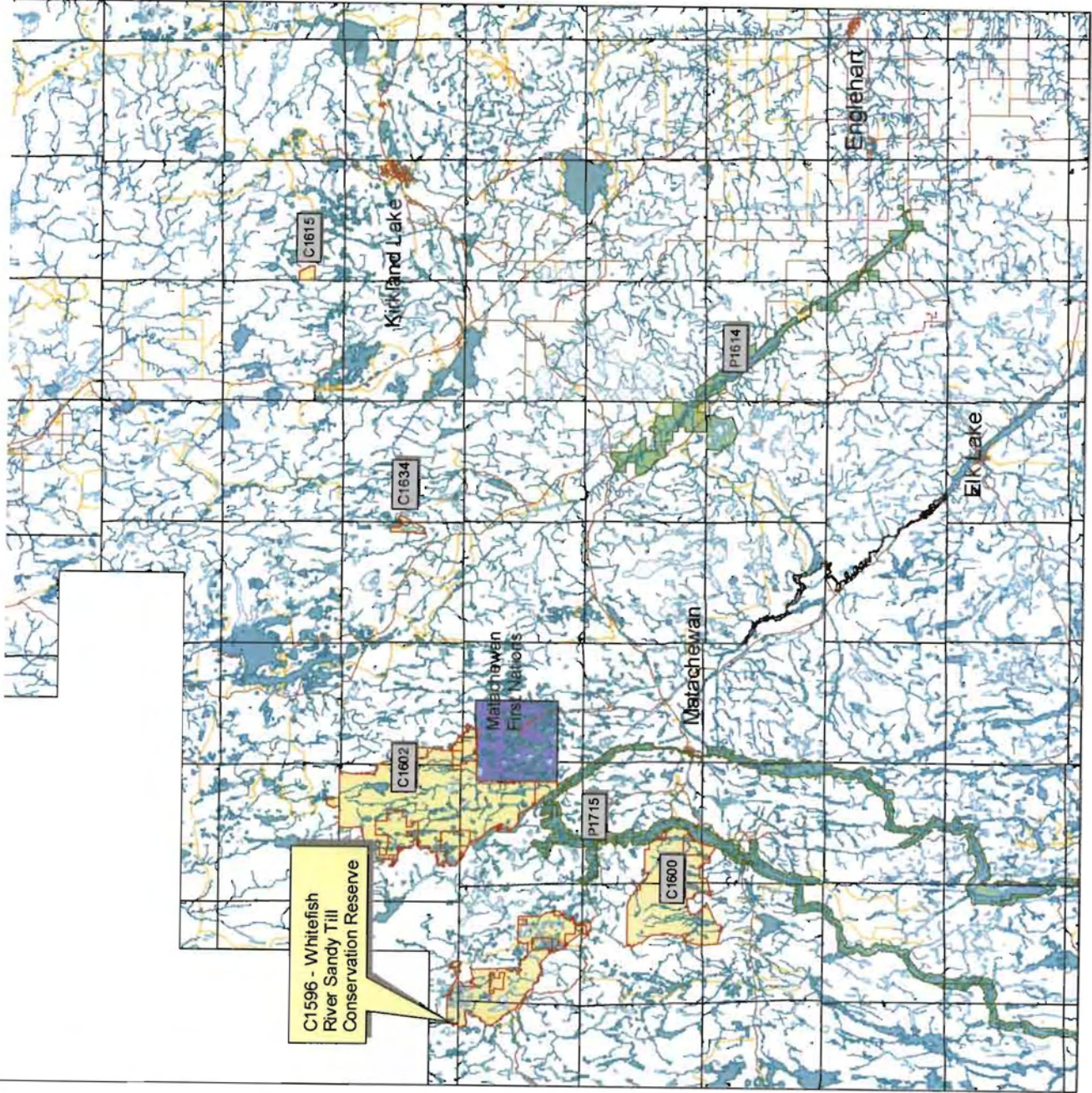
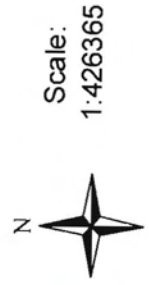
This map is illustrative only.
 Do not rely on it as being a
 precise indicator of routes,
 locations of features, nor
 as a guide to navigation.

Designed and produced
 by: Jessica Malone
 Land Use Planning Intern,
 Ministry of Natural Resources.

Projection: UTM, NAD
 83, Meters, Zone 17

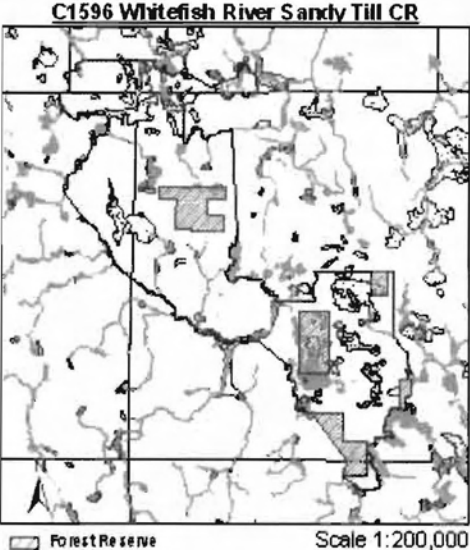


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Appendix 8
Natural Heritage - Life Science Checksheet

NATURAL HERITAGE AREA – LIFE SCIENCE CHECKSHEET

Name C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR		Map Name Radisson Lake		Map Number 42A/02	UTM Ref. 508532
Locality Timiskaming		Lat. 48°03'41"N	Long. 80°53'47"W	NAD 83 CNT	Min. Alt. 320 m
Township Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle, Bannockburn		 <p style="text-align: center;">C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Forest Reserve Scale 1:200,000</p>			
Area 3399 ha (+ 435 ha forest reserve)					
Ownership Crown					
MNR Region Northeast					
MNR District Kirkland Lake/ Timmins	Ecoregion and Ecodistrict 3E-5 (Hills 1959; Crins & Uhlig 2000)				
Landform Unit(s) (preliminary) 9 Organic deposits 8 Alluvial deposits 7 Eolian deposits (parabolic sand dunes) 6 Glaciolacustrine deposits <u>or</u> 5 Glaciofluvial outwash deposits 4 Ice-contact stratified drift deposits 2 Bedrock-drift complex					
Aerial Photographs Year – Flight Line – Roll – Numbers 94-4804-29-15 to 16 86-4803-04-72 to 74 86-4802-04-09 to 11 86-4801-04-144 to 146					
Physical and Biological Features <u>Representation</u> Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (CR) is located in both Timmins and Kirkland Lake MNR Districts with Kirkland Lake assuming the responsibility of the site. It lies in Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle and Bannockburn Townships and is 3834 hectares in size. It is comprised of vectored, biological and cultural boundaries. The nearest town is Matachewan, approximately 18 kilometres southeast of the CR. Access to the site can be achieved by using Highway 566 from Matachewan and then using Argyle Lake Road on the east side, Argyle Lake Lodge Road at the south end and Austen Lake and Sawmill Roads on the west side. According to the OLL Land Use Strategy (1999), the CR contains strongly broken deep and shallow sandy till with relief and bare bedrock which is located along the western and southern boundaries. Towards the center are lacustrine deposits and wetlands and a much flatter topography. The site is dominated by 31 – 100 year old black spruce, 31 – 70 year old jack pine and young white birch. Old growth black spruce, white cedar and aspen with some scattered white pine are present. A waterfowl staging area is present in McNeil township. After the aerial reconnaissance survey, it was determined these landforms are not present as indicated and dominant forest communities have a greater age range.					

The conservation reserve is located in ecodistrict 3E-5 (Foleyet) of the ecoregion 3E (Lake Abitibi). The ecodistrict is characterized by gently rolling plains with thinly covered rock knobs, sandy outwash and silty depressions. Materials are generally granitic, locally overlain by low-base and low-lime materials. Deep deposits cover 25% of the area and the remaining areas have very shallow deposits (Keddy 1997). With the close association with ecoregion 4E and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest, some sporadic occurrences of species having southern affinities, such as yellow birch, sugar maple and white pine, are present. The ecoregion, also called the Central Boreal Forest Region, is characterized by flat to gently rolling, glacial clay and sandplain with locally extensive peatlands and wetlands, broken throughout by glacial features such as moraines, eskers with Canadian Shield exposure. Regional vegetation includes spruce, poplar, and birch on fresh sites on moderately sloping terrain, white and red pine on sand ridges and American elm and white cedar in protected areas. The forest climate type is mid-humid, mid-boreal (Poser 1992; Noble 1983).

There are several different landforms within this conservation reserve (Map 1b). Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits located from Neegeek Lake through to Argyle Lake, till in the center of the CR, bedrock on the southeast corner and north portion, and organic deposits in the mid-center are present according to the quaternary geology of Ontario layer. NOEGTS (Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study) (Lee 1979) in many cases had similar boundaries as the quaternary geology coverage but different interpretations. In speaking with Rik Kristjansson, OLL Geologist (2004), the NOEGTS is fairly correct. The southeast corner from Powell Lake northwards contains excellent examples of parabolic sand dunes (unit 7) surrounded by organic deposits. An esker system (unit 4) runs through the Argyle Lake area in a north-south direction. Minor areas of 5 or 6 (undecided) are also present. The rest of the south half consists of extensive areas of unit 2 with some bedrock outcrops. Sandy alluvial deposits are associated with the floodplains of Whitefish River and McCollum Creek with some organic deposits. The north half is dominated by extensive areas of unit 2, some areas of planar sand (unit 5 or unit 6), extensive and local organic deposits. Other features of the north half include a small esker system around Neegeek which is not as prominent as the south one and one on the west side and parabolic sand dunes complex forming a ridge on the west side.

The area is in Rowe's (1972) B.7 section (Missinaibi-Cabonga) of the Boreal Forest Region. This section is along the height of land in central Ontario and the bulk of the forest is boreal but also contains within as scattered individuals or isolated patches species from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest. The predominant forest is mixed consisting of balsam fir, black spruce and white birch with scattered white spruce and trembling aspen. Jack pine on sand terraces and can also associate with black spruce on poor, rocky soils. Black spruce with tamarack covers wet organic soils and with cedar other lowlands. The topography is rolling with numerous flats along the rivers and lake sides.

The site is dominated by treed muskeg (28.3% of the total area) but treed muskeg is comprised of a mix of semi-treed bog, treed bog and a complex of meadow marsh, shore fen and treed fen (Map 2a, Appendix 2). The dominant forest communities are Pj dominant conifer¹ (9.5%), Sb pure (9.0%), Sb dominant conifer (8.6%). Pj dominant conifer was associated with the sand dunes at the southeast end and with the bedrock-drift complex east and west of Whitefish River. Sb pure is also associated with the sand dunes in the southeast as well as in association with the extensive semi-treed/treed bog wetland complexes located throughout the site. Most of these forest communities were re-classified as treed bog depending on the site class and/or stand stocking. Sb dominant conifer communities are also associated with the wetland complex. Some of the stands were re-classified as conifer swamps based on standard forest units and ultimately stand composition. Other forest communities are cedar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and trembling aspen dominated. Of the 25 forest communities present, 9 accounted for <1% of the total area. Some of these were a result of slivering from vectored boundaries and/or two different interpretations of a stand from two different Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL) holders. A Po hardwood mixed stand west of Argyle Lake situated on an esker ridge was observed to be dominated by jack pine instead. Highest stocking (Map 2b) occurred in the southeast half, especially those associated with Pj dominated stands. Lower stocking occurred in the northwest half, in and around the wetland complex. Ages (Map 2c, Appendix 2) ranged from 15 years in Bw pure and Sb pure stands to 165 years for some Ce dominant stands. Many of these pure stands are barren-and-scattered (<30% stocking) and were automatically given no age during the FRI process. These stands are most likely much older and some of the Sb pure stands are treed bogs with some old trees. Many of the stands in association with the wetland complex at the southeast side are in the 60-89 age group and this is related to the fire disturbance that occurred in the area in 1935 (Appendix 1- Fire Disturbance). Recent depletions are not accounted for in the age analysis.

¹ Conifer stands are defined as follows: pure conifer stands contain 100% of a conifer trees in the canopy; dominant conifer stands contain less than 10% cover of hardwoods in the main canopy and predominant conifer stands contain less than 20% cover of hardwoods in the main canopy. Similarly hardwood stands may contain no conifer in canopy (pure hardwood), less than 10% conifer (dominant hardwood) or less than 20% conifer cover (predominant hardwood) (modified after Taylor et al 2000).

Old growth (Map 5), based on Bridge et al (2000) criteria and standard forest units (SFU), were found in the majority of the Ce dominated stands and many of the tamarack and black spruce stands in association with the treed muskeg areas. Two stands southwest of Tomfox Lake were candidate old growth but they have been recently harvested. Many more of the forest communities around the treed muskeg areas are probably old growth and older than reported in the FRI. Only ground-truthing would verify this assumption.

Forest communities were re-classified to standard forest units (SFU), a more ecological approach to naming forest communities (Map 2d, Appendix 2). After treed muskeg, the site is dominated by SB1 (black spruce lowland (17.2% of the total area)), PJ1 (jack pine (11.1%)), SP1 (spruce pine (8.2%)) and BW1 (birch poplar (8.1%)). Of the 14 SFU's, only 2 were less than 1% in total area. SB1 incorporated most of the Sb dominated stands except those that contained tamarack and cedar which then became LC1 or black spruce site class 4 which became BOG. PJ1 incorporated the majority of the Pj dominated stands and were associated with sand dunes or bedrock-drift complex. Other SFU's include MW2 (spruce fir mixed), MW1 (jack pine mixed), PO1 (poplar), PJ2 (pine spruce) and SF1 (spruce fir).

Wetlands² (FRI) account for almost 1/3 of the total area, the largest being treed muskeg which is composed of semi-treed bog and treed bog and a complex of meadow marsh, shore fen and treed fen at the south end (Map 3b). Wetlands actually account for more since many forest communities can be classified as treed bog, treed fen and conifer swamps. Meadow marshes and shore fens (graminoid, low shrub, tall shrub) can be found on creeks with the occasional open water marsh. Whitefish River also contains poor fens. Open bogs could be found around some lakes (Burkhardt 2003).

The extreme north end of the conservation reserve is located in the tertiary watersheds of 4MD and 4LA of the Moose River major basin and the rest of the site in tertiary watershed 2JD of the Ottawa River major basin (OMNR 2002). All the waterbodies in the area are clear and dark in colour. Headwaters are abundant in the area including several creeks to McCollum Creek and Ashley Lake system and several systems feeding Whitefish River. Fish species are generally coolwater species including northern pike and walleye and mostly likely yellow perch (Map 3a).

Other values (Map 3a) include traplines KL026, KL033 and KL079 and bear management areas KL-29-032 and KL-29-034. The conservation reserve also contains many pockets of moose early wintering and late wintering areas usually wherever there is good stocking of conifer species such as black spruce and cedar. Several of the waterways, such as McCollum Creek and Whitefish River, contain marsh plants suitable for moose aquatic feeding areas. Osprey and great blue heron nest around Tomfox Lake although nests were not observed during the aerial reconnaissance.

² Wetlands were classified after Arnup et al. 1999 and Harris et al 1996.

Condition

Condition³, refers to the amount of disturbance that the site has experienced whether it is human or natural caused. For this conservation reserve, the condition rating is high. Human influences are the largest disturbance. Harvesting of black spruce and jack pine has occurred in 1993 southwest of Tomfox Lake, northwest of Argyle Lake in 1998, west of Powell Lake and on the upper east boundary in 1997 and a small block southeast of Argyle Lake in 1987. Natural regeneration has resulted in shrubs, aspen and jack pine and in most blocks, full size white birch are remaining. Roads and trails are the next dominant disturbance in the site. A couple of secondary roads (Argyle Lake Lodge Road and Argyle Lake Road) runs through the center of the southeast half and east of McWilliams Lake. Tertiary trails run through the north end, particularly over a beaver dam south of East Night Hawk Lake. Also present are access trails to the harvest areas. There are several camps on the south side of Argyle Lake but most of that area has been withdrawn from the conservation reserve. The potential for recreational activities, such as using ATV's, will exist around these cottage areas.

Natural disturbance has been restricted to trembling aspen which has been attacked by eastern tent caterpillar in the last few years. Many trees have survived but many are in poor shape with a reduced leaf cover.

³ Rating based on the amount of area currently under some form of known disturbance. High is >20% of the area, medium 10 to 20 %, low <10% and pristine <1%.

Diversity

Diversity is a measure of the site's life and earth science heterogeneity. It is based on the number and range (variety) of the natural landscape features and landforms for earth science values and the relative richness and evenness of the site's life science components. Based on the analysis done by Ontario Parks (2003), there are 32 landform:vegetation (L:V) combinations, of which 13 account for <1% of the total area. Forest reserves were removed from this analysis. The largest combinations were mixed coniferous forest on bedrock (19.89% of the total area), sparse coniferous forest on bedrock (9.77%) and dense coniferous forest on bedrock (9.18%). With SFU's and Kristjansson's different interpretation of the landforms, the diversity rating⁴ is expected to be medium to high. There are 14 SFU's (2 account for <1% of the total area) and approximately 6 different landform types. Examples of L:V's include SB1 and PJ1 on parabolic sand dunes (unit 7), PO1 on esker (unit 4), PJ1, MW2, BW1 on bedrock-drift complex (unit 2) and BOG on organic deposits (unit 9). Once a digitized version of the landform interpretation is available, a complex analysis will be conducted.

Besides SFU's, development stages will add to the diversity. All of the SFU's (except for MW1) are represented by immature and mature forest communities with some old growth in SB1, SP1 and LC1. Wetlands also add to the diversity. The 3 FRI wetlands are represented by shore fens, meadow marsh, semi-treed bog, treed bog, poor fen and open water marsh. As well, some the forest communities are classified as treed fen, treed bog and conifer swamp. Dispersion is another consideration in diversity. For this conservation reserve, there is good dispersion of all of the SFU's in the northwest half but in the southeast, dispersion is low. This half is predominantly represented by PJ1 and SB1.

Evenness⁵ is the number of communities that control the vegetative nature of the site. If the site is equally represented by all its forest communities (SFU's) and FRI wetlands then evenness is considered even. For C1596, the evenness is moderately skewed towards treed muskeg (28.3% of the total area), SB1 (17.2%) and PJ1 (11.1%). Much of the treed muskeg is considered to be semi-treed and treed bog complex, treed bog or a complex of a variety of wetland types. Even with the split of the muskeg into separate entities, evenness would still be moderately skewed.

⁴Diversity rating, developed by John Thompson & Jake Noordhof (2003), is based on the size of the conservation reserve versus the number of landform:vegetation (SFU/HU) combinations. For CR's <500 ha, high diversity is >25 L:V combinations, medium for >15 L:V, and low for <15 L:V. For areas 500 – 2000 ha, high is >30, medium >20 and low <20. For areas >2000 ha, high >35, medium >25 and low <25 L:V combinations.

⁵Evenness of the site defined as strongly skewed (top 3 communities capture >=60% of the site in area), moderately skewed (30-59%) or slightly skewed to even (<30%).

Ecological Considerations

Whenever possible, a site's boundaries should be created to include the greatest diversity of life and earth science features to provide the maximum ecological integrity. It should be ecologically self-contained, bounded by natural features and include adequate area to buffer the core ecosystems from intrusive influences (OMNR 1992). This site is bounded mostly by biological borders including McCollum Creek, Tomfox Lake, East Whitefish Lake and Neegeek Lake. Cultural boundaries such as Highway 566 on the south side and Argyle Lake Road were used. The rest of the boundaries are vectored. The site also contains several mining claims which may be deleted in the future and potentially new areas can be assigned to the conservation reserve. The projection in McNeil township in the Neegeek Lake is the poorest designed portion of the CR. The narrowest section is approximately 200 meters wide and the area consists of many vectors (including township line). There is little protection to the forest communities if any activities occur outside the CR and the boundaries were not properly marked. To make it more ecologically sound, the area south of Neegeek Lake to the unnamed creek with the road acting as the east boundary should be included into the CR (see Appendix 1- Ecological Considerations). There are no natural features in the north to use to replace the vectored boundary. The vectored boundary in the Argyle Creek area could be replaced using the trail and creek centerlines to Whitefish River.

Currently we do not have minimum size standards for conservation reserves under different landscape conditions. However, a minimum size standard of 2000 ha has been established for natural environment parks by Ontario Parks (OMNR 1992). This minimum standard was considered necessary to protect representative landscapes as well as allow for low intensity recreational activities. This conservation reserve has met the minimum standard at 3834 hectares. The size provides adequate protection from any intrusive influences on the core ecosystem (wetlands, black spruce, jack pine and white birch forests, etc.). The many biological boundaries limit the amount of trespassing that can occur. Without the existing trails and roads within the site, the amount of recreational activity is limited by the large wetland complexes occurring throughout.

Special Features

One of the special features of this conservation reserve is the excellent example of parabolic sand dunes with its associating black spruce and/or jack pine forest communities and the surrounding wetlands, usually semi-treed bog and/or treed bog. Another special feature is the good representation of the different forest communities. Only white and red pine and tolerant hardwood stands are mixing from the site.

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Significance Level (Provincial/Regional/Local) and Brief Summary of Major Representative Values

In a gap analysis conducted for the MNR in 1997, at least 20 biophysiographic units (equivalent to landform:vegetation combinations) such as black spruce, white birch and jack pine on weakly broken outwash plains (lacustrine) were represented in the candidate area of 5073 hectares (Keddie 1997). Of these 20, 14 were the only contribution to the ecodistrict with 1 unit being unique to the whole ecodistrict. Whether this unit at 11.5 hectares is provincially significant is unknown since no mapping products are available to determine if this is just an overlap sliver.

The OLL Land Use Strategy (1999) states C1596 contains strongly broken deep and shallow sandy till with relief, bare bedrock, lacustrine deposits and wetlands with a range of ages of black spruce, jack pine and white birch. The significance of this conservation reserve needs to be re-visited based on the landforms that are present. In conversation with Rik Kristjansson, the site does not contain any mappable till and is dominated by bedrock-drift complex with the odd bedrock outcrops. Sand deposits, other than the sand dunes (eolian deposits), were either glaciolacustrine or glaciofluvial in origin. Wetlands form a predominant factor in the site. Forest communities are dominated by black spruce (45-155 years of age), jack pine (22 -100 years) and white birch (75-90 years).

The regulated boundary has not change significantly from the original blue lines (Appendix 1 – History map) so that any features that were originally trying to be captured are still in the current conservation reserve.

Sensitivity

The most sensitive feature of the site would be the treed muskeg areas, particularly to motorized vehicles. The many biological boundaries protects much of the conservation reserve from any intrusive influences such as harvesting, road construction and gravel extraction.

Recommendations

1. This second step checklist should be advanced to a fourth step by digitizing the earth science data based on Kristjansson's interpretations of aerial photos, once these become available and used with SFU to complete a current landform:vegetation analysis. Finally, the checklist could be advanced to a fifth step by comparing the fourth step checklist with the current provincial landform layers based on the new regulated boundary to see if comparisons can be made. In turn we can determine more fully the site's significance and contribution to the parks and protected areas program.
2. The vectored boundaries for the site should be marked to ensure that the values within the site are protected from surrounding land use activities. Further analysis and assessment may require additional management prescription to ensure long term protection of the site's natural heritage values.
3. On ground age analysis of the jack pine and black spruce stands to determine if more old growth exists.
4. Alter some of the vectored boundaries to create more ecological boundaries as indicated in the Ecological Considerations map (Appendix 1) and to reduce the risk of any trespassing.
5. Funding should be secured in the near future to determine the number and location of roads and trails currently present within the site using current global positioning technologies.
6. Any future trail development must consider the values found within the boundaries of the site, the rationale for developing trails within the site and the availability of current access through the site and surrounding areas. Furthermore, any new trail development will require a 'Test of Compatibility'. Low-lying areas and wetlands should be avoided.
7. Overall custodial management is the responsibility of the district office with support from the regional natural heritage specialist and Ontario Parks. To advance conservation reserve custodial management, future managers will need to monitor the current state of the CRs resources at least at the community and landscape levels within and adjacent to the conservation reserve and its surrounding environment. Such monitoring could include: evaluating and reporting on changes such as; natural disturbances (ie. fire, insect/disease, wind throw, etc.), human disturbances (ie. forest harvesting, access and/or other land use activities) as well as management prescriptions (ie. rehabilitation efforts and/or vegetative management planning).
8. Ongoing evaluations and reports will have to rely on current and new technologies such as satellite imagery, global positioning systems (GPS), supplementary aerial photography (SAP) and/or aerial/ground reconnaissance surveys/assessments conducted periodically and placed within a GIS database. Such tools could help managers spatially record areas affected severity of perturbations or management action as well as consider the sensitivity of values, the design of CR and determine the future desired condition of the site. Monitoring efficiencies could be enhanced via partnerships and internal coordination within MNR.⁸

⁸ Coordination could include a variety of expertise from the following: Field Services Division, Ontario Parks, Aviation and Forest Fire Management Branch, Forest Health and Silvicultural and Forest Management Planning Sections, Northeast Science and Information etc. Additional expertise within and outside the MNR could be sought as required.

Time Effort Spent on Site September 23/03 12:30 – 1:30	
Date Compiled March 1, 2004	Compiler(s) Barbara Burkhardt, Lori King, Sean Longyear
Date Reviewed	Reviewer



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken along west boundary, looking NE towards lake at center of north half. Open bog/poor fen at north and south ends. Forest communities include Sb pure, Sb predominant conifer, Bw pure & La dominant conifer (treed fen). Semi-treed bog/treed bog in foreground.

Photo 26_5. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken at McCollum Creek – Whitefish River junction. River surrounded by (contains) open water marsh, meadow marsh, shore fens & poor fen. Some treed bog areas in between Pj dominant conifer forest communities.

Photo 26_8. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken at south end, looking NE towards Ashley & Powell Lakes. Harvesting has occurred west of Powell in Pj mixedwood stand (1997). Wetland complex of open water marsh, meadow marsh, shore fen, treed fen & poor fen.

Photo 26_11. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken north of Ashley Lake, looking west. Pj pure stand on an excellent example of a parabolic sand dune, surrounded by semi-treed, treed bog and Sb dominated forest community.

Photo 26_13. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken at the north end of Argyle Lake chain, looking south. Mix of Pj dominant conifer, Sb pure, Sb mixedwoods & Sw pure forest communities. Esker ridge west of Argyle Lake.

Photo 26_16. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken along the NE boundary, looking west towards lake at center of north half. Mix of Bw mixedwoods, Ce dominant conifer (conifer swamp), Bw/Sb true mixed & Bw pure forest communities. Open bog/poor fen on lake with semi-treed bog on edge.

Photo 26_20. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Taken at north end of CR looking SW. Mix of Sb dominant conifer, Sb predominant conifer, Po mixedwood, La dominant conifer (conifer swamp) & semi-treed/treed bog areas.

Photo 26_23. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03



C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

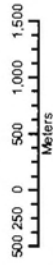
Taken at NW corner, looking south. Pj pure stand on sand dune (part of a complex) surrounded by Sb predominant conifer & Po mixedwoods.

Photo 26_25. Taken by B. Burkhardt, Sept. 23/03

C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 1a

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



Legend

Geology

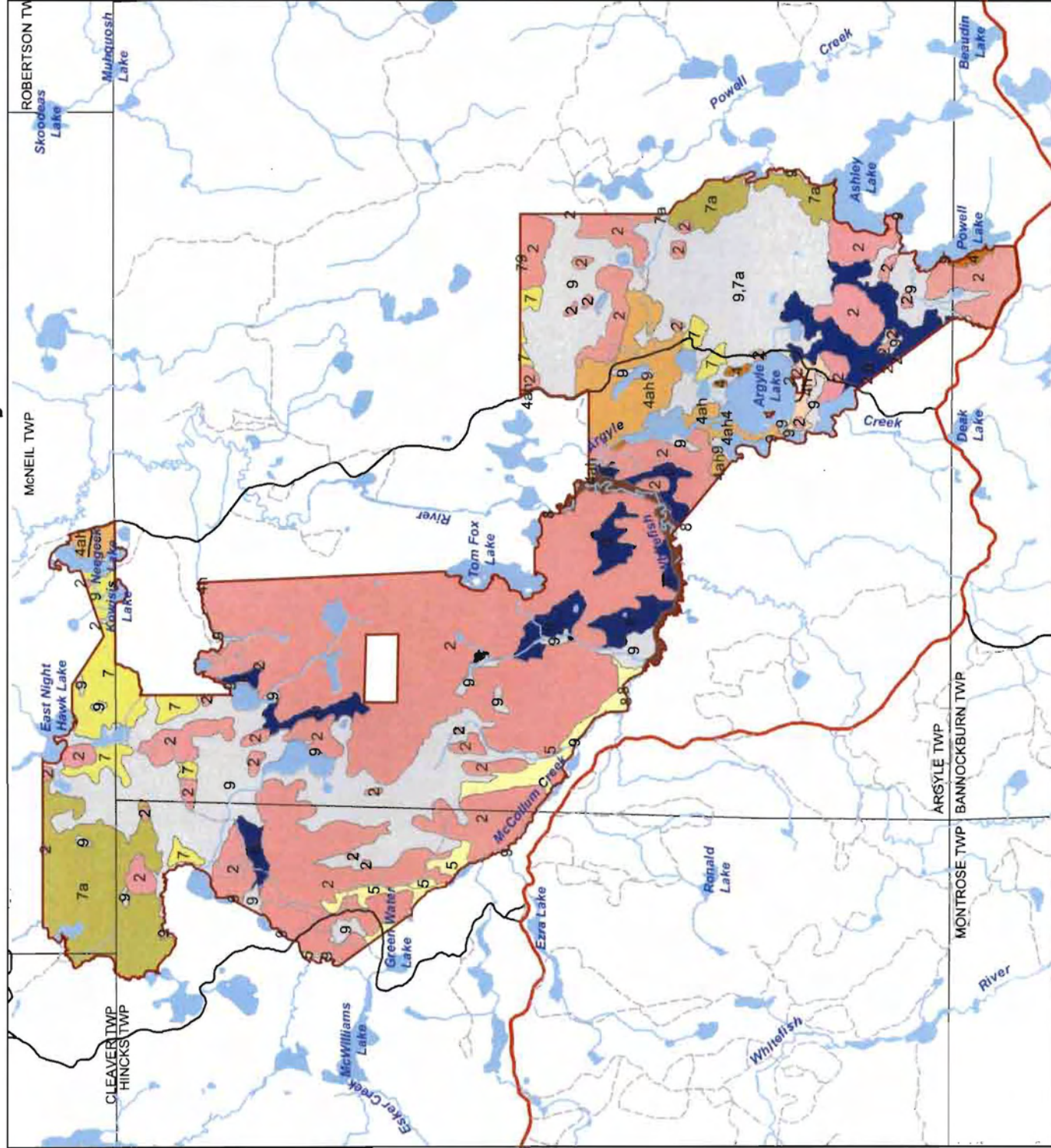
- Organic Deposits Unsubdivided
- Eolian Deposits Unsubdivided
- Alluvial Deposits Unsubdivided
- Eolian Deposits Unsubdivided
- Eolian Deposits Well-developed parabolic and complex forms
- Glaciolacustrine Deposits Unsubdivided
- Glaciofluvial Outwash Deposits Unsubdivided
- Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits Unsubdivided
- Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits Esker; esker-kame complex; or esker-kame-kettle complex; Subaquatic outwash fans
- Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits Subaquatic outwash fans
- Bedrock-Drift Complex Unsubdivided



Map produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources,
Northeast Region Planning Unit
P.O. Bag 3020, Hwy 101 East,
South Porcupine, ON P0N 1H0
February 2005

Sources:
Surficial Geology: Rik Kristjansson, OMNR 2004
Base Data: OMNR NRVIS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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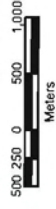


C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

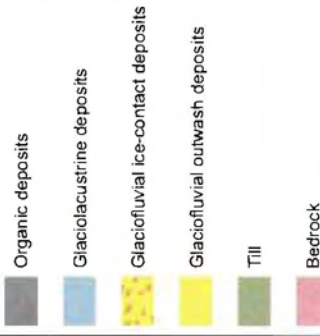
Map 1b

GEOLOGY

Scale 1:65,000



Legend



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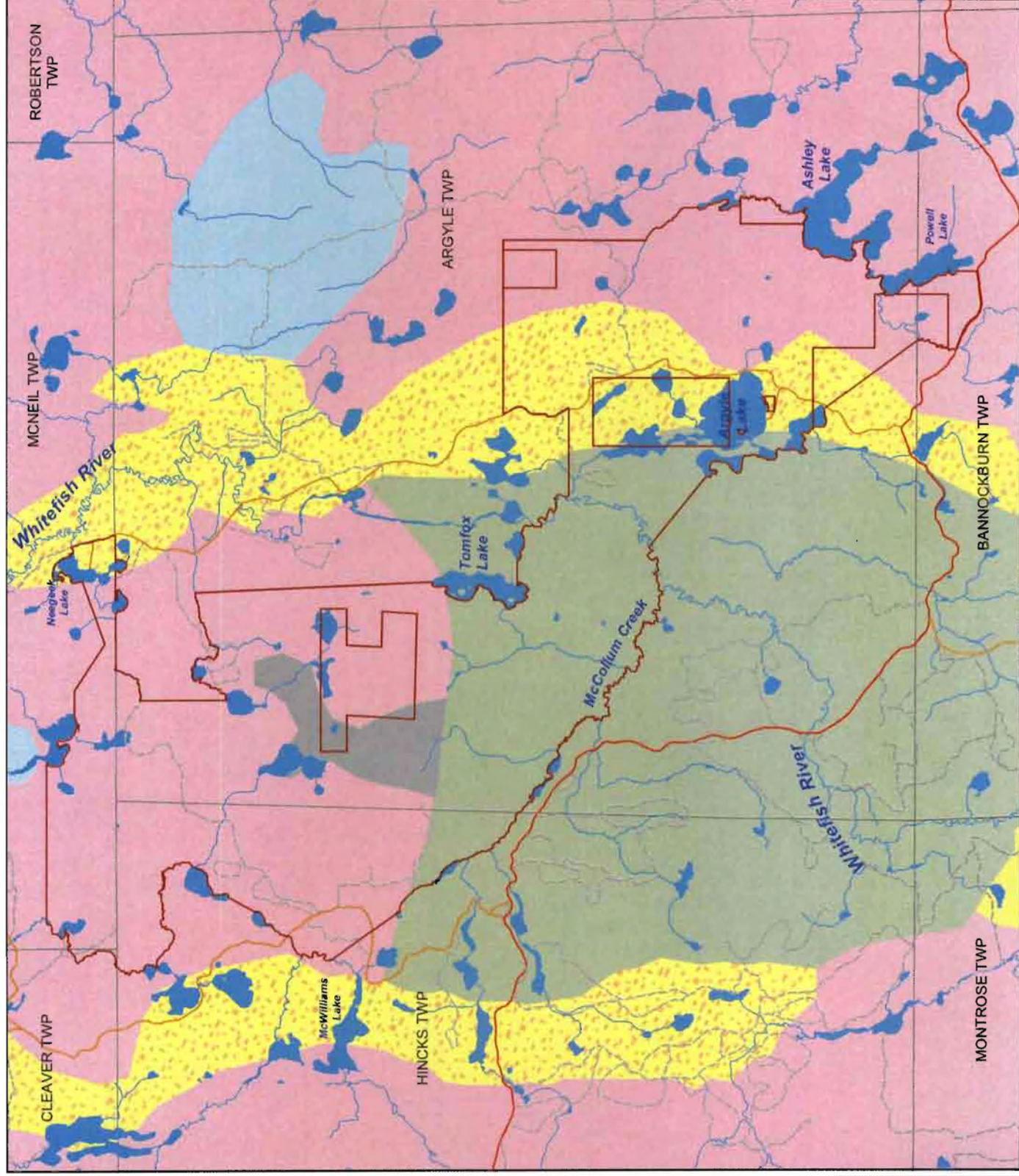
February 2004

Sources:
Geology: OGS, Quaternary Geology of Ontario
Base Data: OMNR NRVIS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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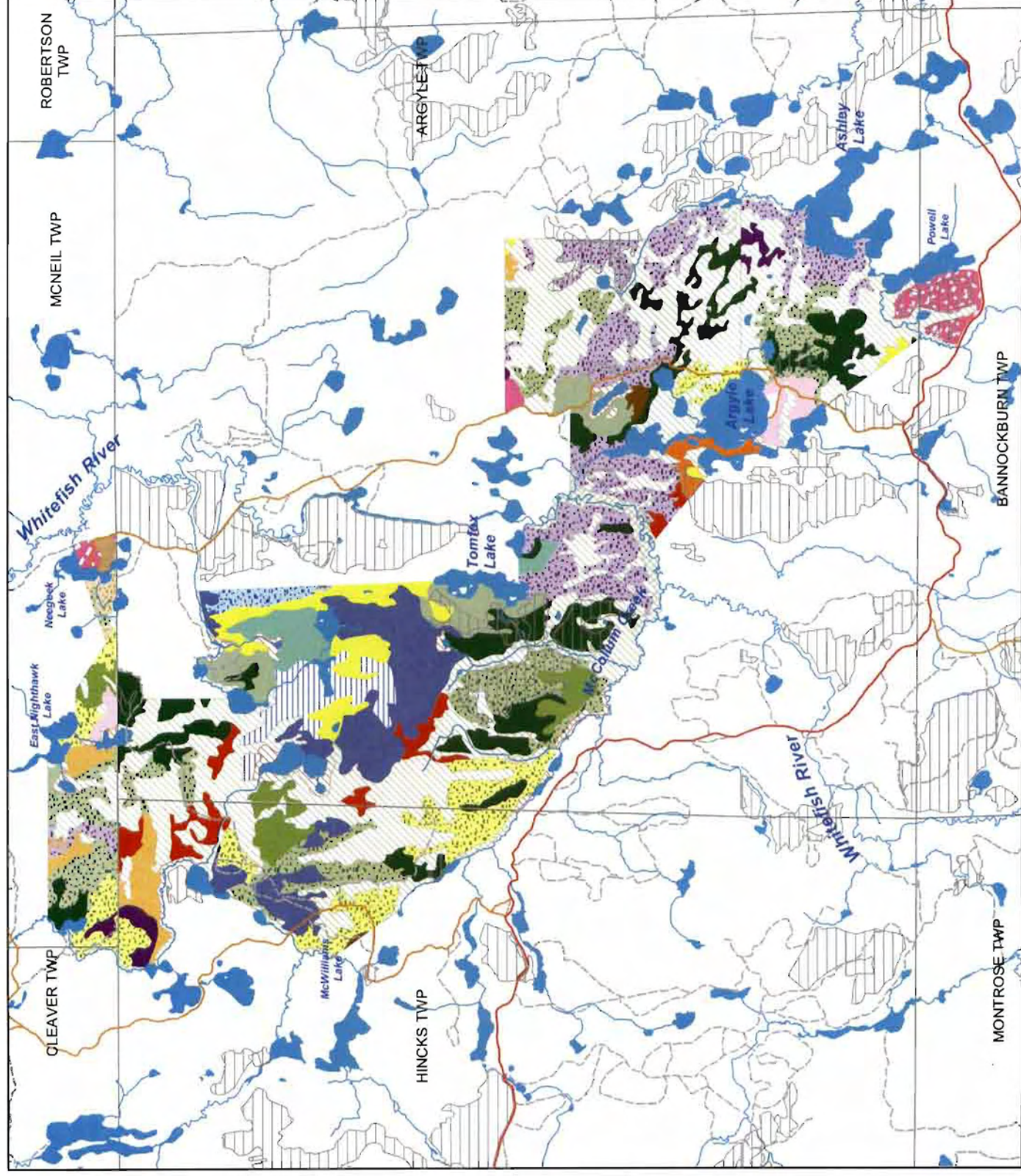


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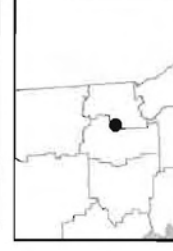
C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 2a FOREST COMMUNITIES



Scale 1:65,000
500 250 0 500 1,000
Meters

Legend	
Forest Community	
BF CONIFER MIXED	BF MIXEDWOOD
BW PURE	BW MIXEDWOOD
BW HMD MIXED	BW MIXEDWOOD
BWISS TRUE MIXED	CE DOMINANT CONIFER
LA DOMINANT CONIFER	PJ PURE
PJ DOMINANT CONIFER	PJ PREDOM CONIFER
PJ CONIFER MIXED	PJ MIXEDWOOD
PO HMD MIXED	PO MIXEDWOOD
PO HMD MIXED	PO PREDOM HMD
SB PURE	SB CONIFER MIXED
SB DOMINANT CONIFER	SB MIXEDWOOD
SB PREDOM CONIFER	SW PURE
Wetlands	
Treed Muskeg	Open Muskeg
Brush/Alder	Rock
Depletions (Harvest)	



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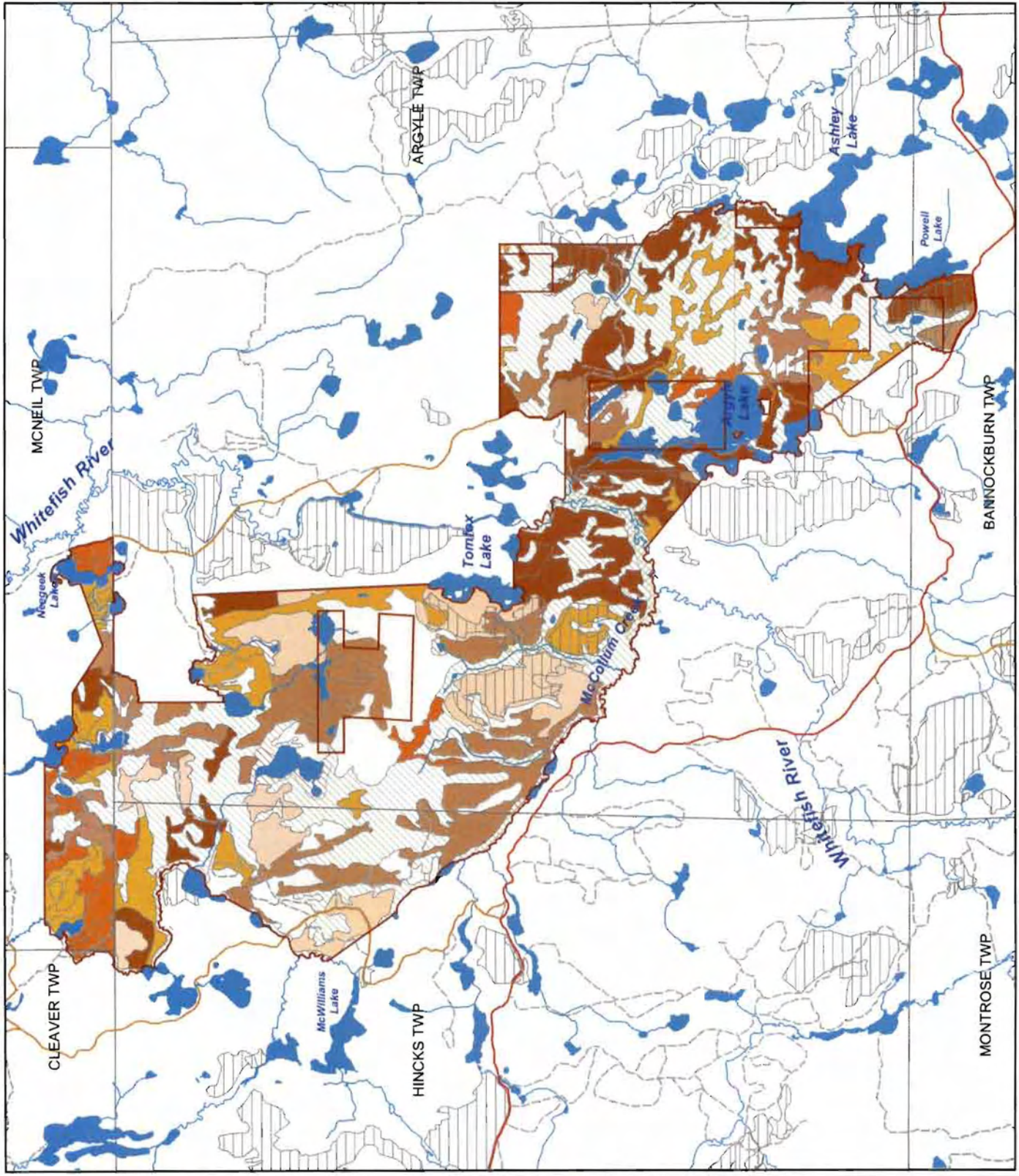
February 2004

Sources: OMNR Forest Resource Inventory
Base Data OMNR NSR/IS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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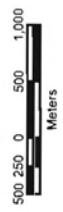
C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 2b



STOCKING DISTRIBUTION

Scale 1:65,000



Legend

Stocking
0%
1 - 40%
41 - 60%
61 - 80%
81 - 99%
100%+

Wetlands
Treed Muskeg
Open Muskeg
Brush/Alder
Rock

Depletions (Harvest)

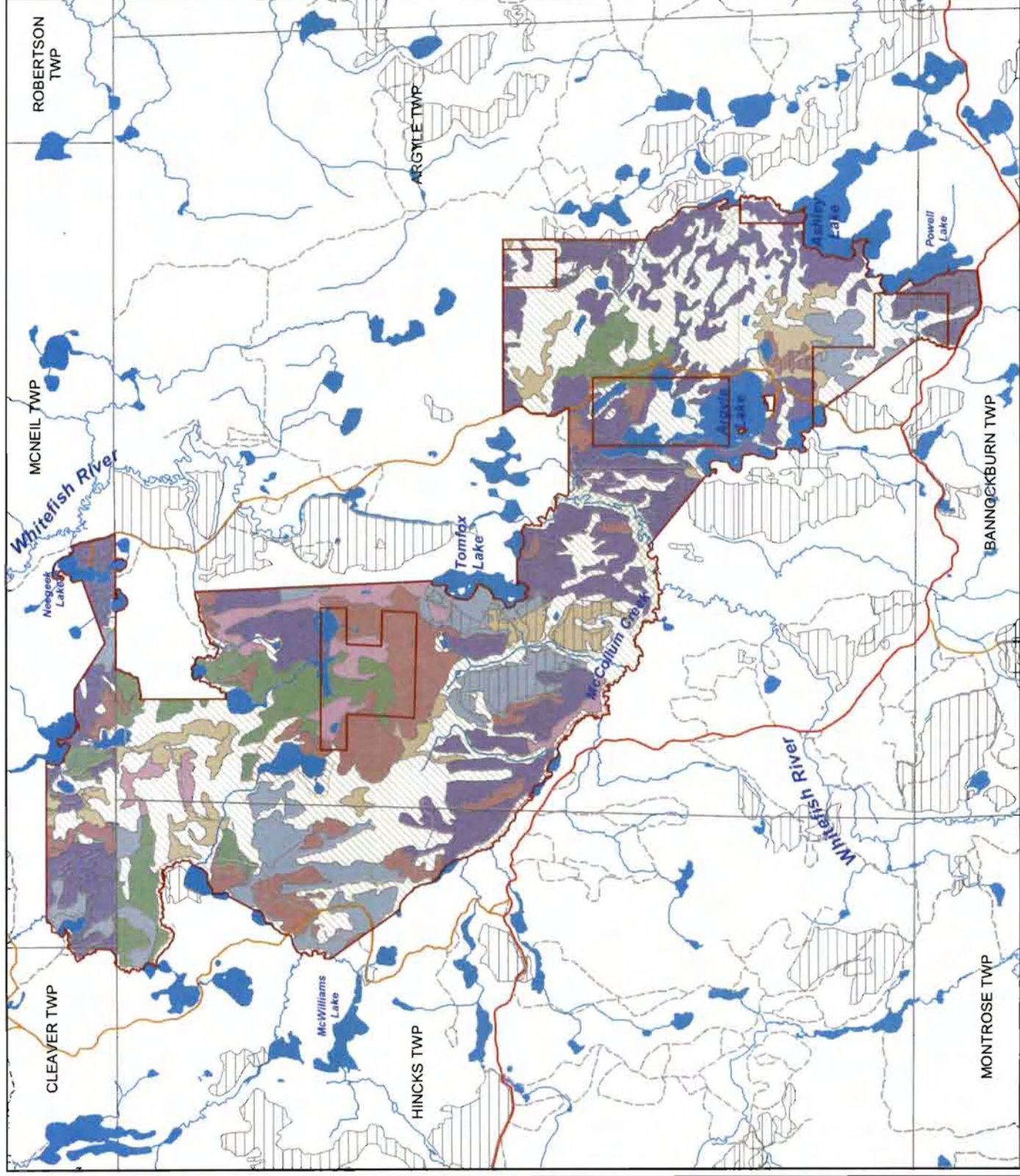


Map produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources,
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Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 1H0
February 2004

Sources:
Species: OMNR Forest Resource Inventory
Depletions: OMNR Kirkland Lake District
Base Data: OMNR NRVIS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

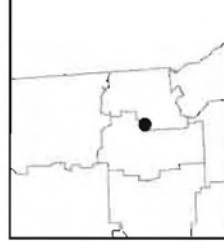
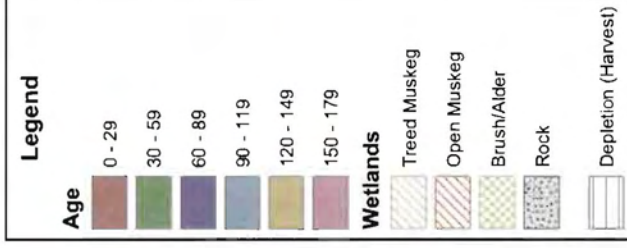
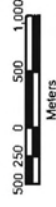
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C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 2d

STANDARD FOREST UNITS

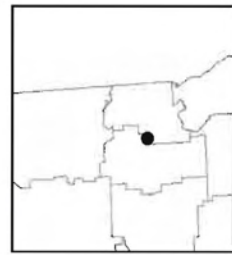
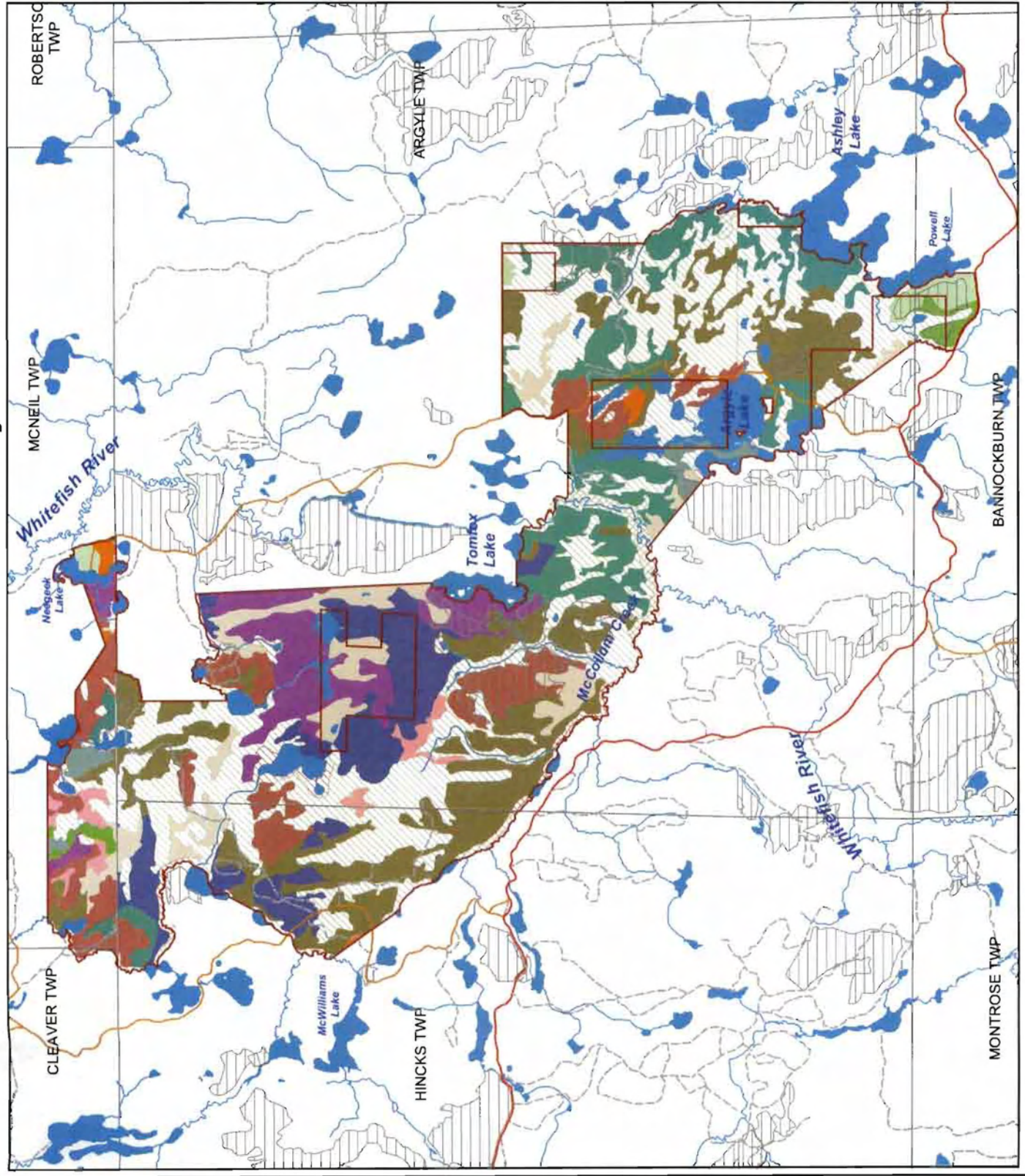
Scale 1:65,000
500 250 0 500 1,000
Meters

Legend

SFU
BOG
BW1
LC1
MW1
MW2
PJ1
PJ2
PO1
SB1
SF1
SP1

Wetlands
Treed Muskeg
Open Muskeg
Brush/Alder
Rock

Depletions (Harvest)



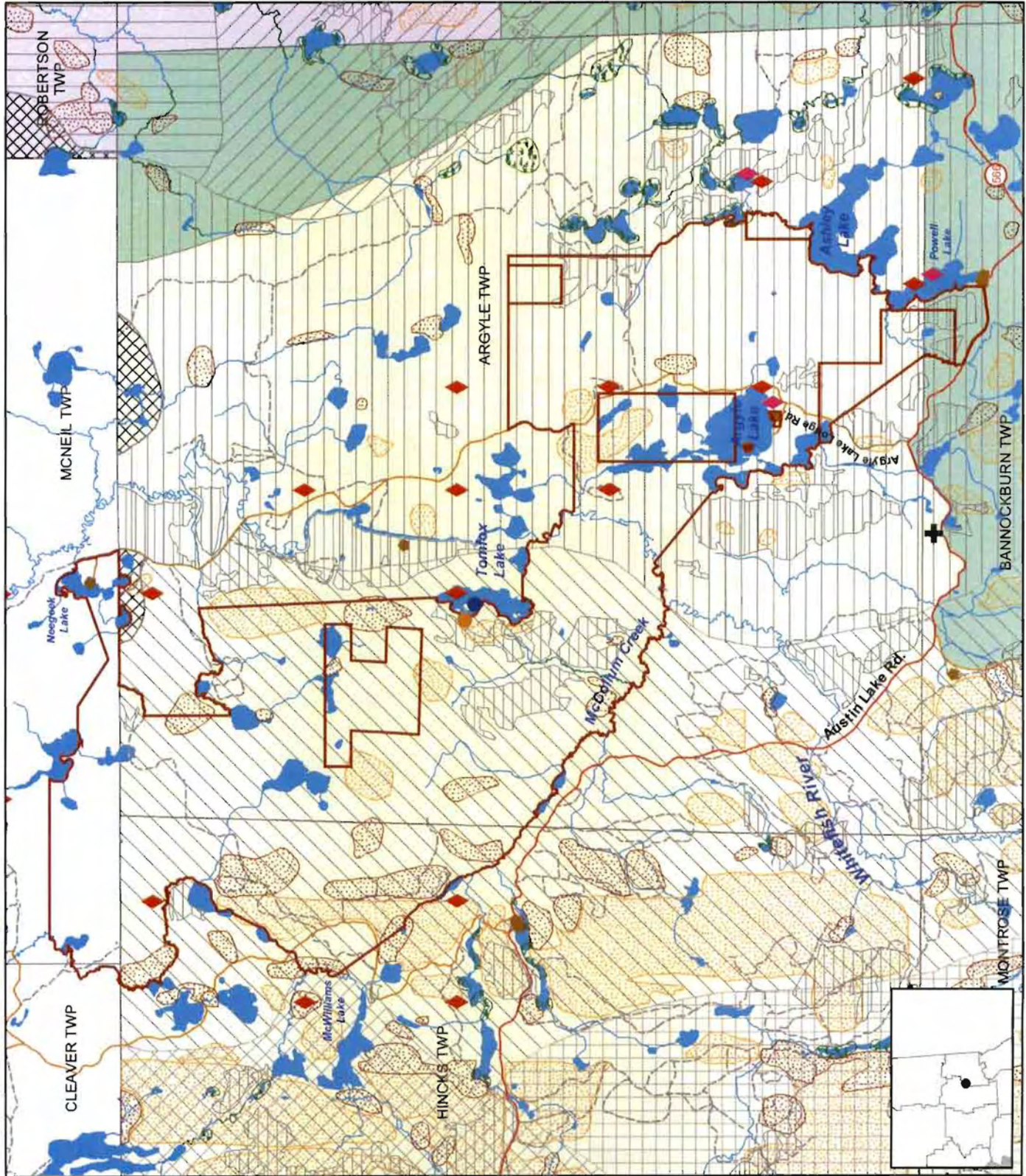
Map produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources,
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February 2004

Sources:
Species: OMNR Forest Resource Inventory
Depletions: OMNR Forest Resource Inventory
Background: OMNR NWV/Lake District
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 3a
VALUES



Scale 1:65,000
500 250 0 500 1,000
Meters

Legend

Trapline

- KL025
- KL027
- KL032
- KL033
- KL034
- KL036
- KL079

Bear Mgmt Area

- KL 29-030
- KL 29-032
- KL 29-034

Moose Early Wintering Area

Moose Late Wintering Area

Aquatic Feeding Area

Depletions (Harvest)

Roads

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

Building

Pit

Great Blue Heron Nesting Site/Colony

Osprey Nesting Site

Northern Pike

Walleye

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February 2004

Sources:
Values: OMNR NR/VIS Values
Depletions: OMNR Kirkland Lake District
Base Data: OMNR NR/VIS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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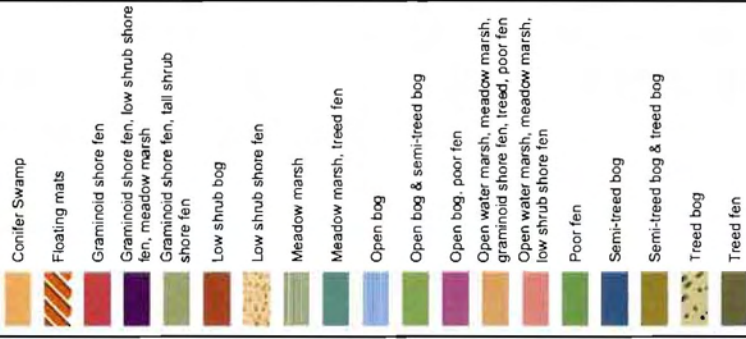
C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 3b
WETLANDS

Scale 1:65,000



Legend

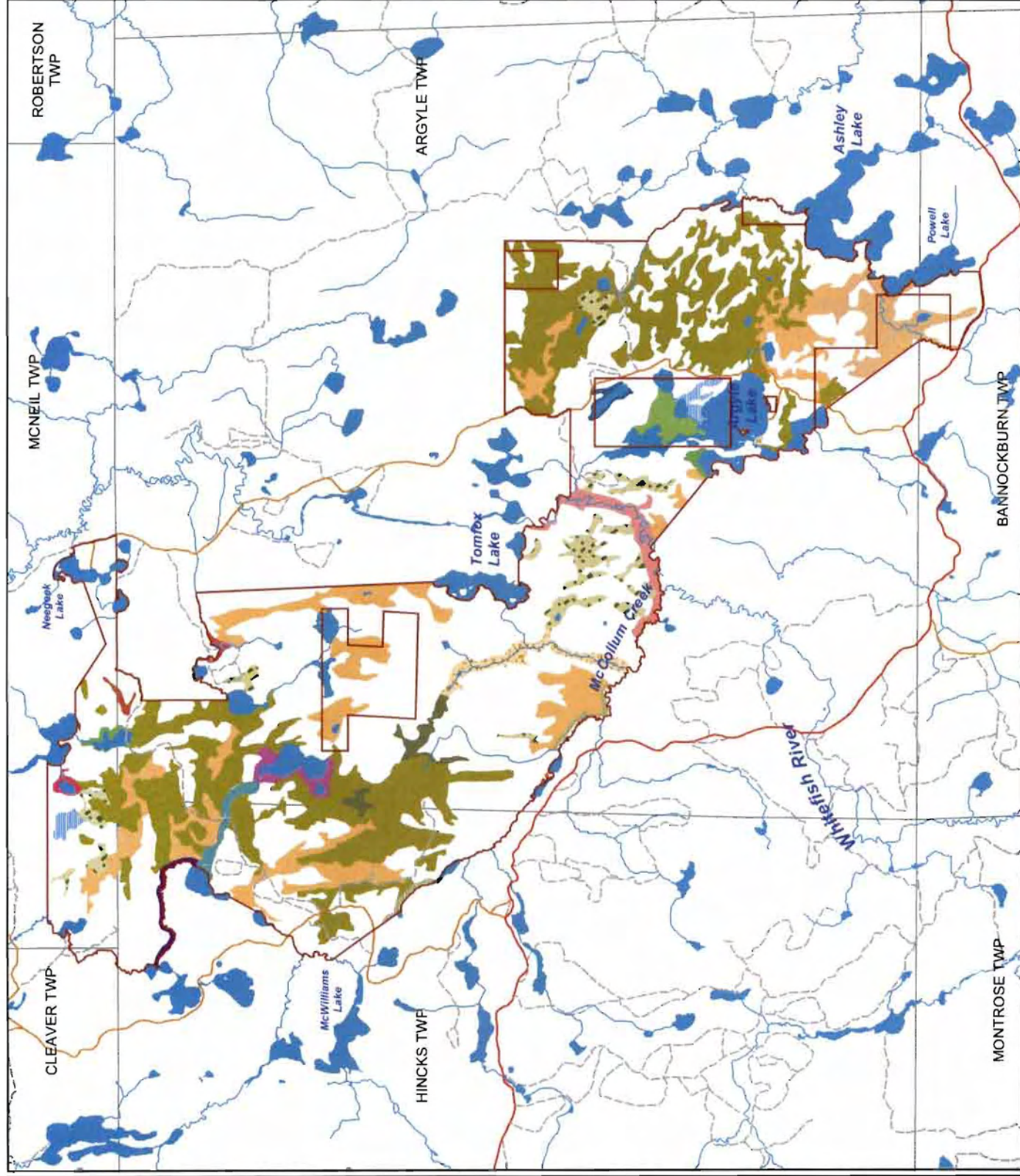


Map produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources,
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February 2004

Sources:

Wetlands: Barbara Burkhardt, OMNR 2003
Base Data: OMNR NRVS
Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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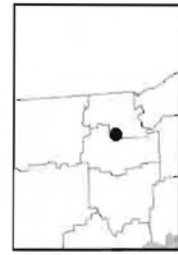
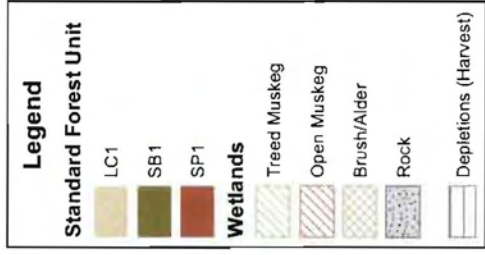


C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

Map 5

OLD GROWTH

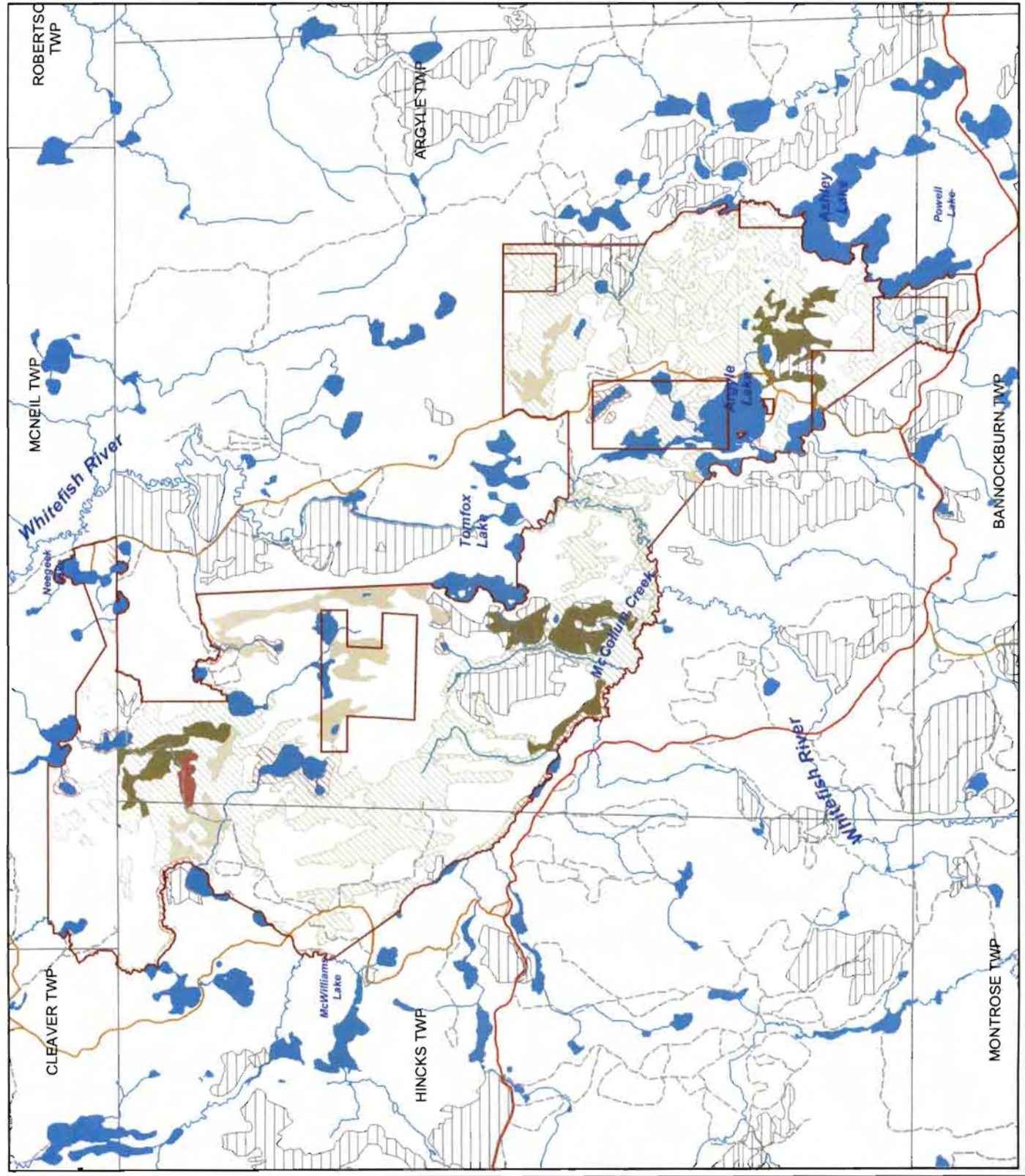
Scale 1:65,000



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February 2004

Sources:
Species: Forest Resource Inventory
Depletions: OMNR Kirkland Lake District
Base Data: OMNR NR/VIS
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C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR


Ecological Considerations


Scale 1:65,000
500 250 0 500 1,000
Meters


Legend


Wetlands

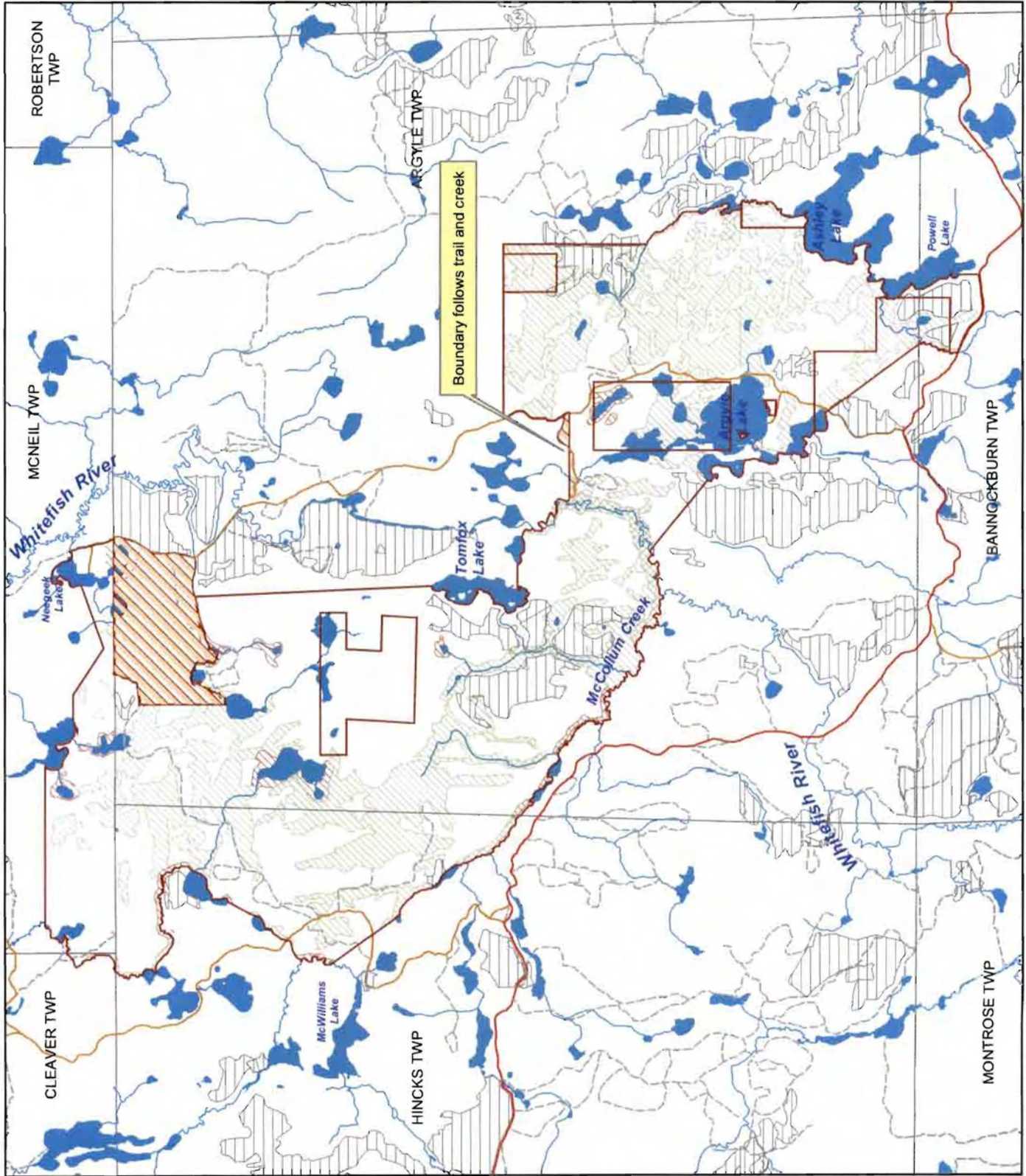
 Treed Muskog

 Open Muskog

 Brush/Alder

 Rock

 Depletion (Harvest)

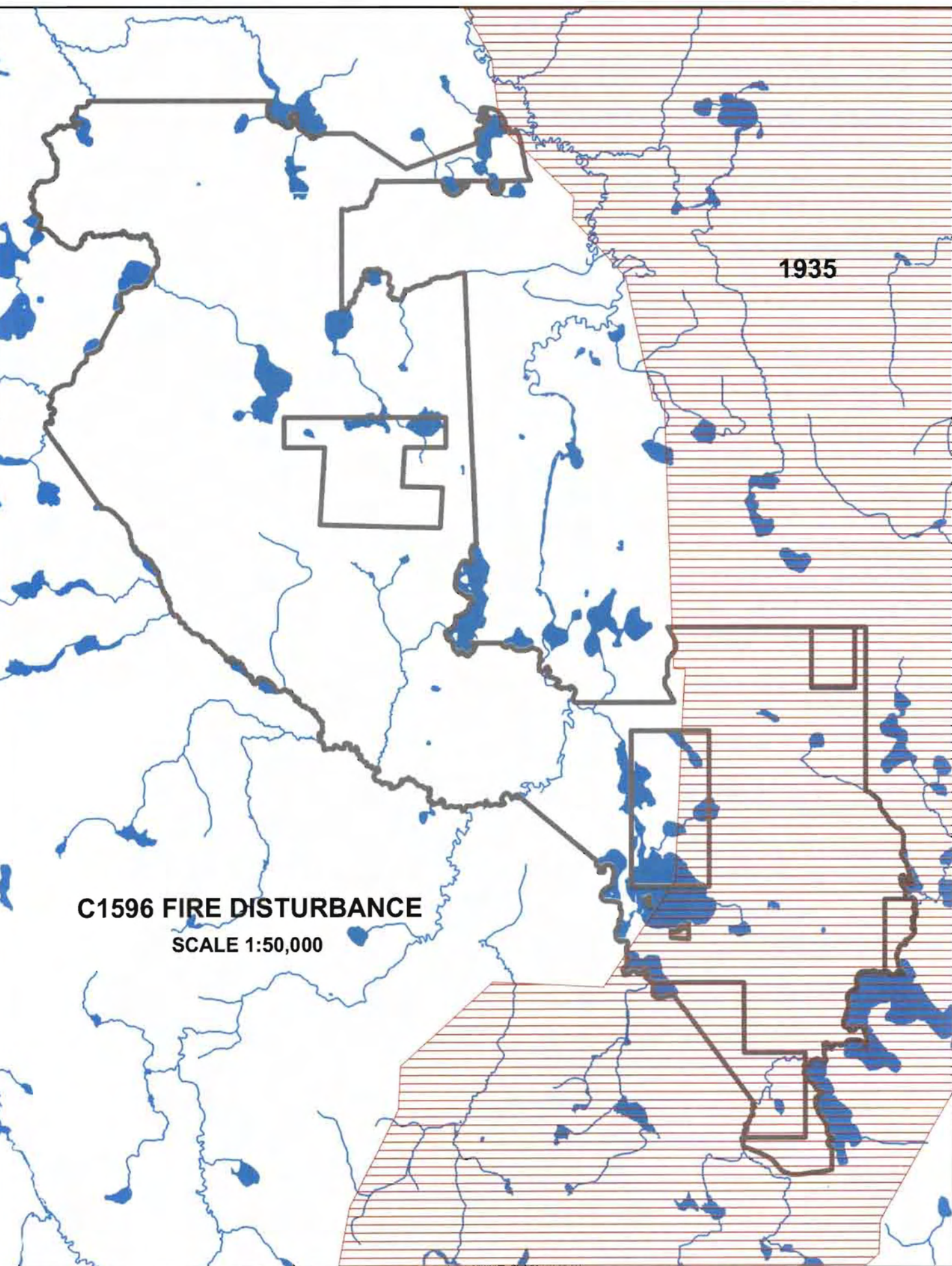


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Sources:
Species: OMNR Forest Resource Inventory
Depletions: OMNR Kirkland Lake District
Base Data: OMNR NRVIS
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C1596 Whitefish River Sandy Till CR

HISTORY

Scale 1:65,000



Legend



Regulated Site Boundary



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February 2004

Sources:

UTM Blue Line Boundary: OMNR NRVS

Base Data: OMNR NRVS

Projection: UTM NAD83 CNT Zone 17

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Appendix 9
Earth Science Checksheet

**Whitefish River Sandy Till
Conservation Reserve (C1596)**

Approved Earth Science Checksheet

Kirkland Lake and Timmins

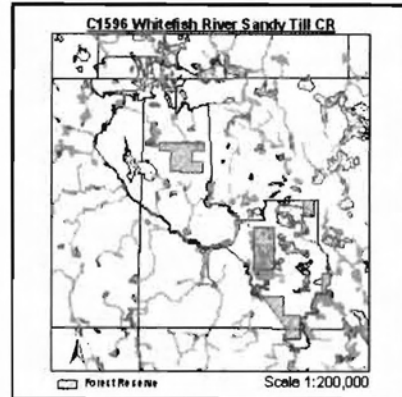
February 2, 2005

Prepared by: F.J. (Rik) Kristjansson

Earth Science Inventory Checklist

Name: Whitefish River Sandy Till (C1596)

Map Name: Radisson Lake
NTS Number: 42 A/02
UTM Ref. (Datum): 508532
Latitude: 48° 03' 41" N
Longitude: 80° 53' 47" W
Elevation (Min): 320 m asl
Elevation (Max): 360 m asl
Locality: Timiskaming
Township(s): Cleaver, McNeil, Hincks, Argyle, and Bannockburn
Area (ha): 3399 ha
MNR District: Kirkland Lake, and Timmins
MNR Region: Northeast



Aerial Photographs: 86-02, 4804, 206 to 209
 86-04, 4803, 71 to 75
 86-04, 4802, 08 to 12
 86-04, 4801, 143 to 145

Prepared by: F.J. Kristjansson, Consulting Geoscientist
Reviewed by: Phil Kor, Senior Conservation Geologist

Date: February 2, 2005

Earth Science Features

Bedrock Geology: Based on Map 2543 (Ontario Geological Survey, 1991), the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is underlain by undifferentiated metavolcanic rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince, Superior Province, Precambrian Shield.

Surficial Geology: Based on a brief helicopter reconnaissance survey, review of terrain geological mapping (Lee, 1979, Data Base Map 5030), and interpretation of available aerial photography, the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve is immediately

underlain by areas of Bedrock-Drift Complex (Unit 2), Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits (Units 4ah, 4h, and 4), Glaciofluvial Outwash Deposits (Unit 5), Glaciolacustrine Deposits (Unit 6), Eolian Deposits (Units 7a and 7), Alluvial Deposits (Unit 8), and Organic Deposits (Units 9 and 9,7a). Please refer to the attached preliminary surficial geological mapping for the occurrence and distribution of these surficial geological units within the conservation reserve.

In planform, the conservation reserve has an unusual shape, and includes a large northwestern portion, a smaller southeastern portion, and a small, narrow, central portion.

Numerous areas immediately underlain by Bedrock-Drift Complex (Unit 2) are distributed throughout the northwest, southeast, and central portions of the conservation reserve. An extensive area of bedrock-drift complex, located in the northwest and central portions of the conservation reserve, is the most noteworthy. The morphology of the bedrock surface ranges from irregular, knobby areas with low local relief to bedrock knob (or knoll) areas with more moderate local relief. The extent of bedrock exposure ranges from minor to moderate, and the associated drift cover ranges, respectively, from thin, but relatively continuous to discontinuous. It is anticipated that the associated drift cover consists predominantly of till deposits. However, where areas of bedrock-drift complex are situated within, or immediately adjacent to, areas of ice-contact stratified drift deposits, glaciolacustrine deposits, or eolian deposits, the associated drift cover might include, or be dominated by, deposits of the indicated sediment type.

Various areas immediately underlain by Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits (Units 4ah, 4h, and 4) are located in the southeastern and central portions of the conservation reserve (Photo. C1596-01), and in the extreme northeast part of the northwestern portion. These ice-contact stratified drift deposits are part of a more extensive esker-outwash fan system with significant deposits in the area located a short distance to the east of the northwestern portion of the conservation reserve.

A number of areas immediately underlain by Glaciofluvial Outwash Deposits (Unit 5) are situated along, or in the vicinity of, the southwest to central west boundary of the northwestern portion of the conservation reserve. Based on observations at two locations, these deposits, at least, in part, consist of gravelly sand. These glaciofluvial outwash deposits appear to be related to an esker-outwash fan system located a short distance to the west of the central west and northwest parts of the northwestern portion of the conservation reserve.

A number of areas immediately underlain by Glaciolacustrine Deposits (Unit 6) are present in the conservation reserve. A moderately extensive area, located in the south half of the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve, is perhaps the most noteworthy. It is anticipated that glaciolacustrine deposits in the conservation reserve consist predominantly of silty, fine sand, although deposits consisting of silt and clay might be present in some areas. Significant areas immediately underlain by Eolian Deposits (Units 7a and 7) are also present in the conservation reserve, in the southeastern portion and in the north half of the northwestern portion. Numerous, well-developed

sand dunes are present in the central and central east parts of the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve (Photo. C1596-02), and in the northwest part of the northwestern portion (Photo. C1596-03). The formation of sand dunes requires the exposure of a sand source to wind activity. In this case, it appears that the sand source was initially emplaced as a glaciolacustrine deposit, which, following subaerial exposure, was extensively reworked by wind activity. Dune morphology appears to be dominated, if not exclusively represented, by variations of the parabolic form (David, 1979). Both glaciolacustrine deposits and eolian deposits are very likely related to the above-indicated esker-outwash fan systems, and are probably representative of the more distal, sandy portions of the outwash fans (i.e., subaquatic outwash fans). These deposits are thought to be representative of a probably short-lived, shallow glacial lake.

A well-developed alluvial plain, immediately underlain by Alluvial Deposits (Unit 8), is associated with the Whitefish River in the central portion of the conservation reserve (Photo. C1596-04). The marked meandering style of the Whitefish River, the numerous cut-off meander loops, and the obvious point bar development add considerably to the interpretive value of the conservation reserve.

The remaining areas of the conservation reserve, which include a relatively extensive area in the northwestern portion, a relatively extensive area in the southeastern portion, and numerous minor areas, are immediately underlain by Organic Deposits (Units 9 and 9,7a). The relatively extensive area in the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve, classified as Unit 9,7a, is the most noteworthy. Numerous, well-developed, sand dunes are associated with these organic deposits. From a landscape perspective, the juxtaposition of dune forms and peatlands is visually impressive (Photo. C1596-02).

Significance: With the exception of the numerous sand dune forms located east of Argyle Lake in the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve, the geological features described above are commonly encountered within the surrounding region and are considered to be of local significance. The indicated sand dune forms (Units 7a and 9,7a), due to their exceptional development, are considered to be of regional significance.

Sensitivity: Considering the relatively passive land uses anticipated within a conservation reserve (e.g., hunting), the various earth science features (with the exception of sand dunes and organic deposits) are considered to have low sensitivity. The sand dune forms depending on the vegetative cover can be sensitive even to passive activities such as hiking. Organic deposits (i.e., peatlands) may be sensitive to ATV or "All Terrain Vehicle" traffic.

Recommendations: None

References:

David, P., 1979; Sand Dunes in Canada; in *Geos* (Spring 1979), p. 12-14.

Lee, H.A., 1979; Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study, Data Base Map, Kirkland Lake; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 5030, Scale 1:100,000.

Ontario Geological Survey, 1991; Bedrock Geology of Ontario, East-Central Sheet; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2543, Scale 1:1,000,000.

Appendices:

Appendix A	Preliminary Surficial Geology of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (C1596).
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Photographs:

Photo. C1596-01

Various areas immediately underlain by Ice-Contact Stratified Drift Deposits are evident in the central and lower parts of the photograph. An esker ridge forms part of the far shoreline of the small lake in the central and lower parts of the photograph. Argyle Lake is situated immediately beyond the esker ridge (central and central right parts of the photograph). The view is approximately east into the central part of the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve.



Photo. C1596-02

Numerous, well-developed, sand dunes are present in the area to the east of Argyle Lake. From a landscape perspective, the juxtaposition of dune forms and peatland is visually impressive. The view is approximately northwest across the central east and central parts of the southeastern portion of the conservation reserve.



Photo. C1596-03

Provides a general view approximately south into the north half of the northwestern portion of the conservation reserve. A complex of eolian and organic landforms is evident in the central and lower parts of the photograph. Some of the numerous, well-developed, sand dunes, located in the northwest part of the northwestern portion of the conservation reserve, are apparent in the central right part of the photograph.



Photo. C1596-04

A well-developed, alluvial plain, immediately underlain by Alluvial Deposits (Unit 8), is associated with the Whitefish River in the central portion of the conservation reserve. The view is approximately NNE.

APPENDIX A

Preliminary Surficial Geology of the Whitefish River Sandy Till Conservation Reserve (C1596).

Appendix 10

James Bay Treaty – Treaty #9

(taken from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada website
http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/trts/trty9_e.html)

THE JAMES BAY TREATY

TREATY No. 9

(MADE IN 1905 AND 1906)

AND

ADHESIONS MADE IN 1929 AND 1930

**LAYOUT IS NOT EXACTLY LIKE ORIGINAL
TRANSCRIBED FROM:**

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JAMES BAY TREATY
Treaty No. 9

OTTAWA, November 6, 1905.

The Honourable
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, --- Since the treaties known as the Robinson Treaties were signed in the autumn of the year 1850, no cession of the Indian title to lands lying within the defined limits of the province of Ontario had been obtained. By these treaties the Ojibeway Indians gave up their right and title to a large tract of country lying between the height of land and Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1873, by the Northwest Angle Treaty (Treaty No. 3), the Saulteaux Indians ceded a large tract east of Manitoba, part of which now falls within the boundaries of the province of Ontario. The first-mentioned treaty was made by the old province of Canada, the second by the Dominion.

Increasing settlement, activity in mining and railway construction in that large section of the province of Ontario north of the height of land and south of the Albany river rendered it advisable to extinguish the Indian title. The undersigned were, therefore, appointed by Order of His Excellency in Council on June 29, 1905, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the unceded tract. This comprised about 90,000 square miles of the provincial lands drained by the Albany and Moose river systems.

When the question first came to be discussed, it was seen that it would be difficult to separate the Indians who came from their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany river to trade at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to treat only with that portion which came from the southern or Ontario side. As the cession of the Indian title in that portion of the Northwest Territories which lies to the north of the Albany river would have to be consummated at no very distant date, it was thought advisable to make the negotiations with Indians whose hunting grounds were in Ontario serve as the occasion for dealing upon the same terms with all the Indians trading at Albany river posts, and to add to the community of interest which for trade purposes exists amongst these Indians a like responsibility for treaty obligations. We were, therefore, given power by Order of His Excellency in Council of July 6, 1905, to admit to treaty any Indian whose hunting grounds cover portions of the Northwest Territories lying between the Albany river, the district of Keewatin and Hudson bay, and to set aside reserves in that territory.

In one essential particular the constitution of the commission to negotiate this treaty differed from that of others which undertook similar service in the past. One member * was nominated by the province of Ontario under the provisions of clause 6 of the Statute of Canada, 54-55 Vic., chap. V., which reads: "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario." The concurrence of the government of Ontario carried with it the stipulation that one member of the commission should be nominated by and represent Ontario.

It is important also to note that under the provisions of clause 6 just quoted, the terms of the treaty were fixed by the governments of the Dominion and Ontario; the commissioners were empowered to offer certain conditions, but were not allowed to alter or add to them in the event of their not being acceptable to the Indians.

After the preliminary arrangements were completed, the commissioners left Ottawa for Dinorwic, the point of departure for Osnaburg, on June 30, and arrived there on July 2.

The party consisted of the undersigned, A. G. Meindl, Esq., M.D., who had been appointed to carry out the necessary work of medical relief and supervision, and James Parkinson and J. L. Vanasse, constables of the Dominion police force. At Dinorwic the party was met by T. C. Rae, Esq., chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had been detailed by the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company to travel with the party and make arrangements for transportation and maintenance en route. Mr. Rae had obtained a competent crew at Dinorwic to take the party to Osnaburg. The head man was James Swain, an old Albany river guide and mail-carrier, who is thoroughly familiar with the many difficult rapids of this river.

The party left Dinorwic on the morning of July 3, and after crossing a long portage of nine miles, first put the canoes into the water at Big Sandy Lake. On July 5 we passed Frenchman's Head reservation, and James Bunting, councillor in charge of the band, volunteered the assistance of a dozen of his stalwart men to help us over the difficult Ishkaqua portage, which was of great assistance, as we were then carrying a great weight of supplies and baggage. On the evening of the 5th, the waters of Lac Seul were reached, and on the morning of the 6th the party arrived at Lac Seul post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here the commission met with marked hospitality from Mr. J. D. McKenzie, in charge of the post, who rendered every assistance in his power. He interpreted whenever necessary, for which task he was eminently fitted by reason of his perfect knowledge of the Ojibeway language.

The hunting grounds of the Indians who traded at this post had long ago been surrendered by Treaty No. 3, but it was thought advisable to call at this point to ascertain whether any non-treaty Indians had assembled there from points beyond Treaty No. 3, but adjacent to it. Only one family, from Albany river, was met with. The case was fully investigated and the family was afterwards attached to the new treaty.

The afternoon of the 6th was spent in a visit to the Lac Seul reserve in an attempt to discourage the dances and medicine feasts which were being held upon the reserve. The Indians of this band were well dressed, and for the most part seemed to live in a state of reasonable comfort. Their hunting grounds are productive.

The party left Lac Seul on the morning of July 7, en route for Osnaburg passing through Lac Seul, and reached the height of land, via Root river, on July 10. Thence by the waters of Lake St. Joseph, Osnaburg was reached on the 11th.

This was the first point at which treaty was to be made, and we found the Indians assembled in force, very few being absent of all those who traded at the post. Those who were absent had been to the post for their usual supplies earlier in the summer, and had gone back to their own territory in the vicinity of Cat lake.

Owing to the water connection with Lac Seul, these Indians were familiar with the provisions of Treaty No. 3, and it was feared that more difficulty might be met with at that point than almost any other, on account of the terms which the commissioners were empowered to offer not being quite so favourable as those of the older treaty.

The annuity in Treaty No. 3 is \$5 per head, and only \$4 was to be offered in this present instance. The proposed treaty did not provide for an issue of implements, cattle, ammunition or seed-grain.

As there was, therefore, some uncertainty as to the result, the commissioners requested the Indians to select from their number a group of representative men to whom the treaty might be explained. Shortly after, those nominated presented themselves and the terms of the treaty were interpreted. They were then told that it was the desire of the commissioners that any point on which they required further explanations should be freely discussed, and any questions asked which they desired to have answered.

Missabay, the recognized chief of the band, then spoke, expressing the fears of the Indians that, if they signed the treaty, they would be compelled to reside upon the reserve to be set apart for them, and would be deprived of the fishing and hunting privileges which they now enjoy.

On being informed that their fears in regard to both these matters were groundless, as their present manner of making their livelihood would in no way be interfered with, the Indians talked the matter over among themselves, and then asked to be given till the following day to prepare their reply. This request was at once acceded to and the meeting adjourned.

The next morning the Indians signified their readiness to give their reply to the commissioners, and the meeting being again convened, the chief spoke, stating that full consideration had been given the request made to them to enter into treaty with His Majesty, and they were prepared to sign, as they believed that nothing but good was intended. The money they would receive would be of great benefit to them, and the Indians were all very thankful for the advantages they would receive from the treaty.

The other representatives having signified that they were of the same mind as Missabay, the treaty was then signed and witnessed with all due formality, and payment of the gratuity was at once proceeded with.

The election of chiefs also took place, the band being entitled to one chief and two councillors. The following were elected: Missabay, John Skunk and George Wawaashkung.

After this, the feast which usually accompanies such formalities was given the Indians. Then followed the presentation of a flag, one of the provisions of the treaty; this was to be held by the chief for the time being as an emblem of his authority. Before the feast began, the flag was presented to Missabay the newly elected chief, with words of advice suitable for the occasion. Missabay received it and made an eloquent speech, in which he extolled the manner in which the Indians had been treated by the government; advised the young men to listen well to what the white men had to say, and to follow their advice and not to exalt their own opinions above those of men who knew the world and had brought them such benefits. Missabay, who is blind, has great control over his band, and he is disposed to use his influence in the best interests of the Indians.

At Osnaburg the civilizing work of the Church Missionary Society was noticeable. A commodious church was one of the most conspicuous buildings at the post and the Indians held service in it every evening. This post was in charge of Mr. Jabez Williams, who rendered great service to the party by interpreting whenever necessary. He also gave up his residence for the use of the party.

On the morning of July 13 the question of the location of the reserves was gone fully into, and the Indians showed great acuteness in describing the location of the land they desired to have reserved for them. Their final choice is shown in the schedule of reserves which is annexed to this report.

We left Osnaburg on the morning of July 13, and entered the Albany river, which drains Lake St. Joseph, and, after passing many rapids and magnificent lake stretches of this fine river, we reached Fort Hope at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. This important post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the shore of Lake Eabamet, and is the meeting point of a large number of Indians, certainly 700, who have their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany and as far as the headwaters of the Winisk river. The post was in charge of Mr. C. H. M. Gordon.

The same course of procedure was followed as at Osnaburg. The Indians were requested to select representatives to whom the business of the commission might be explained, and on the morning of the 19th the commissioners met a number of representative Indians in the Hudson's Bay Company's house. Here the commissioners had the benefit of the assistance of Rev. Father F. X Fafard, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Albany, whose thorough knowledge of the Cree and Ojibeway tongues was of great assistance during the discussion.

A more general conversation in explanation of the terms of the treaty followed than had occurred at Osnaburg. Moonias, one of the most influential chiefs, asked a number of questions. He said that ever since he was able to earn anything, and that was from the time he was very young, he had never been given something for nothing; that he always had to pay for everything that he got, even if it was only a paper of pins. "Now," he said "you gentlemen come to us from the King offering to give us benefits for which we can make no return. How is this?" Father Fafard thereupon explained to him the nature of the treaty, and that by it the Indians were giving their faith and allegiance to the King, and for

giving up their title to a large area of land of which they could make no use, they received benefits that served to balance anything that they were giving.

"Yesno," who received his name from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, which consisted altogether in the use of the words "yes" and "no," made an excited speech, in which he told the Indians that they were to receive cattle and implements, seed-grain and tools. Yesno had evidently travelled, and had gathered an erroneous and exaggerated idea of what the government was doing for Indians in other parts of the country, but, as the undersigned wished to guard carefully against any misconception or against making any promises which were not written in the treaty itself, it was explained that none of these issues were to be made, as the band could not hope to depend upon agriculture as a means of subsistence; that hunting and fishing, in which occupations they were not to be interfered with, should for very many years prove lucrative sources of revenue. The Indians were informed that by signing the treaty they pledged themselves not to interfere with white men who might come into the country surveying, prospecting, hunting, or in other occupations; that they must respect the laws of the land in every particular, and that their reserves were set apart for them in order that they might have a tract in which they could not be molested, and where no white man would have any claims without the consent of their tribe and of the government.

After this very full discussion, the treaty was signed, and payment was commenced. The payment was finished on the next day, and the Indian feast took place, at which the chiefs elected were Katchange, Yesno, Joe Goodwin, Benj. Ooskinigisk, and George Quisees. The newly elected chiefs made short speeches, expressing their gladness at the conclusion of the treaty and their determination to be true to its terms and stipulations.

It is considered worthy of record to remark on the vigorous and manly qualities displayed by these Indians throughout the negotiations. Although undoubtedly at times they suffer from lack of food owing to the circumstances under which they live, yet they appeared contented, and enjoy a certain degree of comfort. Two active missions are established at Fort Hope, the Anglican, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Richards, who is resident, and the Roman Catholic, under the charge of Rev. Father Fafard, who visits from the mission at Albany.

Fort Hope was left on the morning of July 21, and after passing through Lake Eabamet the Albany was reached again, and after three days' travel we arrived at Marten Falls at 7.35 on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

This is an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. Samuel Iserhoff. A number of Indians were awaiting the arrival of the commission. The first glance at the Indians served to convince that they were not equal in physical development to those at Osnaburg or Fort Hope, and the comparative poverty of their hunting grounds may account for this fact.

The necessary business at this post was transacted on the 25th. The treaty, after due explanation, was signed and the payment made immediately. Shortly before the feast the

Indians elected their chief, Wm. Whitehead, and two councillors, Wm. Coaster and Long Tom Ostamas.

At the feast Chief Whitehead made an excellent speech, in which he described the benefits that would follow the treaty and his gratitude to the King and the government for extending a helping and protecting hand to the Indians.

The reserve was fixed at a point opposite the post and is described fully in the schedule of reserves.

The commodious Roman Catholic church situated on the high bank of the river overlooking the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings was the most conspicuous object at this post.

Marten Falls was left on the morning of Wednesday, July 26. Below this point the Albany flows towards James Bay without any impediment of rapids or falls, but with a swift current, which is a considerable aid to canoe travel.

The mouth of the Kenogami river was reached at 2.45 on the afternoon of July 27. This river flows in with a large volume of water and a strong current. It took two days of heavy paddling and difficult tracking to reach the English River post, which is situated about 60 miles from the mouth of the river and near the Forks. We found many of the Indians encamped along the river, and they followed us in their canoes to the post, where we arrived on the afternoon of July 29.

This is a desolate post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. G. B. Cooper. There are very few Indians in attendance at any time; about half of them were assembled, the rest having gone to "The Line," as the Canadian Pacific railway is called, to trade.

Compared with the number at Fort Hope or Osnaburg, there was a mere handful at English River, and it did not take long to explain to the Indians the reason why the commission was visiting them. As these people cannot be considered a separate band, but a branch of the Albany band, it was not thought necessary to have them sign the treaty, and they were merely admitted as an offshoot of the larger and more important band.

The terms of the treaty having been fully explained, the Indians stated that they were willing to come under its provisions, and they were informed that by the acceptance of the gratuity they would be held to have entered treaty, a statement which they fully realized. As the morrow was Sunday, and as it was important to proceed without delay, they were paid at once.

We left the English River post early on Monday morning, and reached the mouth of the river at 6 p.m. Coming again into the Albany, we met a number of Marten Falls Indians who had not been paid, and who had been camped at the mouth of the river, expecting the commission. After being paid, they camped on the shore near us, and next morning proceeded on their way to Marten Falls, with their York boats laden with goods from Fort

Albany. The next day a party of Albany Indians were paid at the mouth of Cheepy river, and the post itself was reached on the morning of August 3, at 9.30. Here the commissioners had the advantage of receiving much assistance from Mr. G. W. Cockram, who was just leaving the post on his way to England, and Mr. A. W. Patterson, who had just taken charge in his stead.

In the afternoon the chief men selected by the Indians were convened in a large room in the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and an interesting and satisfactory conversation followed. The explanations that had been given at the other points were repeated here, and two of the Indians, Arthur Wesley and Wm. Goodwin, spoke at some length, expressing on their own behalf and on behalf of their comrades the pleasure they felt upon being brought into the treaty and the satisfaction they experienced on receiving such generous treatment from the Crown. Some of the Indians were away at their hunting grounds at Attawapiskat river, and it was thought advisable to postpone the election of chiefs until next year. The Indians were paid on August 4 and 5.

During the afternoon the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Innenew* arrived, with the Right Rev. George Holmes, the Anglican Bishop of Moosonee, on board.

On Saturday the Indians feasted and presented the commissioners with an address written in Cree syllabic, of which the following is a translation:

"From our hearts we thank thee, O Great Chief, as thou hast pitied us and given us temporal help. We are very poor and weak. He (the Great Chief) has taken us over, here in our own country, through you (his servants).

"Therefore from our hearts we thank thee, very much, and pray for thee to Our Father in heaven. Thou hast helped us in our poverty.

"Every day we pray, trusting that we may be saved through a righteous life; and for thee we shall ever pray that thou mayest be strong in God's strength and by His assistance." And we trust that it may ever be with us as it is now; we and our children will in the church of God now and ever thank Jesus.

"Again we thank you (commissioners) from our hearts."

Fort Albany is an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and here there are two flourishing missions, one of the Roman Catholic and one of the Church of England. Father Fafard has established a large boarding school, which accommodates 20 Indian pupils in charge of the Grey Nuns from the parent house at Ottawa. Here assistance is given to sick Indians in the hospital ward, and a certain number of aged people who cannot travel with their relatives are supported each winter. The church and presbytery are commodious and well built, and the whole mission has an air of prosperity and comfort. The celebration of mass was well attended on Sunday. The Church of England mission is also in a flourishing condition. The large church was well filled for all Sunday

services conducted by Bishop Holmes, and the Indians took an intelligent part in the services.

We left Albany on the morning of Monday, August 7, in a sail-boat chartered from the Hudson's Bay Company, and, the wind being strong and fair, we anchored off the mouth of Moose river at 7 o'clock the same evening. Weighing anchor at daylight on Tuesday morning, we drifted with the tide, and a light, fitful wind and reached Moose Factory at 10.30. We had been accompanied on the journey by Bishop Holmes, who immediately upon landing interested himself with Mr. J. G. Mowat, in charge of this important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, to secure a meeting of representatives Indians on the morrow.

On the morning of the 9th a meeting was held in a large room placed at our disposal by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians who had been chosen to confer with us seemed remarkably intelligent and deeply interested in the subject to be discussed. When the points of the treaty were explained to them, they expressed their perfect willingness to accede to the terms and conditions. Frederick Mark, who in the afternoon was elected chief, said the Indians were all delighted that a treaty was about to be made with them; they had been looking forward to it for a long time, and were glad that they were to have their hopes realized and that there was now a prospect of law and order being established among them. John Dick remarked that one great advantage the Indians hoped to derive from the treaty was the establishment of schools wherein their children might receive an education. George Teppaise said they were thankful that the King had remembered them, and that the Indians were to receive money, which was very much needed by many who were poor and sick. Suitable responses were made to these gratifying speeches by ourselves and Bishop Holmes, and the treaty was immediately signed. Payment commenced next day and was rapidly completed.

It was a matter of general comment that the Moose Factory Indians were the most comfortably dressed and best nourished of the Indians we had so far met with.

On the evening of Thursday the Indians announced that they had elected the following chief and councillors: Frederick Mark, James Job, Simon Quatchequan and Simon Cheena. As they were to have their feast in the evening, it was decided to present the flag to the chief on that occasion. The feast was held in a large workshop placed at the disposal of the Indians by the Company; and before this hall, just as night was coming on, the flag was presented to Chief Mark. In many respects it was a unique occasion. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Holmes, who began with a prayer in Cree, the Indians making their responses and singing their hymns in the same language. Bishop Holmes kindly interpreted the address of the commissioners, which was suitably replied to by Chief Mark. It may be recorded that during our stay at this point a commodious church was crowded every evening by interested Indians, and that the good effect of the ministrations for many years of the Church Missionary Society were plain, not only to Moose Factory but after the immediate influence of the post and the missionaries had been left. The crew from Moose Factory which accompanied the commissioners as far as Abitibi held service every night in camp, recited a short litany, sang a hymn and engaged

in prayer, a fact we think worthy of remark, as in the solitude through which we passed this Christian service made a link with civilization and the best influences at work in the world which had penetrated even to these remote regions. On Friday, August 11, the question of a reserve was gone into, and settled to the satisfaction of ourselves and the Indians. A description of the location is given in the schedule of reserves.

During our stay we had the opportunity of inspecting Bishop's Court, at one time the residence of the Bishop of Moosonee, but which the present bishop intends to convert into a boarding school for Indian children. The hospital under the supervision of Miss Johnson was also inspected.

On Saturday, August 12, we left Moose Factory at 12.30. For one week we were engaged with the strong rapids of the Moose and Abitibi rivers, and did not reach New Post, our next point of call, until 12.30 on Saturday, the 19th. New Post is a small and comparatively unimportant post of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated on a beautiful bend of the Abitibi river, and commands an excellent hunting country. The post is in charge of Mr. S. B. Barrett, and nowhere was the commission received with greater consideration and hospitality than at this place. The New Post Indians, although few in number, are of excellent character and disposition. They met us with great friendliness. The treaty was concluded on Monday, the 21st, and the Indians were at once paid. The reserve question was also discussed, and the location finally fixed as shown by the schedule of reserves. One of the leading Indians, Esau Omakess, was absent from the reserve during the negotiations. He, however, arrived during the time the payments were being made, and signified his approval of the action taken by his fellow Indians. He was subsequently chosen unanimously as chief of the band.

We started for Abitibi on Tuesday morning, August 22. On the previous evening the chief had announced to the commissioners his intention of accompanying the party, with five companions, to assist in passing the difficult series of portages which lie immediately above New Post. One unacquainted with the methods of travel in these regions will not perhaps realize the great assistance this was to the party. At a moderate estimate, it saved one day's travel; and this great assistance was to be rendered, the chief said, without any desire for reward or even for maintenance on the route (they were to bring their own supplies with them), but simply to show their good-will to the commissioner and their thankfulness to the King and the government for the treatment which had been accorded them. They remained with us until the most difficult portages were passed, and left on the evening of August 24, with mutual expressions of good-will. As we ascended the Abitibi evidences of approaching civilization and of the activity in railway construction and surveying, which had rendered the making of the treaty necessary, were constantly met with. Surveying parties of the Transcontinental railway, the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway and Ontario township surveyors were constantly met with.

On the morning of August 29 we reached Lake Abitibi, camped at the Hudson's Bay Company's winter post at the Narrows on the same evening, and arrived at Abitibi post the next night at dusk. We did not expect to find many Indians in attendance, as they usually leave for their hunting grounds about the first week in July. There were, however,

a few Indians who were waiting at the post in expectation of the arrival of the commission. These were assembled at 2.30 on the afternoon of August 31, and the purpose of the commission was carefully explained to them. Until we can report the successful making of the treaty, which we hope to accomplish next year, we do not think it necessary to make any further comment on the situation at this post. A full list of the Indians was obtained from the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Mr. George Drever. Mr. Drever has thorough command of the Cree and Ojibeway languages, which was of great assistance to the commissioners at Abitibi, where, owing to the fact of the Indians belonging to the two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, it was necessary to draw a fine distinction, and where the explanations had to be most carefully made in order to avoid future misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. Mr. Drever cheerfully undertook this difficult office and performed it to our great satisfaction.

We left Abitibi on the morning of September 1, with an excellent crew and made Klock's depot without misadventure on Monday, September 4. We reached Haileybury on the 6th and arrived at Ottawa on September 9.

In conclusion we beg to give a short resume of the work done this season. Cession was taken of the tract described in the treaty, comprising about 90,000 square miles, and, in addition, by the adhesion of certain Indians whose hunting grounds lie in a northerly direction from the Albany river, which may be roughly described as territory lying between that river and a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3, along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson Bay by the Severn and Winisk from those which flow into James Bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat, comprising about 40,000 square miles. Gratuity was paid altogether to 1,617 Indians, representing a total population, when all the absentees are paid and allowance made for names not on the list, of 2,500 approximately. Throughout all the negotiations we carefully guarded against making any promises over and above those written in the treaty which might afterwards cause embarrassment to the governments concerned. No outside promises were made, and the Indians cannot, and we confidently believe do not, expect any other concessions than those set forth in the documents to which they gave their adherence. It was gratifying throughout to be met by these Indians with such a show of cordiality and trust, and to be able fully to satisfy what they believed to be their claims upon the governments of this country. The treatment of the reserve question, which in this treaty was most important, will, it is hoped, meet with approval. For the most part the reserves were selected by the commissioners after conference with the Indians. They have been selected in situations which are especially advantageous to their owners, and where they will not in any way interfere with railway development or the future commercial interests of the country. While it is doubtful whether the Indians will ever engage in agriculture, these reserves, being of a reasonable size, will give a secure and permanent interest in the land which the indeterminate possession of a large tract could never carry. No valuable water-powers are included within the allotments. The area set apart is, approximately, 374 square miles in the Northwest Territories and 150 square miles in the province of Ontario. When the vast quantity of waste and, at present, unproductive land, surrendered is considered, these allotments must, we think, be pronounced most reasonable.

We beg to transmit herewith copy of the original of the treaty signed in duplicate, and schedule of reserves.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,
DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,
Treaty Commissioners.



* Mr. D.G. MacMartin.

Schedule of Reserves --Treaty No. 9 -- 1905

ONASBURG

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the western entrance of the Albany river running westward a distance estimated at four miles as far as the point known as "Sand Point" at the eastern entrance of Pedlar's Path Bay, following the shore of this point southwards and around it and across the narrow entrance of the bay to a point on the eastern shore of the outlet of Paukumjeesenaneseeppee, thence due south; to comprise an area of twenty square miles.

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at a point in the centre of the foot of the first small bay west of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence west a frontage of ten miles and north a sufficient distance to give a total area of fifty-three square miles.

FORT HOPE

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at Kitchesagi on the north shore of Lake Eabamet extending eastward along the shore of the lake ten miles, lines to be run at right angles from these points to contain sufficient land to provide one square mile for each family of five, upon the ascertained population of the band.

MARTEN FALLS

In the Northwest Territories, on the Albany river, beginning at a point one-quarter of a mile below the foot of the rapid known as Marten Falls down stream a distance of six miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of thirty square miles.

ENGLISH RIVER

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the Kenogami or English river, three miles below the Hudson's Bay Company's post, known as English River post, on the east

side of the river, thence down stream two miles and with sufficient depth to give an area of twelve square miles.

PORT ALBANY

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at the point where the North river flows out of the main stream of the Albany, thence north on the west side of the North river a distance of ten miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of one hundred and forty square miles.

MOOSE FACTORY

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the east shore of Moose river at South Bluff creek, thence south six miles on the east shore of French river, and of sufficient depth to give an area of sixty-six square miles.

NEW POST

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point one mile south of the northeast end of the eastern arm of the lake known as Taquahtagama, or Big lake, situated about eight miles inland south from New Post on the Abitibi river, thence in a northerly direction about four miles, and of sufficient depth in an easterly direction to give an area of eight square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,
Treaty Commissioners.

JAMES BAY TREATY ***Treaty No. 9***

OTTAWA, October 5, 1906.

The Honourable
The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, --- The operations of the Treaty 9 commission during last season ceased at Abitibi, as owing to the absence of the most influential Indians interested in the proposed negotiations it was found impossible to complete the business at that point. In addition to the Abitibi Indians there also remained a number comprising probably a third of the

whole population of the treaty situated at various Hudson's Bay Company's posts, north of the height of land, and scattered along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway as far west as Heron Bay.

Accordingly, to meet and conclude negotiations with these Indians, the commissioners left Ottawa on May 22. Some changes in the party had of necessity to be made. Mr. T. C. Rae, who last year had charge of transportation, was unable to accompany the commission. In his place Mr. Pelham Edgar, of Toronto, who acted as secretary, was added to the party. The services of Mr. J. L. Vanasse, Dominion police constable, were alone retained, as, owing to promotion, Mr. Parkinson could not be detailed for the work. With these exceptions the personnel of the party was the same as last year.

The route to Fort Abitibi from Mattawa, which latter place was left on the morning of May 23, was by the Canadian Pacific railway to Timiskaming, thence by boat to New Liskeard and North Timiskaming. A portage of 17 miles had next to be encountered before reaching Quinze lake, the starting point by canoe for Fort Abitibi.

Arrangements were completed on the morning of May 29 for departure, but a violent wind-storm prevented our starting. Through the kindness of Mr. McCaig, foreman for Mr. R. H. Klock, we were able to leave at one o'clock in the afternoon by "alligator" boat *Trudel*, for The Barrier, 10 miles distant, the first portage north of our starting point. Here we were obliged to camp, as the river was blocked for a considerable distance by a "drive" of logs.

At half-past nine on the morning of the 30th the "drive" was all through and we were able to leave for the post, which was reached at three in the afternoon of June 4.

A majority of the Indians had arrived, but there were a number reported to be on the way who were expected within a day or two. It was thought advisable to wait for them, the interval being utilized by the commissioners in preparing the pay-lists, and by the doctor in giving medical advice to those requiring it.

On June 7, the looked-for Indians having arrived, a meeting was called for the afternoon of that day. Some difficulty was anticipated in negotiating the treaty at Abitibi owing to the peculiar position of the Indians who trade at that post. The post is situated a few miles within the province of Quebec, and the majority of the Indians who trade there belong to that province. It was natural for the Indians to conclude that, as it was the Dominion government and not the provincial government that was negotiating the treaty, no distinction would be made between those hunting in Ontario and those hunting in Quebec. The commissioners had, however, to state that they had no authority to treat with the Quebec Indians, and that the conference in regard to the treaty could only be held with those whose hunting grounds are in the province of Ontario. The Quebec Indians were, however, given to understand that a conference would be held with them later, and that upon their signifying where they desired to have a reserve set apart for them, the government would undertake to secure, if possible, the land required by them at the place designated.

The policy of the province of Ontario has differed very widely from that of Quebec in the matter of the lands occupied by the Indians.

In Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the rule laid down by the British government from the earliest occupancy of the country has been followed, which recognizes the title of the Indians to the lands occupied by them as their hunting grounds, and their right to compensation for such portions as have from time to time been surrendered by them. In addition to an annual payment in perpetuity, care has also been taken to set apart reservations for the exclusive use of the Indians, of sufficient extent to meet their present and future requirements.

Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, on the other hand, has followed the French policy, which did not admit the claims of the Indians to the lands in the province, but they were held to be the property of the Crown by right of discovery and conquest. Surrenders have not, therefore, been taken from the Indians by the Crown of the lands occupied by them.

The reserves occupied by the Indians within the province of Quebec are those granted by private individuals, or lands granted to religious corporations in trust for certain bands. In addition, land to the extent of 230,000 acres was set apart and appropriated in different parts of Lower Canada under 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106, for the benefit of different tribes.

Several reserves have also been purchased by the Federal government for certain bands desiring to locate in the districts where the purchases were made.

The conference with the Ontario Indians proved to be highly satisfactory. When the terms of the treaty were fully explained to them through Mr. George Drever, who has a mastery of several Indian dialects, Louis McDougall, Jr., one of the principal men of the band, stated that they were satisfied with the conditions offered and were willing to faithfully carry out the provisions of the treaty. They would also rely upon the government keeping its promises to them. The band hoped that the reserve to be set apart for them would include as great an extent of lake frontage as possible. The other Indians being asked whether they were all of like mind with the spokesman in regard to the treaty, replied that they were, and that they were willing that representatives of the band should sign for them at once. The treaty was accordingly signed by the commissioners and representative Indians, as well as by several witnesses who were present at the conference.

In the forenoon of June 8, payments of annuities were made with great care, in order that only those Indians whose hunting grounds are in Ontario should have their names placed on the list. The commissioners are satisfied that in the performance of this duty they were successful.

In the afternoon an election of a chief and councillors was held, which resulted in Louis McDougall, Jr., being chosen as chief and Michel Penatouche and Andrew McDougall as councillors.

A conference was also held with representative Indians regarding the reserves desired by the band. The conclusion arrived at will be seen by reference to the schedule of reserves attached. After due deliberation the Quebec Indians decided upon the location of their reserve.

The usual feast was held, at which the presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty took place.

The commissioners and the medical officer having concluded their duties, we left on the morning of June 9 for Quinze lake, which place was reached on the evening of the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the long and difficult portage between Quinze lake and North Timiskaming was crossed, and at the latter place the boat was taken for Haileybury. Latchford was reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway on the afternoon of the 14th. The crew, consisting of five men from Temagami and a number of Indians from Matachewan post, including Michel Baptiste, who was afterwards elected chief, assembled late in the afternoon, and on the morning of the 15th we left by way of Montreal river for Matachewan. The post at Matachewan was reached on the afternoon of June 19, after a difficult journey owing to the numerous rapids in the river and the height of the water. Matachewan is beautifully situated at a point on the Montreal river upon high grounds; the lofty shores of the stream are thickly wooded.

A conference was held with the Indians on the afternoon of the 20th. As usual, the terms of the treaty were fully explained, and an opportunity given the Indians to ask any questions regarding any matter on which further information was desired. Michel Baptiste, on behalf of the Indians, said that the terms of the treaty were very satisfactory to them, and that they were ready to have representatives of the band sign at once. The treaty was therefore signed and witnessed with all due formality.

Payments were made on the 21st to the 79 Indians. The election for a chief resulted in Michel Baptiste being chosen for that position, and at the feast in the evening he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty.

The location of the reserve desired by the Indians received careful consideration, and no objection can, it is thought, be taken to the site finally decided upon.

Arrangements have been made for leaving Matachewan early in the morning of the 23rd, but a heavy rain-storm prevented our doing so before half-past four in the afternoon.

The return trip was made by way of Montreal river, Lady Evelyn lake and Lake Temagami to Temagami station. From the latter place we proceeded by train to Biscotasing, our point of departure both for Fort Mattagami and Flying Post. At Biscotasing we also expected to meet a number of Indians belonging to Treaty No. 9, who reside in the vicinity of that place during the summer months.

Biscotasing was reached at twenty minutes past four on the afternoon of Saturday, June 30, and the commissioners were obliged to remain there awaiting the men from Mattagami who were to bring them by canoe to that place, and who did not arrive until the evening of July 3.

We left for Mattagami on the morning of July 4. The Fort was reached about ten on the morning of July 7, when a cordial welcome was given us by Mr. Joseph Miller, who is in charge of that post. We also met at the post Dr. W. Goldie and his brother, of Toronto, who were spending their holidays at that place.

Dr. Goldie had been giving the Indians free medical attendance as far as the medicine he had with him permitted, and he also offered his services in association with Dr. Meindl during our stay at the post. Here we also met Mr. Kenneth G. Ross, chief forest ranger for the district, and several of his assistant, who had come to the post owing to the Indians employed by them desiring to be present at the treaty.

The Indians treated with at Mattagami were well dressed, and appeared to be living comfortably. A degree of unusual cleanliness was to be observed in their surrounding and habits. They gave a cheerful hearing to the terms of the proposed treaty, which was fully explained to them through Mr. Miller, who acted as interpreter. They, like the other Indians visited, were given an opportunity to ask any questions or to make any remarks they might desire with reference to the propositions made to them.

The Indians held a short conversation among themselves, and then announcement through Joseph Shemeket, one of their number, that they were fully satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and were prepared to have it signed by representatives of the band. The treaty was, therefore, at once signed and witnessed. Payments were begun and concluded in the afternoon, and preparations made for the feast. An election for chief was also held, resulting in Andrew Luke being chosen for that position, to whom a flag and a copy of the treaty were presented in the presence of the band.

It is considered by the commissioners that the reserve selected, as shown by the schedule of reserves, should meet with approval.

Mattagami was left on the morning of July 9, and Biscotasing reached on the evening of the 11th. The party left on the afternoon of the 12th for Flying Post and arrived there about eleven on the morning of the 15th (Sunday). The Indians at Flying Post, although small of stature, are lively and energetic, and the journey from Biscotasing to Flying Post and return was rendered enjoyable by the cheerfulness with which they undertook all tasks, and the quickness with which they accomplished the journey. The Indians were assembled on the morning of the 16th, and the terms of the treaty were fully explained through Mr. A. J. McLeod, Hudson's Bay Company's officer, who acted as interpreter. Isaac, one of the leading Indians, speaking for the band, said that they thankfully accepted the benefits offered by the treaty and were willing to observe its provisions. The treaty was, therefore, duly signed and witnessed. The Indians also signified their desire regarding the position of the reserve to be allotted to them, and their choice, as indicated

in the schedule is recommended for approval. Albert Black Ice was unanimously elected as chief of the band, and at the feast which was held in the evening, the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. The return journey to Biscotasing was begun on the morning of July 17, and that place was reached on the afternoon of the 19th. On the morning of the 20th payments were made to the Indians of Flying Post and Mattagami residing at Biscotasing.

The work of the commission was facilitated by the assistance of Mr. J. E. T. Armstrong, who is in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at that place, and who is thoroughly familiar with the Indians. The considerable Indian population at this point is made up of stragglers from the Spanish River band of the Robinson Treaty, and from Flying Post and Mattagami. They make their living by acting as guides and canoeists for sportsmen, and occasionally work in the mills. Their children have the advantage of attendance at a day school to which the department has been able to give some financial assistance, and also the benefit of mingling on terms of educational equality with white children.

We left for Chapleau about a quarter-past four in the afternoon, and arrived about seven in the evening. Here we were met by the Right Rev. George Holmes, Bishop of Moosonee, and Rev. C. Banting, who aided us in every way possible in the discharge of our duties at Chapleau. Mr. J. M. Austin, who has had long experience with the Indians of that place, also gave us valuable assistance.

It was not necessary to make treaty with the Indians of Chapleau, as they belong to bands residing at Moose Factory, English River, and other points where treaty had already been made. They were, however, recognized as members of the bands to which they belong, and were paid the gratuity due them, after being informed as to what the acceptance of the money by them involved.

Reference to the schedule of reserves will show that small areas are recommended for the Ojibeways and Crees at this point. Large reserves having been set apart for the bands to which they belong at other points in the province, it is only thought advisable and necessary to give them a sufficient area upon which to build their small houses and cultivate garden plots. The Ojibeway reserve is contiguous to the land purchased by the Robinson treaty Indians, which has already been considerably improved.

Payments having been completed at Chapleau, the party left on the evening of the 22nd for Missinaibi and arrived at that station at eight in the evening. This place is of considerable local importance as being the point of departure of one of the main routes to Moose Factory and James Bay by way of Missinaibi river. There is also direct water communication with Michipicoten on lake Superior.

Bishop Holmes, with Rev. Mr. Ovens and his wife and two lady missionaries, who had expected to accompany us as far as New Brunswick House, on their way to Moose Factory, arrived at Missinaibi on the morning of July 23. Their crew had, however, been awaiting them for several days and they were, therefore, able to leave at once for their

destinations. Our crew, with a canoe from New Brunswick House, did not reach Missinaibi until the evening of the 23rd, and our departure was thus delayed until the morning of the 24th.

New Brunswick House was reached on the afternoon of the 25th, where we found the bishop and his party, who had only arrived a few hours before us. This post is situated at the northern end of the beautiful Missinaibi lake, and the outlook from the post is delightful.

The Indians were assembled in the evening and the terms of the treaty explained to them. On being asked whether they had any questions to ask or any remarks to make, they replied, through Mr. J. G. Christie, Hudson's Bay Company's officer, that they were perfectly satisfied with what they were to receive under the treaty, and were willing to sign at once. The signatures of the commissioners and of five of the leading men were, therefore, affixed to the treaty, as well as that of six witnesses. Payments were made on the 25th to about 100 Indians. Alex. Peeketay was chosen by the Indians for the position of chief, and he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty at the feast held on the evening of the 26th. A conference regarding the reserve to be set apart was also held. The decision arrived at in regard to this matter will be seen by reference to the schedule attached.

Our duties, as well as those of the doctor, being concluded, we left on the morning of the 28th for Missinaibi, and arrived at that place on the afternoon of the 29th.

Payments were made on the 30th to ninety-eight Moose Factory Indians who live at Missinaibi.

We left on the 31st for Heron Bay, our point of departure for Long Lake, and arrived at the former place at half-past twelve in the afternoon. Arrangements for canoes were not completed until the afternoon of the following day, so that it was not until a quarter to five that we were able to leave for the last post to be visited by us.

The route to Long Lake is at all times a rather difficult one, but was more than ordinarily so this season owing to the water in the Pic river being unusually low. The post was reached on the morning of the 8th. We were accompanied on this trip by Mr. H. A. Tremayne, District Inspector, Hudson's Bay Company, and his wife and young daughter.

A conference was held with the Indians on August 9, and their adhesion to treaty obtained.

Peter Taylor, speaking for the Indians, said they were perfectly satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and much pleased that they were to receive annuity like their brethren of the Robinson Treaty, and also that they were to be granted land which they could feel was their own. Payments were made to 135 Indians. The question of a reserve was carefully gone into, and the commissioners have no hesitation in recommending the confirmation of the site chosen.

The Indians of Treaty 9 stated that they desired to have Newatchkigigswabe, the Robinson Treaty chief, recognized as their chief also, as he had been recognized by them in the past. This was agreed to, and at the feast held on the evening of August 9 the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. At the conclusion of the feast the chief spoke, thanking the government for what had been done for the Indians of Long Lake. He said that the Indians who had been receiving annuity money for years were glad that their brethren were now placed on an equal footing with them. He hoped that provision would be made for their sick and destitute, as even in the best seasons the Indians found it very difficult to do more than make a living, and were able to do very little towards assisting one another. In reply, the chief was informed that the government was always ready to assist those actually requiring help, but that the Indians must rely as much as possible upon their own exertions for their support.

The return journey was begun on the afternoon of August 10, and Heron Bay was reached on the evening of the 14th. At this place we concluded our duties in connection with the making of the treaty by paying English River Indians, now residing at Montizambert.

The commissioners have pleasure in referring to the evident desire of the Indians at all points visited to display their loyalty to the government, by the reception given to the commissioners, and also by their recognition of the benefits conferred upon them by the treaty.

We desire also to acknowledge the kind attention paid to us and the assistance given by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères.

Nine hundred and fifteen Indians were paid at the points mentioned. Inspector J. G. Ramsden, who visited the Indians who joined treaty in the summer of 1905, paid 2,047. The population of the whole treaty may, therefore, be placed at 3,000 approximately.

Attached to this report will be found a copy of the treaty with signatures as completed, and schedule of reserves.

We have, &c.,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

Schedule of Reserves - Treaty No. 9 -- 1906

ABITIBI

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the south shore of Abitibi lake, at the eastern boundary of the township of Milligan projected, thence east following the lake shore to the outlet of Kaquaquakechewaig (Current-running-both-ways) creek, and of

sufficient depth between the said creek and the eastern boundaries of the townships of Milligan and McCool to give an area of thirty square miles.

MATACHEWAN

In the province of Ontario, inland and north from Fort Matachewan, beginning at the creek connecting a small lagoon with the northwest shore of Turtle lake, thence south on the west shore of said lake a sufficient distance to give an area of sixteen square miles.

MATTAGAMI

In the province of Ontario, on the west side of Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north following the lake front a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty square miles.

FLYING POST

In the province of Ontario, commencing at a point half a mile south of Six-mile rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, thence south a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-three square miles.

OJIBEWAYS -- CHAPLEAU

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres abutting and south of the reserve sold to the Robinson Treaty Indians, one mile below the town of Chapleau.

MOOSE FACTORY CREES -- CHAPLEAU

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres fronting Kerebesquashesing river.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the entrance to an unnamed creek on the west shore of Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

LONG LAKE

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point where the "Suicide" or Little Albany river enters Long lake, thence in a southerly direction four miles, following the lake frontage, of a sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
D. GEO. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

The James Bay Treaty - Treaty No. 9

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and five, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Commissioners, Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and Samuel Stewart, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire; and Daniel George MacMartin, of Perth, Ontario, Esquire, representing the province of Ontario, of the one part; and the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs, and headmen hereunto subscribed, of the other part: --

Whereas, the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a commission representing His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1905, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And, whereas, the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be found thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas, the said commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon, and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada, for His Majesty the King and His

successors for ever, all their rights titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

And also, the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government of the country, acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families; and the location of the said reserves having been arranged between His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen, as described in the schedule of reserves hereto attached, the boundaries thereof to be hereafter surveyed and defined, the said reserves when confirmed shall be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens, or trusts by Ontario.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His said Majesty and His Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, He hereby, through His commissioners, agrees to make each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash.

His Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, He will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, four dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, His Majesty agrees that each chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a suitable flag and a copy of this treaty to be for the use of his band.

Further, His Majesty agrees to pay such salaries of teachers to instruct the children of said Indians, and also to provide such school buildings and educational equipment as may seem advisable to His Majesty's government of Canada.

And the undersigned Ojibeway, Cree and other chiefs and headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

And it is further understood that this treaty is made and entered into subject to an agreement dated the third day of July, nineteen hundred and five, between the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, which is hereto attached.

In witness whereof, His Majesty's said commissioners and the said chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

Signed at Osnaburg on the twelfth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.,
Hudsons Bay Co.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JABEZ WILLIAMS, Commis,
H. B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
MISSABAY,
his x mark
THOMAS his x mark MISSABAY.
GEORGE his x mark WAHWAASHKUNG.
KWIASH,
his x mark.
NAHOKEESIC,
his x mark
OOMBASH,
his x mark
DAVID his x mark SKUNK.
JOHN his x mark SKUNK
THOMAS his x mark PANACHEESE.

Signed at Fort Hope on the nineteenth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

F.X. FARARD, O.M.I.
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL. M.D.
CHAS. H.M. GORDON, H. B. Co.

YESNO,
his x mark
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN
SAMUEL STEWART.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
GEORGE his x mark NAMAY.
WENANGASIE his x mark DRAKE.
GEORGE his x mark QUISEES.
KATCHANG,
his x mark
MOONIAS,
his x mark
JOE his x mark GOODWIN.
ABRAHAM his x mark ATLOOKAN.
HARRY his x mark OOSKINEEGISH.
NOAH his x mark NESHINAPAIS
JOHN A. his x mark ASHPANAQUESHKUN.
JACOB his x mark RABBIT.

Signed at Marten Falls on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.,
H. B. Co.
ALEX GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
SAMUEL ISERHOFF.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
WILLIAM his x mark WHITEHEAD.
WILLIAM his x mark COASTER.
DAVID his x mark KNAPAYSWET.
OSTAMAS his x mark LONG TOM.
WILLIAM his x mark WEENJACK

Signed at Fort Albany on the third day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE,
C.T. H. B. Co.
G.W. COCKRAM.
A.W. PATTERSON.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JOSEPH PATTERSON.
MINNIE COCKRAM.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
CHARLIE his x mark STEPHEN.
PATRICK his x mark STEPHEN.
DAVID GEO. his x mark WYNNE.
ANDREW his x mark WESLEY.
JACOB his x mark TAHTAIL.
JOHN his x mark WESLEY.
XAVIER his x mark BIRD.
PETER his x mark SACKANEY
WM. his x mark GOODWIN.
SAML. his x mark SCOTT.

Signed at Moose Factory on the ninth day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MOOSONEE.
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.
JOHN GEORGE MOWAT,
H. B. Co.
THOMAS BIRD HOLLAND, B.A.
JAMES PARKINSON.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
SIMON his x mark SMALLBOY.
GEORGE his x mark TAPPAISE.
HENRY SAILOR, Signed in Cree syllabic
JOHN NAKOGEE, Signed in Cree syllabic
JOHN DICK, Signed in Cree syllabic
SIMON QUATCHEWAN, Signed in Cree syllabic

JOHN JEFFRIES, Signed in Cree syllabic
FRED MARK, Signed in Cree syllabic
HENRY UTAPPE,
his x mark
SIMON CHEENA,
his x mark

Signed at New Post on the twenty-first day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T., H. B. Co.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SYDNEY BLENKARNE BARRETT, H. B. Co.	SAMUEL STEWART.
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
	ANGUS his x mark WEENUSK.
	JOHN his x mark LUKE.
	WILLIAM his x mark GULL.

Signed at Abitibi on the seventh day of June, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE DREVER.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	SAMUEL STEWART.
PELHAM EDGAR.	LOUIS his x mark MCDOUGALL.
	ANDREW his x mark MCDOUGALL.
	OLD his x mark CHEESE.
	MICHEL his x mark PENATOUCHE.
	LOUI MACDOUGALL.
	ANTOINE PENATOUCHE.

Signed at Matachewan on the twentieth day of June, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

PELHAM EDGAR.	DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
GEORGE NOMTEITH.	SAMUEL STEWART.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.	DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
	MICHEL his x mark. BATISE.

ROUND his x mark EYES
THOMAS his x mark FOX.
JIMMY his x mark PIERCE.

Signed at Mattagami on the seventh day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOS. MILLER.
PELHAM EDGAR.
A.M.C. BANTING
KENNETH ROSS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ANDREW his x markLUKE.
JOSEPH SHEMEKET Signed in syllabic
characters.
THOMAS CHICKEN Signed in syllabic
characters.
JAMES NEVUE Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at Flying Post on the sixteenth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

A.J. MCLEOD.
PELHAM EDGAR.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ALBERT BLACK ICE Signed in syllabic
characters.
JOHN ISSAC Signed in syllabic characters.
WILLIAM FROG Signed in syllabic characters.
THOMAS FROG Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at New Brunswick House on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MONSONEE.
JAMES G. CHRISTIE.
GRACE MCTAVISH.
CLAUDE D. OWENS

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ALEX. PEEKETAY Signed in syllabic

PELHAM EDGAR.
EDMUND MORRIS.

characters.
POOTOOSH,
his x mark.
PETER MITIGONABIE, his x mark
TOM NESHWABUN Signed in syllabic
characters.
JACOB WINDABAIE Signed in syllabic
characters.

Signed at Long Lake on the ninth day of August, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

H.A. TREMAYNE.
ISABELLA TREMAYNE.
P. GODCHERE.
PELHAM EDGAR.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
KWAKIGIGICKWEANG Signed in syllabic
characters.
KENESWABE Signed in syllabic characters.
MATAWAGAN Signed in syllabic characters.
ODAGAMEA Signed in syllabic characters.

Agreement Between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario

THIS AGREEMENT made on the third day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1905,
between

The Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the
government of Canada

Of the one part:

And

The Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines of the province of
Ontario, on behalf of the government of Ontario.

On the other part.

Whereas, His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland is about to
negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway and other Indians inhabitants of the territory within
the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen for the purpose

of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever, so that there may be, peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say, all that portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south side by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less, said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, or the district of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas, by the agreement made the 16th day of April, 1894, entered into between the government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the government of the province of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, in pursuance of the statute of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered five and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and the statute of Ontario passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered three, and entitled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and by the sixth clause of the said agreement it is provided, "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid, shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario," and by the said intended treaty it is signified and declared that His Majesty show his satisfaction with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indian subjects, and in extinguishment of all their past claims through His commissioners, will make to each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash, and will also next year and annually afterwards for ever cause to be paid to each of the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, the sum of four dollars, and that unless there be some exceptional reason, such sums will be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

It is therefore agreed by and between the governments of Canada and of Ontario as aforesaid, as follows: --

That, subject to the provisions contained in the hereinbefore recited agreement of 16th April, 1894, and also the agreement made on 7th July, 1902, by counsel on behalf of the

governments of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties, upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit of the Ontario Mining Company v. Seybold et al. (Ont. S.P., 1904, No. 93), a copy whereof is hereto attached; and the surrender of the Indian title within Ontario to the entire territory herein defined and described, duly obtained, --

The government of the province of Ontario hereby gives consent and upon the following conditions concurs in the terms proposed to be entered into, made and agreed by the said treaty, in so far that the said government of Ontario, on and after the payment to the Indians of the above mentioned present of eight dollars, and thereafter the payment annually of four dollars to each Indian, for ever, as above specified, promises and agrees to pay the said sums to the government of Canada, upon request when and as the same are paid to the Indians, upon proof, when required, of such payment -- such payments to be free from any expenses at the cost of Ontario attendant upon distribution of the said sums of money.

And the government of Ontario, subject to the conditions, aforesaid, further concurs in the setting apart and location of reserves within any part of the said territory, as surrendered or intended to be surrendered, in area not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the commissioners negotiating the said treaty, one of the said commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in Council, and the selection of the said reserves to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

And the government of Ontario stipulates no part of the expense of survey and location of the said reserves to be at any time at the cost of the government of Ontario.

And further, that no site suitable for the development of water-power exceeding 500 horse-power shall be included within the boundaries of any reserve.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto that no part of the cost of negotiating the said treaty is to be borne by the province of Ontario.

In witness whereof, these presents have been signed and sealed on behalf of the government of Canada by the Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and on behalf of the government of Ontario by the Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Honourable Frank Oliver, in presence of FRANK PEDLEY, and by the Honourable FRANCIS COCHRANE in the presence of GEO. W. YATES.

FRANK OLIVER.

F. COCHRANE.

Agreement between counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ontario Mining Company vs. Seybold et al.

As to all treaty Indian reserves in Ontario (including those in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty, which are or shall be duly established pursuant to the statutory agreement of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four), and which have been or shall be duly surrendered by the Indians to sell or lease for their benefit, Ontario agrees to confirm the titles heretofore made by the Dominion, and that the Dominion shall have full power and authority to sell or lease and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate.

The Dominion agrees to hold the proceeds of such lands when or so far as they have been converted into money upon the extinction of the Indian interest therein, subject to such rights of Ontario thereto as may exist by law.

As to the reserves in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty which may be duly established as aforesaid, Ontario agrees that the precious metals shall be considered to form part of the reserves and may be disposed by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians to the same extent and subject to the same undertaking as to the proceeds as heretofore agreed with regard to the lands in such reserves.

The question as to whether other reserves in Ontario include precious metals to depend upon the instruments and circumstances and law affecting each case respectively.

Nothing is hereby conceded by either party with regard to the constitutional or legal rights of the Dominion or Ontario as to the sale or title to Indian reserves or precious metals, or as to any of the contentions submitted by the cases of either government herein, but it is intended that as a matter of policy and convenience the reserves may be administered as hereinbefore agreed.

Nothing herein contained shall be considered as binding Ontario to confirm the titles heretofore made by the Dominion to portions of Reserve 38B already granted by Ontario as appearing in the proceedings.

(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE, *for the Dominion.*

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE, *for Ontario.*

Dated 7th July, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, TORONTO

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the 13th day of February, A.D. 1907.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, dated 11th February, 1907, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour may be pleased to ratify so far as may be necessary the treaty entitled the James Bay Treaty No. 9, made by the Commissioners, Messrs. Duncan Campbell Scott, Samuel Stewart and Daniel George MacMartin, who were appointed to negotiate with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined for the cession by the said Indians to the Crown on the terms embodied in the treaty, all their rights, titles and privileges to the land included in the said territory, the limits of which may be described as follows: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3.

The committee further advise that Your Honour may be pleased to approve and confirm the selection of the following reserves described in the schedule attached to the report of the said commissioners, dated 6th November, 1905, and in the schedule of reserves Treaty No. 9, 1906, it being clearly understood that the government of the Dominion shall be responsible for the survey of the said reserves and that plans and field notes of the said reserves shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines when such surveys have been made.

Osnaburg, an area of 20 square miles.
English River, an area of 12 square miles.
Moose Factory, an area of 66 square miles.
New Post, an area of 8 square miles.
Abitibi, an area of 30 square miles.
Matachewan, an area of 16 square miles.
Metagami, an area of 20 square miles.
Flying Post, an area of 23 square miles.
Ojibeways, at Chapleau, 160 acres.
Moose Factory Crees, at Chapleau, 160 acres.
New Brunswick House, an area of 27 square miles.
Long Lake, an area of 27 square miles.

Certified

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th November, 1930.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submit for Your Excellency's ratification and confirmation the annexed instrument containing the adhesion to James Bay Treaty Number Nine of the Ojibeway Indians and other Indians in Northern Ontario, taken at Trout Lake on the 5th day of July, 1929; at Windigo River on the 18th day of July, 1930; at Fort Severn on the 25th day of July, 1930; at Winisk on the 28th day of July, 1930, by Mr. Walter Charles Cain and Mr. Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, who were appointed by Order in Council P.C. 921, 30th May, 1929, as His Majesty's Commissioners to take the said adhesion.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Adhesions to Treaty Number Nine

WHEREAS His Most Gracious Majesty George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, has been pleased to extend the provisions of the Treaty known as The James Bay Treaty or Treaty Number Nine, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, to the Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described territory adjacent to the territory described in the said Treaty, in consideration of the said Indians agreeing to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all their rights, titles and privileges to the hereinafter described territory.

AND WHEREAS we, the Ojibeway, Cree and all other Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described Territory, having had communication of the foregoing Treaty and of the intention of His Most Gracious Majesty to extend its provisions to us, through His Majesty's Commissioners, Walter Charles Cain, B.A., of the City of Toronto, and Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, of the City of Ottawa, have agreed to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all our rights, titles and privileges to the said territory.

NOW THEREFORE we, the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants, in consideration of the provisions of the said foregoing Treaty being extended to us, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all our rights, titles and privileges whatsoever in all that tract of land, and land covered by water in the Province of Ontario, comprising part of the District of Kenora (Patricia Portion) containing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty square miles, more or less, being bounded on the South by the Northerly limit of Treaty Number Nine; on the West

by Easterly limits of Treaties Numbers Three and Five, and the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; on the North by the waters of Hudson Bay, and on the East by the waters of James Bay and including all islands, islets and rocks, waters and land covered by water within the said limits, and also all the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands and lands covered by water, wherever situated in the Dominion of Canada.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to His Majesty the King and His Successors forever.

AND we, the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants, represented herein by our Chiefs and Councillors presented as such by the Bands, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and other benefits, as stated in the said Treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

AND HIS MAJESTY through His said Commissioners agrees and undertakes to set side reserves for each band as provided by the said aforementioned Treaty, at such places or locations as may be arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and headmen of each Band

IN WITNESSES WHEREOF, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Chiefs and headmen have hereunto subscribed their names at the places and times hereinafter set forth.

SIGNED at Trout Lake, on the Fifth day of July, 1929, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses :

MARY C. GARRETT.
LESLIE GARRETT.
GORDON L. BELL, M.B.
KARL BAYLY.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner*.
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner*
SAMSON BEARDY - Signed in Syllabic.
GEORGE WINNAPETONGE - Signed in Syllabic.
JEREMIAH SAINNAWAP - Signed in Syllabic.
ISAAC BARKMAN.
JACK McKAY - Signed in Syllabic.
JACOB FROG - Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Windigo River on the Eighteenth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. O'GORMAN.
JOHN WESLEY.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner*.
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner*.
APIN KA-KE-PE-NESS - Signed in Syllabic.
SAMUEL SA-WA-NIS - Signed in Syllabic.
JOHN QUE-QUE-ISH - Signed in Syllabic.
PATRICK KA-KE-KA-YASH - Signed in Syllabic.
SENIA SAK-CHE-KA-POW - Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Fort Severn on the Twenty-fifth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. O'GORMAN.
DAVID A. HARDING.
R. KINGSLEY ROSE.
GEO. THIRD.
GERALD McMANUS.
RENE GAUTHIER.
H. F. BLAND.
HENRY J. MANN.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner*.
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY,
Commissioner.
GEORGE BLUECOAT Signed in Syllabic.
MUNZIE ALBANY Signed in Syllabic.
SAUL CROW Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Winisk on the Twenty-eighth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

L. PH. MARTEL, O.M.I.
JOHN THOMAS O'GORMAN.
JOHN HARRIS.
RAY T. WHEELER.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner*.
HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner*.
XAVIER PATRICK Signed in Syllabic.
JOHN BIRD Signed in Syllabic.
DAVID SUTHERLAND Signed in Syllabic.

ONTARIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

***Copy of an Order in Council, approved by the Honourable the
Lieutenant Governor, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1931***

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Forests, dated June 8, 1931, therein he states that, by a Commission dated the thirtieth day of May, 1929, issued in pursuance of an agreement

dated the first day of March, 1929, between the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Government of Canada and the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario on behalf of the Government of Ontario, and in accordance with a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the said thirtieth day of May, 1929, Mr. Walter Charles Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario, and Mr. Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, of the Department of Indian Affairs, were appointed Commissioners "For the purpose of negotiating an extension of James Bay Treaty No. 9 with the Ojibeway and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs and headmen, for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His Majesty the King, and His successors forever, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say:

All that tract of land and land covered by water in the Province of Ontario, comprising part of the District of Kenora (Patricia portion), containing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty square miles more or less, being bounded on the south by the northerly limit of Treaty Nine; on the west by the easterly limits of Treaties Three and Five, and the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; on the north by the waters of Hudson Bay, and on the east by the waters of James Bay, and including all islands, islets and rocks, waters and land covered by water within the said limits;

the said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba or the District of Keewatin or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada."

That the said James Bay Treaty amongst other things provided for the laying aside of reserves for each band in the proportion of one square mile for each family of five or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, such reserves when confirmed to be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens or trusts by Ontario.

That adhesions to Treaty Number Nine, copy of which Adhesions is hereto annexed, marked Schedule "A", entered into between the said Commissioners and the Indians under the authority heretofore referred to, provide for the setting aside, through the said Commissioners, such reserves for each Band as is provided for by the said aforementioned Treaty at such places or locations as may be arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each Band.

That, by Ontario Statute, 1912, ch. 3, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario consented to recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the territory added to and now included in the Province of Ontario by The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Chapter 40.

That said Commissioners appointed to negotiate said extension of said James Bay Treaty Number 9, among other things, reported that,

"A band of Indians residing in the vicinity of Deer Lake within the territory included in Treaty No. 5, signed Adhesion to said Treaty on the 9th June, 1910, and under its conditions were assured a reserve in the proportion of 32 acres per capita. At this time the territory formed no part of the Province of Ontario, it being then part of the Northwest Territories. A final selection of the reserve had not been made and although the band in 1910 resided in the vicinity of Deer Lake and the members have since changed their abode and are now in larger numbers resident about Sandy Lake, situate within territory covered by the Commission under which the undersigned Commissioners are functioning.

In 1910 when this band was admitted they numbered 95, augmented in the year following by 78 Indians transferred from the Indian Lake band resident in Manitoba. These numbers have now increased to 332, and as the Island Lake Indians have been allotted their reserve and have had it duly surveyed on a basis excluding those transferred to the Deer Lake band, the latter are now entitled to a grant."

That the Deer Lake band of Indians desires that a reserve be set aside for said band.

That the places or locations for the reserve set aside for each band of Indians, whose Chiefs and Headmen in the years 1929 and 1930 signed the Adhesions to Treaty No. 9, have been arranged between said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each respective band of Indians.

That the places or locations of said reserves so set aside and so arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each respective band of Indians are set forth in the Report of Commissioners re Adhesions to Treaty No. 9 for the year 1930, in which Report said Commissioners recommend:

- a. That the surrender made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portion of the territory then in the Northwest Territories and now within the Province of Ontario be approved and confirmed.
- b. That the following reserves situated in the area referred to in the preceding paragraph(a) be approved and confirmed.
 1. Osnaburg, North side Albany river, 53 square miles.
 2. Fort Hope, 100 square miles.
 3. Marten Falls, 30 square miles
 4. Fort Albany, 140 square miles.

These reserves having been duly surveyed and plans of same filed some years ago.

- c. That all the new reserves hereinafter roughly described and shown coloured black on accompanying map (marked Schedule "B") be approved and confirmed.
- d. That any mining claims staked out and recorded, within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves, subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes 1924, Cap. 15, 14 Geo. V, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians. "

The Minister, therefore, recommends the approval, ratification and confirmation of:

- 1. The surrenders, as far as may be necessary, made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portions of the territory as at that time were within the limits of the Northwest Territories and now within the Province of Ontario by reason of The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Ch. 40.
- 2. The Osnaburg (North side Albany river, 53 square miles), Fort Hope (100 square miles), Marten Falls (30 square miles) and Fort Albany Reserve (140 square miles) allotted to the Indians in pursuance of the surrenders made by them in the year 1905 under Treaty No. 9, at which time such reserves were within the limits of the Northwest Territories but now, under The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Ch. 40, within the limits of the Province of Ontario.
- 3. The Treaty entitled Adhesions to Treaty No. 9 made by Messrs. Walter Charles Cain and Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, who were appointed to negotiate with the Ojibeway and other Indian inhabitants of the territory, referred to in page 1 hereof, for the cession by said Indians to the Crown on the terms embodied in said Treaty No. 9 of their rights, titles and privileges to the land included in the said territory.
- 4. The reserves mentioned in the report of the said Commissioners and duly selected by them under agreement with the representatives Chiefs and Headmen of each Band, such reserves being described and set out on Schedule "C" hereto attached; it being clearly understood however that the Government of Canada shall be responsible for the survey of these reserves and that plans and field notes of such shall be deposited in the Department of Lands and Forest for the Province and be duly approved by the Surveyor- General.

The Minister further recommends that any mining claims staked out and recorded within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes, 1924, Chapter 15, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendations of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Forests, and advise that the same be acted on.

SCHEDULE "C"

Reserves Approved and Confirmed FOR TROUT LAKE INDIANS

RESERVE 1, *Trout Lake*. Lying on the East and Southeast shore of Trout Lake where it empties into the Fawn river and on both sides thereof along the shore of said lake for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 12 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore on each side of the main channel of the said Fawn river, containing 85 square miles more or less. RESERVE 2, *Sachigo Lake*. Lying at the outlet of Sachigo lake where it empties into Sachigo river and extending on both sides thereof along the shore of the said lake $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 4 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the shores on each side of the main channel of the said river, containing 14 square miles more or less. RESERVE 3, *Wunnumin Lake*. Lying at the southeast end of Wunnumin lake where it empties into the Winisk river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in frontage by 6 miles in depth, the area to be largely to the South side, the North boundary to be so extended as to include sufficient area on both sides of the river, containing 27 square miles more or less.

FOR CARIBOU LAKE INDIANS

Caribou Lake. Lying on the South shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or Westerly end, so that sufficient frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to be approximately 8 miles long by 4.4 miles wide.

FOR DEER LAKE BAND

Sandy Lake Narrows. Lying at the Narrows, being a stretch of water lying between Sandy Lake and Lake Co-pe-te-qua-yah, the reserve to comprise 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width, so far as possible, of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the acreage requirement.

FOR FORT SEVERN BAND

Fort Severn. At the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles frontage on each side of the Beaverstone river and back 5 miles more or less from the mouth, the said river being shown on map No. 20a, issued in 1926 by the Province of

Ontario, as "Beaverstone", although called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-mow" by the Indians, containing 15 square miles more or less.

FOR WINISK BAND

Winisk. Situated at the old outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river, the reserve to be so laid out as to comprise a width of 3 miles or 1½ miles on each side of the West branch of the Asheweig river where it empties into the Winisk, and to follow both sides of the said Asheweig river 5 miles, or such distances as will afford a total area of 17 square miles more or less.

FOR ATTAWAPISKAT BAND

Attawapiskat. Situated at the junction of the Little Eqwan river with the main Eqwan river, to start on the main Eqwan river at a point 4½ miles west of the said junction and to comprise a width of 6 miles, or 3 miles on each side of the river, and a depth down the river of approximately 17.4 miles, containing 104.4 square miles more or less. It being clearly understood that the Government of the Dominion is to be responsible for the survey of these reserves and that plans and field notes of the said reserves shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands and Forests when such surveys have been made.

Appendix 11

Robinson Treaty

(taken from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada website http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/trts/rbt2_e.html)

**COPY OF THE ROBINSON TREATY
Made in the Year 1850
WITH THE OJIBEWA INDIANS
OF LAKE HURON
CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS
TO THE CROWN**

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ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
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OTTAWA, 1964

Cat. No. Ci 72-1264

***THIS AGREEMENT**, made and entered into this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, of the one part, on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and SHINGUACOUSE NEBENAIGOCHING, KEOKOUSE, MISHEQUONGA, TAGAWININI, SHABOKISHICK, DOKIS, PONEKEOSH, WINDAWTEGOWININI, SHAWENAKESHICK, NAMASSIN, NAOQUAGABO, WABAKEKIK, KITCHEPOSSIGUN by PAPASAINSE, WAGEMAKI, PAMEQUONASHEUNG, Chiefs; and JOHN BELL, PAQWATCHININI, MASHEKYASH, IDOWEKESIS, WAQUACOMICK, OCHEEK, METIGOMIN, WATACHEWANA, MINWAWAPENASSE, SHENAOQUOM, ONINGEGUN, PANAISSY, PAPASAINSE, ASHEWASEGA, KAGESHEWAWETUNG, SHAWONEBIN; and also Chief MAISQUASO (also Chiefs MUCKATA, MISHOQUET, and MEKIS), and MISHOQUETTO and ASA WASWANAY and PAWISS, principal men of the OJIBEWA INDIANS, inhabiting and claiming the Eastern and Northern Shores of Lake Huron, from Penetanguishine to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay, on the Northern Shore of Lake Superior; together with the Islands in the said Lakes, opposite to the Shores thereof, and inland to the Height of land which separates the Territory covered by the charter of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company from Canada; as well as all unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West to which they have any just claim, of the other part, witnesseth:*

THAT for, and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of six hundred pounds of like money, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs

and their Tribes at a convenient season of each year, of which due notice will be given, at such places as may be appointed for that purpose, they the said Chiefs and Principal men, on behalf of their respective Tribes or Bands, do hereby fully, freely, and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant, and convey unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors for ever, all their right, title, and interest to, and in the whole of, the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed; which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common, for their own use and benefit.

And should the said Chiefs and their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose of any part of such reservations, or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same will be sold or leased at their request by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit, and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make, or cause to be made, the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said Chiefs and their Tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the Territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof, as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing; saving and excepting such portions of the said Territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government.

The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their Reservations without the consent of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or other officer of like authority, being first had and obtained. Nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for minerals, or other valuable productions, in any part of the Territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty, as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree, that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations, or other property, on the portions of the Territory hereby reserved for their use; then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale, shall be perfected by the Government, if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the conditions upon which such locations were made, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the Tribe to whom the Reservation belongs.

The said William Benjamin Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly with all her subjects, further promises and agrees, that should the Territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part at any future period produce such an amount as will enable the Government of this Province, without incurring loss, to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then and in that case the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound Provincial Currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this treaty shall amount to two-thirds of their present

number, which is fourteen hundred and twenty-two, to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof. And should they not at any future period amount to two-thirds of fourteen hundred and twenty-two, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

The said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part further agrees, on the part of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, that in consequence of the Indians inhabiting French River and Lake Nipissing having become parties to this treaty, the further sum of one hundred and sixty pounds Provincial Currency shall be paid in addition to the two thousand pounds above mentioned.

*Schedule of Reservations made by the above-named subscribing Chiefs
and Principal Men.*

FIRST --Pamequonaishcung and his Band, a tract of land to commence seven miles, from the mouth of the River Maganetawang, and extending six miles east and west by three miles north.

SECOND --Wagemake and his Band, a tract of land to commence at a place called Nekickshegeshing, six miles from east to west, by three miles in depth.

THIRD--Kitcheposkissegan (by Papasainse), from Point Grondine westward, six miles inland, by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nessinassung a tract for themselves and their Bands.

FOURTH--- Wabakekik, three miles front, near Shebawenaning, by five miles inland, for himself and Band.

FIFTH--Namassin and Naoquagabo and their Bands, a tract of land commencing near Qacloche, at the Hudson Bay Company's boundary; thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River; then four miles up the south bank of said river, and across to the place of beginning.

SIXTH --Shawenakishick and his Band, a tract of land now occupied by them, and contained between two rivers, called Whitefish River, and Wanabitaseke, seven miles inland.

SEVENTH --Windawtegawinini and his Band, the Peninsula east of Serpent River, and formed by it, now occupied by them.

EIGHTH --Ponekeosh and his Band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Penebewabecong, up to the first rapids.

NINTH --Dokis and his Band, three miles square at Wanabeyakokaun, near Lake Nipissing and the island near the Fall of Okickandawt.

TENTH --Shabokishick and his Band, from their present planting grounds on Lake Nipissing to the Hudson Bay Company's post, six miles in depth.

ELEVENTH --Tagawinini and his Band, two miles square at Wanabitibing, a place about forty miles inland, near Lake Nipissing.

TWELFTH -- Keokouse and his Band, four miles front from Thessalon River eastward, by four miles inland.

THIRTEENTH -- Mishequanga and his Band, two miles on the lake shore east and west of Ogawaminang, by one mile inland.

FOURTEENTH -- For Shinguacouse and his Band, a tract of land extending from Maskinongé Bay, inclusive, to Partridge Point, above Garden River on the front, and inland ten miles, throughout the whole distance; and also Squirrel Island.

FIFTEENTH -- For Nebenaigoching and his Band, a tract of land extending from Wanabekineyunnung west of Gros Cap to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, including Batchewanaung Bay; and also the small island at Sault Ste. Marie used by them as a fishing station.

SIXTEENTH -- For Chief Mekis and his Band, residing at Wasaquesing (Sandy Island), a tract of land at a place on the main shore opposite the Island; being the place now occupied by them for residence and cultivation, four miles square.

SEVENTEENTH -- For Chief Muckatamishaquet and his Band, a tract of land on the east side of the River Naishconteong, near Pointe aux Barils, three miles square; and also a small tract in Washauwenega Bay -- now occupied by a part of the Band -- three miles square.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at Sault
Ste. Marie, the day and year first
above written, in presence of—

(Signed)

W. B. ROBINSON.

(Signed)		his	
ASTLEY P. COOPER,	SHINGUACOUSE,	+	[L. S.]
<i>Capt. Rifle Brig.</i>		mark.	
GEORGE IRONSIDE,	NEBENAIGOUING,	his	
<i>S. I. Affairs.</i>		+	[L. S.]
F. W. BALFOUR,	KEOKOUSE,	mark.	
<i>Lieut. Rifle Brig.</i>		his	
ALLAN MACDONELL,	MISHEQUONGA,	+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
GED. JOHNSTON,	TAGAWININI,	his	
<i>Interpreter.</i>		+	[L. S.]
LOUIS CAUOTT,	SHABOKESHICK,	mark.	
J. B. ASSIKINACK,		his	
T. W. KEATING,	DOKIS,	+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
JOS. WILSON,	PONKEKOSH,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
	WINDAWEGOWININI,	mark.	
		his	
	SHAWENAKESHICK,	+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	NAMASSIN,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	MUCKATA MISHAQUET,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	MERIS,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	MAISQUASO,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	NAOQUAGABO,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	WAROKERICK,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	KITCHKOSSEGUN,	his	
	(by Papasoinse)	+	[L. S.]
		mark.	
	WAGEMANY,	his	
		+	[L. S.]
		mark.	

PAMEQUONAISHCUNG,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
JOHN BELL,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAQWATCHININI,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MASHEKTASH,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
IDOWEKESIS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WAQUACOMICK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MISHOQUETTO,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ASA WASWANAY,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAWISS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
OCHEEK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
METIGOMIN,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WATACHEWANA,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MIMEWAWAPENASSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
SHENAOQUM,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ONINGEGUN,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PANAISST,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAPASAINSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ASHEWASREGA,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
KAGISHEWAWETUNG, (by Baboncung)	his + mark.	[L. S.]
} SHAWONEBIN,		his + mark. [L. S.]

Witness to signatures of Muckata Mishuquet, Mekis, Mishoquette,

Asa Wawannay, and Pawiss—

T. G. ANDERSON, S. I. A.

W. B. HAMILTON,

W. SIMPSON,

ALFRED A. THOMPSON.