

**ADAIR LAKE
CONSERVATION RESERVE
C2308**

STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION INTEREST



JUNE, 2003

**DRYDEN DISTRICT
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Approval Statement

We are pleased to approve this Statement of Conservation Interest for the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308).

This Statement of Conservation Interest will provide guidance for the management of the Conservation Reserve and form the basis for ongoing monitoring of activities. More detailed direction is not anticipated at this time. 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 Adair Lake Conservation Reserve will be managed under the jurisdiction of the Dryden and Wabigoon Area Supervisors, Dryden District, Ministry of Natural Resources.



R.G. McColm
Dryden District Manager
Ministry of Natural Resources



Charlie Lauer
Regional Director
Northwest Region
Ministry of Natural Resources

30/06/03.

Date

03/07/16

Date

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1.0 Background Information

The purpose of this document is to identify and document the natural heritage values of the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve, the activities that occur there and, through a set of

management guidelines, lay out the activities that will and will not be permitted. For more information regarding this Statement of Conservation Interest (SCI) please refer to the "Conservation Reserve Policy and Procedure PL3.03.05".

Table 1.1: Background information for the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve.

Name	Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308)
Site Region / Site District	4S3, 4S4
OMNR Administrative Region / District / Area	Northwest Region / Dryden District / Dryden and Wabigoon Areas, Dryden and Wabigoon Forest
Total Area (ha)	2800
Regulation Date	2003
First Nations	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nations
OBM	155500549000, 15560054900
Lat. / Long.	49° 37' / 92° 11'
Basemap	55549, 56549
General Location Description	The reserve is located approximately 50 km southeast of the City of Dryden (63 km by road)
Access	Access to the reserve can be gained approximately 6.5 km north down Basket Lake Rd. off of Hwy. 17, 58 km east of Dryden. Bogg Lake forest access road also leads to the reserve.

Table 1.2: Representation Targets – A summary of earth science, life science, cultural resource values and present or possible recreational opportunities.

<p>Life Science Representation</p>	<p>Upland Forest/Forested Dunes: Jack pine on medium sand and on the dune formations along Bogg Lake forest access road. Black Spruce in wetter areas.</p> <p>Wetland: String Fen – sedges and low shrubs on low peat ridges, sundew and bladderwort in pools. Species include wire sedge, dwarf birch, <i>Sphagnum angustifolium</i>. Mineral rich indicators include shrubby cinquefoil, livid sedge, tufted clubrush.</p> <p>Treed Fen – tamarack and black spruce</p> <p>Open bog – few-seeded sedge, dense cottongrass, ericaceous shrubs, <i>Sphagnum angustifolium</i></p> <p>Treed bog – same as above as well as scattered small black spruce</p> <p>Animal Species: Sharp-shinned hawk, black back woodpecker, gray jays, ravens, warblers, Savannah sparrow, red squirrel</p>
<p>Earth Science Representation</p>	<p>Bedrock – underlain with volcanic rock (predominately massive basalt metamorphosed to amphibolite) with a narrow strip of greenstone belt (mafic with narrow felsic volcanic units). Pillow structures are present in places</p> <p>Surface – Ice-contact, glacial to glaciofluvial, glaciofluvial outwash and shallow water glaciolacustrine sands, gravels and bouldery material</p> <p>Average 1 meter thick peat; 2/3 poorly decomposed shrub-<i>Sphagnum</i> peat over more well decomposed shrub-sedge peat</p>
<p>Cultural Value Representation</p>	<p>No known cultural value is contained within this reserve.</p>
<p>Recreational Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities exist for bird watching.</p>

Table 1.3: Survey Information – Overview of inventories completed, their level of detail and any inventories that are needed.

Survey Level	Life Science	Earth Science	Cultural	Recreational
Reconnaissance	- Life Science Checklist, 2002	- Earth Science Checklist, 2002	- not required	- Recreation Inventory Checklist, 2002
Detailed	- not required	- not required	- not required	- not required

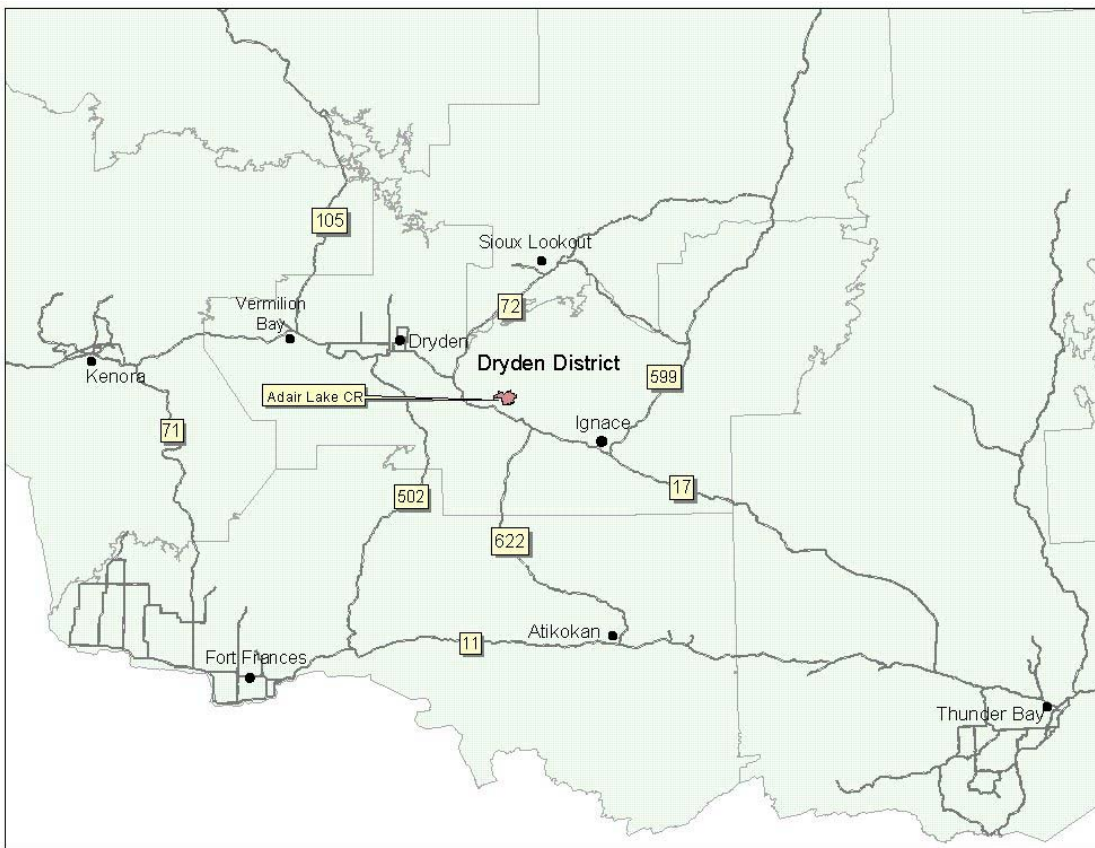


Figure 1: General location of the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve.

2.0 Values to be Protected

This section provides a description of the key natural heritage values on the site,

their condition relative to past resource and management activities, and their sensitivity to future land use and management activities.

Table 2.1: Values identified on the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve.

Life Science	- Contains zig-zag darner (a provincially rare dragonfly species) - May contain some Regionally rare bird species such as sandhill cranes, sharp-tailed grouse and marsh rush. (Harris et al., 2002)
Earth Science	- Peatland considered Regionally significant as it is of considerable size for this part of northwest Ontario (Blackburn, 2002)
Cultural	N/A
Aboriginal	N/A
Tourism	N/A
Recreational Fishing	N/A
Recreational Hunting	Permitted; WMU #5
Trapping	- DR03N02401, IG1N03301; it is unlikely that the area within the reserve is used for trapping but the trap lines are active.
Bear Management Area	- IG-05-088; it is unlikely that the area within the reserve is used for bear hunting but the BMA is active.
Bait Harvesting	- 496921, 495921; these blocks have been harvested for baitfish in the past
Commercial Fishing	N/A

2.2 Values to be Protected

The intent of this SCI is to protect the following values by establishing management guidelines for existing and potential uses in this area given the level of past disturbance and the nature of the existing features.

2.2.1 Forest Values

The forested areas within the reserve contain no significant value and thus require no additional protection other than that provided by this Statement of Conservation Interest.

2.2.2 Biological Values

The peatland is home to the zig-zag darner, a provincially rare dragonfly species. As well, given the habitat type and their surrounding distribution, the following regionally rare bird species may nest and/or live here: sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse and marsh rush. (Harris et al., 2002)

2.2.3 Landform Values

The Adair Lake Conservation Reserve is considered provincially rare as it consists almost entirely of a large, boreal peatland with little evidence of human impact in a relatively accessible location. The peatland itself is shallow, averaging a depth of 1 m and a maximum depth of 3 m in a few locations. (Harris et al., 2002)



Figure 2: Open fen found within the conservation reserve.

2.2.4 Recreational Values

The wetland vegetation, organic material, coniferous forest, small lake and general wildlife were deemed recreation features. One potential recreation activity was determined for this site; bird watching. Feature significance was determined to be low. The wetland vegetation was considered to be the most sensitive feature to both recreation and resource development. Its sensitivity to recreation was considered low, however, due to lack of use within the reserve. (See Appendix E)

2.2.5 Tourism Values

No tourism values exist within the Conservation Reserve.

3.0 Management Guidelines

3.1 Land Tenure

The Adair Lake Conservation Reserve consists of and is surrounded almost entirely by Crown land. Some mining claims do exist to the south.

The reserve will remain Crown land and no further dispositions (including Land Use Permits or Licenses of Occupation) will be issued for the site.

The disposition of adjacent Crown Land will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Unauthorized occupations of lands within the Conservation Reserve will be handled in accordance with approved policy, and any required structural removal will be at the owner's expense.

3.2 Existing and Proposed Development

Cutover makes up less than 1% of the reserve. There is little evidence of human impact within the reserve otherwise. In the surrounding areas there exists a network of secondary and tertiary roads, gravel pits and timber harvest operations.

Facility infrastructure and development for recreational and/or educational purposes may be considered in the future if there is a demonstrated demand for such facilities. All provincial policies

that guide development on Crown Land are applicable in Conservation Reserves. A more detailed management plan would be required prior to any development occurring. Such a plan would have to ensure that there would be no negative impacts to any habitat or ecosystem pertinent to the values protected in this reserve.

3.3 Recreational Activities

Most recreational activities that have traditionally been enjoyed in this area can continue provided they pose no threat to the natural ecosystems and features protected by the Conservation Reserve.

Those uses that are regulated include hunting, fishing and trapping. Most other permitted activities are non-regulated (i.e. exploring, nature study). See Section 2.2.4 for the recreational uses for this Conservation Reserve as determined by the Recreation Resource Inventory.

Mechanical travel within the reserve (includes use of snowmobiles and All Terrain Vehicles), is permitted only on existing roads and trails. Off trail mechanized travel is permitted for retrieval of game only. Currently no trails exist in the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve. It is advisable that activities producing compaction of the peat within the reserve, resulting in alterations to hydrological processes and changes in associative vegetation communities be disallowed. Therefore, trail development will not be considered within this site.

3.4 Commercial Activities

No new activities, such as commercial logging, hydroelectric power development, new transmission lines (e.g. power or communications), pipelines, highways or roads, and the extraction of minerals, aggregate or peat, will be permitted.

An examination of the possible impact of activities on adjacent lands should be evaluated in the Forest Management Plan.

3.5 Aboriginal Interests

To date, no Aboriginal Groups have voiced any issues in regards to this Conservation Reserve. Nothing in this Statement of Conservation Interest affects in any way existing or future Aboriginal or treaty rights.

3.6 Natural Resources Stewardship

Natural Resource Stewardship involves the consideration of the following specific natural resource management categories.

3.6.1 Vegetation Management

Management within the Conservation Reserve will allow for the continuation of natural ecosystem processes and functions with minimal human interference.

Forest fire suppression will be carried out in accordance with the approved Fire Management Strategy for the surrounding lands. "Light on the Land" suppression techniques which do not unduly disturb the landscape will be

encouraged where feasible. Examples of

“light on the land” techniques may include limiting the number of trees felled or the use of heavy equipment or foam.

Opportunities for prescribed burning to achieve 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 the document that 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).

Forest insect and disease management will continue as on surrounding Crown lands.

3.6.2 Fish and Wildlife Management

The existing Wildlife Management Unit, sport fishing regulations and management activities will apply.

3.6.3 Landforms

None of the landforms mentioned will be altered by landform modification activities such as filling and extraction. The extraction of aggregates, peat and similar materials are not permitted.

Mineral exploration and extraction are not permitted in this CR.

3.7 Cultural Resources Stewardship

To date, there have been no surveys done to assess cultural or heritage values. However, common knowledge of the area suggests there to be no such values on this site, thus Cultural Inventories were deemed unnecessary.



Figure 3: The pitcher plant was a common occurrence within Adair Lake CR.

3.8 Client Services

Given the focus on low key management, client information will be given on an inquiry basis only and will deal with the basic level of information with respect to access, natural heritage appreciation, recommended activities and boundaries.

3.9 Research

Non-destructive research by qualified individuals will be encouraged to provide a better understanding of the natural values protected by the Conservation Reserve and to advance protection, planning and management.

In order to assist with enhancing the management guidelines for the reserve, the collection of additional earth and life science information during research is encouraged.

All research programs will require the approval of the Ministry of Natural

Resources as will the removal of any natural or cultural specimen. The establishment of permanent plots, observation points or facilities must also be approved and be compatible with the Conservation Reserve protection objective. Any site disturbed by research activities must be rehabilitated as closely as possible to its previous state.

3.10 Marketing

Awareness of the Conservation Reserve is promoted through the Living Legacy web site. Intensive management activity to increase use is not required at this time.

4.0 Implementation

Implementation of this Statement of Conservation Interest will primarily involve monitoring activities to ensure adherence to the management guidelines and responding to inquiries about the site.



Figure 4: Aerial view of a portion of the Adair peatland and surrounding upland forest.

Implementation of this statement and management of the reserve are the responsibility of the Dryden and Wabigoon Area Supervisors. Partnerships may be pursued to address management needs.

5.0 Review and Revisions

5.1 Review and Revisions

This Conservation Reserve Statement of Conservation Interest will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

If changes in management direction are needed at any time, the significance of the changes will be evaluated and further consultation a possibility. Any major amendments will require full public consultation and the approval of the District Manager and Regional Director. Affected clients will be immediately informed of proposed changes to this Statement of Conservation Interest.

5.2 Public Consultation

5.2.1 Results of Past Consultations

Consultation on the Adair Lake Conservation Reserve was conducted as part of the consultation on the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy, July 1999. Subsequent consultation also took place in June 2001 to refine the boundary of the Conservation Reserve.

District Manager letters, totaling 96, were sent to the Dryden Forest Management Co., Weyerhaeuser and Ontario's Forest Industries Association Tourist Outfitters, Advisory

Committees, Trappers, Land Owners, Members of the Public, Non-Government Organizations and Government Organizations. Newspaper ads were placed in the Ignace Driftwood June 20, 2001 and Dryden Observer on June 19, 2001.

First Nation Consultation letters were also sent to ten Native communities including the Ojibway Nation of the Saugeen Band, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation and Aboriginal People of Wabigoon. Direct consultation with Treaty 3 First Nations was carried out on a regional basis and concluded November of 2002.

One general response was made concerning permitted uses in Conservation Reserves. As a result of the consultation process no issue analysis was required.

5.2.2 Present and Future Consultation

More widespread consultation is not deemed necessary at this time.

5.2.3 Author

This Statement of Conservation Interest was prepared by Alicia H.L. Morin, OLL Intern, Information Management, Dryden District. Assistance was provided by Martin Pell (Dryden District Planner) and members of the Dryden and Wabigoon Area Teams.

6.0 References

Blackburn, C. 2002. *Earth Science Inventory – Adair Lake Conservation Reserve*. Unpublished report for Northwest Region, OMNR, Thunder Bay, Ont.

Harris, A. and Foster, R. 2002. *Life Science Inventory – Adair Lake Conservation Reserve*. Unpublished report for Northwest Region, OMNR, Thunder Bay, Ont.

Noble, T. 1995. *Site Region 4S-4 Gap Analysis*. Unpublished report for Northwest Region, OMNR, Thunder Bay, Ont.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 1999. *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*. p. 24. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

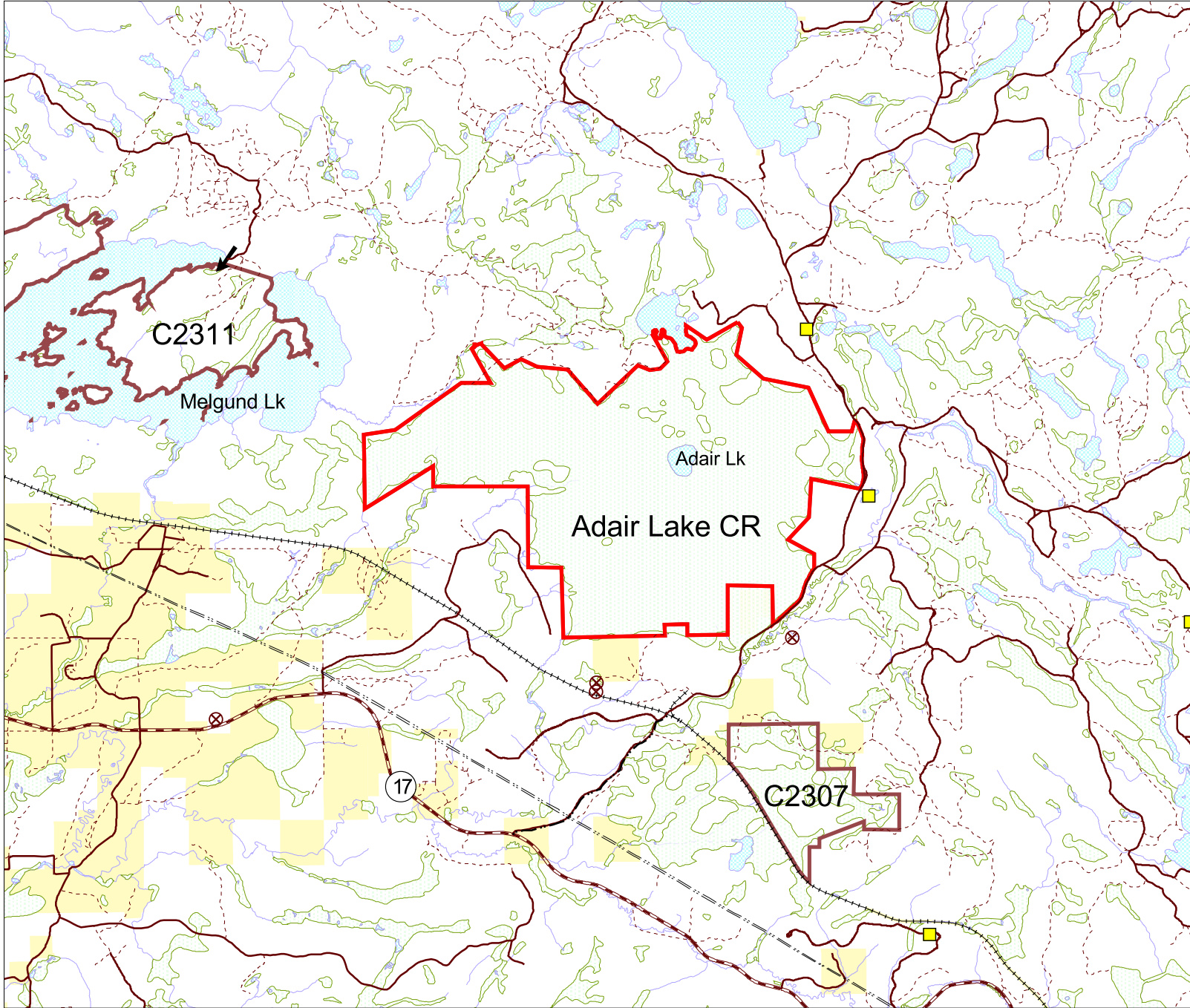
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). 2003. *Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) Recreation Resource Inventory Report*. Unpublished report.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), Lands & Natural Heritage, Lands & Waters. 1997. *Conservation Reserve Policy and Procedure PL 3.03.05*. p. 22.

Appendix A:

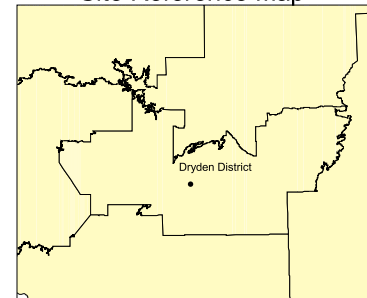
Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) Values Map

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) - Values Map



	Adair Lake CR
	Other OLL Sites
Roads	
	Primary
	Secondary
	Tertiary
	Railway
Utility Lines	
	Hydro Line
	Unknown Pipeline
	Unknown Transmission Line
Recreation Points	
	Access Point
	Boat Cache, Commercial
	Designated Camping Site
Pits	
	Active
	Inactive
Mines	
	Abandoned
	Active
	Patent Land
	Wetlands
Lakes	
	Lakes
	Rivers/streams

Site Reference Map



• approximate reserve location



This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations or features, nor as a guide to navigation.
 Aux fins d'illustration seulement. Ne doit pas servir d'identification de l'emplacement des routes et des points géographiques, ni en tant que guide pour la navigation.
 NAD83
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1:100000

6 0 6 Kilometers

Appendix B:

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) Aerial Photo Image



1:42500



This image is illustrative only and may not exactly reflect the position of reserve boundaries.

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Appendix C:

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) Earth Science Checksheet

DETAILED INFORMATION FOR SITE C2308 ADAIR LAKE

PROTECTION HISTORY

The reserve was identified under the provincial Lands for Life - Ontario's Living Legacy Program as containing "representative landform and vegetation types, including glaciofluvial sand and gravel outwash fronting the Hartman moraine, open bog and fen, treed bog and fen and swamp". (OMNR 1999).

Other earth science significance was not assigned.

SETTING

The reserve comprises 2 741 hectares, and is located in Dryden MNR District. Elevations range from 420 m a.s.l. at Adair Lake to 440 m a.s.l. Access to the earth science features of the reserve is limited by the extensive wetland: however, the Basket Lake access road off Highway 17 via the former community of Tache on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line runs along the eastern edge and is in places the boundary of the reserve.

EARTH SCIENCE FEATURES

Bedrock Geology

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve is underlain entirely by volcanic rocks of the western region of the Archean age Wabigoon Subprovince (Blackburn et al 1991). It is situated in a narrow greenstone belt extension that lies between the Basket Lake batholith to the north and the Revell batholith to the south, and links the Eagle-Wabigoon-Manitou lakes greenstone belt with the Raleigh Lake greenstone belt (Blackburn et al 1991: Figure 9.2). Previous detailed geologic mapping (Satterly 1960) indicates the greenstone extension to be predominantly mafic, with very minor narrow felsic volcanic units. Only the southern half of the reserve was included in Satterly's (1960) map, which identified all but a very small portion to be mafic: the exception is a 200 metre wide east-southeast trending band of rhyolite pyroclastic rock that enters the southeast corner but does not outcrop.

Massive basalt metamorphosed to amphibolite, in places coarse grained (station 5: photo 1), is the dominant rock type, as observed along the Basket Lake access road (stations 4, 5 and 7). However, pillow structures are present in places (station 8), though may not be well preserved (station 2: photo 2). A distinctive basaltic rock type that is probably not common in the reserve on the evidence of Satterly's (1960) mapping, was seen in rocky outcrops close to Adair

Lake in the centre of the reserve. Here porphyritic basalt contains abundant, large, phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar, some up to 8 cm in size (station 1: photo 3). The majority of the phenocrysts are rounded, indicating resorption following crystallization. Also, their abundance indicates accumulation of the crystals by some process in the melt phase.

Surficial Geology

Quaternary deposits are of both Pleistocene, glacial, and Recent, postglacial, age (Roed 1980; Cowan and Sharpe 1991). The northwest trending Hartman end moraine lies immediately to the northeast of the reserve. Ice-contact, glacial to glaciofluvial sands, gravels and bouldery material of the moraine can be observed in a gravel pit (station 3: photos 4 and 5) along the Basket Lake access road about 1 km northeast of the reserve boundary. To the southwest of the Hartman moraine sand, gravel and boulder material has been variously interpreted as glaciofluvial outwash (Roed 1980) and shallow water glaciolacustrine (Cowan and Sharpe 1991; Barnett et al 1991). Proglacial, glaciofluvial outwash material that was deposited at the edge of the retreating Wisconsinan age glacier was most likely reworked at the edge of glacial Lake Agassiz. Difficulty in distinguishing between the two types of material may account for the variability in map interpretation. On the accompanying surficial geology map to this report preference has been given to the glaciolacustrine interpretation, with the understanding that much of the material may be glaciofluvial. In a shallow gravel pit on the east side of the Basket Lake access road (station 6), the material was observed to be unsorted and unbedded, composed of cobble to pebble sized clasts in a sandy matrix.

Organic deposits of Recent age occupy the majority of the reserve, as bog, fen and swamp. String bogs are conspicuous (photo 6), while Adair Lake itself lies in the centre of this area (photo 7).

Aeolian sand deposits of postglacial or Recent age lie along the edge of and immediately outside of the reserve to the southwest. Dune formation can be observed along the Bog Lake forest access road off Highway 17 intermittently for most of its 7 km length: a particularly good example, about 4 to 5 metres high, occurs immediately south of the intersection of the forest access road and the Canadian Pacific Railway line. Closer to the reserve boundary (station 9), the road passes across a dune (photo 8) that is currently active. Fixing of the dunes has been made by forest cover (mostly jackpine), but recent logging activity including cut-over and scarification has exposed much of the fine sand to further wind erosion and transportation. Replanting in places has stabilized this to some extent.

SIGNIFICANCE

The mafic volcanic rocks that entirely underlie the reserve are typical of large areas of greenstone belts in the Superior Province of Ontario. However, it is not well exposed, and there is little diversity in structures and textures. The porphyritic basalt is distinctive, but present in a few mostly inaccessible places only. These bedrock earth science features are considered to be not significant.

The probable glaciolacustrine features are not well exposed within the confines of the reserve, and because there is no possibility of extending the boundary to incorporate those that are seen in gravel pits along the Basket Lake access road, are considered to be not significant. Organic deposits which support the life science features for which this area was reserved, constitute the only earth science feature of note, and because they constitute most of the 2 741 hectares of the Reserve, are of considerable size for this part of northwest Ontario. They are therefore considered to be of **regional significance**.

Aeolian sand deposits lie outside the reserve boundary. Because of the comparative rarity of such deposits in northwest Ontario, their preservation would have been advantageous, since they have the probability of at least **regional significance**: however, logging activity has already disturbed the deposits, so that they are no longer pristine. By their very nature, any exposure by human activity promotes further dune mobility, but artificially rather than naturally.

SENSITIVITY

Bedrock features are not susceptible to degradation by either human activity or natural processes. The organic deposits are susceptible to disturbance of the vegetation cover by commercial exploitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Conservation reserve status adequately protects the organic deposits from disturbance and exploitation.

The present survey has adequately identified both bedrock and surficial features of the reserve. No further recommendations for inventory within the present area of the reserve are made. However, some consideration should be given to assessing further the aeolian deposits outside of the Reserve for possible integration.

REFERENCES

Barnett, P.J., Henry, A.P. and Babuin, D. 1991. Quaternary Geology of Ontario, west-central sheet; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2554, scale 1:1 000 000.

Blackburn, C.E., Johns, G.W., Ayer, J. and Davis, D.W. 1991. Wabigoon Subprovince; *in* Geology of Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 4, Part 1, p. 303-381.

Cowan, W.R. and Sharpe, D.R. 1991. Surficial Geology, Wabigoon Lake, Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1774A, scale 1:100 000.

Roed, M.A. 1980. Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study, Data Base Map, Wabigoon Lake; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 5059, scale 1:100 000.

Satterly, J. 1960. Dymont area; Ontario Geological Survey, Map 1960h, scale 1:31 680.

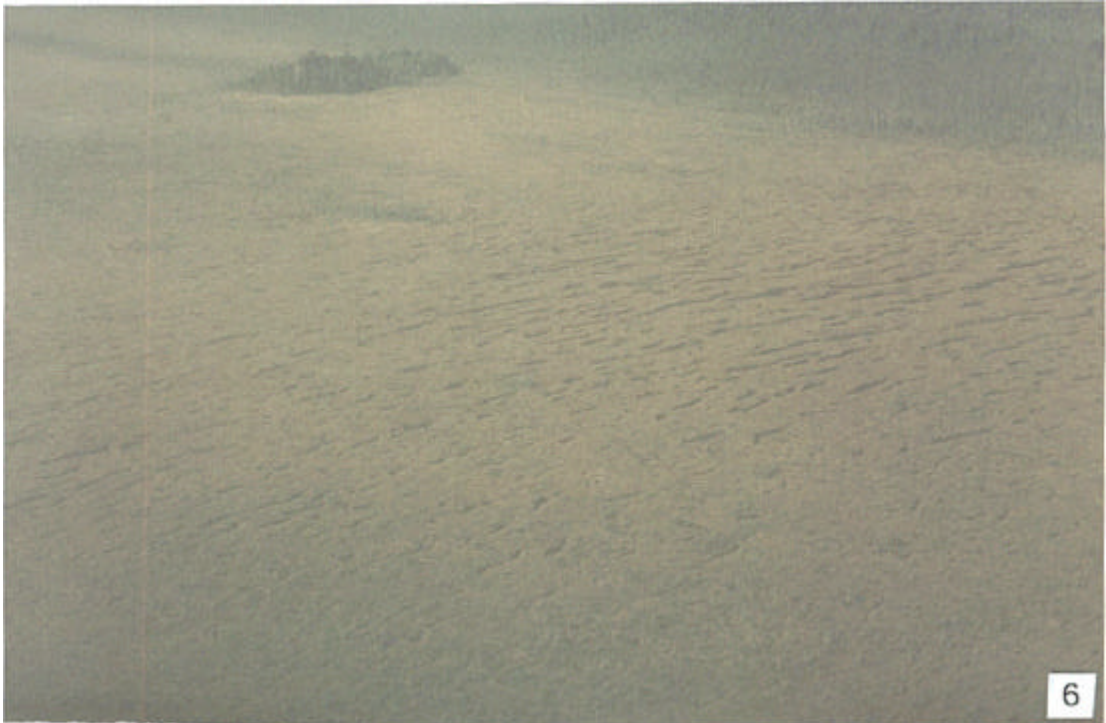
OMNR 1999. Ontario's Living Legacy: Land Use Strategy; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 136 p., accompanied by map, scale 1:1 200 000.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Massive coarse grained amphibolite, beside the Basket Lake road. (Stn. 5; UTM 0561875E 5497279N)
2. Amphibolite with possible pillow structure. The quartz vein appears to occupy a pillow rim. (Stn. 2; UTM 0558172E 5498042N)
3. Massive porphyritic basalt, with plagioclase crystals up to 8 cm across. (Stn. 1; UTM 0558218E 5498009N)
4. Ice contact deposits of the Hartman moraine in a gravel pit along the Basket Lake road. Bedded sand at level of upper end of shovel overlies unbedded bouldery sand deposits. (Stn. 3; UTM 0560902E 5499737N)
5. Unsorted, rounded to angular boulders in unbedded gravel and sand. Same gravel pit as photo 4. (Stn. 3; UTM 0560902E 5499737N)
6. String bog, Adair Lake Reserve.
7. View toward the north over Adair Lake Reserve. Adair Lake is at centre, with an unnamed lake immediately above and Suzanne lake at upper centre.
8. Sand dune intersected by the Bog Lake forest access road at 7.2 km from Highway 17. (Stn. 9; UTM 0556288E 5494298N)









C2308 Adair Lake

ADDITIONAL STATIONS

Stn. 6	UTM 0561967E 5496635N
Stn. 7	UTM 0559644E 5493655N
Stn. 8	UTM 0559514E 5493290N

EARTH SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME Adair Lake	OLL ID C2308
MAP NAME Dyment	NTS Number 52F/09
UTM reference Z15 558000E 549	

OBM Number	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION - MAX	ELEVATION - MIN
	49° 37' N	92° 12' W	440m	420m

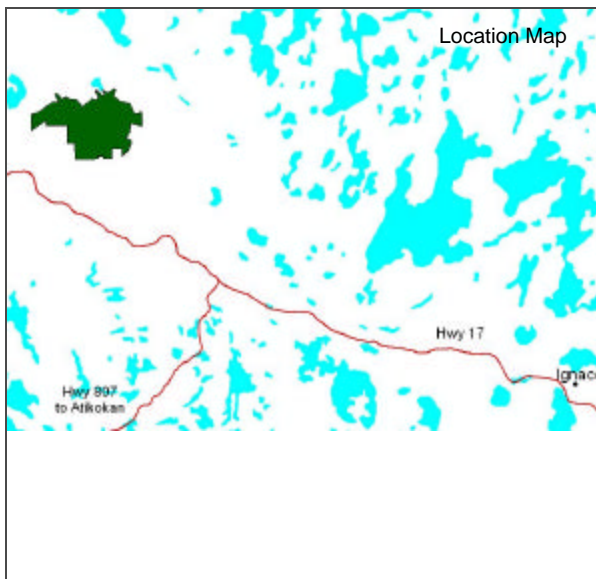
COUNTY	TOWNSHIP
District of Kenora	Revell and unorga

LOT	CONCESSION
1 through 11	6 and 7

AREA (ha)	OWNERSHIP
2,741.00	Crown

<input type="checkbox"/>	YEAR	ROLL	FLIGHT LINE	NUMBER
Air	97-57-4920A-35 to 38; 97-59-4921A-28,29; 97-57-4921A-142 to 145; 97-58-4922A-65			
Photo	4921A-142 to 145; 97-58-4922A-65			

MNR REGION	MNR DISTRICT	PARK ZONE
Northwest	Dryden	Northwest



EARTH SCIENCE FEATURES	<p>Archean age, Wabigoon Subprovince: massive basalt (amphibolite) dominant, some pillow lavas and plagioclase-phyric basalt; minor felsic volcanic rocks underlie the reserve in southeast, but do not outcrop. <3% outcrop.</p> <p>Pleistocene age: glaciolacustrine and/or glaciofluvial sand, gravel, and boulders, resulting from outwash reworked at the edge of glacial Lake Agassiz. Recent age: organic deposits occupy the majority of the reserve as bog, fen and swamp; aeolian sands just outside reserve.</p>
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SIGNIFICANCE	<p>Mafic volcanic rocks typical of large areas of greenstone belts of Superior Province, but not well exposed and little diversity of structures and textures. Not significant.</p> <p>Glaciolacustrine materials outside reserve. Not significant.</p> <p>Organic deposits constitute most of the reserve, and of regional significance.</p> <p>Aeolian sands that are just outside the reserve may be of regional significance.</p>
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SENSITIVITY	Bedrock features are not sensitive to natural or cultural impacts. The organic deposits are susceptible to commercial exploitation.
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RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>Conservation reserve status adequately protects the organic deposits from exploitation.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to assessing the aeolian deposits for inclusion in the reserve.</p>
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MAJOR REFERENCES	Blackburn et al 1991, "Wabigoon Subprovince" in OGS Special Volume 4; Cowan and Sharpe 1991, GSC Map 1774A; Roed 1980, OGS Map 5059; Satterly 1960, OGS Map 1960h.
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DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
February 15, 2003	C.E. Blackburn, Blackburn Geological Services



Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministère des Richesses naturelles

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



Appendix D:

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (C2308) Life Science Checksheet

C2308 ADAIR LAKE

NATURAL HERITAGE AREA – LIFE SCIENCE CHECKSHEET					
Name Adair Lake		Map Name Dyment		Map Number 52F-9	UTM Ref. Zone 15 558000 E 5497000 N
County Kenora	Lat. 49° 37' N	Long. 92° 12' W	NAD 83	Min. Alt. 420 m	Max. Alt. 440 m
Locality 45 km SW of Dryden					
Township Revell, unorganized					
Area 2800 ha					
Ownership Crown					
MNR Region Northwest	Ecoregion and Ecodistrict 4S-3				
Landform Unit See Table 3					
MNR District Dryden					
Aerial Photographs Year-Roll-Flight Line-Numbers 97-4920-A-57-35 to 38 97-4921-A-59-28 to 29 97-4921-A-57-142 to 145 97-4922-A-58-65					

Physical and Biological Features

The Adair Lake Conservation Reserve consists of a large peatland with a mosaic of bog and fen vegetation in a shallow glaciolacustrine basin. Peatland makes up 97% of the Conservation Reserve. The area is bordered on the north and south by sandy outwash plains and shallow ground moraine. Adair Lake (20 ha) is enclosed by the peatland.

The Adair Lake peatland developed on a sandy deposit on the southwest edge of the Hartmann Moraine. The sand is probably glacial outwash that was subsequently reworked by Lake Agassiz. Topography is flat with less than 10 m of elevational difference, and gradually slopes downward toward the southwest. The peatland is drained to the south by a number of small streams and by Melgund Creek into Melgund Lake.

The peat is shallow with an average depth of 1 m, underlain by medium to very fine sands. Most (60%) of the peatland has less than 1 m of peat, with a maximum depth over 3 m in a few locations. The top two-thirds is poorly decomposed (fibric) shrub-*Sphagnum* peat over more well decomposed (fibric-mesic) shrub-sedge peat. Surface water pH ranges from 3.7 in bogs to 5.4 in fens (Monenco Ontario Inc 1986).

The vegetation is a complex pattern of bog (70% of the area) and fen (25%) communities (Table 1). The pattern is related to the shallow peat and influence of the underlying mineral soil on groundwater flow.

Open fens are found in the drainage channels where there is substantial groundwater flow. Bogs develop where groundwater flow is disrupted by mineral soil islands and at the periphery of the drainage ways. Most of the peatland has a open canopy (>10% cover) of small black spruce and tamarack. Some of the area designated as “bog” in Ontario Peatland Inventory mapping (Monenco Ontario Inc 1986) is better described as poor fen due to the presence of minerotrophic indicator plants.

“String fen” communities with distinctive linear ridges and pools occupy the drainage ways in the eastern part of the peatland. Vegetation consists of open extremely rich fen (ES43) with sedges and low shrubs on the low peat ridges and sundew and intermediate bladderwort in the pools. The dominant plant species are wire sedge, dwarf birch, and *Sphagnum angustifolium*. Indicators of mineral-rich conditions include, shrubby cinquefoil, livid sedge and tufted clubrush. Treed fen (ES40), with small widely spaced tamarack and black spruce, lines the edges of the main groundwater flow where it is slightly drier. In general, the fens of the Adair Lake peatland have fewer rich fen indicators than those of the Pyatt Lake peatland.

Bog and poor fen (ES39 and ES41) are found on the stagnant edges of the basin where there is less groundwater flow. Open bogs (ES39) are dominated by few-seeded sedge, dense cottongrass, ericaceous shrubs and *Sphagnum angustifolium*. Treed bog (ES34) has similar vegetation, but with scattered small black spruce trees. A small area of conifer swamp (ES36) is on the west end of the reserve.

Upland forests are dominated by jack pine on medium sand (ES13). Black spruce forests are found in moister areas. Forests are relatively nutrient poor with a species poor shrub and herb layer.

Table 1. Wetland communities of Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (from Monenco Ontario Inc 1986).

Wetland Class	Physiognomic Type	Map Code	Area (Ha)	%
Open Bog / Poor Fen	Open Graminoid Bog	OgB	205.2	8
	Open Low Shrub Bog	OlsB	481.4	19
Open Fen	Open Graminoid Fen	OgF	357.8	14
	Open Low Shrub Fen	OlsF	6.8	<1
Treed Bog / Poor Fen	Treed Graminoid Bog	TgB	198.5	8
	Treed Low Shrub Bog	TlsB	911.6	36
Treed Fen	Treed Low Shrub Fen	TlsF	117.8	4
	Treed Shrub Rich Fen	TsrF	13.5	1
	Treed Graminoid Fen	TgF	137.9	6
Conifer Swamp		cS	0.6	<1
Upland		U	55.1	2
Lake			20.0	1
Grand Total			2506.4	100

* note different total area from Table 4 due to mapping differences

Representation

Table 4 summarizes the representation of landform vegetation (LV) classes of Adair Lake Conservation Reserve for Ecodistrict 4S-3 as recently refined by Ontario Parks (Steve Kingston pers. comm.). An

older version of the landform vegetation representation matrix based on the original Ontario Living Legacy gap analysis is included for comparison (Table 5).

Table 4 accurately reflects that LV types on organic deposits (about 80% by area) and glaciolacustrine deposits (20%) dominate the reserve. Distinctions between the two landforms are subtle. Most of these LV types were confirmed during fieldwork in approximately the proportions given in Table 4, although about 500 ha of treed bog was misclassified as coniferous forest and/or open bog. In total, 14 out of 21 LV types were confirmed in the field (95% of the area). LV types not confirmed in the field are mostly deciduous forests on organic deposits. These LV types are probably mapping errors, since deciduous forest typically does not occur on organic soils.

The Conservation Reserve achieves representation targets for Ecodistrict 4S-3 for four LV types on organic deposits and makes significant contributions (>80% of target) to two LV types on glaciolacustrine deposits (Table 4).

Elsewhere in Ecoregion 4S, similar vegetation is represented in Lola Lake Provincial Nature Reserve, Pyatt Lake Conservation Reserve and Airport Road Conservation Reserve. About 3.5% of the area roughly corresponding to 4S-2, 4S-3 and 4S-4 consists of peatland (Riley and Michaud 1989).

Condition

The Conservation Reserve is mostly pristine with very little evidence of human impacts. The Basket Lake Road forms part of the eastern boundary and there are tertiary roads along the northern perimeter of the peatland. The tertiary roads are apparently impassible now.

The area surrounding the Conservation Reserve is under active forest management. Parts of the upland areas in the west end and southeast edge of the Conservation Reserve have been logged over, but cutover makes up less than 1% of the reserve area.

The main CNR line passes about 600 m from the southern boundary of the reserve but does not appear to have affected the hydrology of the peatland. Two traplines and one bear management areas overlap the Conservation Reserve, but human activity in the peatland is probably negligible.

The Ontario Peatland Inventory assessment concluded that this site is not viable for commercial peat extraction due to insufficient peat depth (Monenco Ontario Inc 1986). Peat extraction is not permitted in Conservation Reserves.

Diversity

The Adair Lake Conservation Reserve has relatively low diversity on the landscape scale, being dominated by glaciolacustrine and organic landforms. Wetlands contribute to the diversity with a range of peatland communities.

A total of 14 LV types are represented in the reserve, although bog and fen LV types make up almost 90% of the area (Table 4).

Ecological Function

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve includes excellent examples of patterned rich fen, treed fen, open bog and treed bog. With over 2000 ha of contiguous open peatland, it should provide adequate habitat for most area sensitive peatland species. The large size, relatively little external edge, and inclusion of almost all of the peatland landform in the Conservation Reserve contribute to maintaining its ecological integrity.

The patterned fen community depends on groundwater flow from north of the Conservation Reserve. Land practices outside the Reserve that disrupt groundwater movement could impair hydrological processes.

This peatland is one of a series of similar landforms following the south edge of the Hartmann Moraine, facilitating dispersal of plants and animals between patches of habitat.

Special Features

The rich patterned fen is a globally rare community type according to Nature Conservancy rankings (G2). This ranking may underestimate the abundance of the peatlands in northwestern Ontario and in the Hudson Bay Lowlands.

Marsh rush inhabits large boreal peatlands. It is perhaps regionally rare, although its distribution in northwestern Ontario is not well known (FNA 2000).

A provincially rare dragonfly, zigzag darner (S1S3), was relatively common in eastern part of the peatland in September 2002. Its habitat consists of large peatlands in boreal areas. Although not observed during fieldwork, sandhill cranes sharp-tailed grouse and other regionally rare peatland birds probably nest here, given their distribution in the surrounding area.

Recommendations

Surveys for sharp-tailed grouse, sandhill cranes, and other regionally rare nesting birds should be conducted.

Significance Level and Summary of Major Representative Values

Adair Lake Conservation Reserve is provincially significant. It is a large, pristine example of a boreal peatland in a relatively accessible location. The patterned peatland is a distinctive landform with a diversity of bog and fen communities. The Conservation Reserve provides habitat for representative boreal peatland species, including the provincially rare zigzag darner.

Major Information Sources

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Date Compiled

February 21, 2003

Compilers

Allan Harris and Robert Foster, Northern Bioscience

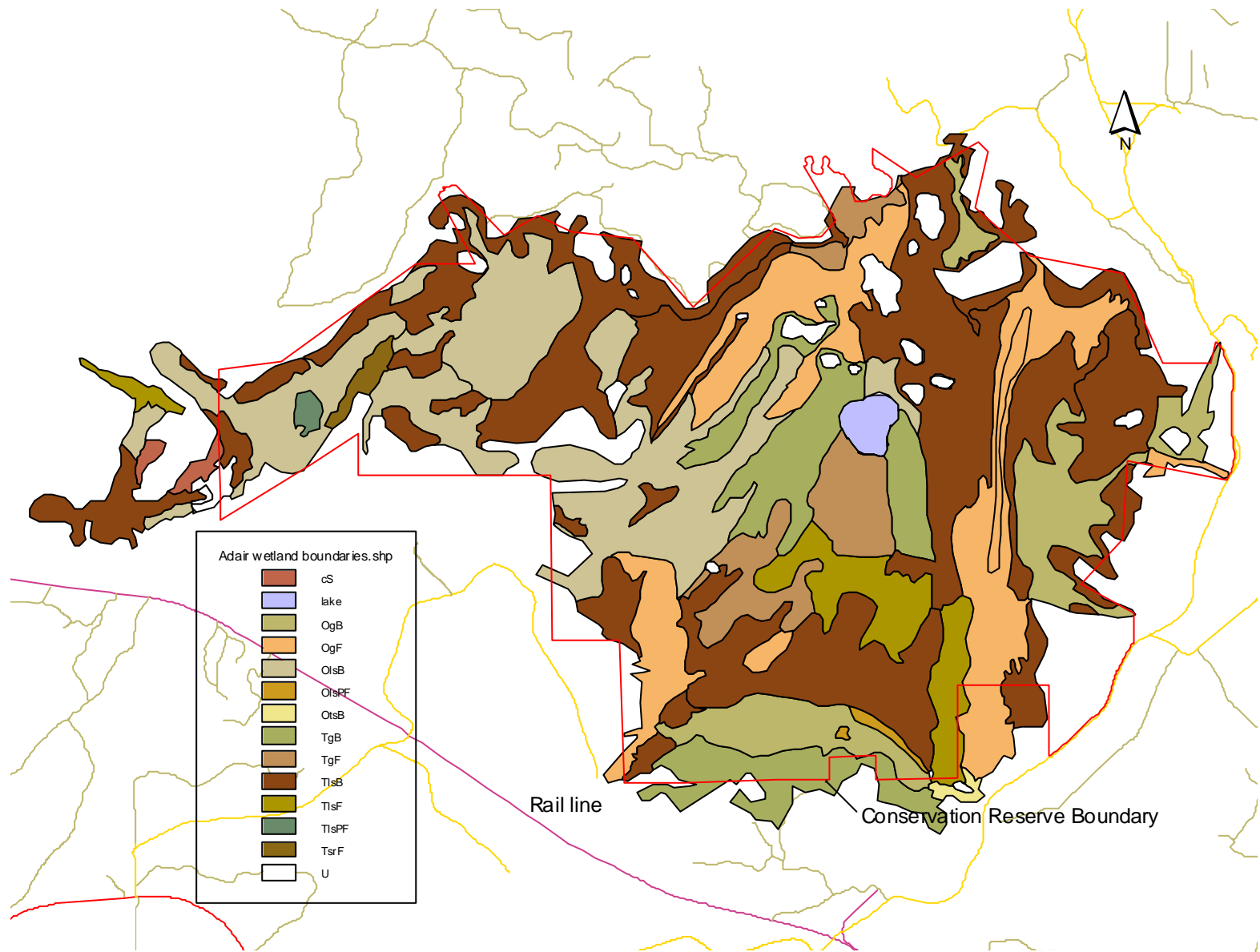


Figure 1. Wetland communities of Adair Lake Conservation Reserve (based on Monenco Ontario Inc. 1986). Refer to Table 1 for community codes.

Site map with significant features.

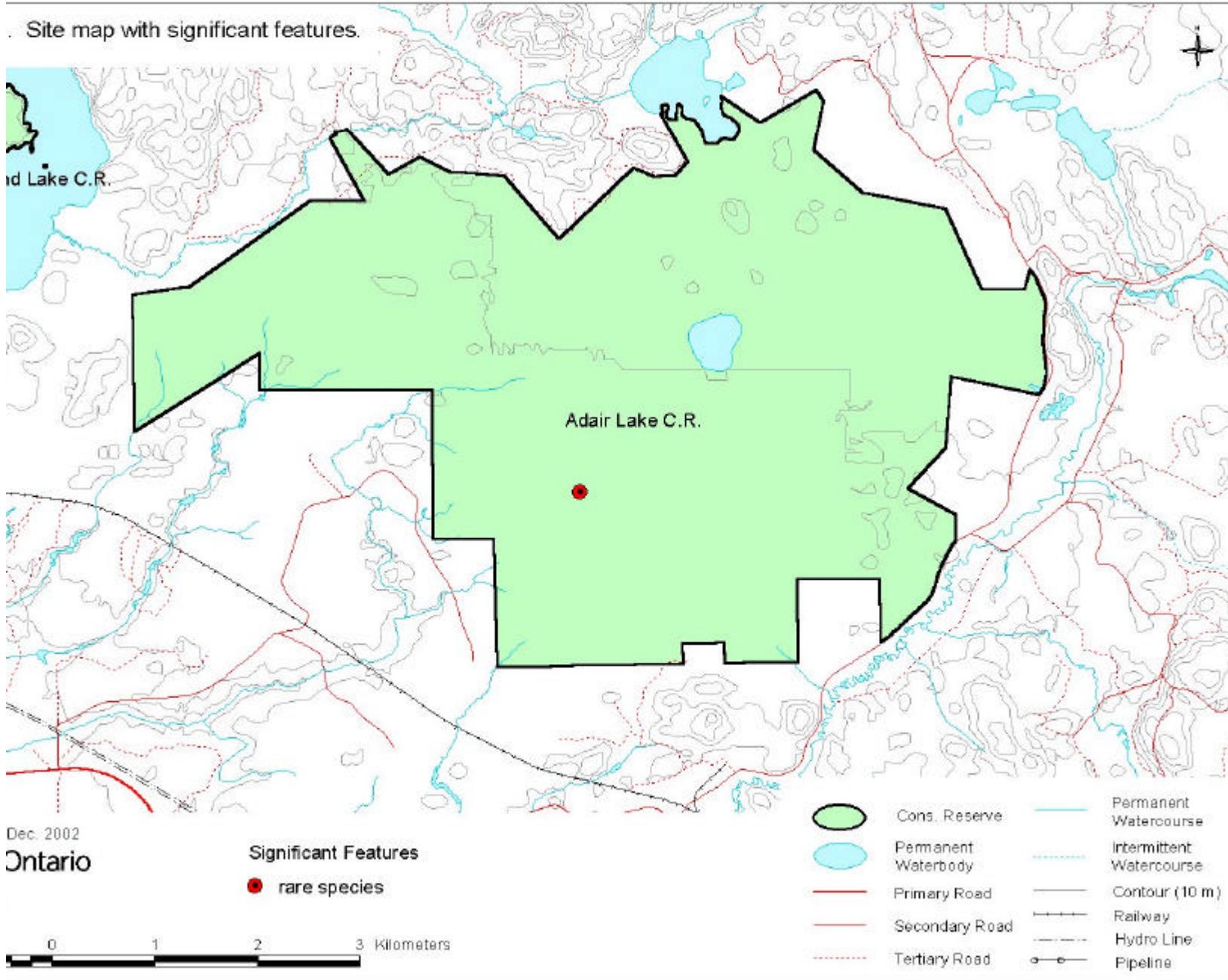




Photo 1. Open fen makes up about 15% of the Conservation Reserve (photo by Alicia Morin).



Photo 2. Treed fen is found at the edges of the drainage ways (photo by Alicia Morin).



Photo 3. String fen in the main drainage way.

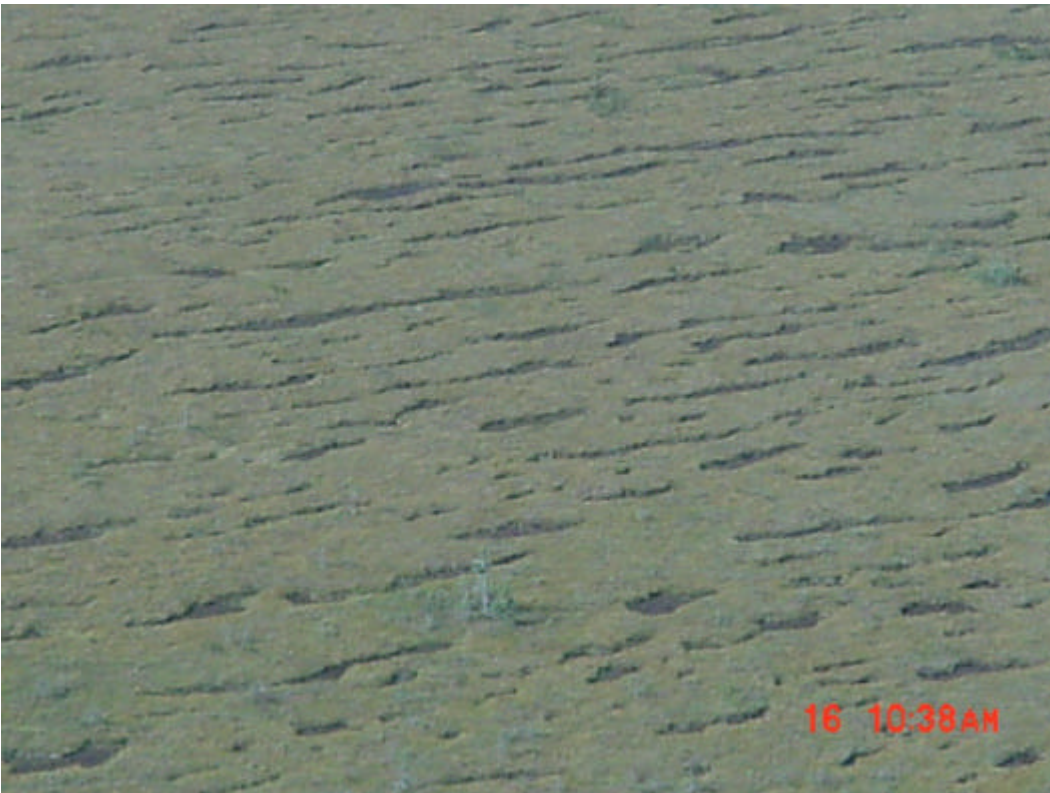


Photo 4. Pools in the string fen are perpendicular to the direction of water flow (photo by Alicia Morin).



Photo 5. Zigzag damer, a provincially rare dragonfly, is common in the open fen.

Table 2. Rapid assessment plot summary from Adair Lake.

Plot No.	V / W Type	ES Type	Date
1	W17	ES43	September 16 2002
2	W18	ES40	September 16 2002
3	W24/W21	ES39	September 18 2002
4	W22/W28	ES40	September 18 2002
5	W26	ES34	September 18 2002
6	V20	ES13	September 18 2002

Table 3. Landform – vegetation (LV) type representation for Adair Lake in Ecodistrict 4S-3 (analysis by Ontario Parks; Steve Kingston pers. comm.).*

LV_Description	Ecodistrict 4S3				Adair Lake			
	Area (ha)	Representation Target		Protected Areas (ha)	Area (ha)	Contribution to Ecodistrict Target (%)	Contribution to Existing Protection (%)	Confirmed in Field**
		%	ha					
Bedrock-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	49,571	12	5,949	1,794	<1	<1	<1	X
Bedrock-Dense Deciduous Forest	31,139	12	3,737	989	<1	<1	<1	-
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Dense Coniferous Forest	21,279	12	2,553	728	91	4	13	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	17,484	12	2,098	606	43	2	7	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Dense Deciduous Forest	17,256	12	2,071	254	1	<1	1	-
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Sparse Coniferous Forest	12,134	12	1,456	272	27	2	10	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	5,259	12	631	69	6	1	8	-
Organic deposits-Dense Coniferous Forest	3,389	12	409	677	110	27	16	X
Organic deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	2,572	12	317	633	69	22	11	-
Organic deposits-Dense Deciduous Forest	1,414	16	227	166	22	10	13	-
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Treed Bog	1,263	18	223	155	95	43	61	X
Organic deposits-Treed Bog	1,108	20	221	646	615	278	95	X
Organic deposits-Sparse Coniferous Forest	1,107	20	221	167	84	38	50	X
Organic deposits-Open Bog	736	30	219	704	713	325	101	X
Organic deposits-Treed Fen	563	38	213	454	334	156	74	X
Organic deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	318	56	178	45	26	15	59	-
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Open Bog	298	58	173	157	160	93	102	X
Organic deposits-Open Fen	274	61	166	267	274	165	103	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Treed Fen	178	72	128	23	36	29	156	X
Organic deposits-Sparse Deciduous Forest	70	88	61	6	4	7	65	-
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Open Fen	60	89	54	42	44	81	104	X

* The LV matrix was recently refined by Ontario Parks in several ways: 1) revised Ecodistrict boundaries; 2) increased resolution of Landcover28 data (25 m vs. 100 m); 3) terrain is no longer used as a modifier; 4) more accurate surficial geology data; and 5) updated approach to representation targets.

** “X” observed in field; “-” not observed in field

Table 4. Original version of landform – vegetation (LV) type representation for Adair Lake Conservation Reserve used in Ontario Living Legacy gap analysis.

Site District	Landform	Surface Expression	Burn	Conifer	Conifer mixed	Deciduous	Deciduous mixed	Open wetland	Sparse forest	Grand Total
4S-3	End Moraine	Weakly Broken							1	1
	Lacustrine Deposit		29	25	57	3	1	688	4	807
4S-3 Sum			29	25	57	3	1	688	5	808
4S-4	Lacustrine Deposit		1	8	75	19	4	1,045		1,152
Grand Total			30	33	132	22	5	1,733	5	1,960

Table 5. Site type matrix for Adair Lake.

		Arid	Very Dry	Dry	Dry Mesic	Mesic	Wet Mesic	Wet	Very Wet	Saturated	Open Water
Colder	Rock										
	Sand			ES13, ES19							
	Loam										
	Clay										
	Organic								ES34, ES39, ES40-43		ES49
Normal	Rock										
	Sand			ES13, ES19-20							
	Loam			ES19							
	Clay										
	Organic								ES34, ES39, ES40-43		
Warmer	Rock										
	Sand										
	Loam										
	Clay										
	Organic										

Adair Lake Species Lists

Vascular Plants

The following plants were observed in Adair Lake Conservation Reserve in 2002. Taxonomic order and species names generally follow Morton and Venn (1990). Introduced species are marked "I". Voucher specimens were collected for species marked "**".

FAMILY EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum fluviatile L.

Equisetum palustre L.

FAMILY THELYPTERIDACEAE

Thelypteris palustris (Salisb.) Schott

FAMILY CUPRESSACEAE

Thuja occidentalis L.

FAMILY PINACEAE

Larix laricina (Duroi) K.Koch

Picea mariana (Miller) BSP

Pinus banksiana Lambert

Pinus strobus L.

FAMILY ARACEAE

Calla palustris L.

FAMILY CYPERACEAE

Carex aquatilis Wahlenb.

Carex chordorrhiza Ehrh. ex L.f.

Carex lacustris Willd.

Carex lasiocarpa Ehrh.

Carex limosa L.

Carex livida (Wahlenb.) Willd.

Carex magellanica ssp. *irrigua* Lam.

Carex oligosperma Michaux

Carex pauciflora Light.

Carex rostrata Stokes

Eriophorum vaginatum (Fern.) Hulten

Rhynchospora alba (L.) M.Vahl

Scirpus cespitosus L.

Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth

Scirpus hudsonianus

Horsetail Family

Water Horsetail

Marsh Horsetail

Marsh Fern Family

Marsh Fern

Juniper Family

Eastern White Cedar

Pine Family

Tamarack

Black Spruce

Jack Pine

White Pine

Arum Family

Water Calla

Sedge Family

Water Sedge

Creeping Sedge

Lake Sedge

Wire Sedge

Mud Sedge

Livid Sedge

Quaking Sedge

Few-seeded Sedge

Few-flowered Sedge

Beaked Sedge

Dense Cottongrass

White Beakrush

Tufted Club Rush

Black-sheathed Bulrush

Hudsonian Club Rush

FAMILY IRIDACEAE

Iris versicolor L.

Iris Family

Wild Iris

FAMILY JUNCACEAE

- * *Juncus filiformis* L.
- * *Juncus stygius* L.

FAMILY JUNCAGINACEAE

Triglochin maritimum L.

FAMILY LILIACEAE

Maianthemum trifolium (L.) Sloboda

FAMILY ORCHIDACEAE

Platanthera clavellata (Michaux) Luer

FAMILY POACEAE

- Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michaux) P.Beauv.
- Glyceria canadensis* (Michaux) Trin.
- Muhlenbergia glomerata* (Willd.) Trin.

FAMILY SCHEUCHZERIAEAE

Scheuchzeria palustris L.

FAMILY ASTERACEAE

- Aster borealis* (Torrey & A.Gray) Prov.
- Aster lanceolatus* Willd.
- Aster umbellatus* Miller
- Solidago uliginosa* Nutt.

FAMILY BETULACEAE

- Alnus incana* (L.) Moench
- Alnus viridis* (Chaix) DC.
- Betula papyrifera* Marshall
- Betula pumila* L.

FAMILY CAPRIFOLIACEAE

- Lonicera oblongifolia* (Goldie) Hook.
- Lonicera villosa* (Michaux) Roemer & Schultes

FAMILY CORNACEAE

- Cornus canadensis* L.
- Cornus stolonifera* Michaux

FAMILY DROSERACEAE

Drosera rotundifolia L.

FAMILY ERICACEAE

- Andromeda polifolia* L.
- Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench
- Epigaea repens* L.
- Gaultheria hispidula* (L.) Muhlenb. ex Bigelow
- Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh.
- Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder
- Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michaux

Rush Family

- Thread Rush
- Marsh Rush

Arrow Grass Family

Greater Arrow Grass

Lily Family

Three-leaved Solomon's Seal

Orchid Family

Green Woodland Orchis

Grass Family

- Bluejoint Grass
- Rattlesnake Manna Grass
- Marsh Muhly

Pod-Grass Family

Pod-grass

Sunflower Family

- Rush-leaved Aster
- Panicled Western Aster
- Flat-topped Aster
- Marsh Goldenrod

Birch Family

- Speckled Alder
- Green Alder
- White Birch
- Dwarf Birch

Honeysuckle Family

- Swamp Fly Honeysuckle
- Mountain Fly Honeysuckle

Dogwood Family

- Bunchberry
- Red Osier Dogwood

Sundew Family

Round-leaved Sundew

Heath Family

- Bog Rosemary
- Leatherleaf
- Trailing Arbutus
- Creeping Snowberry
- Bog Laurel
- Labrador Tea
- Velvet-leaved Blueberry

<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> L.	Small Cranberry
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> L.	Rock Cranberry
FAMILY LENTIBULARIACEAE	Bladderwort Family
<i>Utricularia intermedia</i> Hayne	Flat-leaved Bladderwort
FAMILY MENYANTHACEAE	Bogbean Family
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Buckbean, Bogbean
FAMILY ONAGRACEAE	Evening-primrose
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> L.	Fireweed
<i>Epilobium palustre</i> L.	Marsh Willow Herb
FAMILY PRIMULACEAE	Primrose Family
<i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora</i> L.	Tufted Loosestrife
FAMILY PYROLACEAE	Wintergreen Family
<i>Orthilia secunda</i> (L.) House	One-sided Wintergreen
FAMILY RANUNCULACEAE	Buttercup Family
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> (L.) Salisb.	Three-leaved Gold Thread
FAMILY RHAMNACEAE	Buckthorn Family
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> L'Her.	Alder-leaved Buckthorn
FAMILY ROSACEAE	Rose Family
* <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> L.	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla palustris</i> (L.) Scop.	Marsh Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L.f.	Pincherry
<i>Rubus acaulis</i> Michaux	Arctic Bramble
<i>Rubus pubescens</i> Raf.	Dwarf Raspberry
FAMILY SALICACEAE	Willow Family
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michaux	Trembling Aspen
<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Sarg.	Bebb's Willow
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i> Pursh	Bog Willow
<i>Salix petiolaris</i> Smith	Slender Willow
<i>Salix pyrifolia</i> Andersson	Balsam Willow
FAMILY SARRACENIACEAE	Pitcher Plant Family
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> L.	Pitcher Plant
FAMILY SCROPHULARIACEAE	Figwort Family
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> Desr.	Cow Wheat

Lichens and Mosses

The following lichens and mosses were recorded during fieldwork by the Ontario Peatland Inventory (Monenco Ontario Inc 1986).

Lichens

Cladina mitis (Sandst.) Hustich

Cladina rangiferina (L.) Hoffm.

Mosses

Aulacomnium palustre (Hedw.) Swaegr.

Pleurozium schreberi (Brid.) Mitt.

Polytrichum commune Hedw.

Polytrichum longisetum Brid.

Sphagnum angustifolium (C. Jens. ex Russ.) C. Jens. in Tolf

Sphagnum fallax (Klinggr.) Klinggr.

Sphagnum fuscum (Schimp.) Klinggr.

Sphagnum magellanicum Brid.

Sphagnum palustre L.

Sphagnum papillosum Lindb.

Sphagnum rubellum Wils.

Adair Lake Animal Species List

The following animals were observed in Adair Lake Conservation Reserve in 2002. Taxonomic order and nomenclature follow AOU (1998) for birds and Banfield (1974) for mammals.

BIRDS

Nesting evidence codes follow the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas:

Possible Nesting

H - Species observed in breeding season in suitable habitat.

S - Singing male present or breeding calls heard observed in breeding season in suitable habitat.

Probable nesting

P - Pair observed in their breeding season in suitable habitat.

Confirmed Nesting

NU - Used nest or eggshell found (occupied / laid during the atlas period)

FY - Recently fledged young or downy young

Kites, Eagles and Hawks

Sharp-shinned Hawk

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE

Accipiter striatus

Woodpeckers

H Black-backed Woodpecker

FAMILY PICIDAE

Picoides arcticus

Jays, Crows and Ravens

H Gray Jay
Common Raven

FAMILY CORVIDAE

Perisoreus canadensis
Corvus corax

Wood-warblers

Yellow-rumped Warbler
Palm Warbler

FAMILY PARULIDAE

Dendroica coronata
Dendroica palmarum

New World Sparrows

Savannah Sparrow

FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE

Passerculus sandwichensis

MAMMALS

Squirrels

Red Squirrel

FAMILY SCIURIDAE

Tamiasciurus hudsonicus

DRAGONFLIES

Provincially rare species (Oldham et al. 1999) are marked "P". Voucher specimens were collected for species marked "**".

FAMILY AESHNIDAE

- P * Zigzag Darner
- Common Green Darner

FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE

- * White-faced Meadowfly
- * Ruby Meadowfly

Darners

- Aeshna sitchensis*
- Anax junius*

Skimmers

- Sympetrum obtrusum*
- Sympetrum rubicundulum*

Appendix E:

Recreation Inventory Checksheet

RECREATION INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME	Adair Lake Conservation Reserve - C2308		
MAP NAME	Dymont	NTS Number	52 F/9
		UTM reference	15557989549685

OBM Number	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	AREA (ha)	OWNERSHIP
15550054900, 15560054900	49' 37	92' 11	2,800.00	Crown

MNR REGION	MNR DISTRICT	PARK ZONE	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP
Northwest	Dryden	Northwest	N/A	Revell

RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION ACTIVITIES
1. E03 - Wetland Vegetation	1. q10 - Bird Watching
2. J05 - Organic	2.
3. E03 - Coniferous	3.
4. M02 - Lake, Small	4.
5. W00 - Wildlife, General	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

RECREATION FACTORS	FEATURES	Rating:
		Very High High Moderate Low N/A

Most Scarce Feature:	N/A	
Feature Scarcity:		N/A
Most Unique Feature:	N/A	
Activity Attraction Capability:		Low
Scenic Attractiveness:		Moderate
Geographic Significance:		N/A
Feature Significance:		N/A
Most Sensitive Feature To Recreation Use:	1	
Feature Sensitivity To Recreation Use:		Low
Most Sensitive Feature To Resource Development:	1	
Feature Sensitivity To Resource Development		Low
Cultural/Historic and Archaeological Features:		N/A

Comments	
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DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
September 16, 2002	Alicia Morin

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

Appendix F:

Permitted Uses Table

Summary of Generic Permitted Uses in Conservation Reserves within the Planning Area

Use	Existing Conservation Reserves	New Conservation Reserves in the Planning Area
Commercial timber harvest, commercial hydro development	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Mineral exploration and mining	Not permitted.	There will be no new exploration permitted.
Bait fishing, commercial fishing, commercial fur harvesting, wild rice harvesting	Existing use permitted to continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New operations can be considered, subject to the “test of compatibility”.	Existing use permitted to continue unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. New operations can be considered, subject to the “test of compatibility”.
Sport hunting	Permitted.	Permitted.
Sport fishing	Permitted, except in specific fish sanctuaries.	Permitted, except in specific fish sanctuaries.
Seasonal recreation camps (“hunt camps”)	Existing camps permitted to continue, and may be eligible for enhanced tenure, but not purchase of land (see 6.1.8).	Existing authorized camps permitted to continue, and may be eligible for enhanced tenure but not purchase of land (see 6.1.8).
Commercial Bear Hunting	Existing use permitted to continue. New operations not permitted.	Existing use permitted to continue. New operations not permitted.
Tourism facilities (for resource-based tourism) and recreational trails	Existing authorized facilities and trails can continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. No new tourism facilities permitted. New trails can be considered as part of planning for an individual reserve.	Existing authorized facilities and trails (motorized and non-motorized) can continue, unless there are significant demonstrated conflicts. Tourism facilities can apply to upgrade tenure from LUP to lease. New tourism and trail facilities can be considered as part of planning for an individual reserve.
Land Disposition	Sale of lands is not permitted. Renewals of existing leases or 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.	Sale of lands is not permitted. Renewals of existing leases or 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.
Roads	Existing roads can continue to be used, but new roads for resource extraction will not be permitted.	Existing roads can continue to be used, but new roads for resource extraction will not be permitted, with the exception of necessary access for mineral exploration and development.