

**EAGLE LAKE ISLANDS  
CONSERVATION RESERVE  
(C2340)**

**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 Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340).

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 Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve will be managed under the jurisdiction of the Dryden Area supervisor, Dryden District, Ministry of Natural Resources.



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



\_\_\_\_\_  
Charlie Lauer  
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30/06/03  
Date

03/07/16  
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## 1.0 Background Information

The purpose of this document is to identify and document the natural heritage values of the Eagle Lake Islands 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 Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve.

<b>Name</b>	Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340)
<b>Site Region / Site District</b>	4S-4, 4S-5
<b>OMNR Administrative Region / District / Area</b>	Northwest Region / Dryden District / Dryden Forest
<b>Total Area (ha)</b>	3, 395 ha
<b>Regulation Date</b>	Anticipated for 2003
<b>First Nations</b>	Ojibway Nation of the Saugeen Band, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Aboriginal People of Wabigoon,
<b>OBM</b>	See Appendix
<b>Lat. / Long.</b>	49° 42' N / 93° 15' W
<b>Basemap</b>	20 15: 4600 55100, 4700 55100, 4700 55000, 4800 55000, 4800 55100, 4900 55100, 4700 54900, 4800 54900, 4900 55000, 4900 54900, 5000 54900, 4900 54800, 5000 54800
<b>General Location Description</b>	The reserve encompasses most of the 490 +/- islands consisting of Crown land on Eagle Lake. It is located approximately 40 kilometers west of the City of Dryden.
<b>Access</b>	There are a number of private and public boat launches on Eagle Lake. A boat (or snowmobile in the winter) can be taken from one of these to any of the islands on the lake.

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

<b>Life Science Representation</b>	<p><b>Upland Forest/Forested Dunes:</b>  ~1/3 of forest is dominated by balsam fir  <u>Conifer Mixedwood</u> – balsam fir, jack pine, trembling aspen, white birch, black and white spruce  Pure and mixed jack pine forest, pure and mixed red pine stands. White pine scattered throughout.  Scattered cedar stands.</p> <p><b>Wetland:</b>  Poor conifer swamp and poor fen fringed with thicket swamp (speckled alder, lake sedge) and tall shrub shore fen (bog birch, sweet gale, leather leaf, wire sedge, marsh cinquefoil)</p> <p><b>Animal Species:</b>  Moose, deer, bear, bald eagle, beaver, cormorants, mallards, mergansers, American white pelican, turkey vulture, sharp-shinned hawk, numerous song bird species, wood frog</p>
<b>Earth Science Representation</b>	<p><b>Bedrock:</b>  The Wabigoon fault runs through the reserve.  <u>North of fault:</u> metasedimentary rock of the Warclub group, migmatitic and granitic equivalents  <u>South of the fault:</u> 3 types of volcanic rock; basalt flow (volcanic) rocks commonly pillowed, dacitic to rhyolitic rock, and massive, pillowed basalt rock.  <u>On the fault:</u> bands of sedimentary rock interlayered with the pillowed volcanics.  Granitic rocks of the Atikwa batholith intrude the lower part of the greenstone belt.</p> <p><b>Surficial Geology:</b>  Silty clay deposits are dominant throughout central Eagle Lake. Thin ground moraine overlies bedrock on higher ground. The Eagle-Finlayson end moraine can be found directly northeast of the reserve.</p>
<b>Cultural Value Representation</b>	<p>The reserve contains a number of sites where Native artifacts, pictographs, burial sites, fur trading posts and places of worship have been located.</p>
<b>Recreational Opportunities</b>	<p>Recreational opportunities exist for fishing, general water sports, snowmobiling, hunting, camping and nature activities.</p>

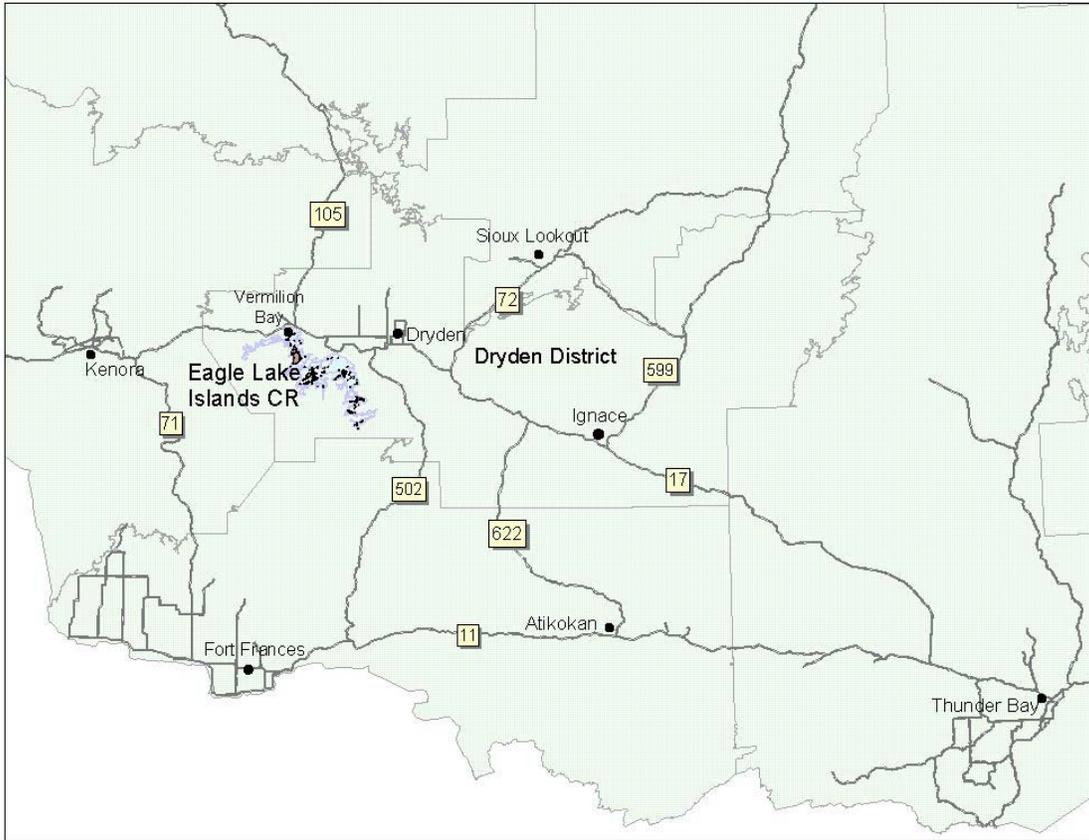


Figure 1: General location of the Eagle lake Islands Conservation Reserve.

**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 Checksheet, 2002	- Earth Science Checksheet, 2002	- not required	- Recreation Inventory Checklist, 2002
Detailed	- not required	- not required	- not required	- not required

## 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 Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve.

Life Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provincially rare cut-leaved ragwort found on south-facing clay bank on un-named island</li> <li>- individual red and white pine may exceed 120 years of age.</li> <li>- relict prairie communities consisting of 50 to 120 year old bur oak, hawthorn, downy arrow wood, snowberry, bearberry, rough cinquefoil (western species) &gt; rare in Ecodistrict 4S4</li> <li>- bald eagles, American white pelicans present</li> </ul>
Earth Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wabigoon fault (in conjunction with its presence in Eagle-Dogtooth PP) is considered regionally significant</li> <li>- greenstone belt and migmatites are well exposed making them easily accessible for study &gt; given local significance</li> </ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- modern cultural structures &gt; man-made tables, fire pits, benches etc. on shore lunch/camp sites</li> </ul>
Aboriginal	Pictographs, artifact sites, places of worship and fur-trading posts
Tourism	24 tourist operators on lake (primarily on mainland)
Recreational Fishing	Permitted;
Recreational Hunting	Permitted; WMU #8 (some in 7B)
Trapping	Permitted; DR05N03501, DR04N03201, DR05N01601, DR04N03101, DR04T01901, DR04N01301, DR04T01801, DR04N01701, DR04N01401, DR03N00401
Bear Management Area	Permitted; DR:7B-107, 08-016, 08-003, 08-004, 08-002, 08-007, 08-008, 08-015, 08-023, 08-014, 08-027, 08-025
Bait Harvesting	Bait fish Block #s: 497932, 496932, 496931, 495932, 495931, 495924, 494931
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 reserve provides provincially significant representation of conifer, conifer mixed and deciduous mixed forests on lacustrine sediments in Ecodistrict 4S-4 and 4S-5. Additionally, critical representation of sparse forest exists here. Individual red and white pine scattered throughout the reserve may exceed 120 years of age

representing old-growth trees. Prior to past selective logging activities and fire suppression, red and white pine, and white spruce may have been more abundant on the reserve. Relict prairie communities consisting of 50 to 120 year old bur oak can also be found on the south-facing shores of at least 3 of the islands. (Foster et al, 2002)

### **2.2.2 Biological Values**

The provincially rare cut-leaved ragwort was found on a south-facing clay bank on an un-named island. The site on which it was found was highly disturbed by past logging. It was found in association with fringed bindweed, pale corydalis and common hemp nettle. This plant is known to exist in only 2 other locations in Ontario. (Foster et al., 2002)

A number of bald eagle nests can be found on the islands and the surrounding main land of Eagle Lake. As well, the American pelican, considered endangered in Ontario, has been seen on the lake. Sections of Eagle Lake including Meridian Bay, Rice Bay and Niven Bay are fish sanctuaries from April 1 to May 31. See Appendix A for a depiction of sanctuary locations.

### **2.2.3 Landform Values**

The regionally extensive Wabigoon fault that bisects the reserve can be found in Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park also. The fault is well exposed on the islands of the reserve around Detour Point and enhance the representation found in the park. This makes this feature regionally

significant. Local significance was given to the exposed greenstone belt and migmatites on the islands due to their accessibility for use in scientific study. (Blackburn, 2002)

### **2.2.4 Recreational Values**

Eagle Lake, sport fish, trails/routes, small islands, man-made structural features, mixed coniferous/deciduous forest, general wildlife and historical sites were considered all to be recreation features. Current activities enjoyed within the Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve and on Eagle Lake include fishing, general water sports, general snow sports, hunting, and camping (shore lunches). Potential exists for general nature activities and viewing such as identifying wildlife, nature study and interpretation, photography, relaxation, contemplation and solitude. The small islands were considered to be most sensitive to recreation use, primarily those containing man-made structures. (See Appendix D)

A few of the islands on Eagle Lake contain private cottages and/or consist of private land. Private holdings are not included within the reserve.

### **2.2.5 Tourism Values**

Twenty-four tourist establishments exist on Eagle Lake, the majority of which are on main land. At least 2 of these, however, are on the islands. These private parcels have not been included in the Conservation Reserve. Some of the tourist lodges offer fall bear and moose hunting as well as summer angling.



Figure 2: Stand of bur oak surrounded by red pine.

### **3.0 Management Guidelines**

#### **3.1 Land Tenure**

The Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve consists entirely of Crown land. The north shore of Eagle Lake contains mostly private land. The rest of the surrounding area is Crown land. A few of the islands on Eagle Lake are privately owned. These have not been included in the conservation reserve.

Eagle Lake Islands Forest Reserve (F2340) consists of one island (approximately 7.6 ha size) just west of Net and Preadable Islands. Policy governing Forest Reserves (FR) is similar to that of Conservation Reserves with the exception of mining being allowed.

Currently, a mining claim exists on the island. Should this claim be retired through normal processes, the FR would become part of the Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve.

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park spans the southwest shoreline of Eagle Lake from Muskeg Bay west and fully encompasses the West Arm. The park heads west across Eagle River and south through Pissegomang Brook, encompassing associating waterbodies.

The Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve will remain Crown land and no 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**

There is an old mine shaft on one of the islands. This site will be monitored periodically for any changes to integrity. Warning signs will be posted. An active quartz rock quarry exists on the south shore of Muskeg Bay on Eagle Lake. In the surrounding areas there are a number of active as well as inactive aggregate pits. Additionally, a number of tertiary and secondary roads exist leading to access points along the lake and to surrounding lakes. A lot of these were used for timber harvest at one point in time.



Figure 3: Deer swimming across Eagle Lake.

Historic selective logging for red and white pine, and white spruce was apparent on an un-named island south of Stanton Island. Other islands show evidence of past logging as well (i.e. logging camp remains). Harvest blocks exist to the south and southeast of Eagle Lake. These are scheduled for harvest between 2003 to 2008.

Facility infrastructure and development for recreational and/or educational purposes only 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. canoeing, exploring, snowmobiling). See Section 2.2.4 for the recreational uses for this Conservation Reserve as determined by the Recreation Resource Inventory. It is recommended that sites containing man-made structures be monitored, due to the accumulation of human waste during shore lunch and camping activities.

Currently no documented trails exist in the Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve. Snowmobile trails and canoe routes do run throughout Eagle Lake however.

### **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.

Eagle Lake is currently licensed (2003) for commercial fishing of whitefish. Incidental species include small limits of walleye and northern pike and unlimited for several non-sport fish species. As well, a water-control structure exists on Eagle River, regulating lake levels throughout the year.



Figure 4: Inside the mineshaft looking out.

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

### **3.5 Aboriginal Interests**

Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) lies within Treaty 3 area. Eagle Lake First Nations Reserve lies on the northeast shoreline of Eagle Lake. A number of historical aboriginal sites can be found on the islands (see Table 2.1). Wild rice harvesting and commercial fishing occur on Eagle Lake itself.

To date, neither this nor any other Aboriginal Group has 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 (WMU # 8, 7B), sport fishing regulations and management activities will apply. Currently, several fish sanctuaries exist on Eagle Lake. See Appendix A for sanctuary location.

### **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 and similar materials are not permitted.

Mineral exploration and extraction are not permitted within the CR. Mining and related access may occur within the existing mining claim designated as Forest Reserve.

### **3.7 Cultural Resources Stewardship**

To date, there have been no surveys done to assess cultural or heritage values. However, it is known and has been documented that Eagle Lake contains a number of traditional-use sites, artifact-find sites and pictographs. Further Cultural Inventories were deemed unnecessary at the time.

### **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.

Implementation of this statement and management of the reserve are the responsibility of the Dryden Area Supervisor. 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 Eagle Lake Islands 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 194, 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, NGOs and GOs. 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 twelve Native communities and organizations including the Eagle Lake First Nations, 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.

No responses have been received to date from any of the above mentioned organizations/groups.

#### **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 Area Team.

## 6.0 References

Blackburn, C. 2002. *Earth Science Inventory – Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve*. Unpublished report.

Foster, R. and Harris, A. 2002. *Life Science Inventory – Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve*. Unpublished report.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1999. *Ontario's Living Legacy – Land Use Strategy*. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

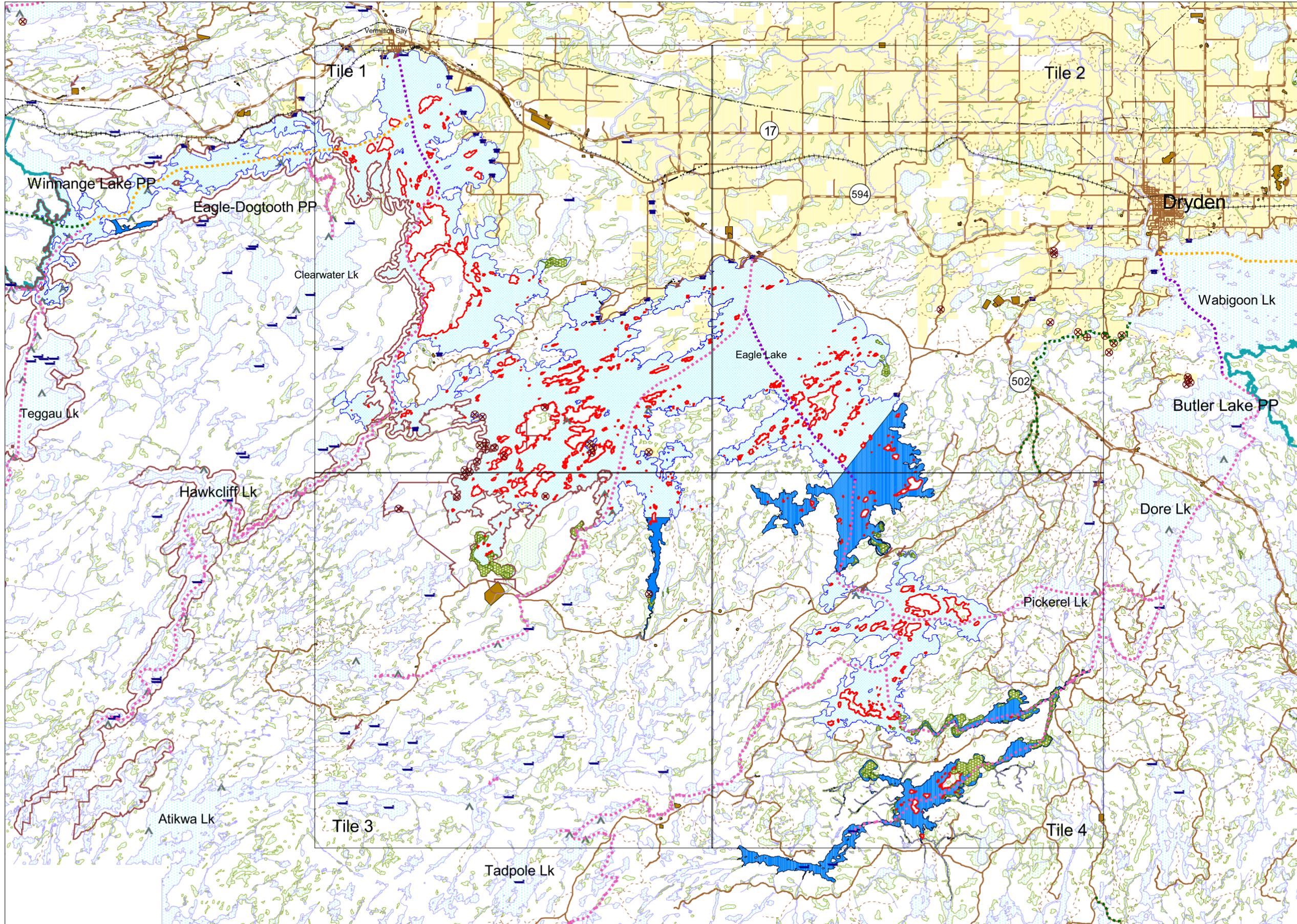
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2002. *Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) Recreation Resource Inventory Report*. Unpublished report.

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

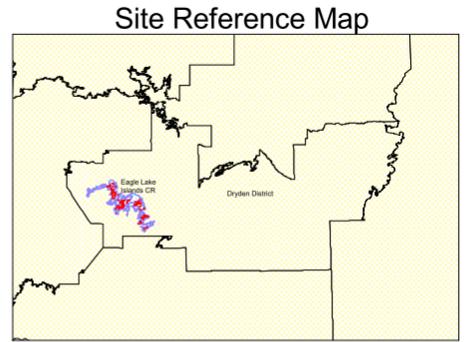
## **Appendix A:**

### **Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) Values Map**

# Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) - Values Map



	Eagle Lake Islands CR
	Other OLL Sites
	Regulated Prov. Parks
	Recreational Snow Trail
	Prov. Canoe/ Rec Snow Trail
	Provincial Canoe Route
	Prov. Canoe / Trans-Ont. Snow Trail
<b>Roads</b>	
	Primary
	Secondary
	Tertiary
	Railway
<b>Utility Lines</b>	
	Hydro Line
	Unknown Pipeline
	Unknown Transmission Line
<b>Recreation Points</b>	
	Access Point
	Boat Cache, Commercial
	Designated Camping Site
<b>Tourist Establishments</b>	
	Main Base Lodge, Not Remote
	Main Base Lodge, Remote
	Outpost, Not Remote
	Outpost, Remote
	Pits
<b>Mines</b>	
	Abandoned
	Active
	Patent Land
	Wildrice
	Fish Sanctuary
	Wetlands
<b>Lakes</b>	
	Lakes
	Rivers/streams

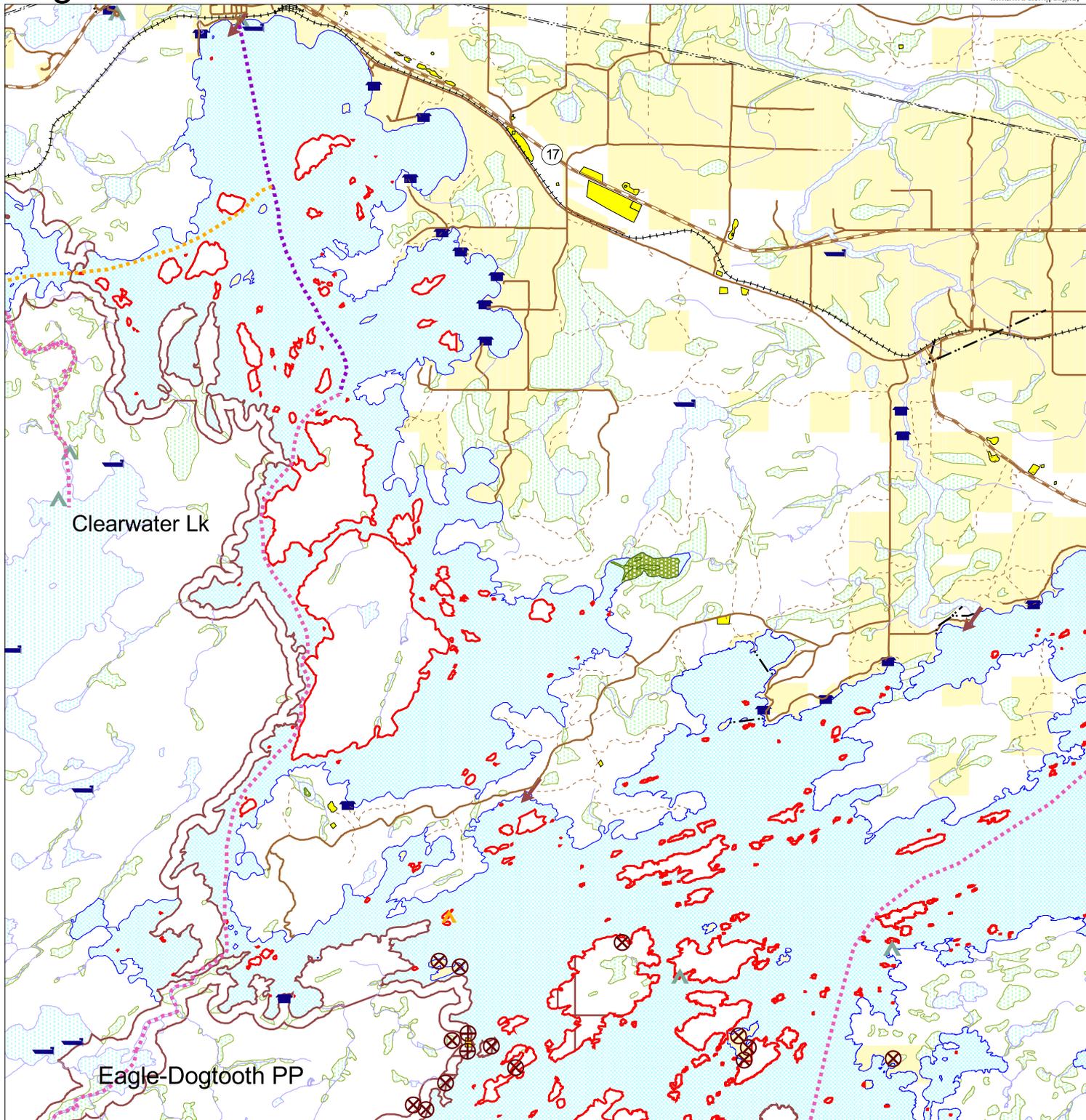


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# Eagle Lake Islands CR - Tile 1



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	Eagle Lake Islands CR		Tertiary		Recreation Points		Tourist Establishments		Mines		Lakes
	Other OLL Sites		Railway		Access Point		Main Base Lodge, Remote		Active		Lakes
	Prov. Canoe/ Rec Snow Trail		Utility Lines		Designated Camping Site		Outpost, Not Remote		Patent Land		Rivers/streams
	Provincial Canoe Route		Hydro Line		Rec Inventory Pnts		Outpost, Remote		Wildrice		
	Prov. Canoe / Trans-Ont. Snow Trail		Unknown Pipeline		camp		Pits		Fish Sanctuary		
	Unknown Transmission Line		Unknown Transmission Line		shorelunch				Wetlands		
<b>Roads</b>											
	Primary										
	Secondary										

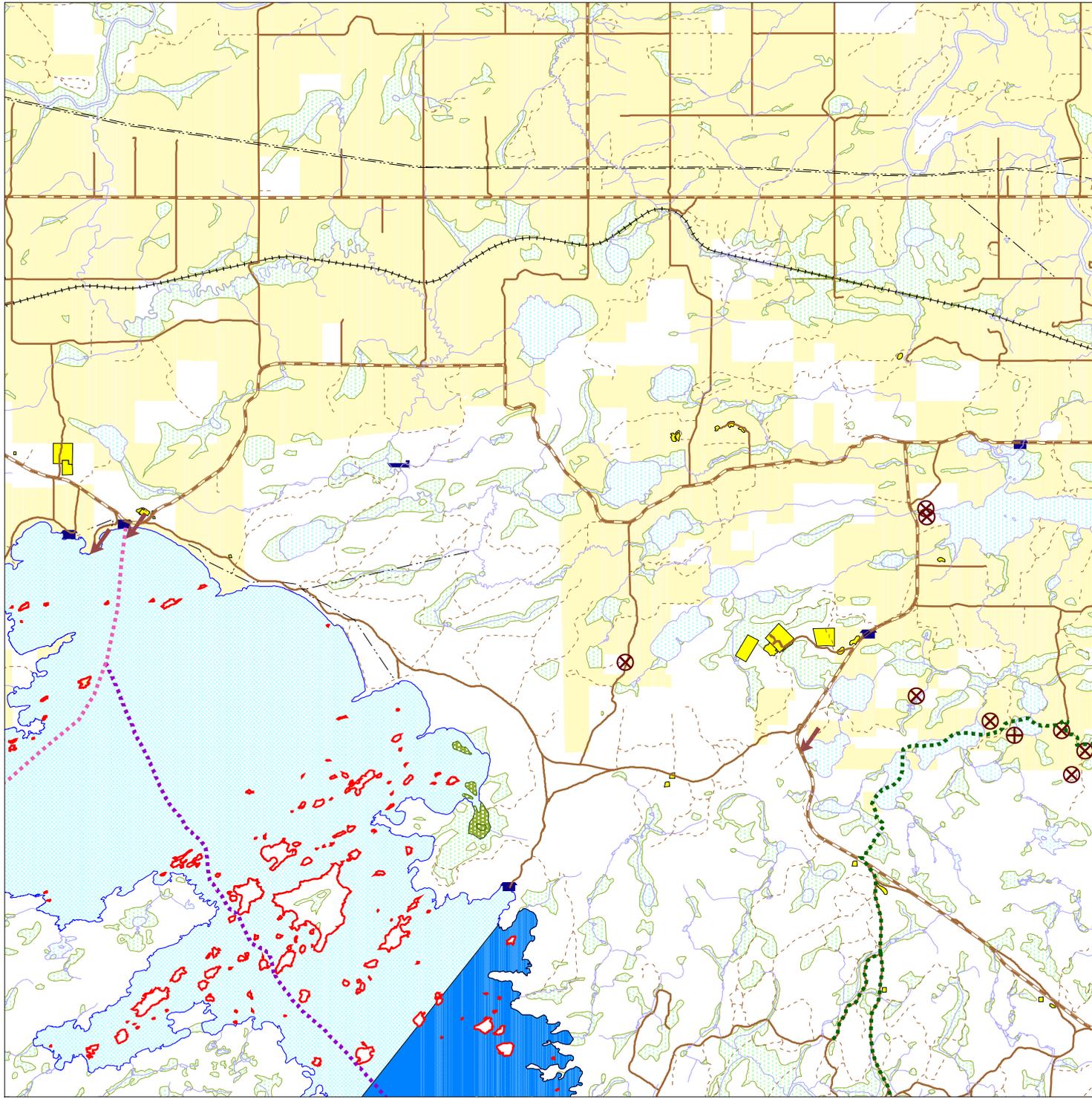


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# Eagle Lake Islands CR - Tile 2



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Eagle Lake Islands CR	Tertiary	<b>Recreation Points</b>	<b>Tourist Establishments</b>	<b>Mines</b>	<b>Lakes</b>
Other OLL Sites	Railway	Access Point	Main Base Lodge, Not Remote	Abandoned	Lakes
Prov. Canoe/ Rec Snow Trail	<b>Utility Lines</b>	Boat Cache, Commercial	Main Base Lodge, Remote	Active	Rivers/streams
Provincial Canoe Route	Hydro Line	Designated Camping Site	Outpost, Not Remote	Patent Land	
Prov. Canoe / Trans-Ont. Snow Trail	Unknown Pipeline	<b>Rec Inventory Pnts</b>	Outpost, Remote	Wildrice	
	Unknown Transmission Line	camp	Pits	Fish Sanctuary	
<b>Roads</b>		shorelunch		Wetlands	
Primary					
Secondary					

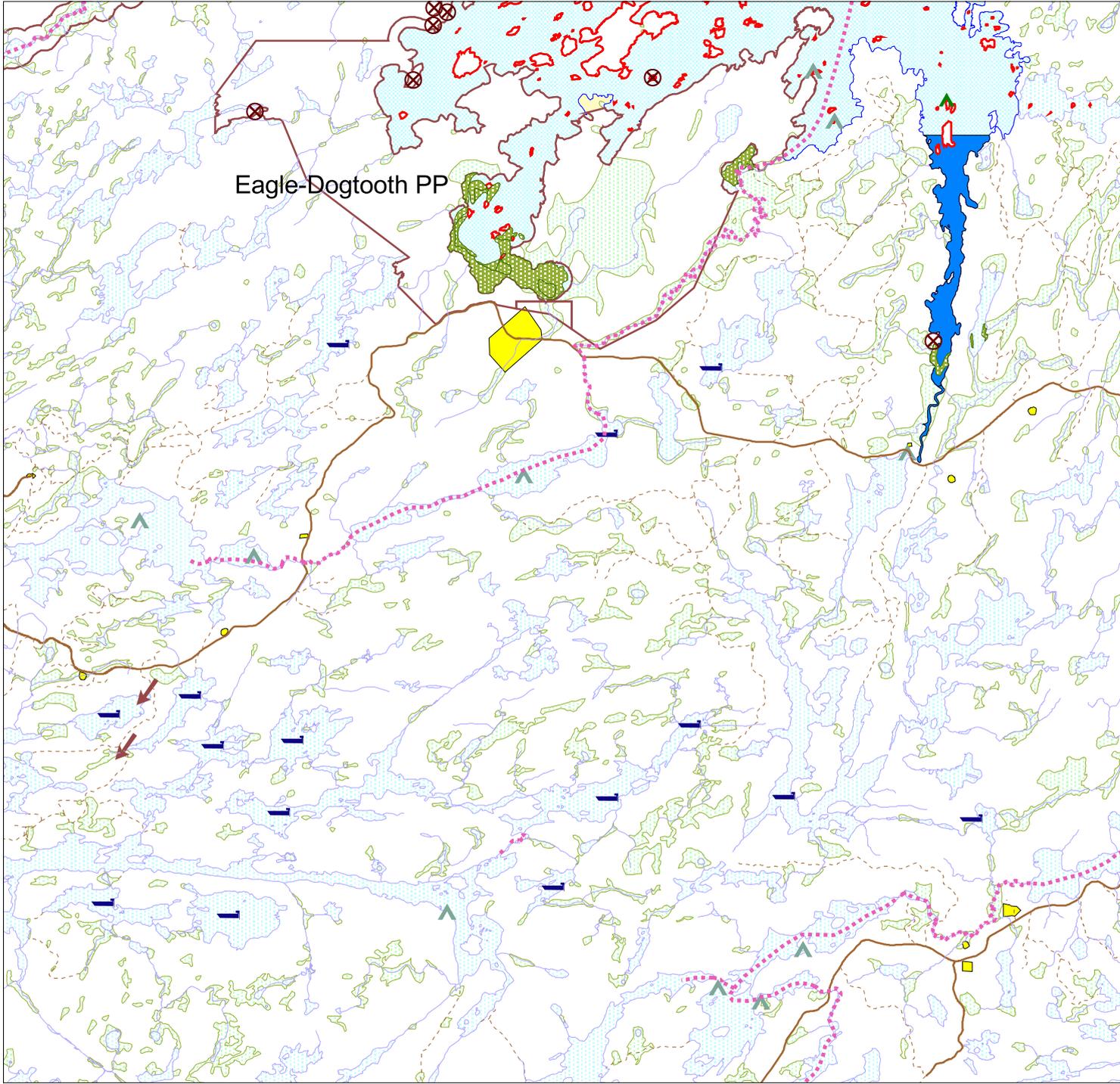


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# Eagle Lake Islands CR - Tile 3



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Eagle Lake Islands CR	Tertiary	Recreation Points	Tourist Establishments	Mines	Lakes
Other OLL Sites	Railway	Access Point	Main Base Lodge, Not Remote	Abandoned	Lakes
Prov. Canoe/ Rec Snow Trail	Utility Lines	Boat Cache, Commercial	Main Base Lodge, Remote	Active	Rivers/streams
Provincial Canoe Route	Hydro Line	Designated Camping Site	Outpost, Not Remote	Patent Land	
Prov. Canoe / Trans-Ont. Snow Trail	Unknown Pipeline	Rec Inventory Pnts	Outpost, Remote	Wildrice	
	Unknown Transmission Line	camp	Pits	Fish Sanctuary	
<b>Roads</b>		shorelunch		Wetlands	
Primary					
Secondary					

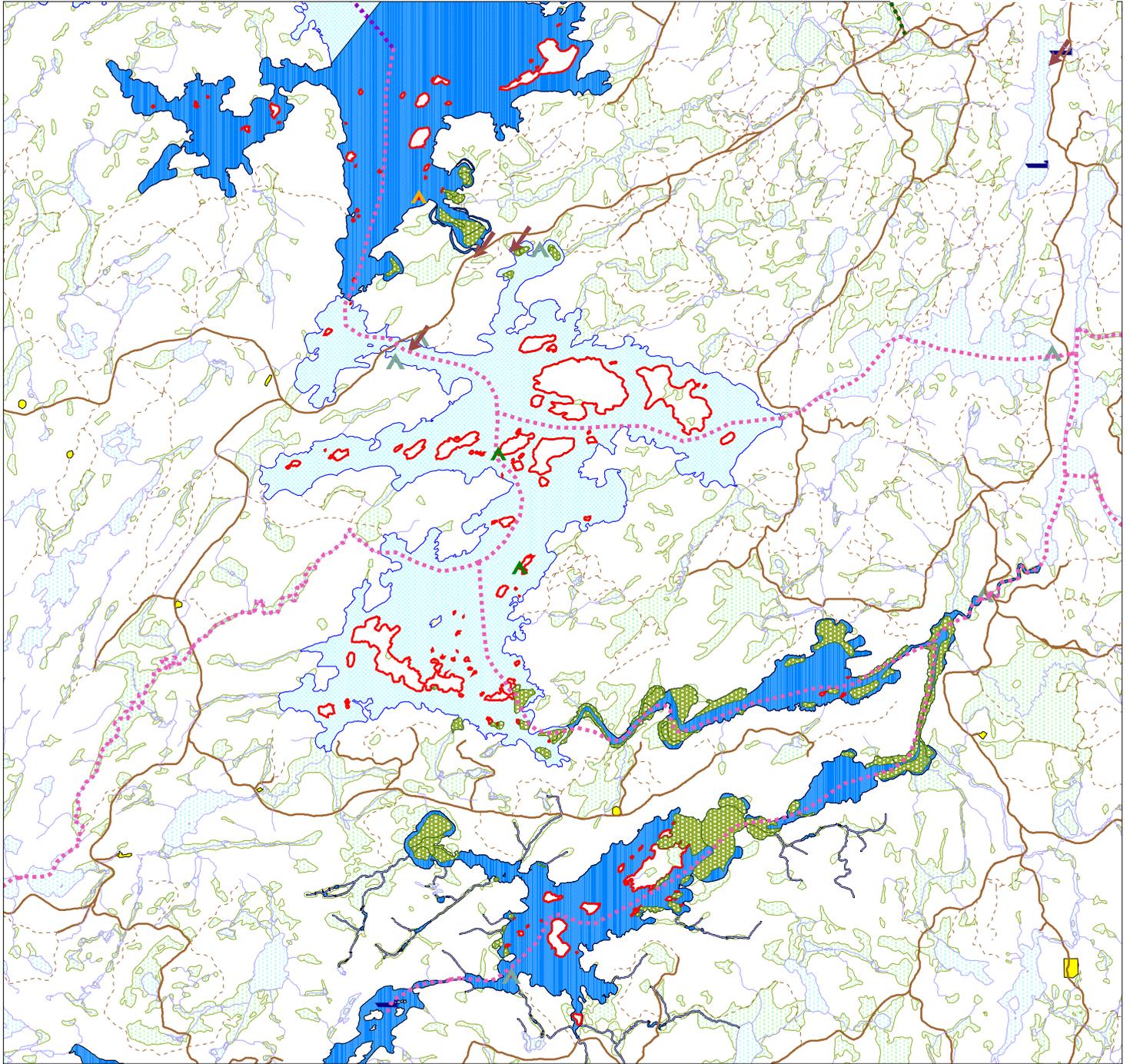


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# Eagle Lake Islands CR - Tile 4



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Eagle Lake Islands CR	Tertiary	<b>Recreation Points</b>	<b>Tourist Establishments</b>	<b>Mines</b>	<b>Lakes</b>
Other OLL Sites	Railway	Access Point	Main Base Lodge, Not Remote	Abandoned	Lakes
Prov. Canoe/ Rec Snow Trail	<b>Utility Lines</b>	Boat Cache, Commercial	Main Base Lodge, Remote	Active	Rivers/streams
Provincial Canoe Route	Hydro Line	Designated Camping Site	Outpost, Not Remote	Patent Land	
Prov. Canoe / Trans-Ont. Snow Trail	Unknown Pipeline	<b>Rec Inventory Pnts</b>	Outpost, Remote	Wildrice	
	Unknown Transmission Line	camp	Pits	Fish Sanctuary	
<b>Roads</b>		shorelunch		Wetlands	
Primary					
Secondary					



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.

Aux fins d'illustration seulement. Ne doit pas servir... l'identification de l'emplacement des routes et des points géographiques, ni en tant que guide pour la navigation.

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## **Appendix B:**

### **Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) Earth Science Checksheet**

## **DETAILED INFORMATION FOR SITE C2340 EAGLE LAKE ISLANDS**

### **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 mixed forests on weakly broken bedrock and lacustrine deposits." (OMNR 1999). In addition, the islands were stated to have "high recreational potential" (OMNR 1999).

No other earth science significance was assigned.

### **SETTING**

The reserve comprises 3 423 hectares, all located in Dryden MNR District. It encompasses 578 islands, spread over a 45 km distance from northwest to southeast. The islands are located in the main central part of the lake as well as in several large bays, including Vermilion and Portage bays in the northwest and Osbourne and Niven bays in the southeast. The seven largest islands (Boat, Canoe, Stanton, Net, North Twin, Float and an unnamed island in Osbourne Bay) account for 57% of the reserve area. Elevations range from 360 to 420 m a.s.l.

### **EARTH SCIENCE FEATURES**

#### **Bedrock Geology**

The islands of Eagle Lake straddle the west-southwest trending Wabigoon fault, a major fault internal to the Archean age Wabigoon subprovince. The islands north of the fault display metasedimentary rocks of the Warclub group, and their migmatitic and granitic equivalents: islands south of the fault provide a cross section through the Eagle Lake portion of the Eagle-Wabigoon-Manitou lakes greenstone belt (Blackburn et al 1991: Figure 9.8) and granitic rocks that are intrusive into them.

The Eagle Lake greenstone belt portion, mapped at reconnaissance scale only (Moorehouse 1941), has been divided (Blackburn et al 1985) into three groups of volcanic rocks that are interpreted to lie one above the other in the following order: Eagle Lake volcanics; Lower Wabigoon volcanics; and Upper Wabigoon volcanics. The Eagle Lake volcanics lie south of a line between Camp 6 Bay in the west and Mukluk Bay in the east, and within the reserve, terminate in the south against granitic rocks of the Atikwa batholith at Rice Bay. They occupy much of the large peninsula between Meridian Bay and Buchan Bay, but representative rocks are seen on the islands. They are basalt flow rocks, that

are commonly pillowed (e.g. station 4: photo 1). Coarsely crystalline massive flow sequences are also present (station 3: photo 2).

Lower Wabigoon volcanics occupy the centre portion of the greenstone belt, between Net Island in the west and Spring Bay in the east. The major portion is on the north end of the large peninsula that lies between Meridian Bay and Buchan Bay, but representative rocks are seen on the islands. They are a mixed sequence, predominantly of dacitic to rhyolitic composition, that may be pyroclastic (stations 2: photo 3; station 8: photo 4) or flow rocks (station 9: photo 5). Minor amounts of basaltic flow rocks are intercalated within the sequence, mostly at the east end of the unit, just to the north of Burnt and Stanton islands: at station 1, mafic breccia, formed by reaction of hot lava coming in contact with cold sea water, similar to pillow formation, was observed (photo 6).

Upper Wabigoon volcanics lie north of the Lower Wabigoon volcanics, and south of the Wabigoon fault, from Smith's Bay in the west to Reserve Bay in the east. The major portion is on Farabout Peninsula, but representative rocks can be seen on the islands. They are dominantly basalts, both massive and pillowed. Close to the Wabigoon fault the pillows are progressively flattened, a result of stress along this major fault zone that extends from Lobstick Bay of Lake of the Woods in the west-southwest to Southeast Bay of Minnitaki Lake in the east-northeast, a distance of about 150 km (OGS 1992). On an island just south of Detour Point (station 12), right against the fault, pillows that were approximately equant upon extrusion on the sea floor now have a length of up to 2 m compared to less than 10 cm in thickness (photo 7), attesting to the huge tectonic stresses imparted during movement along this fault.

The Wabigoon fault itself, seen on the same island, is a very narrow but distinct zone (station 12). Bands of sedimentary rock of the Warclub group that lie to the north, have been intimately interlayered with pillowed volcanics of the Upper Wabigoon volcanics (photo 8) over a width of no more than 5 meters.

To the north of the Wabigoon fault, sedimentary rocks of the Warclub group have been variably metamorphosed, so that there is a complete range from low grade through to high grade, to migmatites and in the extreme case, complete melting of the sedimentary rock to form diatexite. Immediately adjacent to the fault, on the island east of station 12, the effects of deformation associated with movement on the fault can be seen (station 11: Photo 9): sandstones at low metamorphic grade contain quartz veins that have been tightly folded, suggesting that the sedimentary rocks also have been so folded. The rest of Eagle Lake to the north of this station was not visited during the present reconnaissance. Government mapping (Moorehouse 1941; Breaks et al 1976) suggests that, as well as granitic rocks, representative examples of the metamorphic progression within Warclub sedimentary rocks can be seen on the islands of the reserve. Metasedimentary units are folded around Boat Island, and occur on a group of

islands to the north of Canoe Island. Further north, in Vermilion Bay, diatexite of granitic composition occurs on, among other islands, Strawberry Island.

Granitic rocks of the Atikwa batholith intrude the lower part of the greenstone belt sequence, along its south side. They underlie two areas of the reserve: in the west, numerous islands that include Net, North Twin, South Twin, Prendible and Float islands; in the southeast, islands in Osbourne and Niven bays.

Representative of the west area, on North Twin Island (station 10), coarse to medium grained grey tonalite forms large cliffs along its south side (photo 10). Representative of the southeast area, at Rice Bay (station 5), coarse pink biotite granodiorite occurs (photo 11), while at station 6 in Osbourne Bay, grey, medium grained biotite tonalite is present (photo 12). Rocks of the ovoid, 4 by 6 km, Froghead Bay stock are seen on a few islands in Froghead Bay (station 7). The stock is comprised of massive, coarse-grained grey biotite tonalite (photo 13).

### **Surficial Geology**

Pleistocene age surficial deposits of Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve are both glacial and post-glacial. Following deposition of till, about 11 000 years ago during the Late Wisconsinan stage, widespread areas of silt and clay were deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz (Minning et al 1994). The reserve lies immediately southwest of the Eagle-Finlayson end moraine (Roed 1980a, b; Cowan and Sharpe 1991; Minning and Sharpe 1991; Barnett et al 1991). The northeast shore of the central part of Eagle Lake is defined in large part by the end moraine which rises well above the level of the lake behind the shore. Silty clay deposits predominate throughout central Eagle Lake, and can be observed in low eroded bluffs at lake level in numerous places (e.g. station 2: photo 14; station 7: photo 15). These deposits commonly can be seen to lie directly on bedrock (photo 14). No layering indicative of varves was seen in the clays.

Thin till overlies bedrock on higher ground, such as numerous rocky islands (e.g. North Twin Island: photo 10) that rise well above present lake level. Direction of ice transport was from the northeast, as indicated by glacial scour features in bedrock, such as striations (station 2: photo 16). This is consistent with the major Keewatin ice movement prevalent in northwest Ontario (Zoltai 1961; Barnett 1992; Minning et al 1994).

Recent geological processes include erosion by storm lake action of the silty clay bluffs noted above, and seasonal freeze-thaw conditions acting on joints in granitic rocks (photo 17).

### **SIGNIFICANCE**

The regionally extensive Wabigoon fault has other representation in P2363 Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park, where it underlies much of the waterway along

Piskegomang Creek, to the west of the present reserve. The exposures of the fault on islands in the vicinity of Detour Point are particularly good, and augment the representation in P2363. Taken in conjunction with its presence in P2363, this earth science feature is of **regional significance**.

The Eagle Lake portion of the Eagle-Manitou-Wabigoon lakes greenstone belt is represented on the islands of Eagle Lake. The islands themselves give representation of a small portion of the greenstone belt rocks, perhaps less than 5%. Therefore high significance cannot be assigned to these as representative of a greenstone belt. However, the rocks of both the greenstone belt and the migmatites to the north are well exposed on the islands and relatively easily accessible by water from numerous launch sites on the lake. They are important in scientific study, and are therefore given **local significance**.

The glaciolacustrine deposits are well exposed and provide an excellent observational opportunity. They can be considered of **regional significance**.

## **SENSITIVITY**

Bedrock geological features are not subject to degradation by either human activity or natural processes. Of the surface geological features, the clay deposits are subject to erosion, a natural process, but enhanced by the previous construction of a dam on the Eagle River downstream of Eagle Lake.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The present survey has adequately identified both bedrock and surficial features. No further recommendations for inventory are made.

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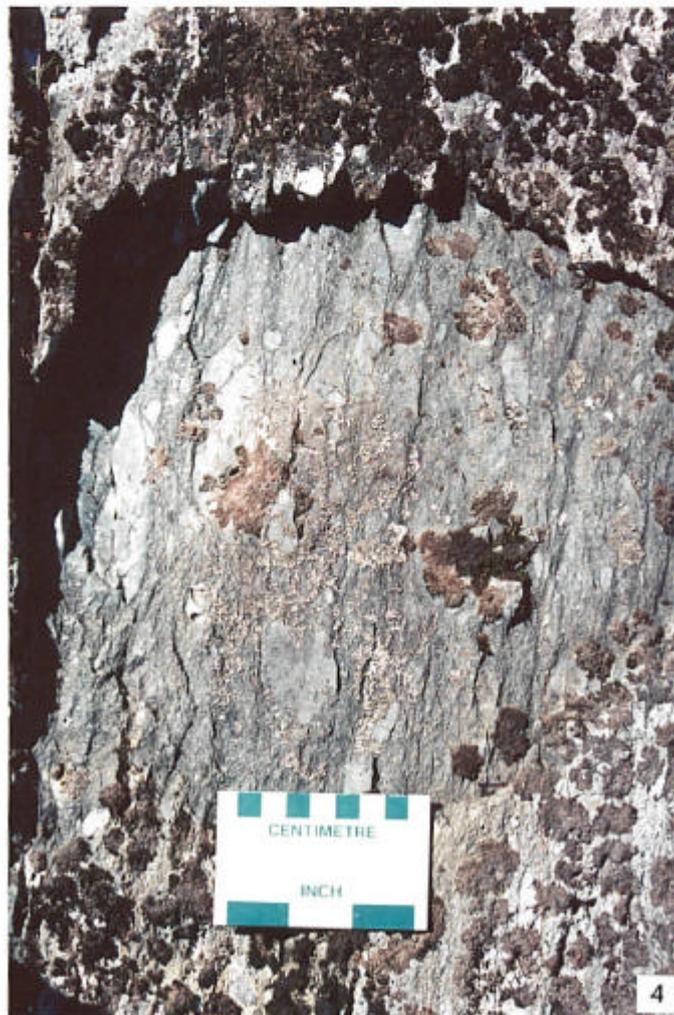
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## PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Pillow lavas of the Eagle Lake volcanics, Lone Pine Island. Well-preserved pillows are at the top of the photo, while hammer lies on sheared rocks. (Stn. 4; UTM 0495496E 5501161N)
2. Massive, coarse grained mafic volcanics, of the Eagle Lake volcanics. (Stn. 3; UTM 0496508E 5502006N)
3. Intermediate lapilli-tuff of the Lower Wabigoon volcanics. Small island south of Burnt Island, Eagle Lake. (Stn. 2; UTM 0493267E 5503532N)
4. Intermediate lapilli-tuff of the Lower Wabigoon volcanics. Island at north end of Fornieri Bay. (Stn. 8; UTM 0485195E 5503851N)
5. Dacitic to rhyolitic flow rock of the Lower Wabigoon volcanics. Note fracture pattern typical of felsic flow units. Island between Fornieri Bay and South Twin Island. (Stn. 9; UTM 0483949E 5502902N)
6. Mafic aquagene breccia of the Lower Wabigoon volcanics. Island northwest of Burnt Island. (Stn. 1; UTM 0492529E 5504754N)
7. Pillow lavas of the Upper Wabigoon volcanics that have been deformed (flattened) in proximity to the Wabigoon fault. Island near Detour Point. (Stn. 12; UTM 0472692E 5503606N)
8. Interlayered sedimentary and volcanic rocks in the Wabigoon fault zone. Softer mafic volcanic layers weather down in contrast to more siliceous sedimentary layers. Island near Detour Point. (Stn. 12; UTM 0472692E 5503606N)
9. Metasedimentary sandstones of the Warclub group. Presence of tightly folded white quartz veins aligned parallel to the schistosity suggests the sandstones have been similarly folded. (Stn. 11; UTM 0472730E 5503707N)
10. View to the north over Eagle Lake from above South Twin Island. North Twin Island is in the foreground, with Schroeder Island immediately to the north. Temple Bay is in the upper right, and Nash's (or Garnet) Bay to the far left.
11. Coarse, pink biotite granodiorite of the Atikwa batholith, Rice Bay. (Stn. 5; UTM 0496919E 5497389N)
12. Medium grained, grey, biotite tonalite of the Atikwa batholith, Osborne Bay. (Stn. 6; UTM 0497975E 5492387N)

13. Massive grey biotite tonalite of the Froghead Bay stock, Froghead Bay. Photo illustrates contrast between darker fresh surface and lighter weathered surface. (Stn. 7; UTM 0493146E 5498563N)
14. Eroded bank of silty clay, overlying bedrock. Small island southwest of Stanton Island. (Stn. 2; UTM 0493267E 5503532N)
15. Silty clay bank on island in Froghead Bay. (Stn. 7; UTM 0493146E 5498563N)
16. Glacial striations on small island south of Burnt Island. View is up-ice, toward the northeast. (Stn. 2; UTM 0493267E 5503532N)
17. Seasonal frost heaving in shallow dipping jointing in tonalite, Osborne Bay. (Stn. 6; UTM 0497975E 5492387N)



















C2340 Eagle Lake Islands

**ADDITIONAL STATION**

Stn. 10

UTM 0482291E 5503438N

# EARTH SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME <b>Eagle Lake Islands</b>	OLL ID <b>C2340</b>
MAP NAME <b>Lawrence Lake, W</b>	NTS Number <b>52F/06,10,11,14</b>
	UTM reference <b>Z15 490000E 550</b>

OBM Number	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION - MAX	ELEVATION - MIN
	<b>49° 42' N</b>	<b>93° 15' W</b>	<b>420m</b>	<b>360m</b>

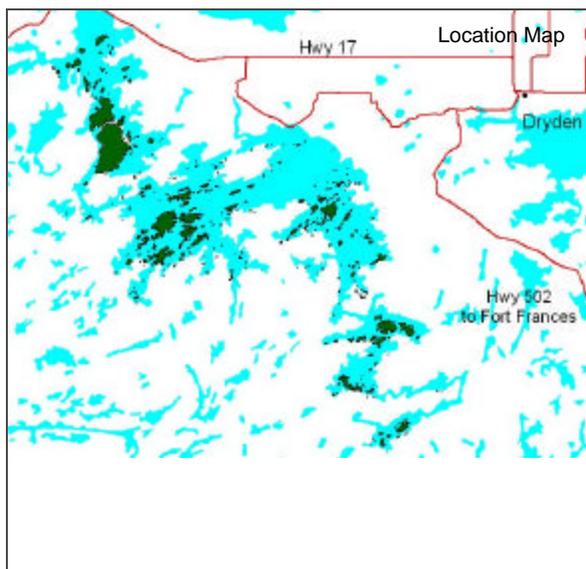
COUNTY	TOWNSHIP
<b>District of Kenora</b>	<b>unorganized</b>

LOT	CONCESSION
<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

AREA (ha)	OWNERSHIP
<b>3,422.00</b>	<b>Crown</b>

<input type="checkbox"/>	YEAR	ROLL	FLIGHT LINE	NUMBER
Air Photo	<b>Not made available</b>			

MNR REGION	MNR DISTRICT	PARK ZONE
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>Dryden</b>	<b>Northwest</b>



<b>EARTH SCIENCE FEATURES</b>	<p>Archean age, Wabigoon Subprovince: Eagle Lake and its islands straddle a major Archean fault boundary: the east trending Wabigoon fault. South of the fault are metavolcanic rocks (mafic and felsic) of the Eagle-Wabigoon lakes greenstone belt. South of the greenstone belt, islands in Osbourne Bay are underlain by granitic rocks of the Atikwa batholith. North of the fault are granites and migmatites of the Winnipeg River subprovince.</p> <p>Quaternary: much of Eagle Lake is underlain by Pleistocene glaciolacustrine clays, with shallow ground moraine over bedrock at higher elevations.</p>
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<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<p>Exposures of the regionally extensive Wabigoon fault on islands near Detour Point are good, and augment representation in P2363, Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park. They are given regional significance.</p> <p>The islands on Eagle Lake give representation of only a small part of the Eagle Lake portion of the Eagle-Manitou-Wabigoon greenstone belt. However, their easy access makes them important in scientific study, and they are given local significance.</p>
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<b>SENSITIVITY</b>	<p>Bedrock features are not sensitive to natural or cultural impacts. Clay deposits are subject to erosion, enhanced by the raising of water levels by construction of a dam on the Eagle River.</p>
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<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<p>No recommendations are made.</p>
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<b>MAJOR REFERENCES</b>	<p>Blackburn et al 1991, "Wabigoon Subprovince" in OGS Special Volume 4; Breaks et al 1976, OGS Map P.1203; Cowan and Sharpe 1991, GSC Map 1774A; Minning and Sharpe 1991, GSC Map 1772A; Moorehouse 1941, OGS Map 48d; Roed 1980, OGS Maps 5058 and 5059.</p>
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<b>DATE COMPILED</b>	<b>COMPILER</b>
<b>February 15, 2003</b>	<b>C.E. Blackburn, Blackburn Geological Services</b>

## **Appendix C:**

### **Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve (C2340) Life Science Checksheet**

## C2340 EAGLE LAKE ISLANDS

NATURAL HERITAGE AREA – LIFE SCIENCE CHECKSHEET						
<b>Name</b> Eagle Lake Islands	<b>Map Name</b> Lawrence Lake, Wabigoon, Osbourne Bay, Vermilion Bay		<b>Map Number</b> 52F6, 52F10, 52F11, 52F14		<b>UTM Ref.</b> Zone 15 490000 E 5504000 N	
<b>County</b> Kenora	<b>Lat.</b> 49° 42' N	<b>Long.</b> 93° 15 ' W	<b>NAD</b> 83	<b>Min. Alt.</b> 360 m	<b>Max. Alt.</b> 420 m	
<b>Locality</b> 20 km SW of Dryden						
<b>Township</b> unorganized						
<b>Area</b> 3422 ha						
<b>Ownership</b> Crown						
<b>MNR Region</b> Northwest						<b>Ecoregion and Ecodistrict</b> 4S-4, 4S-5
<b>Landform Unit</b> See Table 4						
<b>MNR District</b> Dryden						
<b>Aerial Photographs</b> Year-Roll-Flight Line-Numbers 11 flight lines						

### Physical and Biological Features

C2340 includes 578 Islands on Eagle Lake, spread out over 45 km (Map 1). The reserve does not encompass the waters of Eagle Lake, but does include two small lakes (total area of 16 ha) on Boat Island. Eagle Lake is a large (>27000 h) irregularly shaped lake with several large bays, including Vermilion and Portage bays in the northwest, and Osbourne and Niven bays in the southeast. Although the overall MEI is 3.9, there is considerable variation among basins, ranging from oligotrophic in the deeper western arm to eutrophic in the southern bays. The islands of C2340 range in size from <1 ha to 864 ha (Table 1) and have 370 km of shoreline. Although exposed rocks and small islets are most numerous, the seven largest islands (Boat, Canoe, Stanton, Net, North Twin, Float, and an unnamed island in Osbourne Bay) account for 57% of the reserve area.

**Table 1. Size frequency distribution of islands in Eagle Lake Islands C.R.**

Size (ha)	# of Islands	Total Area (ha)
<1	398	105
1-10	143	436
10-100	31	917
100-1000	7	1965
<b>total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>3422</b>

Glaciolacustrine sediments predominate in much of the reserve, with silty clay soils common. Weakly broken bedrock with a thin veneer of clayey soil, or silty tills on higher ground, occurs most Boat and

Canoe islands, as well some of the smaller adjacent islands. There are also smaller areas of weakly to strongly broken bedrock on Net and North Twin islands, but too small scale to be picked up by original analysis. Weakly broken ground moraine is found on the islands of Niven Bay at the south end of the reserve.

The forests of Eagle Lake Islands are a mixture of boreal and Great Lakes St. Lawrence elements, and are predominately pure or mixed conifer forests (Table 2). Forests dominated by balsam fir comprise approximately 1/3 of the forests, and balsam fir is present throughout much of the reserve as a subdominant or understorey species as well. Many of these are conifer mixedwoods (Ecosite 27, with balsam fir, jack pine, and trembling aspen and minor components of white birch, black and white spruce. The mesic, silty, or clayey soils typically support a rich shrub and herbaceous layer, with raspberry, buffaloberry bluebead lily, clubmosses, sweet coltsfoot, large-leaved aster, and bracken fern. Trembling aspen and white birch are subdominants, but there are some aspen-dominated stands on Canoe and Boat islands and some birch stands in the Stanton Island area.

Pure and mixed jack pine forests are abundant in the central and western part of the reserve, particularly on the coarser soils of Float, Boat, Canoe, and Net islands (Photo 1). Pipsissewa, Bebb's willow, green alder and Schreber's moss are common understorey species on well-drained sites (e.g. Ecosite 15), with bunchberry, Canada mayflower, starflower abundant on more mesic sites (e.g. Ecosite 20). Black spruce and white birch are common associates in these stands.

Pure red pine stands (V26, ES24) are found on North and South Twin islands, and mixedwood (V13) stands with at least 10% red pine are also concentrated in the centre of the reserve. Small stands and individual red pine are scattered throughout the reserve e.g., Stanton Island, islands on Osbourne & Vermilion bays. White pines are found scattered throughout the reserve as a minor overstorey component (typically 10% or less cover). Only one small stand (6 ha), on North Twin Island, is white pine dominated (Pw<sub>7</sub>Pr<sub>3</sub>), and is approximately 105 years old. These pine communities occur on well-drained tills and clays, and commonly have serviceberries, chokecherry, raspberry in the understorey.

Cedar is a component in scattered stands within the reserve, particularly in Osbourne Bay where it is the dominant species on a few islands. Cedar and black spruce are typically more common on north sides of islands with pine and birch more abundant on south-facing shores.

Large areas (~100 ha) of sparse forests of jack pine on very shallow soil (e.g., ES12) and rock barren (vegetated bedrock LV) are found on Canoe and Boat islands (Photo 2). There are ~6 ha of rock barren (ES7) and cliff (ES4) are found on the south shore of Net and North Twin islands as well. Cliff and barren communities are dominated by fragile cliff fern, harebell, pale corydalis, poverty grass, bristly sarsaparilla, *Cladina* lichens, ground and common juniper, meadowsweet, and smooth sumac.

There are approximately 100 ha of wetlands in the reserve, primarily on Boat, Canoe, Net, and two unnamed islands in Osbourne Bay. Most of this is poorly treed to open peatlands, mainly poor conifer swamp (ES35) and poor fens (ES40, 41)(Photo 3). These are often fringed by thicket swamp (ES44) with speckled alder and lake sedge, grading into tall shrub shore fen (W16) with bog birch, sweet gale, leatherleaf, wire sedge, marsh cinquefoil (Photo 4). There is a small black ash stand on north end of Boat Island. Marshes are small, scattered and poorly represented since the reserve goes only to the mean high water mark.

## **Representation**

Table 4 summarizes representation of landform vegetation types of the Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve for Ecodistricts 4S-4 and 4S-5 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).

Eagle Lake Islands (3422 ha) contributes far more to Ecodistrict 4S-4 and 4S-5 representation than the 1646 ha indicated in the revised analysis (Table 4) or the 472 ha of the original OLL analysis (Table 5). The discrepancy is from unclassified reserve land due to the coarse scale of the provincial geology data used in the revised analysis. There is significantly more bedrock and lacustrine deposits than previously indicated, and there is also a small area of weakly broken ground moraine in the reserve. Many areas of the bedrock landform LV-types often have a thin veneer of till, although some areas have exposed bedrock with no or very shallow soils (especially Boat and Canoe islands). There is considerably more representation of most vegetation types on bedrock and glaciolacustrine deposits, particularly conifer, mixed, and sparse forests. Representation of these LV-types is considered provincially significant.

The forested LV-types on organic deposits on East Long Island in Ecodistrict 4S-4 were misclassified and are actually on lacustrine deposits. Elsewhere in the reserve however, there are approximately 24 ha (10 ha in 4S-4 and 14 ha in 4S-5) of thicket swamp that classify as sparse deciduous forests on organic deposits. According to the FRI, there are also ~80 ha of treed muskeg (typically conifer swamp, treed fen, or treed bog) and 6 ha of open muskeg, (typically open fen or bog in the conservation reserve). These treed and open wetland types on organic deposits were not previously recorded for the reserve in the LV analysis. They were misclassified as various upland LV-types.

Although there are over 100 ha of burn on Canoe and Boat islands according to the original LV analysis, recent satellite imagery and fire mapping from the 1920s to present do not indicate any fires occurring in the reserve.

## **Condition**

The reserve is in relatively good condition given its relatively easy access and history of human use. There are numerous access points with boat launches providing access to Eagle Lake and the islands of the reserve, notably Vermilion Bay, Eagle River, and Bear Narrows. The reserves are also along the travel corridor to the adjacent Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park.

The islands of the reserve have been impacted by past logging activities, particularly for red and white pine, and white spruce. The timing and extent of post logging is unknown. These tree species may have formerly been more abundant on the islands, prior to selective logging and fire suppression. An unnamed island south of Stanton Island was formerly logged, and is now dominated by a shrub community of Canada yew, beaked hazel, chokecherry, and mountain maple. It appears to be maintained in this state by browsing. Remains of logging camps e.g. garbage tips, are found on some islands e.g., North Twin Island.

Eagle Lake is heavily used for recreation, particularly angling. It supports a wide variety of sport fish, notably walleye, northern pike, muskellunge, sauger, lake trout, and lake whitefish. Islands of the reserve are used for shore lunches and picnicking. There are several commercial outposts, and numerous private camps on the mainland shoreline adjacent to the reserve, as well as several camps on privately owned islands. There are a few buildings on Float Island within the reserve. There is also a designated campsite

on North Twin Island, two small islands on Muskeg Bay, and one on small, unnamed island on Niven Bay.

There are seven baitfish blocks, 11 bear management areas, and 10 trap lines overlapping the reserve.

### **Diversity**

On the landform-vegetation type scale, the Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve has low to moderate diversity, being predominately glaciolacustrine or bedrock with thin tills. A total of 15 LV types are represented in the reserve. Boreal, Great Lakes – St. Lawrence, and prairie elements add to the vegetation diversity, and there is a good diversity of island sizes. The wetlands and waters of Eagle Lake also contribute to the effective diversity of habitats in the reserve. In particular, the wetlands in Eldorado and Muskeg bays provide significant wildlife and fish habitat (Noble 1995).

### **Ecological Considerations**

The reserve is sensitive to edge effects and outside influence given the extensive shoreline, large area over which the reserve islands are scattered, the private lands on islands and activities on the adjacent mainland, and high recreational use in the area. Spruce budworm outbreaks occurred in the reserve during the late 1980s and early 1990s, resulting in defoliation and mortality of white spruce and balsam fir. The Lake of the Woods Control Board regulates water levels on Eagle Lake. Water level regulation has little direct impact on the reserve since its boundaries do not encompass the lake.

The islands of the reserve are somewhat buffered from the effects of fire by the barrier posed by Eagle Lake. Large-even aged stands of jack pine on Canoe and Boat islands are likely fire origin circa 1908.

### **Special Features**

Provincially rare (S1) cut-leaved ragwort (*Senecio eremophilus*) was found on a south-facing clay bank on an unnamed island south of Stanton Island. The site has been highly disturbed by past logging and it was found in association with fringed bindweed, pale corydalis, and common hemp nettle. The only other known native occurrences of cut-leaved ragwort in Ontario are from Kakagi Lake near Sioux Narrows, and a few remnant prairies associated with cliffs south of Thunder Bay.

Red and white pine on Eagle Lake are near the edge of their continuous range in Ontario. Although, no red and white pine stands in the reserve are old growth, individual trees may exceed 120 years of age. White pine up to 80 cm DBH were observed in the field (Photo 5).

Relict prairie communities are found in at least three locations on south-facing shores with well-drained fine-textured soils. The open overstorey consists of several to 20 bur oak, with red pine, white pine, and/or white spruce in association. The oaks are 10 to 40 cm DBH, up to 8 m tall, and approximately 50 to 120 years of age (Photo 6). There is often a dense shrub layer of hawthorn, downy arrowwood, snowberry and bearberry, as well as abundant graminoids. Rough cinquefoil, a western species, was also present. Although not high quality prairies in terms of size, species diversity, or provincially rare species, they are significant since they are rare in Ecodistrict 4S4.

Bald eagles are known to nest at numerous locations in the reserve, including a new nest with two juveniles found on unnamed island south of Stanton Island during fieldwork.

American white pelicans, considered Endangered in Ontario, have been observed foraging on the lake but are not known to nest there.

Several bays of Eagle Lake that encompass reserve islands are fish sanctuaries in the spring.

### **Recommendations**

Approximately 10 ha of non-insular wetland in Rice Bay are included in the reserve. These wetlands are wild rice marshes and shore fens (W14, W15) that grade into conifer swamp on the mainland. The mapped boundaries of the conservation reserve should be modified, unless the intent is include these areas that are not actually islands.

### **Significance Level and Summary of Major Representative Values**

Eagle Islands Conservation Reserve provides provincially significant representation for conifer, mixed, and sparse forests on lacustrine sediments and bedrock in Ecodistrict 4S-4, and to a lesser extent, 4S-5. The reserve has regionally significant prairie elements, provincially rare plants, and red and white pine stands.

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### **Date Compiled**

21/05/03

### **Compiler(s)**

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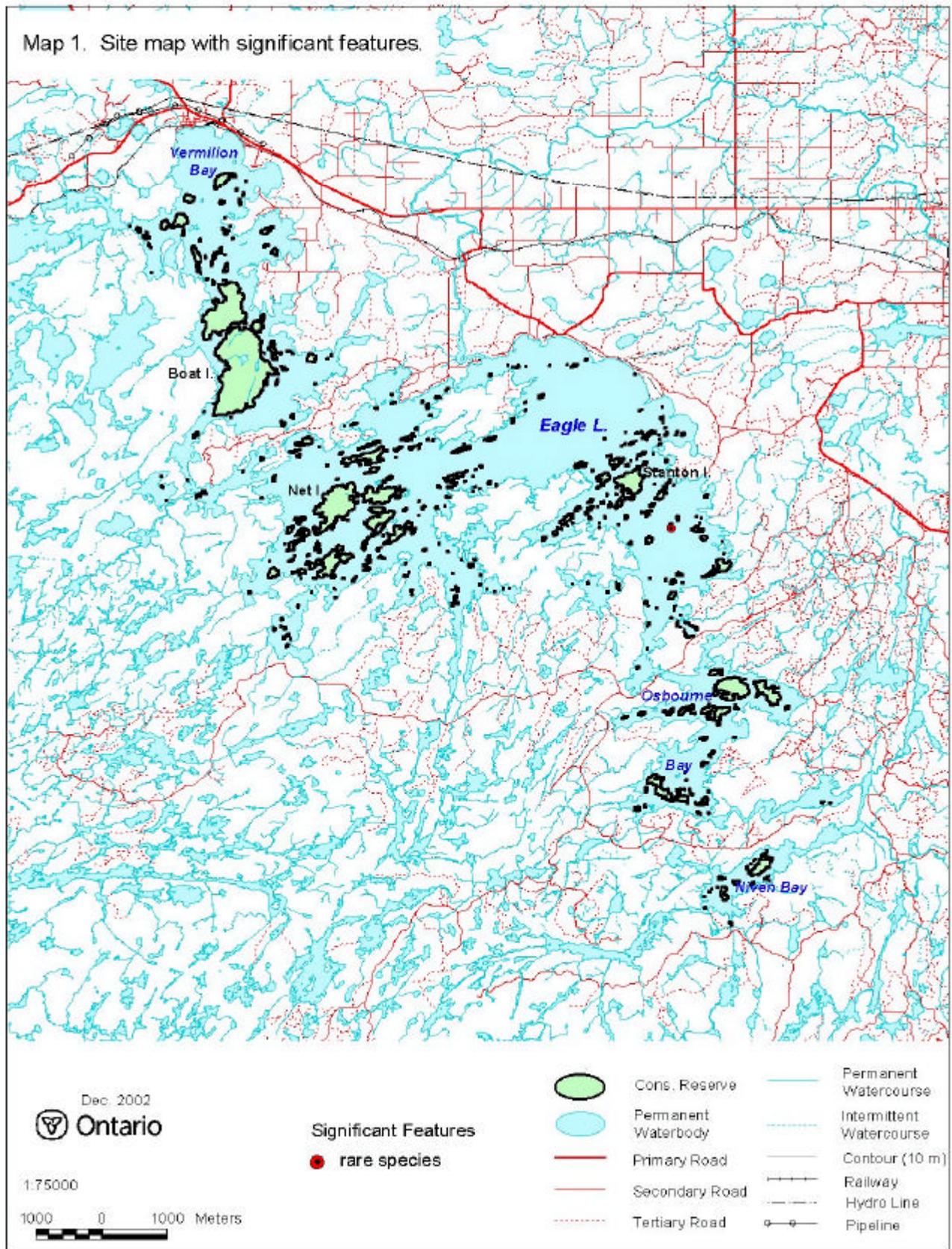




Photo 1. Jack pine dominated forests occur on shallow soils over bedrock.



Photo 2. Cliffs along south side of North Twin Island



Photo 3. Treed and open peatlands are found along shorelines on some islands.



Photo 4. Shore fen at Rice Bay.



Photo 5. White pine on rocky shorelines are found in the central part of the reserve.

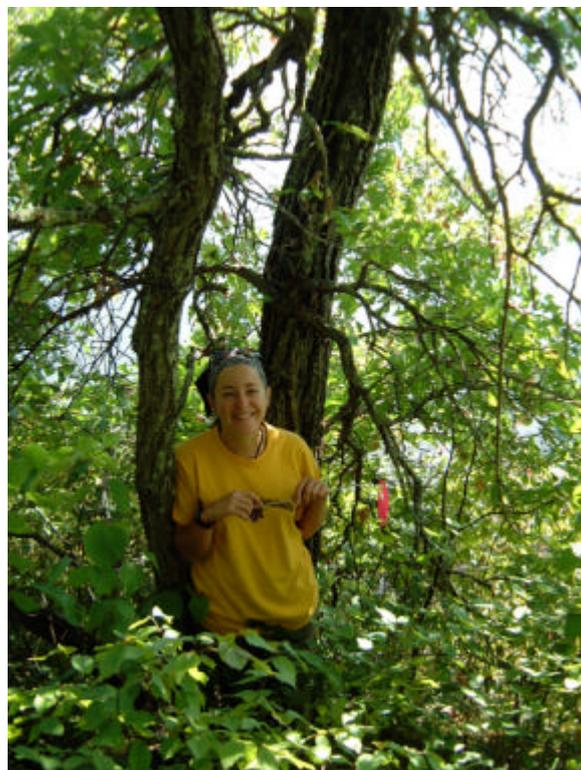


Photo 6. Prairie community with bur oak and dense shrub understorey.

**Table 2. Forest working groups for Eagle Lake Islands C.R (derived from Forest Resource Inventory data provided by MNR)**

WG Code	Working Group	Area (ha)	% Forest
1	White Pine	6	0.2
4	Red Pine	130	4.8
7	Jack Pine	753	27.8
11	Black Spruce	252	9.3
12	White Spruce	8	0.3
13	Balsam Fir	910	33.6
18	Larch	2	0.1
19	Other Conifer	66	2.4
29	Other Hardwood	3	0.1
33	Poplar	437	16.1
36	White Birch	139	5.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2706</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* approximately 80% of C2340 has FRI data available

**Table 3. Rapid assessment plot summary from Eagle Lake Islands.**

Plot No.	V / W Type	ES Type	Date
415	V21	ES27	12/9/2002
416	V26	ES24	12/9/2002
417	V3.3	ES10	12/9/2002
418	V26	ES24	12/9/2002
419	V20	ES25	12/9/2002
420	V15	ES27	12/9/2002
420	W22	ES40	12/9/2002

**Table 4. Landform – vegetation (LV) type representation for Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve for Ecodistrict 4S-4 and 4S-5. (derived from analysis by Ontario Parks; Steve Kingston pers. comm.).\***

LV_Description	Area (ha)	Ecodistrict		Protected Areas (ha)	Area (ha)	Eagle Lake		Confirmed in Field
		Representation Target				Contribution to Ecodistrict Target (%)	Contribution to Existing Protection (%)	
		%	ha					
<b>Ecodistrict 4S-4</b>								
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Dense Deciduous Forest	31,723	12	3,807	1,210	3	0	0	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	31,445	12	3,773	1,431	36	1	3	X
Bedrock-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	20,385	12	2,446	1,448	349	14	24	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Dense Coniferous Forest	19,316	12	2,318	1,865	56	2	3	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Sparse Coniferous Forest	16,829	12	2,019	1,110	10	0	1	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	13,003	12	1,560	421	14	1	3	X
Bedrock-Dense Coniferous Forest	12,690	12	1,523	845	51	3	6	X
Bedrock-Sparse Coniferous Forest	12,388	12	1,487	1,288	195	13	15	X
Bedrock-Dense Deciduous Forest	8,680	12	1,042	607	61	6	10	X
Bedrock-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	7,633	12	916	487	103	11	21	X
Organic deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	3,250	12	390	278	3	1	1	
Organic deposits-Dense Deciduous Forest	2,544	12	306	114	2	1	1	
Bedrock-Sparse Deciduous Forest	2,366	12	285	124	26	9	21	X
Organic deposits-Sparse Coniferous Forest	1,996	12	243	228	3	1	1	X
Organic deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	1,101	15	161	158	7	4	4	
<b>Ecodistrict 4S-5</b>								
Bedrock-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	237,440	12	28,493	18,258	124	0	1	X
Bedrock-Dense Coniferous Forest	145,337	12	17,440	9,212	90	1	1	X
Bedrock-Sparse Coniferous Forest	123,461	12	14,815	10,279	334	2	3	X
Bedrock-Dense Deciduous Forest	81,951	12	9,834	5,010	38	0	1	X
Bedrock-Sparse Deciduous Forest	44,792	12	5,375	1,662	3	0	0	X
Bedrock-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	40,181	12	4,822	3,229	55	1	2	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Coniferous	10,659	12	1,279	521	16	1	3	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Dense Coniferous Forest	6,818	12	822	208	24	3	12	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Sparse Coniferous Forest	3,581	14	492	84	35	7	42	X
Glaciolacustrine deposits-Mixed Forest – mainly Deciduous	1,156	37	426	33	9	2	28	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.

**Table 5. Original version of landform – vegetation (LV) type representation for Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve used in Ontario Living Legacy gap analysis.**

Site District	Landform	Surface Expression	burn	conifer	conifer mixed	deciduous	deciduous mixed	sparse forest	vegetated bedrock	Grand Total
4S-4	Bedrock	Weakly Broken	5 <sup>R</sup>	10	19 <sup>R</sup>		1 <sup>R</sup>	70	4 <sup>R</sup>	109
	Lacustrine Deposit		62	42 <sup>R</sup>	49	31	9 <sup>R</sup>	170 <sup>C</sup>		363
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>472</b>

C = critical to meet representation targets at the Site District level

R = contributes to representation of the LV type at the Site District level



## Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve Species Lists

The following species lists are based fieldwork conducted September 12, 2002 and data provided by OMNR.

### **Plant List**

Taxonomic order and species names generally follow Morton and Venn (1990). Introduced species are marked "I". Provincially rare species (Oldham 1999) are marked "P". Regionally rare species (TBFN 1998) are marked "R". Voucher specimens were collected for species marked "\*".

#### **FAMILY EQUISETACEAE**

*Equisetum sylvaticum* L.

#### **Horsetail Family**

Woodland Horsetail

#### **FAMILY DENNSTAETIACEAE**

*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn

#### **Bracken Family**

Bracken

#### **FAMILY DRYOPTERIDACEAE**

*Dryopteris carthusiana* (Villars) H.P.Fuchs

*Dryopteris fragrans* (L.) Schott

*Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newman

*Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R.Br.

#### **True Fern Family**

Spinulose Wood Fern

Fragrant Cliff Fern

Oak Fern

Rusty Woodsia

#### **FAMILY LYCOPODIACEAE**

*Lycopodium annotinum* L.

*Lycopodium clavatum* L.

#### **Clubmoss Family**

Bristly Clubmoss

Common Clubmoss

#### **FAMILY CUPRESSACEAE**

*Juniperus horizontalis* Moench

*Thuja occidentalis* L.

#### **Juniper Family**

Creeping Juniper

Eastern White Cedar

#### **FAMILY PINACEAE**

*Abies balsamea* (L.) Miller

*Larix laricina* (Duroi) K.Koch

*Pinus banksiana* Lambert

*Pinus strobus* L.

#### **Pine Family**

Balsam Fir

Tamarack

Jack Pine

White Pine

#### **FAMILY TAXACEAE**

*Taxus canadensis* Marshall

#### **Yew Family**

Canada Yew

#### **FAMILY ALISMATACEAE**

*Sagittaria rigida* Pursh

#### **Water Plantain Family**

Stiff Arrowhead

#### **FAMILY ARACEAE**

*Acorus americanus* L.

#### **Arum Family**

Sweet Flag

#### **FAMILY CYPERACEAE**

*Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb.

#### **Sedge Family**

Water Sedge

*Carex disperma* Dewey  
*Carex lacustris* Willd.  
*Carex lasiocarpa* Ehrh.  
*Carex trisperma* Dewey  
*Eleocharis smallii* Britton  
*Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth

#### **FAMILY JUNCACEAE**

*Juncus tenuis* Willd.  
*Luzula acuminata* Raf.

#### **FAMILY LEMNACEAE**

*Lemna minor* L.

#### **FAMILY LILIACEAE**

*Clintonia borealis* (Aiton) Raf.  
*Maianthemum canadense* Desf.

#### **FAMILY POACEAE**

*Agrostis scabra* Willd.  
*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michaux) P.Beauv.  
*Danthonia spicata* (L.) P.Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes  
*Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin.  
*Muhlenbergia mexicana* (L.) Trin.  
*Poa palustris* L.  
I \* *Poa pratensis* L.

#### **FAMILY SCHEUCHZERIACEAE**

*Scheuchzeria palustris* L.

#### **FAMILY TYPHACEAE**

*Typha latifolia* L.

#### **FAMILY ACERACEAE**

*Acer spicatum* Lam.

#### **FAMILY ANACARDIACEAE**

*Rhus glabra* L.

#### **FAMILY APIACEAE**

*Cicuta maculata* L.  
*Sium suave* Walter

#### **FAMILY APOCYNACEAE**

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.

#### **FAMILY ARALIACEAE**

*Aralia hispida* Vent.

Two-seeded Sedge  
Lake Sedge  
Wire Sedge  
Three-fruited Sedge  
Marsh Spikerush  
Black-sheathed Bulrush

#### **Rush Family**

Slender, Path Rush  
Hairy Wood Rush

#### **Duckweed Family**

Lesser Duckweed

#### **Lily Family**

Blue Bead Lily  
Wild Lily-of-the-valley

#### **Grass Family**

Ticklegrass  
Bluejoint Grass  
Poverty Grass  
Wavy Hair Grass  
Mexican Muhly  
Fowl Blue Grass  
Kentucky Blue Grass

#### **Pod-Grass Family**

Pod-grass

#### **Cattail Family**

Common Cattail

#### **Maple Family**

Mountain Maple

#### **Sumac Family**

Smooth Sumac

#### **Parsley Family**

Spotted Cowbane  
Water Parsnip

#### **Dogbane Family**

Spreading Dog Bane

#### **Ginseng Family**

Bristly Sarsaparilla

*Aralia nudicaulis* L.

### **FAMILY ASTERACEAE**

*Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Benth. & Hook. f.ex C.B. Clarke

*Aster lanceolatus* Willd.

*Aster macrophyllus* L.

*Bidens frondosa* L.

*Cirsium muticum* Michaux

I *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten.

*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq.

*Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.

*Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt.

*Hieracium canadense* Michaux

*Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fries

P \* *Senecio eremophilus* Richards

\* *Solidago nemoralis* Aiton

I *Taraxacum officinale* G. Weber

### **FAMILY BALSAMINACEAE**

*Impatiens capensis* Meerb.

### **FAMILY BETULACEAE**

*Alnus incana* (L.) Moench

*Alnus viridis* (Chaix) DC.

*Betula papyrifera* Marshall

*Betula pumila* L.

*Corylus cornuta* Marshall

### **FAMILY BRASSICACEAE**

*Cardamine pensylvanica* Muhlenb.ex Willd.

### **FAMILY CAMPANULACEAE**

*Campanula aparinoides* Pursh

### **FAMILY CAPRIFOLIACEAE**

*Linnaea borealis* L.

*Lonicera canadensis* Bartram

*Lonicera dioica* L.

*Sambucus racemosa* ssp. *pubens* (Michx.) House

*Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake

*Viburnum rafinesquianum* Schultes

### **FAMILY CHENOPODIACEAE**

I *Chenopodium album* L.

### **FAMILY CORNACEAE**

*Cornus canadensis* L.

Wild Sarsaparilla

### **Sunflower Family**

Pearly Everlasting

Panicled Western Aster

Large-leaved Aster

Bur Marigold

Swamp Thistle

Bull Thistle

Horseweed

Boneset

Grass-leaved Goldenrod

Canada Hawkweed

Sweet Coltsfoot

Cut-leaved Ragwort

Wood Goldenrod

Common Dandelion

### **Touch-me-not Family**

Jewel Weed

### **Birch Family**

Speckled Alder

Green Alder

White Birch

Dwarf Birch

Beaked Hazelnut

### **Mustard Family**

Pennsylvania Bitter Cress

### **Harebell Family**

Marsh Bellflower

### **Honeysuckle Family**

Twinflower

Canada Fly Honeysuckle

Limber Honeysuckle

Red-berried Elder

Snowberry

Downy Arrow Wood

### **Goosefoot Family**

Lamb's Quarters

### **Dogwood Family**

Bunchberry

*Cornus rugosa* Lam.  
*Cornus stolonifera* Michaux

**FAMILY ELAEAGNACEAE**

*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt.

**FAMILY ERICACEAE**

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Sprengel  
*Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench  
*Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh.  
*Vaccinium angustifolium* Aiton  
*Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michaux

**FAMILY FABACEAE**

*Lathyrus venosus* Muhlenb. ex Willd.  
| *Vicia cracca* L.

**FAMILY FAGACEAE**

*Quercus macrocarpa* Michaux

**FAMILY FUMARIACEAE**

*Corydalis sempervirens* (L.) Pers.

**FAMILY GROSSULARIACEAE**

*Ribes glandulosum* Grauer  
*Ribes oxycanthoides* L.

**FAMILY GUTTIFERAE**

*Triadenum fraseri* (Spach) Gleason

**FAMILY LAMIACEAE**

| *Galeopsis tetrahit* L.  
*Lycopus americanus* Muhlenb. ex Bartram  
*Lycopus uniflorus* Michaux  
*Mentha arvensis* L.  
*Scutellaria galericulata* L.

**FAMILY LENTIBULARIACEAE**

*Utricularia intermedia* Hayne

**FAMILY MYRICACEAE**

*Myrica gale* L.

**FAMILY NYMPHAEACEAE**

*Nuphar variegata* Durand in Clinton

**FAMILY ONAGRACEAE**

Round-leaved Dogwood  
Red Osier Dogwood

**Oleaster Family**

Soapberry, Buffaloberry

**Heath Family**

Common Bearberry  
Leatherleaf  
Bog Laurel  
Low Blueberry  
Velvet-leaved Blueberry

**Pea Family**

Wild Sweet Pea  
Tufted Vetch, Canada Pea

**Beech Family**

Bur Oak

**Fumitory Family**

Pale Corydalis

**Currant Family**

Skunk Currant  
Bristly Wild Gooseberry

**St. John's-wort**

Marsh St. Johnswort

**Mint Family**

Common Hemp Nettle  
Water Horehound  
Northern Bugleweed  
Field Mint  
Common Skullcap

**Bladderwort Family**

Flat-leaved Bladderwort

**Bayberry Family**

Sweet Gale

**Water-lily Family**

Yellow Pond Lily

**Evening-primrose**

*Circaea alpina* L.  
*Epilobium angustifolium* L.  
*Oenothera biennis* L.

Small Enchanter's Nightshade  
Fireweed  
Common Evening Primrose

### **FAMILY POLYGONACEAE**

*Polygonum amphibium* L.  
*Polygonum cilinode Michaux*  
*Polygonum hydropiperoides Michx.*  
*Rumex orbiculatus* A. Gray

### **Buckwheat Family**

Water Smartweed  
Fringed Bindweed  
Mild Smartweed  
Great Water Dock

### **FAMILY PRIMULACEAE**

*Lysimachia thyrsoiflora* L.  
*Trientalis borealis* Raf.

### **Primrose Family**

Tufted Loosestrife  
Starflower

### **FAMILY PYROLACEAE**

*Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Barton  
*Orthilia secunda* (L.) House  
*Pyrola chlorantha* Sw.

### **Wintergreen Family**

Pipsissewa  
One-sided Wintergreen  
Greenish Wintergreen

### **FAMILY RANUNCULACEAE**

*Actaea rubra* (Aiton) Willd.  
*Caltha palustris* L.  
*Coptis trifolia* (L.) Salisb.

### **Buttercup Family**

Red Baneberry  
Marsh Marigold  
Three-leaved Gold Thread

### **FAMILY ROSACEAE**

*Amelanchier bartramiana* (Tausch) M.Roemer  
\* *Crataegus* sp.  
*Fragaria virginiana* Miller  
*Potentilla arguta* Pursh  
*Potentilla norvegica* L.  
*Potentilla palustris* (L.) Scop.  
*Prunus pensylvanica* L.f.  
*Prunus virginiana* L.  
*Rosa acicularis* Lindley  
*Rubus idaeus* L.  
*Rubus pubescens* Raf.  
*Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) C.Schneider  
*Spiraea alba* Duroi

### **Rose Family**

Oblong-fruited Juneberry  
Hawthorn sp.  
Wild Strawberry  
Tall Cinquefoil  
Rough Cinquefoil  
Marsh Cinquefoil  
Pincherry  
Chokecherry  
Prickly Wild Rose  
Common Raspberry  
Dwarf Raspberry  
Showy Mountain Ash  
Narrow-leaved Meadow Sweet

### **FAMILY RUBIACEAE**

*Galium boreale* L.  
*Galium trifidum* L.

### **Bedstraw Family**

Northern Bedstraw  
Small Bedstraw

### **FAMILY SALICACEAE**

*Populus tremuloides* Michaux  
*Salix bebbiana* Sarg.

### **Willow Family**

Trembling Aspen  
Bebb's Willow

### **FAMILY SAXIFRAGACEAE**

### **Saxifrage Family**

*Heuchera richardsonii* R.Br.

Alum Root

**FAMILY VITACEAE**

*Parthenocissus inserta* (A. Kerner) Fritsch

**Grape Family**

Virginia Creeper

**Eagle Lake Islands Animal Species List**

Taxonomic order and nomenclature follow AOU (1998) for birds and Banfield (1974) for mammals. 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

**BIRDS**

**Cormorants**

Double-crested Cormorant

**FAMILY**

*Phalacrocorax auritus*

**Ducks, Geese and Swans**

Mallard

Common Merganser

**FAMILY ANATIDAE**

*Anas platyrhynchos*

*Mergus merganser*

**Vultures**

H Turkey Vulture

**FAMILY CATHARTIDAE**

*Cathartes aura*

**Kites, Eagles and Hawks**

Bald Eagle

H Sharp-shinned Hawk

**FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE**

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

*Accipiter striatus*

**Gulls and Terns**

H Ring-billed Gull

**FAMILY LARIDAE**

*Larus delawarensis*

**Woodpeckers**

H Hairy Woodpecker

**FAMILY PICIDAE**

*Picoides villosus*

**Chickadees**

S Black-capped Chickadee

**FAMILY PARIDAE**

*Parus atricapillus*

**Nuthatches**

S Red-breasted Nuthatch

**FAMILY SITTIDAE**

*Sitta canadensis*

**Creepers**

H Brown Creeper

**Wrens**

Winter Wren

**Wood-warblers**

Tennessee Warbler

Yellow-rumped Warbler

H American Redstart

**New World Sparrows**

S White-throated Sparrow

**AMPHIBIANS**

**True Frogs**

Wood Frog

**MAMMALS**

**Squirrels**

Red Squirrel

**Beavers**

Beaver

**Deer**

Moose

**FAMILY CERTHIIDAE**

*Certhia americana*

**FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE**

*Troglodytes troglodytes*

**FAMILY PARULIDAE**

*Vermivora peregrina*

*Dendroica coronata*

*Setophaga ruticilla*

**FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE**

*Zonotrichia albicollis*

**FAMILY RANIDAE**

*Rana sylvatica*

**FAMILY SCIURIDAE**

*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*

**FAMILY CASTORIDAE**

*Castor canadensis*

**FAMILY CERVIDAE**

*Alces alces*

## **Appendix D:**

# **Recreation Inventory Checksheet**

# RECREATION INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME	<b>Eagle Lake Islands Conservation Reserve - C2340</b>		
MAP NAME	see following page	NTS Number	see following pag
		UTM reference	15490000550400

OBM Number	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	AREA (ha)	OWNERSHIP
see following page	49' 42 N	93' 15 W	3,420.00	Crown

MNR REGION	MNR DISTRICT	PARK ZONE	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP
Northwest	Dryden	Northwest	N/A	Langton, Mutie, Te

RECREATION FEATURES	RECREATION ACTIVITIES
1. M05 - Lake, Very Large (>1000 ha)	1. F00 - Fishing
2. A01 - Sport Fish	2. B00 - Water Sports, General
3. T00 - Trail or Routes, General	3. D00 - Snow Sports, General
4. B25 - Islands, Small	4. H00 - Hunting, General
5. C02 - Structural Features	5. K00 - Camping, General
6. E05 - Mixed Coniferous/Deciduous	6. n00 - Nature Activities
7. W00 - Wildlife, General	7. Q00 - Viewing, General
8. H00 - Historic, General	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:		High
Geographic Significance:		Low
<b>Feature Significance:</b>		<b>Moderate</b>
Most Sensitive Feature To Recreation Use:	4	
<b>Feature Sensitivity To Recreation Use:</b>		<b>Low</b>
Most Sensitive Feature To Resource Development:	N/A	
<b>Feature Sensitivity To Resource Development</b>		<b>N/A</b>
<b>Cultural/Historic and Archaeological Features:</b>		<b>B</b>

Comments	
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DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
	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 E:**

## **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.